

The Watchman,

And Ottawa Valley Advocate.

VOL. XLVII

LACHUTE, FRIDAY, JANUARY 5, 1923.

NO. 50

We take this opportunity of expressing our Thanks for Patronage during the past years and wish all our Customers and Friends

A HAPPY NEW YEAR.

T. McOUAT & SON,

Founders & Machinists,

Lachute Mills

ANNUAL MEETING of the Farmers' Club, of the parish of St. Jerusalem.

The sixth annual meeting of the above will be held in Giles' Hall, Lachute, Jan. 9th, at 7:30 p.m., to receive the annual reports for the year 1922, and elect a board of directors and auditor for the present year, also any other business that may properly come before this meeting. To be able to take part the law requires that the membership fee of \$1.00 be paid one hour before the meeting. Show your interest in your own organization by attending and helping along, for this is the time when the members have full control.

W. T. Jackson, Pres.

J. A. Pollock, Sec.-Treas.

FOR SALE.—A brand new Rack Sleigh at a bargain. Apply A. P. Paquin Main St., Lachute.

WANTED.—Girl for general housework. Apply to Mrs. W. A. Houston.

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

W. Banford & Son.

RADIO!

Why not listen in on the programs broadcasting every night, and enjoy the orchestras, vocal and instrumental selections, also lectures, news, sermons, weather reports, stock and market reports, etc.

If interested see Clifford McPaul, or Phone 92. Sets on hand, also parts if you wish to build your own.

HOCKEY:

Get in line for the big match on Saturday with our Westmount visitors. They are a fast aggregation and promise a strong match.

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.

LACHUTE GARAGE DISTRIBUTOR



Battery repairing and charging. Rental Batteries in stock. Vulcanizing and tire repairs. Car Repairing and Car For Hire. A. E. BISHOP, Prop. Main St., Lachute.

CRESWELL'S

Canada Cement

Prices Right

R. Creswell Regist'd

LOCAL NEWS.

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

Mr. Chas. Joss, of Three Rivers, spent the holidays in town.

Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Pollock and family spent Xmas in Arundel.

Mr. Peter Dobbie spent New Years with his brother in Harrington.

Mrs. Duffy, of Montreal, was the week-end guest of Mrs. W. Evans.

Mr. Fred Sanford spent the holidays with his parents in Montreal.

Mr. and Mrs. Grant, of St. Lambert, were week-end visitors in town.

Mr. Walker McArthur spent New Years holidays in Montreal and Huntington.

Mrs. L. Padgett, of Arundel, was the guest of Miss L. Stalker for the holidays.

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

The Misses McOuat and Clarke, of Montreal, were holiday guests of Mrs. Wm. McOuat.

The Misses Mildred and Jessie Griffith were guests at Mrs. Stanforth's recently.

Miss Ethelwyn Wright, of Montreal, was the holiday guest of Mrs. Stuart McPaul.

Mr. and Mrs. Dan Dion and daughter, of Montreal, were the holiday guests of Mrs. J. B. Dion.

Miss Jennie and Miss D. Brown, of Dunham, were New Years guests of Mrs. Sheritt, of Lakefield.

The Misses Katie and Margaret Penfold spent the week-end at their summer home in Hill Foot.

Miss Dorothy McLeod spent the holidays in Montreal the guest of her sister Mrs. W. E. Doran.

Mrs. Squires and Miss Prime returned home this week, after spending a pleasant holiday in Ottawa.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Hale, of the Seigneurie, are spending this week with Mrs. Jas. Duncan, Thomas Gore.

Mr. Malcolm McLeod spent the holidays the guest of his son North Bay, also his brother of Pembroke, Ont.

Mr. Howard Nicoll returned to Buckingham, on Tuesday after spending the holidays the guest of Mrs. Nicoll.

Miss May Scott, of Westport, Ont., and Miss May Parker, of Montreal, were New Years guests of Mrs. J. D. Campbell.

Mrs. Mitchell and Miss G. Mitchell of Montreal, were Xmas and New Years guests of Mrs. Hampton and Miss Edith Fraser.

Rev. and Mrs. Mathews entertained the Methodist Choir to supper on Saturday last, when a very happy social time was spent.

Mr. and Mrs. Dan Currie, of Notre Dame de Grace, and Mr. Wm. Hume, of Russell, Ont., were New Years guests of Mrs. Jas. McKimmie.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Armstrong, of Montreal, and Rev. and Mrs. Carleton, of Montreal South, were recent guests of Mr. and Mrs. Dan Joss.

Mrs. Walker, of Winchester, and Miss Margaret Pollock, of Montreal, spent the holidays guests of their parents' Mr. and Mrs. David Pollock.

Miss Maude Dobbie returned to Farnham this week, after spending a pleasant Xmas and New Years with her parents Mr. and Mrs. P. Dobbie.

Miss Edna Sanford, of Montreal, Miss Annie Arthur, of Belle Riviere, and Mr. Alton Douglas, of Fessett, were recent guests of Mrs. A. McPaul.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Hay, of Lachute, entertained about thirty guests at their home on Wednesday evening to a Xmas Party, and everyone reported a good time.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Creswell, of Carleton Place, Ont., Mr. and Mrs. Joss, of Ottawa, and Mrs. Joss, of Montreal, were the New Years guests of Mr. and Mrs. D. A. McKenzie.

The Annual Tea meeting of St. Mungo's Church Cushing, will be held on Friday evening January 26th. Admission 50 cts. For further particulars see posters.

Mr. Roy McPhail, of Oxbow, Sask., is home on a visit to his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Duncan McPhail, Miss M. Roberts and Mr. Bert Mees, of Montreal, were their New Years guests and were accompanied home by Miss Muriel McPhail, who will visit them for a few days.

Mrs. R. W. Carkner and son Hartley, of Williamsburg, Ont., Mr. and Mrs. Geo. McIntosh and daughter, of St. Agathe, and the Misses Gladys and Wilhelmina Shaw, of Montreal, spent the Xmas and New Years holidays with their parents Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Carkner.

Miss Helena Morrison spent Tuesday of this week in Montreal.

Mr. George Muir spent the New Years holidays with his parents.

Master Russell Elliott is spending a few days with friends in Montreal.

Miss Mabel Rodgers was the guest of her parents for the New Year's holiday.

Mr. and Mrs. Reed, of Concord, Mass., are guests of Mrs. Wyman McGibbon for the holidays.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Raymond were in Montreal on Tuesday, visiting their daughter at St. Laurent College.

Mrs. Evans entertained the young folks at Lakefield to a dance on Friday last, in honor of her guest Mrs. Duffie, of Montreal.

Mr. and Mrs. L. McKenny, of Frost Village, Que., who have been visiting their daughter, Mrs. Ernest Rogers, returned home on Tuesday.

Miss Gladys and Mr. Stewart McCubbin, of Ste. Therese, Mr. Ross Todd, of Ottawa, Mr. J. S. Buchanan and son Huntley, of Montreal, were New Years guests of Mrs. D. Todd, Lachute Road.

Mr. and Mrs. McKelvie who are spending the winter with Mrs. Lister, spent the week-end at their cottage in Dunany, having for their guests Miss Pettigrew, of Montreal, and Miss Dickson, of St. Lambert.

Mr. McLean, of the St. John's News, was in town recently to secure a successor to Mr. Clarence Rodgers, who has so ably filled the position as correspondent for the past few months, but is unable to continue longer. The appointment has been extended to Miss Marion Slater.

News has been received here of the death of Dr. H. B. Fraser, of Shawville, who passed suddenly away while visiting a patient. Dr. Fraser was for many years a resident at Brownsburg, and a loving tribute says "He died as he lived a Christian gentleman." The funeral took place at Shawville on Wednesday last Jan. 3rd.

Much sympathy is felt for Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Paul, of St. Urban Street, Montreal, in the death of their only son Clifford aged 16, who was accidentally killed in the eye while playing hockey, on Tuesday afternoon, and passed away at the Victoria Hospital the same evening. Deceased was a nephew of Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Stanforth, Mr. Allan Paul, and Mr. Jno. Paul, who will attend the funeral on Friday.

We are pleased to congratulate Private Arnold Nelson Duffy, aged 19, who has just won a cup for a road race of five miles across barbed wire rail and plowed land. There were 175 competitors and Nelson came in over 200 yards in advance of the others. The cup was presented by Major Bowie of the Military College, St. John's, where Nelson has been in training for the past two years, and will be on view in Mr. E. Jousse's window for the next two weeks.

CUSHING.

Miss Jean Pinkerton spent New Years with friends in Montreal.

Mr. Percy Nicholls left last week to visit his sister Mrs. H. Weir at Thorold, Ont.

Mr. Eddie Whelehan returned to town on Tuesday after spending a two weeks vacation in Cushing.

The Misses Mary Drysdale and S. Hough, of Montreal, were guests of Miss Lois Kentley for New Years.

Miss Eileen Smith, of Montreal, spent New Years the guest of Miss Geraldine Owens at Stonefield.

Miss Frances Douglas, of Chateauboro, entertained a number of her friends at a very enjoyable dance on New Years night.

The C. C. Hockey Club which is as yet in its infancy is a very ambitious youngster and has challenged the Chute-au-Blonde team to a match on Saturday afternoon next.

The Ladies' Association of St. Mungo's met on Thursday last at the home of Mrs. Johnson Smith and set the date for their annual Tea-meeting for Friday Jan. 26th next.

The Box Social under the auspices of the C. C. Club which was held in Community Hall on Friday evening was a very enjoyable and successful affair. The boxes to the number of about forty were indeed things of beauty and wonderful to behold. Mr. Owen Keatley acted as auctioneer & performed his duties very efficiently. A good amount was realized which will go toward defraying expenses in connection with the new skating rink and also toward the library fund.

Subscribe to the Watchman.

What nicer start for the New Year than for you to send a year's subscription to friends at a distance. They will appreciate the weekly visitor. Phone in to whom we shall send it.

CLEARING SALE OVERCOATS

6 Overcoats @ \$10.00
3 Overcoats @ \$12.00
2 Overcoats @ \$15.00
10 Overcoats @ \$22.50

ALSO

7 Ulsters, Extra Value, \$18.
10 Boy's Coats, 29 to 34,
\$7.50 to \$9.00

W. BANFORD & SON,
LACHUTE.

HAMILTON'S

Christmas sees an increased supply of pastry in the house. We have a large range of fancy cakes, pies, Christmas cakes and novelties all baked to our standard of quality. Delicious and appetizing, light and tasty, plain and fancy, all flavors, all shapes and sizes—they are all represented in our regular and special Christmas baking. Don't forget our Party Loaf in waxed paper.

Make Her Happy with Hamilton's chocolates. Perhaps she likes hard centres, or maybe cherries in cream. Then again it might be nut centres, or rich creams. Perhaps she likes them all and leaves it to YOUR good judgment. We are distributing five one dollar bills among our fancy boxes so come and be the lucky ones.

Fruits in season. Ice Cream on Order.

Flour, Feed and Hay.

Robert Hamilton.

Baker & Confectioner.

Phone 80.



BUILDERS SUPPLIES

Nails, Tar Papers, Galvanized and Paper Roofing, Corrugated 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!

Buy "Gifts that last" this Christmas



Eugene Jousse
Watchmaker,
Jeweller
Optometrist

A watch, a ring, a string of pearls gifts by which you will always be remembered—gifts that will still be appreciated, when perishable gifts will have been forgotten.

Our selection ranges in price from a few cents to many dollars, and in variety to suit all members of the family from baby to grandpa.

Heavy French Ivory. Midget Fountain Pen.
Moorcroft Pottery. Sun Goggles.

For the Boys and Girls

Dirty Hands.

I have to wash myself at night, before I go to bed, An' wash again when I get up, and wash before I'm fed. An' Ma inspects my neck an' ears an' Pa my hands and shirt; They seem to wonder why it is, I'm so fond of dirt. But Bill—my chum—an' I agree that we have never seen A fellow doing anything whose hands were white an' clean.

Bill's mother looks the same as mine, an' calls him in from play, To make him wash his face an' hands as often as he can. But seems to worry mothers so, but when the plumber comes To fix the pipes, it's plain to see, he never scrubs his thumbs. His clothes are always thick with grease and his face is smeared with dirt. An' he is not ashamed to show the smudges on his shirt.

The motorman who runs the car has hands much worse than mine, An' I have noticed when we ride there's dirt in every line. The carpenter who works around our house can mend a chair, Or put up shelves or fix the floor, an' mother doesn't care. That he's not in his Sunday best; she never interferes. An' makes him stop his work to go upstairs to wash his ears.

The fellows really doing things, as far as I can see, Have hands and necks and ears that are as dirty as can be; The man who fixes father's car when he can't make it go. Most always has a smudgy face, his hands aren't white as snow. But I must wash, an' wash, an' wash, while everybody knows.

The most important men in town have dirty hands an' clo'es. —M. R. S.

How to Make a Kitchen Table.

Here is a chance to give mother a great deal of comfort and pleasure—just make her a new kitchen table. It is made entirely of one-inch material—oak, poplar, or white pine—except the legs, which are made of 2x2-inch pieces.

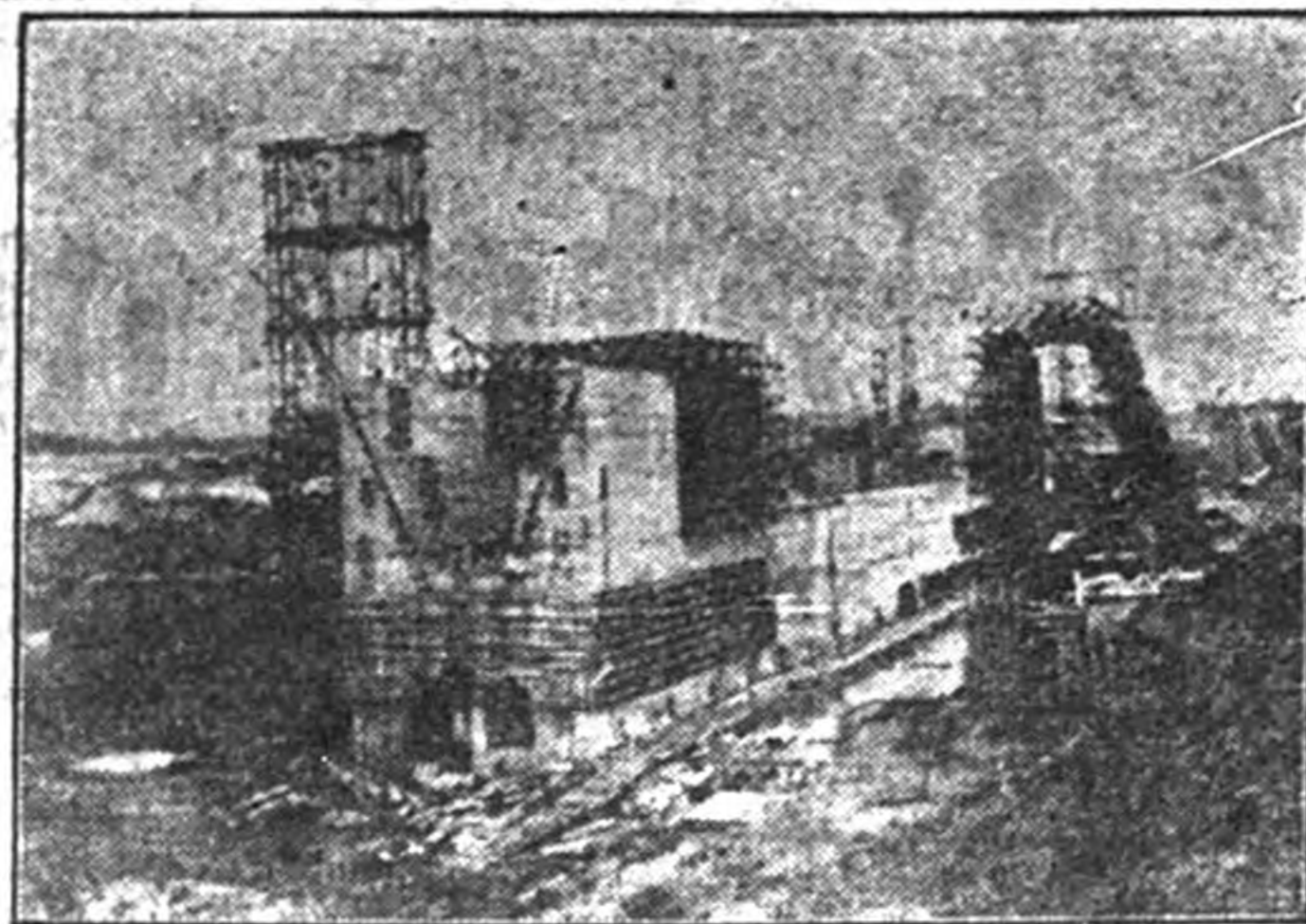
Let us make the frame first. Cut two boards of three-inch stuff twenty-four inches long, and two boards about fifty-two inches long. Now fasten them all together, making a frame 24 x 48 inches, inside dimensions, the projecting ends being cut off after the nails are driven (this is to prevent splitting).

Now take the 2x2-inch lumber, cut four pieces twenty-nine inches long; then, beginning from a point three inches from one end, taper each piece evenly until the small end is 1 1/2 x 1 1/2 inches, and the legs are ready.

Next, cut of 1x12-inch stuff, cut two boards fifty-four inches long, and cut of 1x6-inch stuff, cut one board fifty-four inches long. These are to be nailed on top of the frame with the narrow board between the others, as shown in the sketch. There will be a projecting edge of two inches all around.

Finally, fasten each leg in, with the untapered part next to the table top. Use a good heavy nail for this, but be careful not to split the wood. It will make the table more firm if you also drive a long nail through the table top into each leg.

All nails should be countersunk and the holes puttied up afterward—especially if the table is to be painted. Of course, it goes without saying that if you wish to make a real job of it, put it together with screws, countersink them neatly, and plug up the holes with dowels, carefully sandpapering the whole thing at the last.



WORK PROGRESSES ON WELLAND CANAL.

Lock No. 6 on section three of the Welland Canal is shown in the picture, at the completed section of the centre wall. The huge forms on the centre and side walls are moveable, being raised after the concrete has set and lowered into position for the next section. This section is at Thorold, where the Peter Lyle Company have the contract. This lock will contain about 333,000 yards of concrete and work on its construction will proceed all winter. The lock is 82 feet high. The Canal when complete will consist of seven locks of this size and will permit the passage of ships drawing 25 feet of water.

The Fuel Situation in Canada

(Prepared under the Direction of Dr. Charles Camsell Deputy Minister of Mines, by Mr. B. F. Haanel, Chief of the Division of Fuel Testing.)

Canada is to-day grappling with the second fuel famine which has occurred within a period of four years due directly to industrial disturbances in the United States. That country supplies the major portion of the fuel, both solid and liquid, required annually in this country for maintaining industries, operating railways and motor vehicles and for heating dwellings and public buildings.

The serious situation which industrial disturbances in the United States can bring about in Canada has prompted the thinking class to ask the question, why this unfortunate condition can exist in a country so generously supplied with coals of all kinds, with the possible exception of an anthracite equal to that mined in Pennsylvania.

The problem, however, with which Canada is concerned, is not one of supplies of excellent coals suitable for many purposes, but with the economic distribution of these coals to those parts of the country which are devoid of coal measures, and which are, therefore, at the present time dependent on a foreign source where a coal of good quality can be obtained at a lower price than that at which it can be obtained from Canadian mines.

This will be better understood when it is realized that Canada's coal fields are situated in the extreme east and west, viz: the provinces of British Columbia, Alberta and Saskatchewan in the west and Nova Scotia in the east, and that the long stretch of territory comprising the provinces of Manitoba, Ontario, and Quebec, is devoid of any economic coal measures.

British Columbia has large quantities of high grade bituminous coals suitable for the manufacture of coke for steam-raising and for domestic use. Alberta has enormous deposits of bituminous coals and high grade lignites, while the southern portion of Saskatchewan is underlain by large lignite deposits of low grade, which can be made available for industrial and other purposes.

Although Manitoba is practically devoid of economic coal measures and suffered under the same handicap as the provinces of Ontario and Quebec, it appears to-day that this handicap is being rapidly overcome through the introduction of domestic fuels of good quality from Alberta. Manitoba is learning to use the Alberta coals for industrial and domestic purposes, and

it is said that these coals have met with much satisfaction, and so, as regards coals, the fuel problem of the western provinces should not be regarded as a serious one.

In Ontario and Quebec.

Ontario and Quebec, however, are in a more unfortunate position since industrial and thickly inhabited portions of these provinces are to far removed from western coal fields to take advantage of the excellent coals which can be obtained from that source and do not appear to be drawing very heavily on the coals which are mined in Nova Scotia, principally because United States coal is able to compete in price and quality with the Nova Scotia coal. It is, therefore, evident that the fuel problem so far as these provinces are concerned, may be narrowed down to one of transportation, namely, that of transporting western and eastern coals by rail to the industrial centres in these two provinces at a sufficiently low cost to permit them to compete with United States coals, but it is not likely that Canadian coals either from the east or the west will ever be able to compete with the U.S. industrial coals.

While this is true with respect to bituminous coals which are used for industrial, railway, and metallurgical purposes, it is not true with respect to anthracite coal which is mainly imported for domestic purposes. It is quite probable that anthracite will not be available for exportation in the comparatively near future as the United States supplies are becoming limited. In fact, it has been estimated that at the present rate of production, the anthracite coal fields will be exhausted in the course of the next 80 years.

A substitute for this excellent domestic fuel will consequently have to be found. This is perhaps the most important phase of the fuel problem with which the provinces of Ontario and Quebec are concerned, since for many years dwellings and even large buildings have been heated with anthracite coal; domestic heaters have been designed to burn this coal and the people have become accustomed to using a coal which, for domestic purposes, is exceedingly hard to equal. This is the fuel situation with regard to coal.

We cannot look for the complete independence of the central portions of Canada of foreign sources for a supply of coal; but the quantity of coal annually imported can be very materially decreased if an effort is made on the part of those responsible for the maintenance of large industries, for the operating of railways and for the heating of dwellings and buildings, to economize in the use of fuels and to devise means and ways for using coals which are less satisfactory.

Utilizing Coke and Peat.

The first problem in Ontario and Quebec may be partially solved by establishing a by-product recovery coking plant at some strategic point accessible to water-borne coal from Nova Scotia, where this coal can be coked and crushed to suitable sizes and transported as far as possible on the waterways throughout Ontario and Quebec. Seventy-two hour metallurgical coke makes an excellent domestic fuel and is, after people learn how to burn it properly, equal to anthracite. A plant established at some point like Montreal will not only be capable of supplying an excellent domestic fuel to a large portion of Ontario and Quebec, but will also make it possible to recover a large quantity of by-products in the form of tar oils, which can be worked up into various useful products, and benzol which is an excellent fuel for motor vehicles.

The fuel situation could be further relieved by developing the large peat deposits which occur in proximity to railway transportation and to large cities, towns, and villages throughout the provinces of Quebec and Ontario. By utilizing Nova Scotia coals and peat bogs it would be possible to eliminate entirely the large imports of anthracite coals which are annually required for domestic purposes alone.

Coals for Gas Making.

A large quantity of coal is used for gas making and practically all of this

SMOKE OLD CHUM

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

coal is obtained from United States sources. This is due to the high sulphur content of the Canadian coals available for this purpose. This pertains principally to those coals which are mined in Nova Scotia, but it is not improbable that a process could be devised for reducing the sulphur content of these coals, thereby rendering them as suitable as the United States coals for gas making.

To decrease the imports of coals used for railway purposes it will be necessary to devise means and ways of burning safely in locomotives the lower grade fuels of the western provinces instead of imported coals which are now used, as owing to a regulation of the Railway Commission, railways traversing Saskatchewan and Alberta are prohibited from using lignite coals during the summer months of the year on account of the fire hazard produced by the emission of dangerous sparks.

The Federal Government and the governments of the provinces of Ontario, Manitoba, and Saskatchewan have been endeavoring during the past few years to devise methods for making available for domestic and industrial purposes the low grade lignites of Saskatchewan and the numerous peat deposits of Ontario, and if the work being conducted by the Lignite Utilization Board which has established a plant at Bienville, Saskatchewan, proves successful, an excellent fuel in the form of briquettes may be available for distribution throughout a large portion of Saskatchewan, Manitoba and even a portion of western Ontario. Briquettes manufactured from lignite in the West, peat fuel manufactured from the peat bogs of Ontario and Quebec, together with coke manufactured from the coal of Nova Scotia, would materially contribute to a decrease in the annual imports of coal, not only for domestic purposes but for industrial purposes as well, and thereby render Canada less dependent than she now is on foreign sources of coal.

In addition to these domestic supplies of fuel it is likely that a considerable quantity of Welsh anthracite could be mined and landed in Montreal during the spring and early summer months, a period during which the Welsh anthracite mines are now partly closed down for want of a market.

Petroleum and Refined Oils.

With regard to the supplies of crude and refined oils, the demands for which are increasing at an exceedingly rapid rate, the situation is entirely different. Up to the present time Canada has not developed any large oil fields and some 98 per cent. of her oil requirements are obtained from the United States and to some extent from other countries, and, even though oil products manufactured in Canadian refineries are put on the market,

it must be borne in mind that the source of these refined products is foreign. It is probable that in time an oil field of large proportions will be found in Canada, but until that time Canada will be dependent almost entirely on foreign sources for her crude oil.

In conclusion it is well to direct attention to the fact that the first duty of Canadians is to keep their homes warm during the winter months and that an assured supply of a domestic fuel is of greater importance than oil supplies or even a coal for industrial purposes. It is within the realm of possibility that so far as a domestic supply of fuel is concerned Canada can render herself entirely independent of any foreign source.

Come Home.

Come home.

Would I could send my spirit o'er the deep,
Would I could wing it like a bird to thee,
To commune with my thoughts, to fill thy sleep
With these unwearying words of melody,
Brother, come home.

Come home.

Come to the hearts that love thee, to the eyes
That beam in brightness but gladden thine;
Come where fond thoughts like holiest incense rise,
Where cherished memory rears her altar's shrine,
Brother, come home.

Come home.

Come to the hearthstone of thy earlier days,
Come to the ark, like the o'er wearied dove,
Come with the sunlight of thy heart's warm rays,
Come to the fireside circle of thy love,
Brother, come home.

Come home.

It is not home without thee; the lone seat
Is still unclaimed where thou wert wont to be;
In every echo of returning feet
In vain we list for what should herald thee,
Brother, come home.

—Felicia Hemans

Indian Beggars Well Fed.

Although there are more than 3,000,000 fakirs in India, a beggar never starves, except voluntarily in self-punishment, so afraid are the natives of incurring the wrath of their multitudinous gods if the holy men are not cared for.

IRISH TOWN REVIVES SPINNING IN HOMES

PRIEST GETS LOOMS FOR HIS PARISHIONERS.

People in North and South Unite to Make the Industry a Success.

Whatever destructive incidents are recorded from day to day in Ireland are published in the English and American press, but the steady constructive efforts of the Provisional Government, assisted as they have been to a great extent throughout the country, are seldom if ever written about.

When the treaty was signed, last December the papers were flooded with the economic and industrial prospects of Ireland, with bright pictures of what an Ireland governed throughout by Irishmen could develop into. Practically nothing, however, has been written of Irish industrial convalescence.

In all the old Irish industries there is a strong and growing movement to rebuild. Among the peculiarly Irish pursuits spinning and weaving with the old treadle machines has received great impetus of late from patriotic individuals. One attempt to restore this work in Irish cottages, work which left the cottages with the advent of machinery in the factories, is proving highly successful.

In a little town called Killoe in County Longford over 300 spinning wheels are working daily. Some time ago the parish priest, Father Conefrey, started the village with one wheel. He was aided by friends from both the North and South of Ireland, irrespective of the usual bugbear—politics, and now spinning wheels are beginning to appear in the district surrounding Killoe.

Started Industry During War. Actually Father Conefrey started this movement during the war. The war sent the price of woolen goods soaring unhealthily, so Father Conefrey decided to encourage the women and children of the town to spend their rainy days and spare time in the dark winter evenings making their own clothing. Despite the derision of many of the local wisecracks he obtained a couple of spinning wheels and set a few of the elderly women of the parish, who during their youth had spun yarn, to teaching the children to handle the magic wheel.

The little industry soon caught a firm hold and gradually it became a regular occupation during days when the families could not work on their own or other people's farms. The wool grown in the surrounding country found a market in Killoe.

The seed thrown by the Longford village priest was blown far and wide. Edward Bohane, the director of the Royal Dublin Society, the society which carries on the famous Balaclava show annually and which has been black railing in every way, became interested in the work and got the society to enable the Killoe

spinners to exhibit their products at the society's show, which is always a big event in Dublin.

Gets Weaving Teacher.

In 1921 the exhibit of the little villagers of Killoe at the show was quite large, though limited to spinning and knitting. Then the indefatigable Father Conefrey went to Donegal, where he discovered an Irish speaking weaver working a woolen loom in the little town of Ardara. He took him to Killoe and set him teaching his industrious cottagers how to weave Donegal home-spun. With the equipment of this new loom and its manipulator Father Conefrey's little group of spinners and weavers sent a striking exhibition to the Royal Dublin Society's famous Horse Show this year. All phases of their work were shown, including grading, blending, dyeing, gardening and spinning wool and finally weaving blankets, tweeds and home-spuns. As far as Ballinalee, in County Louth, the first town to be reduced to ashes by the Black and Tans, tailors are calling for the wares of the Killoe weavers and are providing winter suitings made of this native material.

Then Father Conefrey turned his energies to reviving the old home linen industry. At the show this year there was an exhibit of the old Jacquard damask linen loom, which still survives in Lisburn. A go ahead Antrim town under the Northern Parliament. Crawford Hartnell, a rich Dubliner, told the principal of the Lisburn Technical Institute, Cecil Webb, of Father Conefrey's urgent need, of a loom, which as a token of good will and encouragement in its efforts to revive the cottage industries they gave him.

The Killoe spinners, acting on a third suggestion from their priest, sent more young men to Drogheda to learn to handle the loom. It is now operating, and also has served as a pattern from which to make more looms. The Longford County Council has taken cognizance of Killoe's industry and engaged dyeing, spinning and weaving experts to advise the cottagers in putting the best finish to their work.

The whole country is taking an increasing interest in this revival of old time industries. The Royal Dublin Society, backed by a number of philanthropic Irishmen, has a shop in Grafton Street, the main shopping street in Dublin, for the exclusive sale of Irish home made goods of all sorts.

Other towns are rivaling Killoe in producing home made goods. Father Conefrey's enterprise has been enthusiastically welcomed here because persons of all shades of political opinion on both sides of troublesome Ulster boundary have become its foster fathers.

The Irish Times, the old Unionist organ in Dublin, commenting editorially on Killoe's example, said:

The moral of this incident needs no elaboration. Let the North and South work together in the little things that matter, and it may appear in due course that the big and difficult things are not after all so very big and so very difficult.

The Influenza germ is the smallest

know. Opals when first taken from the ground are so soft that they may be pulled apart by the fingers.



Sir Hamar Greenwood

The Canadian who was formerly chief secretary for Ireland, defeated in the British elections.



NO TIME FOR PEACE

Europe—"Go away, don't you see I'm getting busy!"

—Systander, London.



Why Bake At Home when you can buy bread like it, ready baked?

COUNT the raisins—at least eight big, plump, tender fruit-meats to the slice.

Taste it—see how the raisin flavor permeates the bread.

No need to bake at home when we've arranged with bakers in almost every town and city to bake this full-fruited raisin bread.

Just phone and they'll deliver it—all ready to surprise the family tonight.

It comes from master bak-

ers' modern ovens in your city. And it's made with Sun-Maid Raisins.

That's another reason for its superiority. A rare combination of nutritious cereal and fruit—both good and good for you, so you should serve it at least twice a week.

Use Sun-Maid Raisins also in puddings, cakes and cookies. You may be offered other brands that you know less well than Sun-Maid, but the kind you want is the kind you know is good. In fact, therefore, on Sun-Maid brand. They cost no more than ordinary raisins.

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Please send me copy of your free book,
"Recipes with Raisins."

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Providing for the Future

BY REV. PETER BRYCE

About a year ago I received a letter from a man in the city, who, after outlining his qualifications for matrimony, stated he would like to marry a widow with a furnished house, as he was boarding, and just go in and "hang up his hat, as it were," and make himself at home and look after her and the house. He added as a postscript to his letter, "The Lord will provide," evidently with the desire to impress me with his piety.

In the matter of providing for the future there are some who say unctuously "The Lord will provide." Some appear to be sincere, and to believe it would manifest a lack of trust in God to "take thought for the morrow." Others, I fear, are like the man of the letter with pretensions to faith in God which are of doubtful value.

I find no warrant in the revelation of God for believing that we need make no provision for the future. All that we know of the Great Provider would indicate that He expects all upon whom responsibility rests, to discharge that responsibility to the full extent possible.

It is apparent to all who have knowledge of family life in Canada that many men have failed to appreciate the importance of providing in an adequate manner for the incidence of death and its consequent effect upon those dependent on them. Clergymen all over the country have been again and again brought face to face with the tragedy of the death of a father in early manhood leaving a family without financial resources.

The man with a family and in receipt of a small wage finds it most difficult to do more than provide for the bare necessities in the present, and the whole problem with very many is aggravated by periods of depression, bringing in their unemployment with consequent debt and general discouragement.

Royal Ontario Museum

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Sir Herbert Samuel

Who faces a huge task in Palestine, where, according to Bishop MacInnes, of Jerusalem, now in Canada, Mohammedans and Christians, are joining forces to oppose the high-handed politics of the Zionists.

A Bit Added.

He rang in a little sooner
Than the fellows in his shop;
And he stayed a little longer
When the whistle ordered "stop!"
He worked a little harder
And he talked a little less;
He seemed but little hurried
And he showed but little stress,
For every little movement
His efficiency expressed.
Thus his envelope grew just
A little thicker than the rest.
He saved a little money
In a hundred little ways;
He banked a little extra
When he got a little "raise."
A little "working model"
Took his little "leisure" time;
He wrought each little part of it
With patience most sublime.
Now it's very little wonder
That he murmurs with a smile,
As he scans his little bank book:
"Are the little things worth while?"

Douglas Fir.

On account of its strength and the size in which it can be obtained Douglas fir of British Columbia is considered as Canada's finest wood for structural purposes although it has many other uses. The tree reaches heights exceeding 250 feet and diameters above seven or eight feet although its size is much below this on an average in the interior part of British Columbia. It is an important timber for structural purposes, for the production of lumber, railway ties, piles, mine timbers, wood block paving and many other purposes.

GUARD THE BABY AGAINST COLDS

To guard the baby against colds nothing can equal Baby's Own Tablets. The Tablets are a mild laxative that will keep the little one's stomach and bowels working regularly. It is a recognized fact that where the stomach and bowels are in good order that colds will not exist; that the health of the little one will be good and that he will thrive and be happy. The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

The Emotional Cabbage.

Do plants and vegetables experience the same emotions that are felt by human beings? Scientists are beginning to think that they do.

Some extraordinary discoveries have been made, and it has been proved that even the humble cabbage has feelings. It is also known that roses experience a rise in temperature after they have been pruned.

Experts declare that there is no emotion, however delicate, which cannot be felt by plants.

The Japanese have always recognized this feature in plants. They believe that love and hatred are both experienced by flowers. Every plant and vegetable has its own character, we are told.

Science has still much to learn in this direction, but it may be that before long we shall know everything that goes on in the plant "mind."

MONEY ORDERS.

Send a Dominion Express Money Order. Five Dollars costs three cents.

"Knocking Wood" for Luck.

Why does a person "knock wood" whenever he does not want his luck to desert him?

The custom is believed to originate from an old Danish myth.

According to the legend an old Danish sea captain, just before starting on a voyage, would always tap on the side of his ship, and then stand in silence and listen for a few minutes.

His belief was that as there were so many millions of their kind in the timbers of the ship, the elves of the wood would come out and bless the ship and ensure it a safe return.

Other Danish skippers followed this practice, and, strangely enough, at least so we are told, the vessels so submitted to this quaint ritual seemed to acquire immunity from the perils of the sea.

As a result the superstition became a custom which has lived to the present day.

Minard's Liniment for Garget in Jews.

A WOMAN'S RIGHT TO GOOD HEALTH

It Can be Hers if She Keeps Her Blood in Good Condition.

To every woman belongs the right to enjoy a healthy active life. Yet nine out of ten suffer, often in silence, from splitting headaches, torturing backaches or some other of the many evils that follow anaemia or bloodlessness.

That is why one sees so many women with pale, thin cheeks, dull eyes and drooping figure—all signs that the blood is out of order. These women should win the right to be well by refreshing their bodies with the new, rich blood of health that so promptly transforms them into healthy, attractive women.

There is no other medicine can supply this rich, red blood so speedily and so surely as Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Through this medicine thousands of tired, suffering women have found new health. For example, Mrs. F. Lane, Paris, Ont., says:—"A few years ago I was in a badly run down condition. My appetite was poor, I fell off in weight, and could with difficulty do my housework. Nothing I took seemed to do me any good until a neighbor advised me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I had only taken a few boxes of the pills when I began to feel stronger and I continued using them until I had taken ten boxes, when I felt as well as ever I did, and had regained my lost weight. My husband and children have also used the pills with good results, and I would advise anyone who is run down to give them a fair trial."

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

Britain's Oldest Road.

One of the world's most famous thoroughfares is Watling Street, which runs from Richborough, near Dover, to Wrotham, in Shropshire, an important place in Roman days.

Part of this road is now the scene of a great modern engineering feat for it is being widened and remade. Watling Street, which passes through Canterbury, London, St. Albans, Dunstable, Towcester, and Welington, was made by the Romans. The original name was Via Vitelliana, but when the Saxons came to Britain they renamed it after one of their heroes, Wastla. This person was a god who was said to live in the mass of stars known as the Milky Way, which was also called Watling Street by the Saxons.

How well the old Roman road was placed can be judged by the fact that when the London and North Western Railway was being built, modern engineers could find no better route, and laid their line alongside it.

Funny Signs.

A dentist placed over his doorway a business sign which read: "Teeth extracted with great pains."

This was something like the butcher's sign which ran: "Beef is very high; our prices are the same"; and the grocer's: "Don't go elsewhere to be robbed. Try us."

Baby Carriage Motor.

A motor wheel for baby carriages that an Englishman has invented also enables an attendant to ride by standing on a low platform.

PNEUMONIA

and other Lung Diseases
Claims many victims in Canada and should be guarded against.

MINARD'S LINIMENT
is a great preventative, being one of the oldest remedies used. Minard's Liniment has relieved thousands of cases of Grippe, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Asthma and kindred diseases. It is an enemy to germs. Thousands of bottles being used every day. For sale by all druggists and general dealers. Minard's Liniment Co., Ltd., Yarmouth, N.S.

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Grand Canyon Line

ISSUE No. 60-22

"We Know Him!"

A white colporteur once visited a part of central China into which to the best of his knowledge no white missionary had ever penetrated. Gathering a big crowd of Chinese round him in one of the towns, he began to read to them from the New Testament in Chinese. He read the story of Jesus's healing a blind man and also of his healing a lame man. Then he read of his healing lepers, like the lepers that crowded the streets of the town; whereupon the faces of the people lighted up.

"Oh, we know him!" they cried. "He used to live here. Our mothers and fathers have told us about him. He lived in a house down the street. We know where he is buried. His grave is here; we will show it to you, teacher. When the great plague came the rest left us, but he would not leave us. He gave us strange things out of a bottle. We took the things and were better. We had babies; they were blind. He washed their eyes and made them well; they could see. Oh, we know him very well! He has often walked down our streets and spoken to us when we were little."

"No, that could not be!" said the colporteur. "He lived in a land far, far from here. He belonged to a different nationality."

"No, sir," they insisted, "you are mistaken. He was right here. Come and we will show you the grave!"

He went and saw the grave and its inscription, which was in English. He looked up the history of the town and learned that the man whom the people had spoken of was a British colporteur, a young doctor who had just completed his medical course, who had gone up the Yangtze River six hundred miles and, breaking into the central and northern interior, had settled in the little town. The plague at last had taken his life.

And away out there years after when the people heard the words about Christ they called out: "We knew him! He lived here! We knew him well!"

Poor Consolation.

Quartermaster—"She'll steady up a bit, sir, once she's round the Lizard." Passenger—"Oh, er—good. Is it very far to the Lizard?" Quartermaster—"Oh, no. 'Bout thirteen hours."

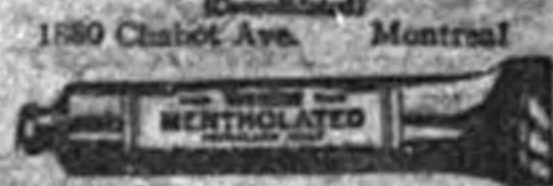
During its lifetime the sturgeon lays about 7,000,000 eggs. Diamonds feel much colder to the tongue than paste or glass.

PETRIE'S MACHINERY TORONTO

For Nervous Headaches

IS THE RELIEF from headache or neuralgic pains worth one cent to you? That's all it costs for an application of "Vaseline" Mentholated Jelly. With the first indication of a headache rub a small amount of it gently on the forehead and temples. So convenient, effective and economical!

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(Incorporated)
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MENTHOLATED
PETROLEUM JELLY

CUTICURA HEALS ITCHY PIMPLES

Face Inflamed and Disfigured. Lost Rest at Night.

"My face broke out with hard, red pimples which feasted and scaled over. They were in blotches and itched and burned so badly that I had to scratch them, and my face was inflamed and disfigured. I lost rest at night on account of the irritation."

"I saw an advertisement for Cuticura Soap and Ointment and sent for a free sample, which relieved me. I bought more, and after using four cakes of Cuticura Soap and two boxes of Ointment I was healed, in about three weeks." (Signed) Miss Juliette Ortiz, Box 1018, San Diego, Calif., Feb. 7, 1921.

Use Cuticura for all toilet purposes. Sample Card Free by Mail. Address: "Cuticura," Dept. 246, St. Paul, Minn. Write for free sample. Send 3¢ for Cuticura Soap and Ointment. Cuticura Soap and Ointment are sold everywhere. Cuticura Soap and Ointment are sold everywhere.



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CHOICE SILVER BLACK FOXES, pups, adults. Reid Bros., Bothwell, Ontario.

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BELTING OF ALL KINDS, NEW OR used, pulleys, saws, cable, rope, etc., shipped subject to approval at lowest prices in Canada. Write for catalogue. 111 York St., Toronto.

Broken Glass.

The safest way to gather up broken glass is to wipe it up with a wet woolen rag, which should then be wrapped in paper and thrown away.

Minard's Liniment for Distemper.

Saved Hand Labor.

Operated by compressed air, a machine has been invented to rub down the paint on automobile bodies and save much hand labor.

The horse has no eyebrows.

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Soyine Tuberculosis.
Feeds for Wintering and Winter Fatening of Beef Cattle in Eastern Canada.

New varieties and Selections of Grain.
The Root Vegetables Act, 1922.

Illustration Community Work in Dundas County, Ontario.
The Winter Finishing of Steers in Western Quebec.

Report of the Division of Horticulture, Dominion Experimental Farms, 1921.
Report of the Poultry Division, Dominion Experimental Farms, 1921.

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Gives Credit to Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Fork River, Manitoba.—"I saw in the newspapers where Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound was doing so much good to women, and as I needed something I began to take it. I used to be very sick but I am now. I live on a farm in the immediate district and we have to do all our own work. I tell all the women I see what Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound does for me. I think it saves me from going to a doctor and is the best medicine women can take."

—Mrs. WM. COULTRAS, Fork River, Manitoba.

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

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

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

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

KORSE COUGHING USE

Spohn's Distemper Compound

to break it up and get them back in condition. Thirty years' use has made "SPOHN'S" indispensable in treating Coughs and Colds, Influenza and Distemper with their exciting complications, and all diseases of the throat, chest and lungs. Acts miraculously as preventive, not only when given early, but also when given at all stages of the disease.

SPORN MEDICAL COMPANY, GOTTEN, BADEN

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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.

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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 widespread system that covers practically every place of importance in the Dominion.

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If your feet are not well dressed, no matter how good your other clothing, you are not a well-dressed man.
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The Watchman AND Ottawa Valley Advocate

FRIDAY, JAN. 5, 1923

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 OLD YEAR, AND THE NEW.

The most popular cartoonists, those artists who hold the mirror up to nature, are always those who combine artistic skill with an exact appreciation of what the public wants to find, in their subjects. In a few free and airy strokes they hit off their pictorial comments on current events, in a manner, pleasing to the public, because it conveys what the public already thinks. The cartoonist knows that there is a public sense of humour, and he draws up, or down, to that sense, and is publicly accepted as clever. That is where he wins, over the mere literary person who misses many opportunities because his style or his habits of diction obscure his meaning. The cartoonist gets his work in, because a public sense is reached through the eye, and the interpretation is immediate and complete. Nor is he subject, like his literary brother, to the tender mercies of his printer: (no offence meant Mr. Composer,) none of his words are left out nor his meaning mutilated by the setting of lines in the wrong places: when he means "The horny handed sons of toil," it goes at that; his withers are not wrung by the printer setting up his reference to The Knights Of Labour as "Ornery Minded Tons of Soil!"

I have observed that on the subject of the New and the Old Years the cartoonists' treatment is conservative. They always depict the New Year as a little cherubic kiddie with a winning smile and a pair of tiny wings just sprouting, while the Old Year is invariably a poor worn out ruin, whose withered cheeks and tresses grey seem to have known a better day, like Scott's "Last Minstrel." "No more on prancing palfrey borne, He carols light as lark at morn," while the cheerful optimism of his infantile successor, as he assumes the suzerainty of the scythe and sandglass, is only equalled by the look of despondency in the Old Man's eye.

Year after year this sort of thing continues, the eager anticipations of the coming year, and the blighted hopes of the outgoing, are set forth in the same old way, and the artists get away with it. Now, I think a year is all too short a time to blight human hopes of prosperity, and I would suggest that the cartoonists try something more encouraging whereby they would educate the public mind to remember better the ups and downs of past years instead of hounding them off to their graves.

Every 31st of December finds a rosy infant turned into a bald-headed, bearded, toothless old pessimist, enfeebled with the weight of twelve short months of life, and waiting for the hour to strike when he will be shovelled into his annual grave.

If this is the world's estimate of the passing years it is time to work for the change of popular opinion. A year, as at present appraised by the cartoonists, has only a quarter chance of a president, or prime minister, of making good, without any opportunity afforded by re-election. I always feel sorry for the old fellow, he gets shouldered out so regularly, buried away, as it were, out of sight, amid public rejoicings, instead of being feted and loaded down with tokens of respect and esteem, on his retirement. It isn't a businesslike proceeding at all, and the absurd notion of putting a newborn babe into his place is a worse policy still, besides, the poor kiddie never has a proper chance of making good, from start to finish. He can't even handle the scythe, and the sandglass with which he is always endowed is like a grandfather's clock, when even a wrist watch would be a burden for him to carry.

Come, Mr. Cartoonist, change the allegory: Give the passing year a sporting chance: Even a turkey, when he has safely passed Thanksgiving and Christmas, gets something good said about him. Besides, it is no compliment to our good wishes, of which we are periodically so lavish, to go back on ourselves and say "The year is going, let him go, Ring out the false, ring in the true!" within a few months of his inauguration.

I do not hold with the idea that life is to be regarded as a perpetual graveyard, nor that men and years should be condemned to write their own epitaphs, or polish the surface of their own tombstones. Give us a competition of years in the race of life. Depict them as Happy mom-

ents Day by Day. Make every one of them another star added to the bright firmament of the eternal ages. This rate of Killing Time grows monotonous. Send old Mars to the mortuary instead: He does more harm in a few days than seventy or eighty Old Years in all their time, and he never seems to grow a day older in the pictures. Many of us thought that he had died a natural death some time ago, and we even went so far as to announce the date of his demise as 11th November 1918. I know I publicly assisted in burning his post mortem effigy on that day, but the grizzly god of war is still swaggering about and laughing up his sleeve as we ring joy-bells at the burial of our Good and Kind Old Years, Damn him.

THE LINKMAN.

Another Gain For Liberals By Desertion.

The King government will have a majority over the combined opposition, without counting the Speaker, when the next House opens. Joseph Binette, elected as a Progressive in the riding of Prescott, Ont., announced yesterday that when the House met he would seek a seat to the right of the Speaker and with the Liberal members.

W. J. Hammell, also elected as a Progressive for Muskoka, announced on Dec. 3 that he would cross the floor to the Liberal benches when the next session opened. This brought the Liberal strength in the House to equal that of the combined opposition without the Speaker. With the crossing of Mr. Binette the standing of the various parties will be: Liberals, 118, combined opposition, 116, divided as follows: Progressives 64, Conservatives 50 and Labour 2, giving the government a majority of two should there be a solid opposition vote against it in a full house.

In a letter issued to the electors of his riding, Mr. Binette indicates that his decision to cross the floor of the House follows the resignation of Hon. T. A. Cramer as Progressive leader in the Commons, the resignation of President Borden of the U.F.O., and that the dissensions between Premier Druary and the rest of the party are indications that the latter party is built on sand.

BEAUTIFUL DEVON.—Continued.

And when I gaze,
O'er thy Sound and sea,
I dream of the mariners
Begotten by thee,
Drake, Hawkins and Froisher,
These were the sons,
Who humbled the pride
Of the arrogant Dons.
In the arts of peace,
Thou didst also excel,
As poetry, paintings
And literature tell;
Of all the favoured,
Thou art the most blest,
Beautiful Devon,
Queen of the West.

RYHOS—Brownsburg.

ST. ANDREWS EAST

Mr. Alan Matthews was a Montreal traveller, Wednesday last.

Messrs. Folliott and W. Shaw and W. A. M. Howard, of Montreal, are holiday visitors at their homes.

A very pleasant dance was held in the Town Hall, Friday evening, under the Auspices of the Y. P. D. C.

Mr. Alan Jones, with his friend Miss Seton, Montreal, are New Years guests of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Robt. Jones.

Saturdays train brought a number of holiday visitors to town, among them being Mr. and Mrs. Horace Davis, Montreal, to their summer home, Mr. Hetherington, Montreal, at Miss Hibbards.

Both the Presbyterian and Anglican Churches were prettily decorated for the Christmas season.

At Christ Church, Christmas, there were Celebrations of the Holy Eucharist at 8 a.m. and 11 a.m. The Congregations were large and the Services bright and hearty. The Anthem "The first Christmas Morn" was sung during the offertory, Miss Madeleine Neve, being the Soloist. The Offertory, an exceedingly generous one, was as is customary given to the Rector and the Organist was also generously remembered by the Congregative.

DALESVILLE SCHOOL.

Xmas Exams.
Grade VII, Max. 1300.—E. Dixon 1185, Katie Morrow 1181, Annie Morrow 986, Robt. MacArthur 983, Mona Kennedy 977, Lawrence Stephenson 954, Lawrence Morrow 817.
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Grade IV, Max. 900.—Russell Morrow 835, Reta Gunn 810, Janet Stephenson 724, Tommy Hall, W. Park 697, Katie Stephenson 686, Stanley Brown 660, Emma Brown 623, Iona Brown 605, Sylvester Hall 577, H. Morrow 468.

Grade III, Max. 800.—Danny Davis 756, Charlie Brown 592.

Grade II, Max. 700.—Maxie Bigelow 545, Owl Gunn 450.

Grade I, Sr., Max. 600.—Dudley Collins 535.

Grade I, Jr., Max. 600.—Eleanor Campbell 552, Violet Bigelow 543, A. Brown 487, Cecilia Hall 304.

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

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GEOFFROY BEDARD,

THE TAILOR,

Main Street, - Lachute.

Specials For This Week.

Men's and Boy's Overcoats and Suits this week at very low prices.

15 Boy's Suits to clear at \$3 75.

Extra Fancy Tweeds.

20 Men's Suits value \$15.00 for \$22.50.

10 Only Men's Suits at \$12.50.

200 Men's Tweed Pants at \$2.00.

25 Ladies' Coats and Misses in velour and newest cloths to clear at very low prices.

Surprising values of Men's Wool Underwear at 98c.

Come in and find out all we have on our Bargain Counter.

H. M. Lavigne, - Lachute Mills.

Opposite T. McQuat & Son's Store.

Miss M. V. Slater

Main St., Lachute.

whilst most heartily wishing each one and all

A Very Happy and Prosperous New Year

desires to take this opportunity of thanking her many Friends and Patrons for the kind support accorded her during the past year, at same time assuring them that it will ever be her aim to give the greatest care and attention to all orders (either large or small) with which she may be favored.

Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, French Ivory etc.
All of the highest quality.

January Cheap SALE !

Suits Made to Order At Prices to Suit

Now is the time to take advantage of our Special Offer to procure a good Suit, made & finished with first class materials & workmanship.

During the month of January, from the 3rd to the 31st, we will sell our

\$25.00	SUITS FOR	\$19.50
\$30.00	"	24.50
\$45.00	"	39.50

and the same reduction on all high priced suits.

All suits made to measure. A big assortment of Ladies' Suits at lowest prices.

All Goods at Actual Cost Price

This Sale will introduce our goods & make friends who will be lasting customers.

Geo. Licop — **Merchant Tailor** — **Main St. Lachute.**

ARUNDEL.

Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Bulley and friend, spent the New Year at their cottage at Bark Lake.

Mr. Percy Staniforth, accompanied by his sister, Miss Margaret Staniforth, spent the Christmas holidays in New York.

Mr. J. M. Nelson, who spent Xmas at Montreal and Westmount with relatives and friends, returned home on Friday evening last 29th Dec.

The Misses Evelyn and Doris Gagnon, Muriel Graham, Edna Loughren, Lizzie Staniforth and M. Staniforth, and the Messrs. Geo. Gagnon, Perley Staniforth and Denis Staniforth spent the Christmas holidays at home here, as did also Mr. Geo. Thomson who is a student at Lennoxville College.

The Church Services, on Sunday next 7th inst., will be as follows.

Weir	10.30 a.m.
Rockway	2.30 p.m.
Grace Church, Arundel	7.30 p.m.
S. S. Grace Church	2.30 p.m.
Rev. Geo. H. Gagnon, M.A., Rector, Arundel Union Church.	
Crystal Falls	3 p.m.
Arundel	7 p.m.
S. S. Arundel	10.30 a.m.
Rev. Albert Johnson, Pastor.	

The Annual Meeting of The Arundel Branch of The Women's Auxiliary, will be held on Friday afternoon, 12th inst., at Grace Church Rectory. A full attendance of members is requested, as the election of officers of 1923, will be carried out, and business of importance transacted. The meeting will be at 2.30 sharp.

Mr. and Mrs. James E. Riddle, whose home at Crystal Falls, was recently destroyed by fire, wish to most sincerely thank their many friends throughout the community, for their numerous acts of kindness, and neighbourly good feeling, and material gifts.

The Christmas Tree and Concert, for the Sunday School of the Union Church, was held in Staniforth's Hall on Friday evening, 22nd, Dec. The Hall was prettily decorated, and in one corner was the "Tree," laden with presents and bags of candy. An excellent programme of Songs, Choruses, Drills, Dialogues and Exercises, was carried out, and very many of the children, even little "tots" participated in it. Refreshments were served during the evening and afterwards "Santa" distributed the presents, a very enjoyable evening was spent by all.

The following Officers were elected and appointed in Laurentian Lodge No. 81, G.R.O., Arundel, Que., at the Regular Meeting held at the Lodge Rooms, on Dec. 14th. Installation will take place on Thursday, Jan. 11th, 1923.

List of Officers.
Wor. Bro. H. C. Cooke, W.M.
Rt. Wor. Bro. C. J. Staniforth, I.P.M.
Bro. Dr. Wm. L. Morrison S.W.
Rt. Wor. Bro. Rev. G. H. Gagnon J.W.
Wor. Bro. P. Cantin Chaplain
Bro. R. McMillan Treas.
Bro. Percy Staniforth S.D.
Bro. S. McCrimmon S.D.
Bro. N. McCrimmon J.D.
Wor. Bro. Jos. Willis Dof C.
Wor. Harry Boyd Steward
Bro. J. McMahon Steward
Bro. C. Mountain Steward
Bro. L. J. Cooke I.G.
Bro. A. Mountain Tyler

Mr. W. D. Graham spent the Xmas week-end in Montreal.

The Nomination for the election of Mayor and Councillors, will take place on Wednesday Jan. 10th 1923, at the hour of 10 a.m. in Staniforth's Hall. The retiring Mayor and Councillors are C. J. Staniforth, A. B. Morrison, Hugh Boyd, and J. B. Fournier, all of whom are eligible for re-election.

During the past three years the work of building and maintaining the roads has been in charge of the Council. Considerable money has been spent, but a great many improvements made in cutting down hills and making new roads to avoid bad hills, and the present system is much better than the old way, when every man made his own road, if he felt inclined that way.

Now that the roads are in good condition, and Government Assistance on a 50.00 basis is procurable, it would not be wise to revert to the old system. We must congratulate the Municipal Council on the good work that has been done, and hope they or their successors will continue along the same lines. Every ratepayer should be intrusted in seeing that good men are returned to office in the council, and that they will see that the Township of Arundel continues to improve the roads as in the past.

On Saturday evening, 23rd Dec. the Annual Christmas Tree entertainment of the Sunday School of Grace Church (Anglican) was held in Staniforth's Hall, which, as on the previous evening, was filled to overflowing. A first class programme had been proposed for the entertainment of young and old, and it was efficiently carried out, many of the them calling for "encores." There were Songs, recitations, dialogues, musical numbers and tableaux. The "Siberian Inquest" was very amusing. The Corner being much disgusted when he discovered he had been holding an inquest on a "Scarecrow!" "Visitors from many Lands" was very interesting, those representing the natives of the various countries being in appropriate costume. "Visitors from the South" was a troupe of "darkies," who sung well, many of the old songs, to the accompaniment of Mandolin, violin and piano, "Santa Claus" was in "great feather," dancing and capering as he appeared on the platform, to the great enjoyment of the young people. The "Tree," which was loaded with presents, was soon stripped, no one being forgotten, and the prizes donated by Mr. Nelson, who conducts the Sunday School, to those who had carried out certain conditions, were also distributed. There were also an orange and well filled bag of candy for every child in the hall, irrespective of creed or nationality. A hearty cheer was given to Mrs. Gagnon for all her hard work in the preparation of the programme, and with the singing of the National Anthem, a very enjoyable evening was brought to a close.

The Late Mr. Wm. Loughren.
The funeral of the late Mr. Wm. Loughren whose death occurred on Thursday, Dec. 28th took place from his son's residence, to Grace Church, on Sunday afternoon, 31st Dec. last. The deceased, at the time of his death was in the 87th year of his age, and had been a resident of Arundel for fifty five years, coming here originally

from Grenville, Que. His wife predeceased him forty years ago, and of his family of eight sons and daughters, there also predeceased him, Samuel of Manastique, Mich., and Mrs. Thos. Craig, of Arundel. Those sorrowing, to mourn his loss, are the Messrs. Henry and James Loughren of Arundel, John, of Turtle Lake, Wis., Mrs. Wm. Staniforth, and Mrs. Thos. Lane, of New Liskeard.

Grace Church was completely filled with relatives and friends of the deceased, the service being conducted by Rev. G. H. Gagnon, M.A., Rector, of Arundel Parish who delivered a splendid sermon, taking for his text, 2nd Corinthians, 5th chap. and 1st vers. "For we know that if our earthly tabernacle be dissolved, we have a building of God, eternal in the Heavens." All familiar hymns were feelingly sung and the "Dead March" was rendered by Mrs. Gagnon, who presided at the organ.

Interment was in the cemetery adjoining the church. The sympathy of everybody in the community goes out to the bereaved family.

The deceased Mr. Wm. Loughren was known far and wide and highly respected, and his death is deeply regretted by all.

LAKEFIELD.

A most successful Xmas Tree was held in the Church Hall Lakefield, on Dec. 21st. A very pleasing programme was given by the school children and grown ups, consisting of choruses, dialogues, recitations, and drills, also songs by the Tomalty Bros., and Mr. Douglas Todd were much appreciated. Rev. Mr. Lumis acted as chairman, Rev. Mount very ably presided at the organ. The arrival of Santa Claus was announced by the sound of sleigh bells outside and after the heavily laden tree was relieved of its burden the evening was brought to a close with the singing of "God save the King." The proceeds were given in aid of the Anglican Church.

Balance of Wash Goods Gingham, Prints Ducks, Etc. at low prices to clear.
W. Banford & Son.

THE HAPPY HEART.

What comfort for the heart when cold winds blow,
When light o' dreams and love and
When harsh December brings the driving snow?
There's light o' dreams and love and fire-side glow
And homely chat and friends that come and go.
No heart should lonely be, the winter's sting
Has felled the lovely gardens of the spring;
The birds have fled, but hopes are still a-wing,
And there are books to read and songs to sing.
Blow, winter winds, however keen you be!
Your thread is avin, the bold and blustery;
For there's no power of wind or fire or sea
Can take life's gift of happiness from me.

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

WHITE STAR DOMINION LINE

Portland—Halifax—Liverpool
Canada Jan. 20, Feb. 24, Mar. 31.
Regina (from Halifax only) Apr. 2
From Halifax Next Day
WHITE STAR LINE
Winter Vacation Voyages
N.Y. to Mediterranean
Adriatic Jan. 6-Adriatic Feb. 24
N. Y. to West Indies
Meganitic Jan. 15, Feb. 17, Mar. 22
New York—Queenstown—Liverpool
Cedric Dec. 20, Feb. 10, Mar. 10
Celtic Jan. 27, Feb. 24, Mar. 24
Baltic Jan. 20, Feb. 17, Mar. 17
Regina Feb. 3, Mar. 3, Mar. 31
Adriatic Apr. 14
New York—Cherbourg—Southampton
Olympic Dec. 30, Jan. 20, Feb. 10
Homeric (New) Dec. 10, Apr. 14
Majestic (New) Jan. 6, Mar. 10, Apr. 21

RED STAR LINE
N. Y.—Plymouth—Cherbourg—Antwerp
Sailing Saturdays
AMERICAN LINE
N. Y.—Plymouth—Cherbourg—Hamburg
Sailing Wednesdays
J. S. GILES, Agent, Lachute, Que.

Ladies' Suits—A good line for fall
Prices are very low now.
N. Banford & Son

NOTICE.—Buy your Ford Car from
Dave Campbell at GENEVEUX
MOTOR CO., LTD., 288 Ontario St.
West, and be assured of best Service.

REMEMBER !

That Wet Feet Means Impaired Health.

Winter is nearly with us and your feet need the best in Boots and Rubbers, you will find them among our large and varied assortment and the prices will suit your pocket.

Also a large assortment of Warm Winter Clothing.

Extra Special in Over-Gaiters.

A full assortment of warm Winter Caps, Gloves and Mitts, Lumbermen's Stockings, Heavy Socks, Underwear, Wool Pants, and Famous Palmer's Moccasins, Peabody's Overalls.

Men and Boy's Suits made to order. Fit guaranteed.

Dr. Scholl's Foot comfort appliances.

TELEPHONE NO. 95.



W. G. STANIFORTH,
MAIN STREET, LACHUTE

MACDONALD'S BRIER

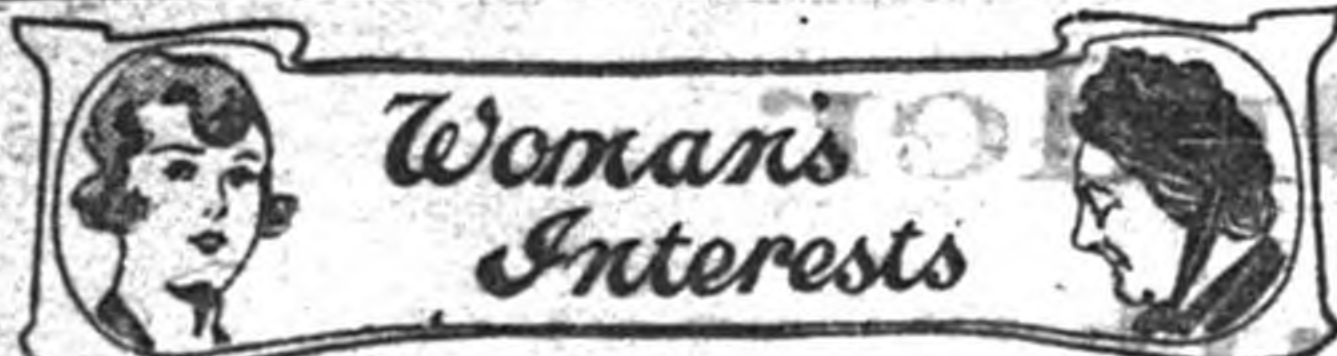
The Tobacco with a heart

PACKAGES 15¢



1/2 lb.
TIN
85¢

Hot Bouill- as good as a fur coat



Woman's Interests

Frosted Cakes and Cookies.

This cake, if baked in a shallow pan about nine inches square, is well adapted to cutting up into small fancy shapes. At least twenty diamond-shaped cakes 1 1/4 inches wide can be cut with little waste from the amount given. Other fancy cutters may, of course, be used. These little cakes may then be entirely covered with white or tinted icing and decorated with bits of candied cherries or cranberries, angelica, colored jellied grapefruit peel or tinted watermelon rind preserve, citron or nuts.

Plain Cake—Three tablespoons fat, one-half cup granulated sugar, one egg, two-thirds of a cup of milk, 1 1/4 cups flour, 2 1/2 tps. baking powder 1/4 tsp. lemon extract, 1 tsp. lemon juice, 1 tsp. vanilla, 1/4 tsp. salt.

Cream the fat, which may be butter, lard, vegetable fat or oil, with the sugar. Add the egg well beaten, the milk and flour alternately. Sift the baking powder and salt with one-fourth cupful of the flour, and fold in last, just after adding the flavoring. Bake in a nine-inch square pan, starting in a cool oven (about 320 deg. F.) for twenty minutes, gradually increasing the heat for ten or fifteen minutes till the cake is brown.

Cooked frosting—White of one egg, one cupful sugar, four tablespoons cold water and one-eighth teaspoon salt.

Place all in double boiler and beat with an egg beater until it holds its shape. Add salt and beat until thick enough to spread. Add one-half teaspoon vanilla or other desired flavoring.

Chocolate frosting can be made in the same way by adding 2 1/2 squares of chocolate, melted, to the sugar mixture when it starts to hold its shape. The frosting is beaten until thick and then spread. Vanilla may be used or omitted with the chocolate, according to taste.

For caramel icing, half a cupful of sugar should be caramelized or browned in a pan, and an equal amount of boiling water added. Substitute two tablespoonsful of this syrup in place of two tablespoonsful of water, and continue as in the foundation icing.

Uncooked orange icing—Two egg whites, beaten stiff; two tablespoons cold water, 3/4 cupful confectioner's sugar, one tablespoonful orange juice, one-quarter teaspoonful salt, one-half tablespoonful lemon juice, and grated rind of half a large orange.

Add the water to the egg whites and beat with an egg beater until stiff. Add three cupfuls of sugar very gradually, beating continuously with a spoon. Add the grated rind and juice of the orange, the lemon juice and remainder of the sugar. Beat until smooth enough to spread. This amount should cover five sides of over twenty-five little cakes cut as above described.

The remnants of plain pastry paste or pie trimming make excellent cookies when cut in fancy shapes and decorated. A thick coating of ground almonds pressed into the paste before baking makes it particularly good almond straw.

"Just the Housework."

The average farm wife will walk out twelve miles daily doing just the housework about the home and crib. Scientific minds have worked it different simple arrangements for the home that will cut down her steps "half."

It is well to plan to have a small kitchen with no more wall space than necessary to accommodate the furniture. However, in one country home which I observed a short while ago, the kitchen was large, but very ill arranged and I doubt if many more steps were required in doing the daily work than if the kitchen had been small. The sink, stove, table, binet and cupboard were all placed close together. The cabinet was situated between the stove and the sink as to be in reach of both water and raw materials. The sink was high enough to hold the dishpan and a rack for draining the dishes. The board for the dishes was only a step away. A drawer in the cabinet below the sink held the kitchen silver, and other dishes were put on a kitchen cart to be carried to the dining-

NURSES

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

room cupboard, which was located near the kitchen door. A very important detail that was noted here was that a raised threshold had been avoided between the kitchen and the dining-room, so that the kitchen cart might roll smoothly through.

An important small item was the kitchen stool. It was similar to the style used in some drygoods stores and lunch rooms. It was attached to the cabinet and was so located that it could be used when doing work at the cabinet or sink. When not in use, it could be pushed under the cabinet entirely out of the way.

By some little changes in your kitchen, it may be that you may save on the twelve miles that the average housewife covers every day.

Making Duty a Pleasure for the Child

Many children are brought almost to hate to do the right thing, not because it is right, but because they are made to feel that it is only a painful duty, something dull and unattractive, instead of a pleasure; something which will give them real joy and satisfaction in life, as is always the case with doing right. They are reared to think that doing right is not easy, but painful, but that it must be done; and children don't like to be compelled to do things any more than do grown-ups. They want to do what they like to do, what gives them pleasure in the doing.

Now, duty can be made just as attractive to a child as play. Everything depends upon the manner in which it is presented. The methods of the modern kindergarten are a good illustration of this. The children are taught all sorts of things through games and play, so that even the little tots of three and four love nothing better than to go to school.

It is possible to make school so fascinating for the children of all ages by presenting even the most difficult tasks in the right way, that they will long to go to school every day instead of having to be dragged or driven there, as is the case with so many children to-day. How often we hear youngsters say how they hate school; how they hate this study and that; how they hate certain of their teachers. They grumble at being obliged to go to school; and don't know why they can't play or do something else.

The great trouble is, that learning is not made attractive to those young people, because it is not being presented in the right way. It is with everything as it is with school; a task may be made hateful drudgery or a delightful occupation, according to the way it is presented to the child, and what applies to the child in this respect applies to the grown-ups.

Dr. Goldsmith's Prescription.

Oliver Goldsmith was far from being a hand-loom weaver, but the fact that his heart made him beautiful in the eyes of all who knew him. The impoverished poet was always in financial difficulties, because he couldn't keep anything for himself. He would sometimes give away part of his only suit of clothes. On one occasion he gave away all the coverings from his bed and not under the tick to keep from freezing.

A poor woman, knowing that Dr. Goldsmith had studied medicine, and hearing of his great kindness toward all who were in trouble, begged him, in a letter, to send her something for her husband, who had lost his appetite and was reduced to a most melancholy state. The good-natured poet waited on the woman immediately, and after some conversation with her husband found that the man was sinking from starvation, as much as from sickness. The doctor told the pair that they should bear from him in an hour, when he would send them some pills which he believed would prove helpful. He went home, put ten guineas into a chip box, with the following label:

"These must be used as necessities require. Be patient, and of good heart—and forwarded the precious package."

A Careful Patient.

A woman whose throat had troubled her for a long time grew impatient at the slow progress she was making and made complaint to her doctor.

"Madam," said the physician, "I can never cure you of this throat trouble unless you stop talking and give your throat a complete rest."

"But, doctor," objected his patient, "I'm very careful what I say. I never use harsh language, or anything of that kind."

Most broadcasting stations use a 360-metre wave length.

Minard's Liniment for Warts.

The Cow Puncher

BY ROBERT J. C. STEAD.

(Copyright The Linscon Book Co.)

CHAPTER XVII.—(Cont'd.)

"It's too bad your memory is so poor," Conway sneered. "Why were your lights off that night I passed your car? Oh, I guess you remember. What will Miss Hardy think of that?"

For a moment Dave was unable to follow Conway's thought. Then his mind reached back to the night he drove into the country with Bert Morrison, when on the brow of the hill he switched off his lights that they might the better admire the majesty of the heavens. That Conway should place an evil interpretation upon that incident was a thing so monstrous, so altogether beyond argument, that Dave fell back upon the basic human method reserved for such occasions. His fist leapt forward, and Conway crumpled up before it.

Conway lay stunned for a few minutes; then, with returning consciousness, he tried to sit up. Dave helped him to a chair. Blood flowed down his face, and, as he began to realize what had occurred, it was joined with tears of pain, rage, humiliation.

"You got that one on me, Elden," he said, after a while. "But it was a coward's blow. You hit me when I wasn't looking. Very well. Two can play at that game. I'll hit you when you're not looking. . . . where you can't expect it. . . . where you can't hit back. You interfere with me—you strike me—you that I took out of a thirty-dollar-a-week job and made you all you are. I did it, Dave; gave you the money to start with; coached you all the way. And you hit me. . . . when I wasn't looking." He spoke disjunctly; his throat was choked with mortification and self-pity. "Very well. I know the stake you're playing for. And I'm going to spoil it."

He turned his swollen, bloody face to Dave's, and hatred stood up in his eyes as he uttered the threat. "I'll hit you, Dave," he repeated, "where you can't hit back."

"Thanks for the warning," said Elden. "So Irene Hardy is to be the stake. All right; I'll sit in. And I'll win."

"You'll think you've won," returned Conway leeringly. "And then you'll find out that you didn't. I'll present her to you, Dave, like that." He lifted a burnt match from an ash tray and held it before him.

Dave's impulse was to seize the thick, fatty throat in his hands and choke it lifeless. With a resolute effort he turned to the telephone and lifted the receiver.

"Send a car and a doctor to Conway & Elden's office," he said, when he had got the desired number. "Mr. Conway has been hurt; fell against a desk, or something. Nothing serious, but may need a stitch or two." Then, turning to Conway, "It will depend on you whether this affair gets to the public. On you, and Miss Warden. Make your own explanations. And as soon as you are able to be about our partnership will be dissolved."

Conway was ready enough to adopt Dave's suggestion that their quarrel should not come to the notice of the public, and Gladys Warden, apparently, kept her own counsel in the matter. In a time when firms were going out of business without even the formality of an assignment, and others were being absorbed by their competitors, the dissolution of the Conway & Elden establishment occasioned no more than passing notice. The explanation, "for business reasons," given to the newspapers, seemed sufficient. Some few may have had surmises, but they said nothing openly. Bert Morrison, for example, meeting Dave in the street, congratulated him upon the change. "I knew you would find him out some day," he said. "Find what out?" Dave questioned, with feigned surprise. "Oh, nothing," was her enigmatic answer, as she changed the subject.

Irene Hardy found herself in a position of increasing delicacy. Since the day of their conversation in the tea-room Dave had been constant in his attentions, but, true to his ultimatum, had uttered no word that could in any way be construed to be more or less than Platonic. His attitude vexed and pleased her. She was vexed that he should leave her in a position where

she must humiliate herself by taking the initiative; she was pleased with his strength, with his daring, with the superb self-control with which he carried out a difficult purpose. Just how difficult was that purpose Irene was now experiencing in her own person. She had now no doubt that she felt for Dave that attachment, without which ceremonies are without avail, and with which ceremonies are but ceremonies. And yet she shrank from surrender. . . . And she knew that some day she must surrender.

The situation was complicated by conditions which involved her mother—and Conway. Mrs. Hardy had never allowed herself to become reconciled to Dave Elden. She refused to abandon her preconceived ideas of the vulgarity which through life must accompany one born to the lowly status of cow puncher. The fact that Dave, neither in manner nor mind, gave any hint of that vulgarity which she chose to associate with his early occupation, did not in the least ameliorate her aversion. Mrs. Hardy, without knowing it, was as much a devotee of caste as any Oriental. And Dave was born out of the caste. Nothing could alter that fact. His assumption of the manners of a gentleman merely aggravated his offence.

It was also apparent that Conway's friendship for Mrs. Hardy did not react to Dave's advantage. Conway was careful to drop no word in Irene's hearing that could be taken as a direct reflection upon Dave, but she was conscious of an influence, a magnetism, it almost seemed, the whole tendency of which was to pull her away from Elden. She knew there had been trouble between the two men, and that their formal courtesy, when they met at her mother's house, was formal only; but neither admitted her into the secret. Dave did not venture to speak of the quarrel and Conway's threat, partly from a sense of delicacy; partly from a curiously strained point of honor that that would be taking an unfair advantage of Conway; but most, perhaps, because of his complete assurance that Conway would never be able to carry his threat into effect. He had absolutely no misgivings on that score. Conway, on the other hand, knew that his standing with Irene would not, as yet, justify him in playing any trump card. He realized that the girl's affections were placed on Elden, but he trusted, by winning for himself an intimate position in the family, to grow gradually into more favorable relationship with her. Conway had a manner, a mildness of voice, a confidential note in his words, which had not failed him on previous occasions, and although he now stalked bigger game than ever before he had no serious doubt of ultimate success. As for Irene, a certain aversion, which she had felt for Conway at first did disappear under the influence of his presence in the household and the courteous attentions which, although directed to her mother, were in some degree reflected upon herself.

It would not be true to say that Irene's acquaintance with Conway made it more difficult for her to accept the terms of Dave's ultimatum. She regarded the two men from a totally different point of view, and there seemed no reason why her vision of one should in any way obscure her vision of the other. One was merely a friend of the family, to be treated on grounds of cordial good-fellowship; the other was her prospective husband. It was no consideration for Conway that sealed her lips. There was another matter, however, which bore heavily upon her pride, and strewed her path with difficulties. Mrs. Hardy had invested practically all her little fortune in her home. The small sum which had been saved from that unfortunate investment had been eaten up in the cost of furnishing and maintaining the home. Dr. Hardy, in addition to his good name, had left his daughter some few thousand dollars of life insurance, and this was the capital which was now supplying their daily needs. It, too, would soon be exhausted, and Irene was confronted with the serious business of finding a means of livelihood for herself and her mother.

She discussed her problem with



A RESCUER SELF-CHAINED

—From the New York American



The only dollar that can buy more this Christmas than it could twenty years ago is the dollar that buys the Gillette shaving service—once a \$5.00 luxury.

With a single dollar, you can now end someone's shaving troubles—save him money—enable him to shave at home with speed, comfort and safety every day of his life—multiply your Christmas wishes by the days of the year—365 times—and then some.

Gillette Brownie Safety Razor

and 3 genuine Gillette blades \$1.00

Made and guaranteed genuine by
Gillette Safety Razor Co. of Canada
Limited

Bert Morrison, with whom she had formed a considerable friendship. She wondered whether she might be able to get a position on one of the newspapers.

"Don't think of it," said Bert. "If you want to keep a sane, sweet outlook on humanity, don't examine it too closely. That's what we have to do in the newspaper game, and that's why we're all cynical. Shakespeare said 'All the world's a stage,' and the same might have been said of the Press. The show looks pretty good from the pit, but when you get behind the scenes and see the make-up, and all the strings that are pulled—and who pulls them—well, it makes you suspicious of everything. You no longer accept a surface view; you are always looking for the hidden motive below. Keep out of it."

"But I must earn a living," Irene protested, "and I'm not a stenographer, nor much of anything else. I wasn't brought up to be useful, except with a view to superintending a household—not supporting it."

"Ever contemplate marriage?" said Miss Morrison, with disconcerting frankness. The color rose in Irene's cheeks, but she knew that her friend was discussing a serious matter seriously. "Why, yes," she admitted. "I have contemplated it. That's one of the reasons I want to start earning my living. When I marry I want to marry as a matter of choice—not because it's the only way out."

"Now you're talking," said Bert. "And most of us girls who marry as a matter of choice—don't marry. Perhaps I'm too cynical. I suppose there are some men who would make good husbands—if you could find them. But I've seen a few, the rough and the smooth, and I've only known one man from whom a proposal would set me thinking. And he'll never propose to me—not now. Not since Miss Hardy came West."

"Oh," said Irene, slowly. "I'm—I'm so sorry."

"It's all right," said Bert, looking out of the window. "Just another of life's little bumps. We get used to them—in time. But you want a job. Let me see; you draw, don't you?"

"Just for pastime. I can't earn a living that way."

"I'm not so sure. Perhaps not with art in the abstract. You must commercialize it. Don't shy at the word. Believe me, all art is pretty well commercialized in these times. Our literary men are writing advertisements instead of poetry and getting more for it. And if you, on the one hand, can make a picture of the Rockies, which you can't sell, and on the other

can make a picture of a pair of shoes, which you can sell, which, as a woman of good sense, in need of the simoleons, are you going to do? You're going to draw the shoes—and the pay cheque. Now I think I can get you started that way, on catalogue work and ad. cuts. Try your pencil on anything—anything at all—and bring down a few samples."

(To be continued.)

Got His Omelet.

"I've never tried to be funny with a waiter," the returned traveler was saying, "since the time when I had a little experience with one in California. It was some years ago, and I was rather 'fresh.' I stepped into a restaurant one morning and ordered an omelet."

"What kind?" asked the waiter. "Why, are there more kinds than one?" I asked.

"Oh, yes, sir," he replied, "there are several."

"Well, bring me an ostrich omelet," I said. "All right, sir," said he, "but you'll have to wait quite a while. It takes a long time to make an ostrich omelet."

"I told him I had plenty of time. He went away, and was gone fully an hour. Then he came back with a big covered dish."

"There you are, sir," he said, placing it before me and uncovering it. "Well, it was an omelet all right, and big enough for half a dozen men. Whether there was an ostrich-farm in the neighborhood, and he got a real ostrich-egg, or whether he made it from a couple of dozen of hen's eggs, I don't know, but I distinctly remember that it cost me two dollars—and I learned a valuable lesson."

Minard's Liniment for Colds, etc.



Prevents chapped hands, cracked lips, chilblains. Makes your skin soft, white, clear and smooth.

All druggists sell it

THE TEST OF TIME FOR RHEUMATIC SUFFERERS HAS PROVEN



Is a positive Remedy for Acute, Chronic and Muscular Rheumatism in all its various forms.

COUNTLESS GRATEFUL TESTIMONIALS and Repeat Orders received during past 25 years.

DOBSON'S NEW LIFE REMEDY is not an experiment but the product of a quarter century of study and research. Pleasant to take. Does not upset the stomach. No harmful drugs.

DO NOT BE PREJUDICED. Dobson's New Life Remedy will give you a new lease on life by freeing you of pain. Thousands of enthusiastic customers have written us stating that after years of failure with other medicines, electric belts, etc., they were cured by Dobson's New Life Remedy.

One bottle for One Dollar. Six bottles for Five Dollars.

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

Progress of Indian Education

(Prepared under the Direction of Dr. Duncan C. Scott, Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs by Mr. Russell T. Ferrier, Superintendent of Indian Education).

The familiar "Red Man" of history and romance is fast becoming a figure of the past. In his stead, we find the Indian of today, once again a virile, strong type that is being assimilated rapidly into the Composite Canadian race. Association with the white man has won a partial immunity from the diseases that played such havoc with the health of the Indian at the time of his initial contact. The Indian population has been slightly increasing for some time, and in many parts of Canada we have flourishing groups of natives, fast adopting our methods of earning a livelihood and clamoring for an education.

The Dominion Government realizes the importance of providing proper educational facilities for its wards, and large appropriations for Indian education are being made from year to year. The Department of Indian Affairs, of which Honorable Charles Stewart is Superintendent General, is responsible for, or is associated in the maintenance of, about 780 teachers of Indian youth. Most of the workers are missionary teachers; the Churches and the State are working side by side in the effort to prepare future Indian men and women for broader citizenship.

Some 12,900 Indian children are enrolled today in the 330 day and residential schools. These schools are not under the control of the departments of education in the different provinces, but are financed and managed jointly by the Department of Indian Affairs and the various Churches engaged in the work. In each province the Indian schools are inspected regularly by qualified school inspectors and the work done by Indian pupils already compares favorably with that of white schools in the same localities.

group games. The residential schools in the day schools, in addition to the regular curriculum, emphasis is placed on hand work, gardening, hygiene, and give still further training in the manual arts that will assist the pupil in later life. The boys are trained in farming, gardening, and the care of stock; the girls are systematically taught all household duties. Parliament annually provides appropriations—amounting last year to \$1,363,420.45—from which the expenditures for the maintenance of the various institutions are made. The Churches which are co-operating provide further funds to finance them. These grants are supplemented from Indian Trust Funds when they are available.

Special training or assistance is offered to the promising graduates of the day and residential schools. About 90 young Indian men and women are attending high schools and colleges in Canada. Financial assistance and careful supervision for these special pupils are arranged for by the Department of Indian Affairs. Other energetic graduates are given grants for stock, implements, household equipment, or building material. This programme has been a great stimulant to progress and has resulted in early independence.

An important factor in the general scheme is field work. In addition to nearly 40 field matrons and graduate nurses who are working on the reserves, day school teachers, Indian agents, missionaries, and farm instructors take an active interest in the affairs of the Indian in his own habitat. Housewives and mothers are being trained and clean living is promoted. Although the work is slow the forces of Church and State combine to create steady progress.

—AND THE WORST IS YET TO COME



"BETTER FARMING" SPECIAL OF QUEBEC

SIX WEEKS' TOUR OF THE PROVINCE

"College on Wheels" Proved of High Educational Value to Outlying Districts.

On its six weeks' tour of the Province of Quebec during the past summer over one hundred thousand people visited the Better Farming Special Train, which was organized by the Provincial Department of Agriculture and the Canadian Pacific Railway, with the co-operation of the Federal Department of Agriculture and the Oka and St. Anne de la Pocatière agricultural schools. The train was formed of fourteen railway cars, which were dedicated to the different phases of agriculture—such as live stock, field crops, farm engineering, horticulture, poultry, bee-keeping and sugar-making, and home industries. Great interest was shown by all those who inspected the train, and in all probability this initial venture will become a permanent feature of the educational programme of the provincial government in future.

There is, at the present time, a splendid opportunity for farmers of Quebec to engage in the export trade to the United Kingdom, and the Canadian Meat Packers Association has an exhibit on the train of the various types of bacon demanded by the English consumers, as well as those for which there is no demand. Live hogs, both fat and bacon types, were kept in the livestock section of the train, and an expert in charge carefully explained to all who visited the train the bacon situation in the Old Country and urged the farmers of the province to take a greater interest in this industry. Pure-bred dairy cattle were also on exhibition, while another car was devoted to both the wool and mutton types of sheep. Each afternoon an open-air demonstration was given to the farmer, setting forth the good and bad points of each animal exhibited in respect to their desirability for raising in the Province of Quebec.

Many Attractive Exhibits.

An attractive display of grains, grasses, cereals, roots and vegetables was exhibited by McDonald College. The grasses were mounted on green baize and hung on the walls of the car, while the grain samples were placed in small glass bottles and artistically arranged on a long counter running the length of the railway coach. A section was also reserved for tobacco culture. This industry has begun to assume large proportions in Quebec, and the farmers are taking a greater interest in the culture of the tobacco plant than ever before. A model tobacco-curing shed, advocated by the Provincial Department of Agriculture for tobacco growers, was on display.

As one of the most profitable sidelines to farming, poultry claimed a large share of the attention devoted to the different exhibits. Four representative breeds were shown, including the Chantrelle which is a native of the province. Incubation and brooding apparatus of various types were shown, as well as a model poultry house. Placards were profusely spread over the walls of the car, calling attention to common faults in the raising of poultry, and steps to be taken to avoid same. Part of this car was given over to the display of modern farm implements, including drainage, cultivating, electric light and household machinery. The car devoted to maple sugar and honey attracted a great deal of attention. This industry is probably one of the oldest in the province, and the farmer with a few maple trees on his farm is indeed fortunate, for there is a profitable and ready market in Canada, the United Kingdom and the United

States for all the maple sugar and syrup he can supply. The old-fashioned method of boiling the sap in a huge iron cauldron was illustrated, while farther on in the car a complete up-to-date maple sugar manufacturing outfit with its sanitary boiler, pans, flues, receptacles, etc., was shown. Large and small bee-hives of the latest design were exhibited, as well as an old straw hive used by the early settlers of the province.

The Home Industries Car.

The Home Industries car was undoubtedly the greatest point of interest in the whole train for the women. Many of the old relics of the early habitant were on display, including flintlocks, powder horns, grandfather's clock, pottery, hand looms, and weaving machines, all homemade. Weaving methods employed by the farmers' wives in the remote sections of the province in the manufacture of homespun were also demonstrated. Many of the samples of their handiwork were of the finest workmanship, and brilliantly colored with homemade dyes.

The educational value of the agricultural demonstration train cannot be over-estimated. In the outlying districts of the province where the population is too scattered to have an agricultural exhibition, or where the inhabitants are too far distant from those of the more thickly-settled districts, this train serves as a courier between the agricultural colleges, federal and provincial departments of agriculture, in bringing to the farmer information of the new advances in the science of agriculture. Much time and labor were expended in equipping the different cars and careful attention was given to selecting the exhibits. The train has been appropriately termed a "college on wheels."

Canada's Fisheries of Great Extent.

It is not generally appreciated, even by Canadians, that two of the four great sea fishing areas of the world border on Canada. In addition, the lakes and rivers of the Dominion constitute approximately half the fresh water of the globe while the great inland sea of Hudson Bay, still practically untouched, may be regarded as a reserve. These actual extent alone suffices to render these various fishing areas remarkable.

The Atlantic coast line, from Labrador to the boundary between the United States and Canada, measures over 5,000 miles—not including the lesser bays and indentations. It embraces the Bay of Fundy, 8,000 square miles in area, the Gulf of St. Lawrence, ten times as large, and other waters which make the total area not less than 200,000 square miles. Moreover, 15,000 square miles of inshore waters are entirely controlled by the Dominion, while Hudson Bay, with a shoreline 6,000 miles in length, is greater than the Mediterranean. Crossing the continent, the Pacific shoreline is over 7,000 miles long and has the unique advantage, thanks to its multitude of islands, of being exceptionally well sheltered for fishermen. Finally, the fresh water lakes of the Interior constitute an area of 220,000 square miles, Canada's share of the Great Lakes alone covering 34,000 square miles.

That Canadian fishing waters are exceptional in fertility, as well as in area, is denoted by the fact that the entire catch of salmon, lobsters, herring, mackerel and sardines, nearly all of the haddock and many of the cod, hake and pollock are taken within 10 or 12 miles from shore. Further, the value of the Dominion's fisheries resources is enhanced by the circumstance that the colder waters of the northern latitude produce fish of the finest quality, while climatic conditions also facilitate the work of distributing and marketing the catch in good condition.

When Animals Help Man

Many animals are nowadays utilized by man in curious and unthought-of ways and, indeed, some creatures which formerly were regarded as useless pests have been found to be of great help to us.

Some years ago a clever analytical chemist was engaged on a series of experiments with a view to discovering a means by which the adulteration of butter could be discovered.

He was annoyed by mice in his laboratory, and one morning found that during the night they had destroyed the results of his previous day's work by eating the carefully weighed samples of butter. He noticed, however, that the adulterated butter had been untouched, and thereupon proceeded to experiment with mice.

Some time later he issued a paper in which he proposed to utilize these creatures in this connection. And other experts whom he consulted agreed that the method, which has frequently been tried since, was successful and saved a lot of expensive analyses.

The toad is such a tiny creature that he seems of little use to us. But toads also have become instruments of research. Numerous species of insects fly or creep or come to the surface only at night, and consequently are difficult to collect. Toads are night-feeders, and eat all kinds of insects.

A number of them are, therefore, turned loose at sunset in the neighborhood frequented by the desired moths or beetles. A toad possesses its prey with its long flexible tongue, and bolts it whole. When pressure is applied they disgorge the insects, which sometimes are not only uninjured but even alive!

But perhaps the most remarkable in-

stances of the toad's utility was manifested in Jamaica, where at one time the sugar crop was endangered by the ravages of a large kind of rat, called the cane or sugar-eating rat, a creature ten inches long.

They multiplied to an alarming extent. As many as 200,000 were killed in single States in one year. But slaughter did not seem to diminish their numbers, and they actually overpowered and ate the cats, ferrets, and mongooses brought over to fight them.

Things went from bad to worse. The Cuban bulldog ant, a terribly venomous creature, was imported from the neighboring islands, and while it harassed the rats to some extent there was little change in the state of affairs.

At last a few giant toads from South America were introduced. They spread over Jamaica, eating up the younger rats, at the same time being immune from attacks by the full-grown rodents. In this way the pests were destroyed and the canes saved.

Cockroaches have been used to rid vessels of bugs, while in Brazil beetles are preserved and used to make jewelry, such as scarfpins.

A London man some years ago purchased a Scottish island, but found the place overrun by adders. Six pairs of ponies were sent there, and they soon demonstrated their partiality for snakes as a diet by completely ridding the island of the pests. Pigs, too, are great devourers of serpents.

Oxen are used in many countries as beasts of burden, but at one time, on the Cornish coast, it was a recognized thing for the fishermen to tie a lamp to a cow's horn and turn the animal adrift on the cliffs as a guide to vessels in distress.

Forest Reserves Open to Grazing.

In accordance with its established policy of making the most of all the natural resources of the land under its control, the Forestry Branch of the Department of the Interior decided some years ago to throw open for use certain areas of the forest reserves in the Prairie Provinces that were adapted for grazing and were not immediately required for reforestation purposes. This policy has been supplemented by the initiation of a regular survey of the grazing lands of the reserves. The success of the policy has been marked, although, naturally, the depression in the stock industry of late years has been reflected in the use made of the reserves. Grazing in the forest reserves was first practiced in 1914, and the value of the use was soon shown by the increase in the number of stock grazed on the reserves. In 1919 the number was only a few hundred short of 100,000, although since somewhat reduced owing to the depression in the industry. A striking feature of this work is the number of small proprietors that are served in this way. In a number of cases, however, these have formed themselves into co-operative associations, in order the better to look after their own interests, and the formation of these associations has made for good results in the relations between the Branch and the individual proprietors.

Sword of Damocles.

According to Cleero, Damocles, a sycophant at the court of Dionysius the Elder, tyrant of Syracuse, having praised in an extravagant manner the blessings and joys of royalty, was reproved by his master in a singularly effective manner. He was seated at a sumptuous banquet and surrounded by all the trappings of royalty; but on looking upwards, in the midst of his pleasures, he beheld a sharp and naked sword suspended above his head, and held by a single horse-hair. This sight instantly sobered Damocles, and taught him the salutary lesson that the lives of kings are in peril every hour.

This story is alluded to by Horace.

Petrograd is the coldest capital in Europe.

The Other Side of the Door.

"Well, I must be going," said the doctor. "I will see you again in a day or so."

The man who was lying worn and exhausted upon the bed seemed to gulp his breath in an effort to take courage. In his eyes was a look both of fear and hope. "Doctor," he gasped, "is it true that I shall not recover?"

The old doctor shook his head gravely. "I can do no more for you," he replied, and then added gently, "nor could anyone else."

"Then, doctor," the sick man cried earnestly, "can you tell me what comes after death?"

"Another life for those that are worthy!"

"But, doctor, can you not tell me something about it? You are a Christian, they say; what is on the other side? What are we to expect?"

Again the old doctor shook his head. "Ah, I fear it is beyond me," he said. "Who knows?"

With the words he turned and, opening the door, started to pass through it. But as he did so he heard a rush and a patter of feet, and the next instant a huge dog sprang through the doorway, and pawing eagerly at him, wagged its handsome tail and tried to lick his face in happy welcome.

The doctor turned back to his patient. "Did you see that?" he exclaimed. "To my knowledge that dog has never been in this room till now. There he was on the other side of the door, waiting for it to open; the dog's nature told him that perhaps the one whom he wanted to see was on this side. Then the door opened, and he found his master welcoming him. So, my dear fellow, will it be with you. We know little about the other side of the door, but what we know is enough. The Master will be waiting for us, and He will not fail to make us welcome."

Then the doctor departed; he had left behind him something more healing than all the medicine in the world. His patient could face the other side without fear.

Wedding Note.

"Not long ago," says a metropolitan newspaper man, "I ran across a country paper which contained this paragraph in regard to a local wedding:

"The bride wore a lizard-green silk on whose cheek blossomed the flush of dawning womanhood."

Bairnies Cuddle Doon.

The bairnies cuddle doon at night,
Wi' muckle fauch an' din!
"O' try an' sleep ye waukrife rogues
Your father's comin' in!"
They never heed a word I speak;
I try to gie a frown,
But aye hap them up an' cry,
"O, bairnies, cuddle doon."

Wee Jamie wi' the curly heid,
He aye sleeps next the wa',
Bangs up and cries, "I want a piece."
The rascal starts them a',
I rin an' fetch them pieces, drinks,
They stop awae the soon,
Then draw the blankets up an' cry,
"Noo, weanies, cuddle doon."

There five minutes gang, wee Bob
An' oot, frae beneath the class,
"Mair mak' Tam gie's ower at onos,
He's kiltin' wi' his tae!"
The mischief's in that Tam for tricks,
He'd bother half the town;
But aye I cap them up an' cry,
"O, bairnies, cuddle doon."

At length they hear their father's fit,
An' as he stacks the door
They turn their faces to the wa'
While Tam pretends to snore.
"He's a' the weans been guid!" he
Asks,
As he puts aff his shoon,
"The bairnies, John, are in their beds,
An' long since cuddled doon."

An' just before we bed ourselves
We look at our wee lambs,
Tam has his arm roun' wee Rab's
Neck,
An' Rab has his arm roun' Tam's,
I lift wee Jamie up the bed,
An' as I strick each croon,
I whisper till my heart fills up,
"O, bairnies, cuddle doon."

The bairnies cuddle doon at night
Wi' milt that's dear to me;
But eene the big world's cark and care
Will quaten down their glie.
Yet come what will to ska ene,
May he who sits aboon
Aye whisper, though their paws be
bauld,
"O' bairnies, cuddle doon."
—Alex. Anderson.

What Asphalt Is.

Asphalt is a mineral pitch produced by decomposition of vegetable and animal substances over long periods of time. It is usually brownish-black in color. An asphalt deposit in Trinidad forms a lake ninety-nine acres in extent, and of unknown depth, intersected with rivulets of water.

FORGOT TO PUT THE CAT OUT.



WAKING WITH A BAD START

—From The Star, London



Time—"I've heard it said that the pen is mightier than the sword."

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 done and promptly executed.

John McFaul & Son, Lachute.

Look Out For Cold Weather.

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Silk and Wool Scarfs.

Warm Stockings and Gaiters.

Also a new and large assortment of Boots.

Don't forget that we take products in exchange.

J. D. Lemay

Bethany Street, - Lachute.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!

Save money with our January Sale! The most complete collection of Suits we ever placed on sale. The variety is bigger and better than ever before and the quality is the best, while the price much lower than it will be in the Spring.

Take advantage of our low prices for Suits and Overcoats made to order \$19.50 and up.

GEORGE LICOP, Merchant Tailor,

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

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The Happy Baker uses "Quaker"



YOU will be happy, too, if you use it in all your baking.

Your cakes and bread will be beautiful in colour, perfect in texture, exquisite in flavour, and uniform in size. Results are assured because all Quaker Flour has passed rigid tests in our own bakery before it is permitted to leave the mill.

Quaker Flour

Always the Same—Always the Best

Packed in usual sizes.
Try Quaker
the next time you order flour.

THE QUAKER MILLS
PETERBOROUGH and SASKATOON

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DUCHESNEAU BROS., Prop.
First Class Accommodation for Tra-
vellers.

FIVE SAMPLE ROOMS,
Livery in Connection
Good Garage for the accommodation
of motorists
Gasoline and Oils.
Phone 16.

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.

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 mar-
ket prices. Be sure and see us be-
fore selling to others. You will
find us at Delorme's Hotel, Found-
ry 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 appre-
ciated greatly by most recipients.

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 buyer.
also some big sleighs 2 1/2 x 3 ins. also
good stock of rack sleighs.

WELL DRILLING
Surest and best process, best of
service guaranteed. I drill all winter.
If in need of well drilling, phone or
write ARTHUR CAMPBELL, prop-
rietor of six drilling machines. The
machine is in the vicinity of Lachute
at the present time. Price reduced.
Phone 18, L'Original, Ont.

HELP HELPLESS BLIND BABES

A Dominion Charter, without stock
subscription, was recently obtained
for the establishment in the city of
Ottawa, of a Home, Nursery, Hos-
pital and Kindergarten, for the blind
under six years of age, free to all
from any Province in the Dominion.
So far nothing has been done for those
poor unfortunates. According to re-
ports received from the various Pro-
vincial authorities, there are at pre-
sent nearly 250 in the Dominion. The
late Sir Arthur Pearson, before his
death, claimed that "Sunshine Home,"
at Chorley Wood, England, was "the
only home in the Empire for blind
babies." It is hoped shortly to have
the SECOND in Canada. To this end
money is urgently required. Help
us with your generous gift. "Least
we forget; Do it now!" Cheques
should be made payable to the Cana-
dian Blind Babies Home Association.
Remittances will be promptly ac-
knowledged.
Address J. F. Mc Kinley, Treas-
urer, or C. Blackett Robinson, Cor-
Sec., 188 Dufferin Road, Ottawa.



MAIL CONTRACT

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to
the Postmaster General, will be re-
ceived at Ottawa until noon, on Friday
the 2nd February, 1922, for the con-
veyance of His Majesty's Mails, on a
proposed contract for four years, 5
times per week on the route between
LAUREL & LOST RIVER from the
1st April, 1923, next.

Printed notices containing further
information as to conditions of pro-
posed 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,
J. TAYLOR,
Acting District Superintendent.
Montreal, 20th December 1922.

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., arrive 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., arrive Calumet 10.50
a.m., arrive Union Station Ottawa at
11.50 a.m.
No. 421. Daily.—Leave Montreal
8.00 a.m., arrive 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., arrive Calumet 10.25, arrive Mon-
real 1.00 p.m.
No. 420. Sunday only.—Leave Ot-
tawa 8.30 a.m., arrive Calumet 10.50, arrive
Montreal 1.15 p.m.
No. 428. Sunday only, leave Calu-
met 7.30 a.m.; Grenville 7.36 a.m.;
Magneville 7.40 a.m.; St. Maryville
7.55 a.m.; Lachute 8.08 a.m.; St. Her-
mas 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., arrive Calumet 8.05, arrive Mon-
real 10.30 p.m.
Apply to J. S. GILES, Town Agent.

Beat the Coal Prices

with a
Wade Drag Saw

Hardwood is in demand
The WADE will saw 20 cords of
wood daily. Equipped with
H.P. Engine. Strongly
built, easily handled.
Write us today.



We ship immediately from Montreal
The A. B. Williams Machinery & Supply Co.
Limited
320 St. James Street, - Montreal, Que.

BROWNSBURG

The total amount collected for
Crippled Children's Toys and other
Charities is the smallest we have re-
ceived yet and we would not have been
able to do very much, but for the
Concert we gave in Mr. Goyette's
Hall.

Probably some friends do not care
to send small amounts, but I can as-
sure you they are just as gratefully
received and acknowledged both pri-
vately and through the "Watchman."

May I ask you once more please
to put on one side any loose cents (or
larger amounts.) you may have oc-
casionally for the benefit of the poor
little sufferers, spending Christmas
Day on beds of sickness. You will
be astonished how quickly cents ac-
cumulate, if you do this you will be
able to purchase some nice toy, which
will bring great happiness to some
one on the 25th Dec. 1923.

The total amount donated \$59.30
Proceeds from Concert 61.22
\$120.50

Expenditure:
Toys from Messrs. Eaton's and Simp-
sons, and Mr. J. S. Giles including
Teamsters expenses and Express
charges to Hospital etc. \$57.13
Donated to Childrens Memorial Hos-
pital on 30th Dec. 1922. 25.00
\$82.13

Leaving a balance of \$38.41 which
we are placing in Bank, towards Hos-
pital fees, for the little Crippled girl
who has to return for further treat-
ment in the Spring.

May I once more express sincere
gratitude to all who have so gener-
ously helped us, especially to the
children who so willingly shared their
Christmas blessings to gladden the
hearts of others, needing a little ray
of sunshine.

As the New Year has just dawned
for us, and we all make good resolu-
tions and start out well, whether we
keep them or not is only known to
our Heavenly Father and ourselves,
but I find the following question for
self examination, before bending the
knees in prayer at night very help-
ful, Viz:

"Did I this morn devoutly pray,
For God's assistance through this
day,
And did I read His sacred Word,
To make my life therewith accord,
Did I for any purpose try,
To hide the truth or tell a lie,
Did I my lips from aught refrain,
That might my fellow creatures
pain,
Did I with cheerful patience bear
The little ills we all must share
And do I now the day is o'er
God's watchful care again implore."
Z. L. CAMPBELL.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

MORIN EIGHTS.

Happy New Year to all.
Mrs. J. E. Seyvret is convalescent.
Miss Sarah Murray who has been
ill for some time is reported as very
low.

Mr. and Mrs. Hunting are away
to Sherbrooke for the New Year holi-
days.

The New Year dance in Davis's
Hall was enjoyed by a overflowing
gathering.

The Misses McCullough and cousin
Miss Rothwell, of Arundel, were
guests at the Vicarage Saturday.

Those present at the Social Even-
ing under the auspices of L. O. L.
2818, Jan. 2nd, report an enjoyable
programme.

Mr. and Mrs. Rufus McCullough
celebrated their silver Wedding An-
niversary with a number of invited
guests to dinner Friday evening Dec.
29th.

Rev. and Mrs. I. H. Lackey and
Mrs. W. B. and Fred Watchorn were
guests at Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Wat-
chorn's, Christierville, New Years
Day. Amongst the evening guests
at the Campbell home here were Mr.
John Campbell and family of Mille
Isles and Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Wat-
chorn.

Watch night was observed by Mid-
night Service at Trinity Church with
a goodly congregation. Amongst
Montreal people present were Mr. V.
and Miss Florence Jekill and mem-
bers of a Skiing club who were holi-
day guests at the Dr. Bourne Cottage,
Echo Lake, who assisted materially
in the musical part of the service.

BIRTHS.
BASTER.—On Jan. 2nd, 1923, to Mr.
and Mrs. J. Baster, a daughter.

\$5 - \$10 PER DAY

men wanted at once, city and pro-
vinces; demand in automobile
mechanics and driving, tractor
operating, tire vulcanizing, oxy-
acetylene welding, storage bat-
tery, electrical work. We teach
these trades, practical training,
only few weeks required; day-
night classes. Write or call free
catalogue; big wages, steady
employment.

HENRIEL AUTO GAS TRACTOR SCHOOLS
1435 St. Lawrence St., Montreal

We teach the harder trade and pay
while you learn.

The Watchman,

And Ottawa Valley Advocate.

VOL XLVII

LACHUTE FRIDAY,

JANUARY 12, 1923.

NO. 51

Saws!

Circular, Drag, Ice and
Cross-cut

Fly-wheels, Boxes & Shafting

T. McOUAT & SON,

Founders & Machinists,

Lachute Mills



Gipsy John Hawkins

who, assisted by
MRS. HAWKINS
and
MISS WINIFRED GOULD
Gospel Soloist

will begin a series of Special Services in the

BAPTIST CHURCH, LACHUTE

Sunday, Jan. 14th,
11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

EVERYBODY WELCOME.

The M.A.A.A. team of the City League, Montreal, will play here on Saturday night the puck to be faced sharp at 8.30. This promises one of the best and swiftest games of the season, so come and cheer for the boys.

Announcements.

Mr. Samuel Harrie announces the marriage of his daughter, Helen Nesbitt, to Mr. Joseph Taylor, Frain, on Wednesday Dec. 27th, 1922, at Metropolitan Church, Cabri, Sask.

Sale of Millinery.

We have a few nice shapes in velvet and plush left, also a nice assortment of children's hats, which we are offering at half price. Call early and get the choice.

Miss Hampton.

NOTICE.—Board and Room wanted in private home, by young business man of good habits. Central part of town. Phone 28.

TEAMS FOR HIRE.—Ice hauled and packed. Prices reasonable. Satisfaction guaranteed. Phone your next order to W. Cruise. Phone 96.

FOR SALE.—A brand new Rack Sleigh at a bargain. Apply A. P. Patquin Main St., Lachute.

WANTED.—Girl for general housework. Apply to Mrs. W. A. Houston.

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.

CRESWELL'S

Canada Cement

Prices Right

R. Creswell Regist'd

LOCAL NEWS.

Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Scott are visiting friends in Toronto this week.

Mrs. Thos. Patterson, of Montreal, is the guest of Mr. Ed. Smith this week.

Miss Ida Bampton, of Montreal, was the week-end guest of Miss E. McKimmie.

The Misses Nancy and Joan Archibald, of Montreal, were recent guests of Mrs. T. Barron.

Mr. Ross Muir, left last Monday for Detroit, where he will take a position as electrician.

Mr. Angus Graham, of Arundel, spent a few days this week the guest of Mr. Alex. Pollock.

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

Mr. Irvin Centre, of McGill University, was the week-end guest of his parents Mr. and Mrs. S. B. Centre.

Miss Alice Davidson, of Cushing, and Miss Edith Scott, of Montreal, are guests of Mrs. Mackie this week.

Miss Barbara Yearley left last week for Montreal, to enter the General Hospital and take a course in training.

Mr. R. Carpenter, of Vancouver, B.C., was the welcome week-end guest of Miss A. Moore and his many other friends in town.

Mr. Caleb Chapman and Mr. Hugh Morrison, were in Pembroke this week, attending the funeral of the late Mr. Leonard Chapman.

Miss Catherine Burwash returned to Toronto University, on Monday, after spending a pleasant holiday with her many friends in town.

Mr. Geo. Hay leaves on Monday for Ottawa, having been appointed judge at the 22nd Annual Winter Fair, to be held in Howick Hall, Jan. 15th to 19th.

Church of England services in the Parish of Lachute will be held (D.V.) on Sunday Jan. 14th as follows:—Lachute 11 a.m., and 7 p.m., Brownsburg 3 p.m.

Mr. Harold Bennett who has been visiting his friends here, for the past week, returned to his home in Harrington on Tuesday, accompanied by Mr. Frank Scott.

Mr. Jno. R. McDonald spent the week in Alexandria attending the wedding of his brother Mr. R. K. McDonald, Manager of the Hochelega Bank at Alexandria.

Miss Sadie Baldwin, of Montone Alta, arrived home on Monday to spend the winter months with her father, Mr. Jas. Baldwin, and her many other friends.

Miss Grace Dobbie, of the Montreal General Hospital Staff, is spending a holiday in town. Miss Jennie Dobbie, of Montreal, was a week-end guest of Mrs. P. Dobbie.

Serg. Major E. Pitcher representing the Salvation Army of No. 4 Corp. Montreal, was in town the early part of this week. During his stay he was the guest of Mrs. C. Stewart, Brownsburg.

The marriage is announced of Miss Zena E. McKiddie, daughter of Mr. Wm. McKiddie, to Mr. W. Howard N. McAdam, son of Mrs. John McAdam of Mabel, Que., which is to take place on Jan. 27th, 1923.

The chance is still yours to avail yourself of the great combination offer of the Montreal Daily Star, Family Herald and Weekly Star and Lachute Watchman for the sum of \$5.50. Phone in your order to No. 27, Lachute.

Advertising Pays.—In the reader we published a couple of weeks ago relative to the sale of raffle tickets for the Tombola, the secretary of the Curling Club received a letter from one of our subscribers in Winnipeg, enclosing \$1.00 for a couple of tickets. The Watchman gets results.

CHURCH NOTES.
Baptist Church services will be held as follows:—Dalesville at 3 p.m. Brownsburg 7 p.m.

Services in the Methodist Church next Sunday will be conducted by the Pastor.—Lachute 11 o'clock, Subject "God's Stewards"; Evening 7 p.m. "Can any good thing come out of Nazareth—Come and see." Brownsburg at 3 o'clock.

Presbyterian Church services will be held next Sunday January 14th as follows:—In Lachute at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. In Upper Lachute at 11 a.m. In East Settlement and Hill Head School at 3 p.m. and in Brownsburg at 7 p.m. Rev. A. G. MacKinnon will conduct the services in Lachute at 11 a.m. In Hill Head School at 3 p.m. and in Brownsburg at 7 p.m. Mr. Lloyd will conduct the services in Upper Lachute, East Settlement and in Lachute at 7 p.m. Everyone is cordially invited to these services. "Come let us worship and bow down before Him."

LACHUTE ACADEMY EXAMS.

GRADE XI Latin

Honours.—Ivy Johnson 97, Donald Clarke 91.

Class I.—Irene Whinfield 88, A. Mathews 87, Elsie MacAllister 79, D. Matthews 78, Ivy Graham, Evelyn Creswell, Mabel Gordon 76.

Class II.—Flora Macdonald 72, G. Morrison 70, Alice Bain 69, O. Seale 67.

Class III.—Eather Morrison 50, D. Cumming 55.

GRADE X French

Class II.—Margaret Scott 68, K. Morrison 66, M. Smith 62, S. Black, F. Douglas 61.

Class III.—Ruby Nicholls 59, M. Heath 58, Nellie Cowan 52, E. MacCallum 52.

GRADE IX SPELLING AND DICTIONARY

Honours.—Elsie Todd 94, Hazel Copeland 93, Bessie Rodgers, Evelyn Mathews 92, Irvin Bain, Grant McHenry 91.

Class I.—Perry Cooke, M. Stewart, Milton Townsend 89, Hazel Morrison 88, Gertrude Gilmour 87, Elizabeth Murray, E. Burwash 86, E. Mason, Elmer Ryan, Charlie Miller 85, Alta Macdonald, Mary Cruise, Geo. McGibbon, Hazel Kettyle, D. Drysdale 84, Edith Jones 83, Linton Armstrong, Lloyd Somerville 82, Ethel Doig, E. Black, Grace Seale 81, C. Roberson, Norma Boyd 80, Janet Whinfield 77, Hilda Hume 76.

Grade VIII. Spelling and Dictation.

Honours.—C. Gordon 100, E. Kelly, E. Scott, M. Yelland, R. MacGregor 98, H. Robinson 97, B. Scott 96, P. Armstrong, E. MacKimmie 94, Nellie Hay 92, S. Scott 91, A. Millar 90.

Class I.—V. Paul 89, A. Doig, B. Black, H. Miles, C. McQuat 88, L. Graham, G. Smith 87, M. McArthur 86, E. Morrison 85, E. Smith 84, R. Charron 83, Elsie Scott 78.

GRADE VII History.

Honours.—S. Douglas 91.

Class I.—E. Boa 82, H. Doig 80, D. Morrison 78.

Class II.—G. Dobbie 73, L. McCullough 72, E. McCoy, A. Patterson 71, R. Elliott 62, W. Stanforth 61, Janet McQuat 60.

Class III.—E. Cruise 57, R. Wyllie 56, O. Weldon 55, E. Morrison 54, G. Rodgers 50.

GRADE VI. Scripture.

Honours.—Helen Hutchinson, Jan. Logan 92.

Class I.—Christina Vliet, E. Westwood 84, Hazel McKiddie 81.

Class II.—Eric Middleton 79, Laura Noble 76, Roy Cruise 75.

Class III.—James Yelland 73, E. Hamilton 69, Lloyd Cruise 67, Gordon McQuat 55.

GRADE V. Mental and Rapid Arithmetic.

Class I.—Rebecca Cohen, Robert Fulton, Freda Mason 87, Marion Mathews 83, Stanley Boyd 81.

Class II.—F. Hay, H. Paul 75.

Class III.—Alma McCullough 70, Lorne Wert 68, Edgar Cruise 65, C. MacKenzie, Raymond Cunningham 65, Morton Morrison 68, Kenneth McPaul 63, Cecil McPaul 60.

GRADE IV Arithmetic.

Honours.—Reta Boyd, Kathleen Mackrith 100, Stuart Jones 99, G. Cruise 98, Doris Armstrong, Janet Hay 97, Lena Combie, Barbara Cunningham 96, Raymond Underhill 93, Gordon McPaul 91.

Class I.—Rowena Cowan 89, Leola Belanger 82, Edgar Dion 81.

Class II.—Eugene Jousse 71, Olive Stanforth 70, Elsie McPaul 62.

Class III.—Maggie Chapman 50.

GRADE III. GRADE II

Honours.—Roland Cruise, Gordon Drysdale 94.

Class I.—Garfield Clark, L. Cleland, Jean Fulton, E. Goldworthy 88, Sam Rashevsky 87, Verner Thompson 85, Thelma Wert 82, Mary Vliet 81, V. Belanger 80, Kenzie Cowan 78, Roland Dion 76, Kathleen Clunie 75.

Class II.—Hugh Gall 74, Eleanor Armstrong 71, Hugh McKinnon 62, Howard Jones 60.

Class III.—Forbie Chapman 55, V. Falconer 52, Catherine Giles 52, A. Hay 51.

GRADE II. Spelling.

Honours.—Bob Houston, Rebecca Rashevsky 100, Gilbert Black 98, D. Dion 95, Andrew Fulton 94, Louisa Goldworthy, Louisa Millar 92, A. McKenzie 91.

Class I.—Amy Morrin 87, Mamie Morrison 82, Stewart Anderson 80, Delmar Boyd, Elsie MacVicar 76.

Class II.—Wilson Gall 74, Grace Parke 71, Louisa Vliet 65, O. Elkington 63, Allen Doig 62.

Class III.—Carl Demerise 53.

Subscribe to the Watchman.

What nicer start for the New Year than for you to send a year's subscription to friends at a distance. They will appreciate the weekly visitor. Phone in to whom we shall send it.

CLEARING SALE OVERCOATS

6 Overcoats @ \$10.00
3 Overcoats @ \$12.00
2 Overcoats @ \$15.00
10 Overcoats @ \$22.50

ALSO

7 Ulsters, Extra Value, \$18.
10 Boy's Coats, 29 to 34,
\$7.50 to \$9.00

W. BANFORD & SON, LACHUTE.

Telephone No. 50.

Wholesale and Retail Flour and Feed,
"Cream of the West" is OUR BEST.
Grain and Coal.

Aird's Bread of Montreal and the Standard of Ottawa
Buns and Cakes of Different Varieties

A full line of Choice Groceries, "Bacon, Etc.
Deliveries made with prompt attention.

We have contracted for different grades of coal for April delivery direct from the mines, to phone your order with, out delay to ensure prompt delivery.

J. D. CAMPBELL

Main Street, Lachute.



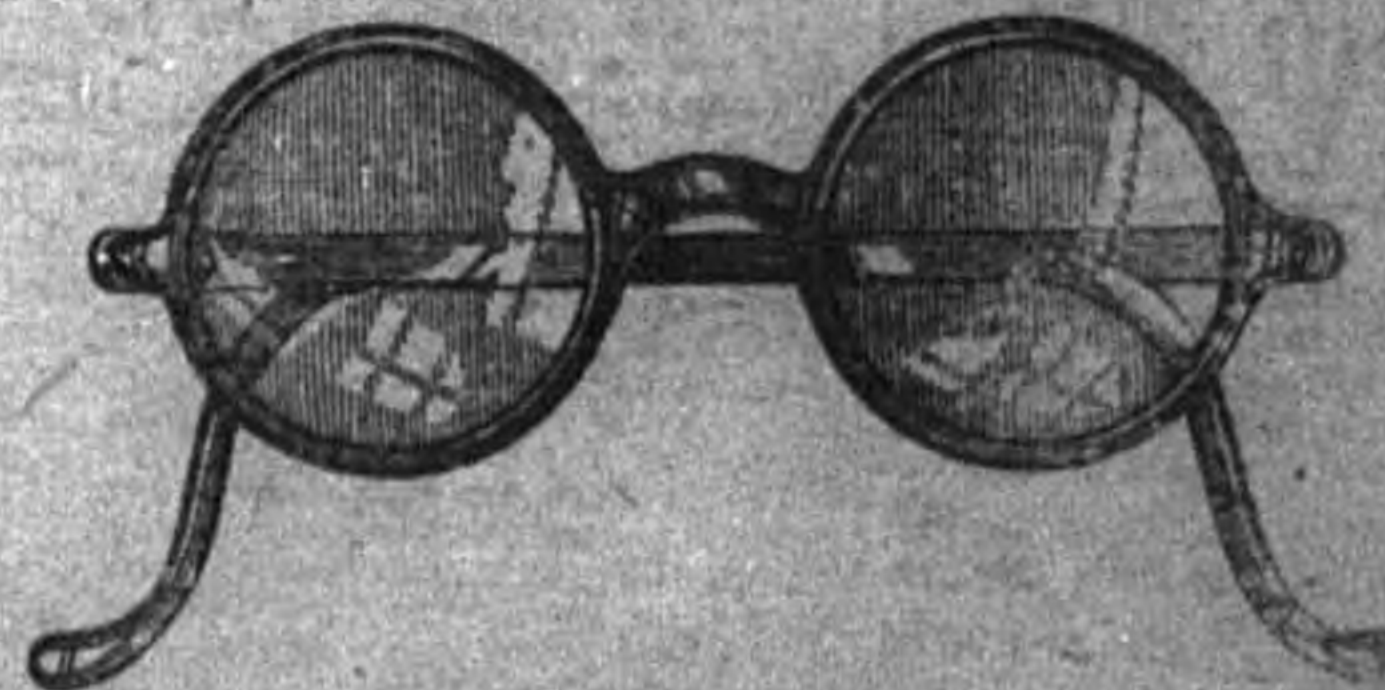
BUILDERS SUPPLIES

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

GEO. Y. DEACON, Tel. Lachute Mills

HARDWARE! TINSMITH! GARAGE!

Spectacles for Reading and for Weak Eyes!



Let us examine your eyes so that you may have comfort and relief from strain. Glasses need not be unbecoming as there is a great variety of styles in the latest shell-pinned and rimless mountings.

Eugene Jousse

Watchmaker, Jeweller, Optometrist.

LACHUTE, Que.

The Cow Puncher

BY ROBERT J. C. STEAD.

(Copyright The Henson Book Co.)

CHAPTER XVII.—(Cont'd.)

So Irene's little studio room began to take on a practical purpose. It was work which called for form and proportion rather than color, and in these Irene excelled. She soon found herself with as much as she could do, in addition to the duties of the household, as maids were luxuries which could no longer be afforded, and her mother seemed unable to realize that they were not still living in the affluence of Dr. Hardy's income. To Irene, therefore, fell the work of the house, as well as its support. But her success in earning a living did not seem in the slightest degree to clear the way for marriage. She could not ask Dave to assume the support of her mother; particularly in view of Mrs. Hardy's behaviour toward him, she could not ask that. She sometimes wondered if Concord—For a long while she refused to complete the thought, but at length, why not? Why shouldn't Concord marry her mother? And what other purpose could he have in his continuous visits to their home? Mrs. Hardy, although no longer young, had by no means surrendered all the attractions of her sex, and Concord was slipping by the period where a young girl would be his natural mate. If they should marry—

Irene was no plotter, but it did seem that such a match would clear the way for all concerned. She was surprised, when she turned it over in her mind, to realize that Concord had won for himself such a place in her regard that she could contemplate such a consummation as very much to be desired. Subconsciously, rather than from specific motive, she assumed a still more friendly attitude toward him.

Bert Morrison's confession had, however, set up another very insistent train of thought in Irene's mind. She realized that Bert, with all her show of cynicism and masculinity, was really a very womanly young woman, with just the training and the insight into life that would make her almost irresistible should she enter the matrimonial market. And Bert and Dave were already good friends; very good friends indeed, as Irene suspected from fragments of conversation which either of them dropped from time to time. Although she never doubted the singleness of Dave's devotion, she sometimes suspected that in Bert Morrison's presence he felt a more frank comradeship than in hers. And it was preposterous that he should not know that Bert might be won for the winning. And meantime—

Another winter wore away; another spring came rushing from the mountain passes; another summer was upon them, and still Irene Hardy had not surrendered. A thousand times she told herself it was impossible; with her mother to think of—And always she ended in indignation over her treatment of Dave. It was outrageous to keep him waiting. And somewhere back of her self-indignation flitted the form—the now seductive form—of Bert Morrison.

CHAPTER XVIII.

Irene Hardy chose to be frank with herself over the situation. She had not doubted the sincerity of her attachment for Dave Eiden; but, had she experienced such a doubt, the entry of Bert Morrison into the drama would have for ever removed it. Indeed, now that she knew that Dave's suit would be regarded with favor by another woman—an accomplished, clever, experienced woman—she was very much more eager to monopolize it to herself. And in fairness she admitted that things could not continue as they were. The menace of Bert Morrison was static, so to speak. With fine self-abnegation Bert was standing aside. But how long would she continue to stand aside? Irene was old enough to know that the ramparts of friendship are a poor defence when the artillery of passion is brought to bear; indeed, it is usually through these very ramparts that the assault is effected. And if she continued to trifle with Dave Eiden—

Yes, trifle, he would be frank. She would not spare herself. She had been trifling with him. Rather than accept

the terms which her own attitude had made necessary—rather than tell him with her lips what she felt in her heart—she had trifled away all these months, almost these years. . . . She would lay her false pride aside. In the purity of her womanhood, which he could not misunderstand, she would divest herself of all convention and tell him frankly that—

She was not sure what she would tell, or how she would tell it. She was sure only that she would make him know—at the very next opportunity.

It came on a fine summer's evening in late July while Dave and Irene drifted in his car over the rich ripening prairies. Everywhere were fields of dark green wheat, already beginning to glimmer with the gold of harvest; everywhere were herds of sleek cattle signing and blowing contentedly in the cool evening air. Away to the west lay the mountains, blue and soft as a pillow of velvet for the head of the dying day; overhead, inverted minis of brass and copper floated lazily in an inverted sea of azure and opal; up from the south-west came the breath of the far-Pacific, mild, and soft, and gentle.

"We started at the wrong end in our nation-building," Dave was saying. "We started to build cities, leaving the country to take care of itself. We are finding out how wrong we were. Depend upon it, where there is a prosperous country the cities will take care of themselves. We have been putting the cart before the horse."

But Irene's eyes were on the sunset; on the slowly fading colors of the cloudlands overhead. Something of that color played across her fine face, mellowing, softening, drawing as it seemed the very soul to cheeks and lips and eyes. Dave paused in his speech to regard her, and her beauty rushed upon him, engulfed him, overwhelmed him in such a poignancy of tenderness that it seemed for a moment all his resolves must be swept away and he must storm the citadel that would not surrender to siege. . . . Only action could hold him resolute; he pressed down the accelerator until the steel lungs of his motor were drinking power to their utmost capacity and the car soared furiously down the stretches of the country road.

It was dusk when he had burnt out his violence, and chastened and spent, he turned the machine to hum back gently to the forgotten city. Irene, by some fine telepathy, had followed vaguely the course of his emotions; had followed them in delicious excitement, and fear, and hope. She sensed in some subtle feminine way the impulse that had sent him roaring into the distance; she watched his powerful hand on the wheel; his clear, steady eye; the minute accuracy with which he controlled his flying motor; and she prayed—and did not know what or why she prayed. But a color not all of the dying sunlight lit her cheek and she guessed—she feared—she hoped—that she had prayed that he might forget his fine resolves—that his heart might at last outrule his head.

In the deepening darkness her fingers found his arm. The motion of the car masked the violence of her trembling, but for a time the pounding of her heart would not allow her speech.

"Dave," she said at length, "I want to tell you that I think you—that we—that I—oh! I've been very selfish and proud."

Her fingers had followed his arm to the shoulder, and the car had idled to a standstill. "I have fought as long as I can, Dave," she raised her eyes full to his, and felt them glowing upon her in the dusk. "I have fought as long as I can," she said, "and I—I always wanted—to lose, you know; and now—I surrender."

Eiden lost no time in facing the unpleasant task of an interview with Mrs. Hardy. It was even less pleasant than he expected.

"Irene is of age," said Mrs. Hardy, bluntly. "If she will she will. But I must tell you plainly that I will do all I can to dissuade her. Ungrateful child!" she exclaimed in an outburst of temper, "after all these years to throw herself away in an infatuation for a cow puncher."

The thorn of Mrs. Hardy's distress, revealed as it was in those last contemptuous words, struck Dave as so ridiculous that he laughed outright. It was the second occasion upon which his sense of humor had suffered an inopportune reaction in her presence. "Yes, laugh at me," she said, bitterly. "Laugh at her mother, an old woman now, alone in the world—the mother that risked her life for the child you are taking with a laugh—" "I beg your pardon," said Dave. "I was not laughing at you, but at the very great aversion in which you hold anyone who has at one time followed the profession of a cowboy. As one who was born practically with a bar in his hand I claim the liberty of being amused at that aversion. I've known many of the cow punching trade, and a good few others, and while the boys are frequently rough they are generally white—a great deal whiter than their critics—and with sounder respect for a good woman than I have found in circles that consider themselves superior. So if you ask me to apologize for the class from which I come I have only a laugh for your answer. But when you say I have taken your child thoughtlessly, then you do me an injustice. And when you speak of being left alone in the world you do both Irene and me an injustice. And when you call yourself an old woman you do us all an injustice."



CLEMENCEAU LIFTS THE CURTAIN

—Or, in the Chicago Tribune.

"You may spare your compliments," said Mrs. Hardy, tartly. "I have no relish for them. And as for your defence of cow punchers, I prefer gentlemen. Why Irene should wish to throw herself away when there are men like Mr. Concord—"

"Concord!" interrupted Dave. "He has the manners of a gentleman," she said, in a tone intended to be crushing.

"And the morals of a coyote," Dave returned, hotly.

"O-o-o-h," said Mrs. Hardy, in a low, shocked cry. That Eiden should speak of Concord with such disdain seemed to her little less than marriage. Then, gathering herself together with some dignity, "If you cannot

speaking respectfully of Mr. Concord you will please leave the house. I shall not forbid you to see Irene; I know that would be useless. But please do not trouble me with your presence."

(To be continued.)

Timber Licenses.

A feature common to the timber administrations of the Dominion Government and that of the provinces of Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick and British Columbia is the system of timber licenses, whereby legislation prevents the permanent alienation of timber lands. The licenses are granted only for the right to cut timber, the title to the land remaining in the Crown.



Woman's Interests

New Buckles for Dresses and Shoes. Most women admire bead buckles, worn this season as ornamentation of dresses and shoes. A great many would like to wear them, but hesitate at paying the high prices asked for the buckles at the stores. But any woman who can sew, can own a pair of beaded buckles. Provided she knows the correct method, her buckles will look equal to those bought in the stores, and this at a cost within the reach of the most modest pocket-book.

The only high-priced home-made buckles are those made from steel or gold cut beads. And though these will cost, complete, not less than \$1.75, when one considers the prices asked for them, bought ready-made, the cost is extremely low.

The beads for a pair of ordinary buckles will cost not more than thirty cents, fifteen cents a bunch. Two bunches will make two buckles. Steel beads cost around seventy-five cents per bunch. There are some cut jet black beads which are as expensive as steel, but it is not necessary to use these to have pretty black buckles, the cheaper ones answering the purpose.

The method of making the buckles is simple. The secret of success lies in first stringing the beads on fine copper wire. If you try to sew them one by one on the foundation, the buckles will have a home-made look which is not desirable. Buy a spool of copper wire, very fine. Thirty-two wire is a good number, though twenty-eight will do, but nothing coarser than that. The beads will thread on a wire much better than on a needle. They can be threaded on the wire right from the strings on which they come, at a saving of time and patience.

A small piece of the stiffest buckram obtainable is used for the foundation. Cut both foundations at the same time exactly alike. If one is cut and made first it will be nearly impossible to get the second exactly the same size. Cover the buckram with some kind of material which will look well under the beads you are going to use, though it does not actually show. Oval buckles are the favorites, though the square ones, are, I think, the most effective. If your buckram is not very stiff use two pieces. Now, with the silk which matches the beads, begin at the edge, allowing a small piece of the wire to go over to the back of the buckle, and fastening it securely in place with small stitches. Sew a tiny stitch between every bead, making the beads stand out around the edge of the foundation, and being sure they are so close together that the stitches do not show. If an oval buckle is being made, after the first row is on, continue sewing round and round, till the centre is reached.

It is not necessary to put a stitch between every bead after the first row, a stitch every third bead usually being sufficient to fasten the rows firmly in place. See that the rows, as well as the beads, are as close together as possible. In case you are making square or oblong buckles, be very careful in turning the corners that no bare spaces are left exposed. When the foundation is entirely covered with rows of beads, put the end of the wire through the foundation and fasten it in place in the back.

For white pumps, lovely effects may be obtained with the crystal beads in pale shades, such as periwinkle blue, lavender, pink, and delicate greens. Sometimes buckles are made with borders or centres of contrasting beads, as in the large buckle shown

where the outside is round steel beads, the centre cut steel, and the space between black cut beads. Sometimes the centre of the buckles is filled in with a large flat fancy bead, such as can be bought at the bead stores, or art counters.

These beaded buckles make ideal gifts and give the needed touch to the new gown or shoes.

Use Cranberries Freely.

The cranberry is what we would call an anti-scurbutic, because of the vitamins which counteract scurvy. It is also a particularly valuable food in winter when we are all apt to eat too much of the sweet and starchy foods and not enough of the acids, because it acts as a liver stimulant. If the liver is decidedly inactive, put the raw cranberries through the meat chopper, add just enough sugar to sweeten, cover and let stand for a while in a cold place, then eat as a sauce, or use a tablespoonful or so—with a little lemon juice, salad oil and a hint of salt—as French dressing for a fruit salad.

Most of us are accustomed to the use of cranberries merely as a sauce or jelly for service with poultry. Perhaps we may make an occasional cranberry pie besides, but that's all. Why not make a fuller use of this fruit—both for its beauty and its food value? Blend cranberry jelly with cream cheese for a salad, use the fruit (diced) mixed with other bland foods again as a salad, use it spiced as a conserve, in a steamed butter pudding, and by all means put up a generous supply of cranberries either as jelly or by the cold water method for use in the late spring or summer. Blend cranberries with the more neutral fruits, such as hard winter pears; use them for a shortcake or a pot pie, to be served with hard sauce, and add them to your mince meat and use in the making of turnovers for the school lunch basket. Cook a cupful of raw cranberries with your pot roast—they will give it a delicious flavor in addition to tenderizing the meat fibres; use cranberry sauce or a mixture of cranberry and apple sauce with roast pork or indeed with any meat; use it as a filling for shortcake, either by itself or mixed fifty-fifty with apples or bananas; use it to give a new flavor to your apple sauce.

Disarm the Nursery.

Toy pistols, soldiers and guns teach children to tolerate and admire war, and to anticipate killing people in war. Toy submarines, battleships, airplanes with bomb-dropping apparatus, and armored automobiles are made and sold.

War is not a pleasant game! War is hideous. There cannot be "civilized warfare." Vast majorities in all countries condemn war. Teaching children that war is a pleasant game is a great mental danger.

The place to begin is in the nursery. Disarm the nursery first. Children's minds are extraordinarily receptive. Impressions are lasting.

Banish all war toys, war clothes, war pictures and war story-books. No store would put into stock a toy guillotine, or a headman's axe and block, with puppets to be beheaded. Parents would revolt at the idea of their children playing games with such toys of violence and death. If they would think, they would revolt at the idea of all kinds of war toys and war clothes. Sham battles are both silly and wicked. Uniforms are made to be soaked in gore.

105th Annual Meeting of Bank of Montreal

Sir Vincent Meredith, President, Takes View That on the Whole Trade Conditions More Satisfactory than a Year Ago.

Sir Frederick Williams-Taylor, General Manager, Shows Necessity for Bringing Down Cost of Living in Canada—Reviews Features of Annual Statement.

At the annual meeting of the Bank of Montreal, Sir Vincent Meredith, Bart., the president, in his address, gave a comprehensive review of Canadian and foreign conditions, and said the outlook was for reasonably profitable operations in most lines of business.

Year's Developments. Referring to some of the developments of the year, Sir Vincent said in part:

"Statements have been made in the public press by uninformed people that debtors, especially in the West, are being subjected to undue pressure by the Banks, Loan Companies and other creditors. So far as this Bank is concerned, every consideration and great latitude have been given to debtors who, through bad harvests or other mischance, have been unable to meet their obligations. This is and has been the policy of the Bank, and never has that policy been more forcibly impressed upon our managers than during recent critical years."

Bank Act. "Banks are business, not benevolent institutions. They are expected to pay their shareholders a reasonable return on their investment, which includes the Rest Account—the accumulation of many years—as well as the Capital of the Bank. The rate of dividend is not disproportionate to that investment and certainly has not proved so lavish as to encourage capital to seek the banking field. As a matter of fact, the distributions to shareholders in Canadian Banks is substantially less than that made by banking institutions in Great Britain or the United States."

Cost of Living. Sir Frederick Williams-Taylor, the general manager, in dealing more particularly with domestic conditions, said that if Canada were to make the progress which they all hoped for it was

imperative that taxation and the cost of living should be reduced to the level, at any rate, of that obtaining in the United States.

Sir Frederick said in part: "Canada's economic position is not satisfactory. How could it be satisfactory, with the otherwise financial world out of joint? As everyone is aware, our troubles have partly been the result of this universal condition, partly the result of the war, and partly the result of bear in mind that our problems are largely of our own creation."

"Readjustment will come in time, for this is a country of vitality and untold resources; yet one thing stands out signally, in my opinion, namely, that Canada cannot go ahead again as she should while taxation and the cost of living are higher in this country than they are in the United States of America."

Soundness of Banking System.

"Canada is one of the best countries in the world to live in, to work in, to play in—in point of stability, security and comfort it is an earthly paradise as compared with Europe—but we must not stand still, and in order to progress the cost of living and taxation must be kept down; otherwise we will fail to attract immigration; and improved conditions are largely dependent upon increased population."

"As to wages, it is well, however, to be obvious to all who reflect, and the necessity thereof is now being brought home to the headless by that pitiless but unerring teacher, necessity."

In conclusion, Sir Frederick stated that the manner in which Canadian banks generally had come through the agitating times since 1914 must be taken as evidence of the fundamental soundness of the Canadian banking system. There was reason to be thankful that no great commercial breakdown had occurred.

A Drop of Ink.

I spilled a drop of ink upon
A little crystal pool,
And watched the tiny ringlets run
Adown its shallows cool—
The dark rings, fine and finer spun—
That slipped down in the pool.

"They drift apart, now here, now there,"

I said: "There is no rule;
They float with unseen currents there
Within the tiny pool,
And fade away, each separately,
Without design or rule."

And then I turned revealing glass
On the marvel I had found,
And saw a slender cable pass
Through every circling round;
As beads upon a slither cord,
Each spinning disk was bound.

I said: "There is no separate bead
In all the little pool,
But, strung upon one axial thread,
They circle by one rule;
And, round and round, each bound
With each,
They drift within the pool." I went . . . And came again. A blot
Lay in the crystal pool—
One indistinguishable mass
Without design or rule.
Again I went . . . And came; and found
Only a clouded pool.

O Life, that falleth from above
In heavy drop of sin!
How long shall we, thy rolling rings,
All bound and futile spin?
Let go—that we be gathered up
And melt the Pool within!
—M. E. Buhler.

Composer of Rule Britannia Remembered.

Although twelve years have passed since the bi-centenary of the birth of Thomas Arne, the composer of "Rule Britannia," that event has just been celebrated in London, England, by the unveiling of a memorial tablet in St. Paul's, Covent Garden, of which church Arne was for some time a parishioner. Sir Frederick Bridge, who probably knows as much about Arne's music as any man living, presided at the ceremony and performed some of his compositions. Miss Carrie Tubbs, Lady Maud Warrender and Mr. Topham Green, who assisted vocally, while Mr. Harry E. Wall was at the organ.

No more appropriate spot could have been chosen for this Arne memorial, seeing how closely linked with Covent Garden and the neighborhood was the composer of "Where the Ee Sacks" and other charming and characteristic Shakespearean settings. It was in King Street that Arne's father carried on his upholsterer's business, and at Lincoln's Inn Theatre, not far off, Arne's first opera saw the light, while at Drury Lane, in 1783, Arne's musical adaptation of Dalton's "Comus" was first heard. It was in 1740 that Arne composed his immortal "Rule Britannia."

Chance of His Career.

A young reporter was sent out by the city editor of one of the Toronto papers to report a meeting. About two hours after the assignment was made the young reporter returned with a sad countenance. The city editor told him to get the report up immediately, as it was nearly time to go to press. "There will not be any report on that meeting," was the answer. "Why not?" queried the city editor. "There was no meeting," replied the young reporter. "It broke up in a big row and the chairman was cracked under the table."

Minard's Liniment for Colds, etc.

"Nice Doggie."

The revenue cutter Acadia, the old sailor said, was coaling at Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island. As it was harvest time, the captain was having hard work to get men to carry the coal aboard. To help out and to earn some extra money several of us among the crew offered to do the work, and the captain was glad to have us.

I was just picking up my loaded basket to go aboard when I noticed a small black animal crouching between two timbers and looking at me. After I had emptied the basket I went back and, picking the little fellow up, carried him aboard. As I was going up the gangplank I met the old boatswain, Bill Henson.

"Hello, Tom," he said; "what ye got there?"

"A little black dog," I replied. "I found him down on the wharf."

"Isn't he cute," said Bill, patting the little fellow on the head with his big hand.

I went below and, finding a cracker box, put the animal inside it and nailed some cleats across the top. Not long afterwards, the captain came aboard. His nose was high in the air, and his first question was, "Where's the skunk around here?"

"I dunno," replied the boatswain. "Tom's got a little black dog in the box up forward."

"Let me see him," said the captain and went to look. "Dog!" he said after one glance. "That's a skunk!"

Indeed it was; by that time almost anybody would know it, although some of us from Newfoundland had never seen a skunk before.

"Heave it overboard," ordered the captain, and, after loosening one of the slats, I threw the box over the rail.

The box landed fair on its bottom, and up popped the small black head of Mr. Skunk. With a catlike dislike for getting wet he glanced once at the water and then settled down again. The box drifted rapidly away from shore.

After a little while the skunk popped his head up again. Then, realizing apparently that he was getting farther and farther away from land, he leaped overboard and swam to shore. That was the first time either Bill or I had ever seen a skunk! To those of the crew who were acquainted with the animal our experience was a source of much delight.

Hints to Husbands.

If your wife frowns at you, smile at her.
If she smiles at you, laugh at her.
If she is beautiful, appreciate her.
If she cooks well, compliment her.
If she doubts you, be frank with her.
If she is hysterical, ignore her.
If she is saucy, kiss her.
If she is good adore her.

Minard's Liniment for Warts.

A Clock of Glass.

A Bohemian glass polisher has constructed a clock which with the exception of the strings is made entirely of glass.

It is impossible to run at a height of 17,000 feet above sea-level.

Campana's TALIAN BALM
Prevents chapped hands, cracked lips, chilblains. Makes your skin soft, white, clear and smooth. DRUGGISTS SELL IT

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Investigating the Fuel Problem

The Dominion Government Takes Action to Ensure Continuous Study of This Vital Subject.

The Honorable Chas. Stewart, Minister of the Interior and of Mines, has recently formed a special committee for the purpose of giving the fullest and most persistent attention to Canada's fuel situation. The Deputy Minister of Mines is chairman, and the membership is composed of Government officials who have already, for many years, been investigating various phases of what is broadly and generally known as "the fuel problem." In view of present conditions the urgency of the committee's task needs little emphasis. In the past ten years Canada has imported coal valued at over \$550,000,000. Last year alone the bill with the United States amounted to nearly \$89,000,000. And this year, aside from the question of cost and of dependence upon foreign sources, we have again experienced acute shortage, with all its attendant anxiety and uncertainty.

Canada's fuel problem has received an immense amount of study in recent years—much more than is generally appreciated by the public, which is chiefly familiar with the special measures that have been adopted in times of emergency. The officers who have dealt with the distribution of coal during past periods of shortage have not restricted their studies simply to the question of how to get safely through the immediate crisis. They have gone very thoroughly into the whole question of how to prevent the recurrence of acute shortage of coal. The committee has at hand the results of a very wide range of investigations conducted by the Department of Mines, the Post Committee, the Research Council, and by different provincial governments, universities and many other public and private bodies. It has available a mass of invaluable data. There is no lack of information respecting the fundamental causes of our fuel difficulties, and there is a considerable fund of useful suggestions, which, if effectively followed up, promise to afford some practical relief. The reports of the Fuel Controller and of the Special Committee of the House of Commons, which sat in 1921, contain a legacy of recommendations which particularly emphasize the need for a properly constituted agency to take up more continuous responsibility for study of the fuel problem, and for remedial action, than could be assumed by any temporary body or authority.

The newly formed committee steps into this breach. It will not in any way interfere with the many independent studies that are being pursued by various public departments, but it will constitute an organization which, taking the broad view of the whole fuel problem, can give a common objective to the numerous specialized investigations that must be carried out.

The Primary Need.

The fuel problem presents many angles, and the preliminary work of the committee has been to concentrate its study upon the particular phase which appears to be most urgently in need of attention. The weakest point in the whole situation

is the need in Ontario and Quebec for a continuous supply, at a reasonable price, of a substitute fuel to replace the diminishing supplies of anthracite. For the present this problem supercedes all others. Generally speaking, the requirements of the western provinces and of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick for both industrial and domestic purposes, can be satisfactorily met by locally produced coal, and it is not believed that the industrial fuel problem of Ontario and Quebec is of immediate serious moment. Quebec is already partially, and can be largely supplied from Nova Scotia. In Ontario, as also in Quebec, the development of hydro-electric energy on a large scale has already eliminated the necessity of importing annually several million additional tons of industrial fuel. The extended and wise development of this energy will tend to restrict the increase of imports of industrial fuel. Furthermore, the present capacity of United States bituminous mines is far beyond United States consumption requirements, an export market is being assiduously sought, and—much as it may seem desirable from a national and economic viewpoint to become entirely independent in the matter of fuel supply—it appears to be highly improbable that imports into central Canada of United States bituminous coal will ever be entirely eliminated. Moreover, the substitution of a Canadian supply from either our eastern or western coal fields were it possible, would not necessarily eliminate the conditions or causes that have occasioned the shortage experienced in bituminous coal supply.

Problem of Central Canada.

The domestic fuel problem of Ontario and Quebec is, however, entirely different. The area where the problem is acute is dependent practically entirely on United States anthracite for heating dwellings and buildings during the winter months of the year. Available resources of anthracite coal are not limitless, or even large, as are those of bituminous coal. On the contrary, the life of the United States anthracite fields, at present rate of production has been placed at much less than one hundred years. It is believed that the year of maximum annual production has already been passed. Not only is the annual output likely to diminish, but the difficulties and costs of mining are annually increasing. United States anthracite is rapidly becoming the rich man's fuel. Central Canada cannot possibly hope to continue to use indefinitely this fuel in the quantities hitherto imported.

Therefore, while it is highly desirable to increase, as far as may be economically feasible, the consumption of Canadian fuel in place of imported fuel, the serious problem facing the Canadian public at the present time is the provision of an uninterrupted supply at a reasonable price throughout the winter months of a substitute fuel for diminishing supplies of anthracite. It is upon this problem that the newly constituted committee must bring all possible measures and methods of relief to bear.

Tree Repairing.

An interesting bulletin entitled "Tree Repairing" has been issued by the Forestry Branch, Department of the Interior, Ottawa. It describes and illustrates the different methods of repairing trees, dealing chiefly with the filling of cavities and the bolting of trees that have split at the crotch. The bulletin gives a great deal of useful information on the subject. Tree repairing is a science in itself and nowadays, especially in the eastern sections of this country and the United States, men specially trained for the work operate on trees much as dentists operate on teeth, cleaning out the cavities and filling them with concrete or asphalt, bolting together trees that threaten to split in two, fixing up trees that have been damaged by wind, lightning, live stock or the carelessness of man. Tree repairing has become a profession, and at least one school has been established for teaching the work.

Caught Napping.

A school teacher was asking his class the names of countries in which different towns and cities were situated.

"Now, William," he said, "where's Nancy?"

Before he received a reply, he spotted a dreamy-looking boy in the front row.

"Genoa?" he roared to the dreamy one.

"N-no, sir, but Billy Smith does. She's his girl."

Vines look pretty running up a windmill, but they loosen the frame and shorten its days.

New Uses for Windmills

The windmill has remained pretty much the same and unimproved since prehistoric times, up to within the last very few years, that is to say. Recently it has taken on a new and remarkable development, assuming the character of a "wind turbine" for producing electricity.

In one form, as thus modified, it is a cylindrical arrangement of steel slats placed vertically and at an angle so as to catch the wind. This forms the outer part, which is fixed and immovable. The wind, entering through the slats, causes the inner part to revolve, the latter having a central axle set at top and bottom upon ball-bearings.

Thus delicately poised, the inner part revolves in response to the slightest breeze, and as it turns, it drives machinery by which the energy developed is converted into electricity. A windmill of this kind, with three or more superposed "stories" and one central shaft, is capable of delivering 500 horsepower.

The old-fashioned type of windmill utilizes only about 17 per cent. of the

power of the air currents caught by its vanes. It is thoroughly unscientific. In Denmark to-day properly constructed wind motors produce more than seventy horsepower with a good wind.

The Danish wind motors, however, are built on a principle wholly different from that above described. They have vanes resembling in form airplane propellers, somewhat modified, these being usually of sheet iron and five in number.

A windmill of this type automatically turns its vanes edgewise to the wind when the latter blows too hard, thus insuring the safety of the apparatus. In the other type the same object is gained through the fact that not more than a certain amount of air per second can enter between the vertical slats, and thus a limit is set to the speed at which the inner part of the contrivance can revolve.

It is believed that windmills such as those here described will eventually come into extensive use by farmers, who by such means will be enabled to obtain all the electricity they need for lighting and for operating small machinery.



A DREAM OF EMPIRE REALIZED

The Cape-to-Cairo route is now an accomplished fact in Africa. By railway, steamer, motor car and caravan, the trip can be made in 65 days. By the completion shortly of another strip of railway, it will be accomplished in four weeks. Sleeping and dining cars are provided from Cape Town to the Congo.

When Famous Men Were Young.

"He is a boy of great mental power, and has made progress in everything except penmanship. I think he is a serious boy—always anxious to do well. With his immense powers of application, I often tell him he could become a good French and German scholar."

In these words a schoolmaster described Mr. Bonar Law in the days of his childhood, long before anyone thought that he was destined to become one of Britain's greatest men and guide the affairs of the nation.

Mr. Austen Chamberlain tells his youth. He had decided to devote himself to politics after his departure from the university, and communicated this decision to his old nurse.

"Political!" exclaimed the old dame, scornfully. "Oh, Mr. Austen, I should have thought two in the family, your father and Mr. Richard, enough to have in political. Why don't you go in for something useful?"

When Lord Curzon was at Eton he had a reputation as an adept at repartee, and it is recorded that on one occasion he put a big fellow to flight simply by the power of his tongue.

Another Viceroy of India, Lord Reading, had a terrible reputation at school. He has been described as one of the worst boys from the schoolmaster's point of view that it would be possible to find. "Lessons he left unlearned, classwork he shirked, mischief was his only devotion," said the early friend. "My recollection of him is always of a demoniacal young imp with sparkling eyes, who was always in disgrace or being caned, and yet withal ever merry and deliciously humorous."

There are not many stories of Mr. Lloyd George's young days, but one relates to the period when he attended the National school in his Welsh village. The future Prime Minister found a small boy being bullied by four bigger youths. He interfered, and offered to fight the tormentors one after the other. Everything was arranged, but it came to the ears of those in authority, and the battle was stopped.

4,856,464 volumes of the Bible were circulated in 1921. In China large parts of the Scriptures have been issued in the new phonetic script, which is a simplified written form endorsed by the government.

PECULIARITIES OF ANIMALS

By Gladys E. Brower

The study of animals to those who love them is always a fascinating pastime, and it is interesting to discover that animals have their peculiarities the same as people. The ancients made use of this knowledge in performing many of their so-called miracles. In fact they seemed to know more about animals than we moderns.

We all know of the old adage about music having power to soothe the savage beast, and can ourselves notice the different effects it has on animals. Eusebe Salverte, an old French writer, tells us how he saw a hippopotamus swim two miles down a river attracted by a band of martial music played by soldiers marching along the bank, and of an elephant rising delightedly upon his hind legs at some pleasing strains of music.

The nervous organism of dogs is particularly susceptible to harsh sounds, loud and piercing music actually causing them acute suffering. Hence their distress and howls at horn blowing or even a life played in the same room with them.

The same author tells of a mastiff showing great agitation from guns shot off by soldiers in the street, where he lay until finally he hid himself. After a while his master missed him and went to find him. He found the dog had entered his house, gone upstairs and crawled under a bed, where he lay dead, with the blood gushing from his mouth and ears.

A stableman, who had been around horses all his life, told me he could quiet and go in the stall with a horse everyone had refused to go near, by the use of valentian; as soon as the horse smelled it he stood still and trembling, and let the man do with him as he would.

The use of herbs played a fundamental part in some of the miracles the ancients performed with animals. Ancient history tells us how when Thales had the horse lowered upon him in the arena, certain fair ladies scattered perfumed aromatics and oils made of spikenard and camellia around him as he stood surrounded by the hungry beasts, when to the wonder of the assembled crowd, the animals cowered and cringed about him, allowing him to walk away unhurt. How incredible it seems that certain per-

New Mining Area in the Yukon

Discovery of Silver-lead Ore in the Mayo District Leads to Important Developments.

News of the silver-lead strike in the Mayo district of the Klondike has brought out by Mr. O. S. Finnie, Director of the Northwest Territories and Yukon Branch who has returned to Ottawa from a trip of inspection of the Yukon Territory. Mr. Finnie formerly lived in Dawson and is familiar with the territory and its people. He is therefore in a position to estimate the value to the community of this latest development.

This important strike of silver-lead ore was made by two veteran prospectors, Messrs. David Cunningham and Ray Stewart. It is said that on a prospecting trip, driving across country in a buckboard, the wheels of the vehicle scraped away the moor or so of soil which at this point was all that covered the rock. The experienced eyes of the prospectors detected the occurrence and in a few minutes Messrs. Cunningham and Stewart had stripped off sufficient of the rock to expose the silver-lead vein. This was the beginning of the development of this important camp. The field is at Keno in the Mayo district. The Mayo river joins the Stewart river about 150 miles above its mouth and almost due east of Dawson. It is from the Mayo river that the district derives its name.

From the nature of the ore and the fact that it has to be shipped out of the country for smelting the work is naturally carried on by companies rather than individuals. Two companies are now energetically conducting mining operations, the Yukon Gold Company, and the Treadwell Yukon Company Limited. Last year the Yukon Gold Company mined and shipped 3,000 tons of silver-lead ore. This ore is brought from the mine during the winter about 45 miles to the town of Mayo on the Stewart river. Here it is piled high on the banks and in the spring it is shipped down the river on rafts to Dawson. It is then reloaded on to larger rafts and shipped all the way down the Yukon about

1,300 miles to St. Michael. Once again it is reloaded on ships and transported to San Francisco, some 3,000 miles. Here it is treated and the silver extracted at the Selby smelter. It is worthy of note that because of the high cost of producing and shipping ore, it does not pay to bag or ship ore containing less than 200 ounces of silver to the ton. Of the 3,000 tons shipped last year, none of it contained less than this amount.

The Treadwell Yukon Company are developing rich deposits of a similar nature and it is their intention to bag ore this winter for shipment next spring.

Mayo district now has a population of four or five hundred people. Mayo settlement itself is on the Stewart river at the head of navigation. It is quite a thriving town having several hotels, trading posts, churches and a hospital. Keno City is 45 miles inland from the Stewart river and is the centre of the mining activity. There are post offices at both these points, and at Mayo, a sub-recorder's office, where Government business may be transacted and information obtained respecting the mines.

Mr. Finnie is of opinion that the Mayo district will continue to be an active mining camp and that in the near future it will develop one of the largest silver deposits in Canada.

The main operations carried on in the Dawson district itself are hydraulicking on Bonanza creek by the Yukon Gold Company and dredging on the Klondike river by the Canadian Klondike Mining Company. The Canadian Klondike Mining Company have several dredges on the Klondike river. These are huge machines, among the largest in the world. They move and wash about 15,000 cubic yards per day.

The changes in the mining situation have naturally been reflected in the district but this new strike has given a renewed impetus to prospecting all over this highly mineralized region, so that further discoveries may be expected.

Balsam Fir.

Four species of balsam fir of commercial importance are found growing in Canada, the most important of which is the eastern species (*Abies balsamica*). This tree is found throughout Canada but is most important in Ontario, Quebec, and the Maritime Provinces. It is used for sawing into lumber in some regions and this is increasing, but it is more important as a source of wood pulp in conjunction with the spruce species. It is only slightly inferior to white spruce for this purpose.

Raw Material for Sounding Boards.

Germany, which secures its supply of raw material from the slopes of certain mountains in France, Germany, Austria and Switzerland, is generally conceded to be the best manufacturer of sounding boards. Owing to the heavy demands for German pianos, the supply in those districts quickly diminished and there now exists only a possible source of supply from the mountains in and near Romania.

First Aid to the Children.

If the kiddie should get a bean up his nose put a small amount of cayenne pepper on his upper lip and he will sneeze it out. Never try to dig for it or you will only push it further into his nose.

Guarding the Prince's Life

How would you like to know that everywhere you went you were being shadowed by fearless armed men who, acting under strictest orders, dared not lose sight of you even for a moment?

Unavoidable, as such, an existence may appear, it seems quite natural to the Prince of Wales. Almost all his life he has been thus guarded from harm by silent myrmidons of the law especially chosen for the purpose.

The task of guarding the Prince is one of the most difficult and exacting that the police of Britain have to carry out. For the safety of the heir to the throne rests solely in their hands. A mistake or carelessness on the part of one of the officers might have far-reaching consequences. In view of this great responsibility, the care exercised in selecting the men may be imagined.

The royal guard is drawn from "A" division of the Metropolitan Police, and is under the direction of a superintendent. The men do their work in a quiet, unobtrusive way, and although morning, noon, and night, they are in constant attendance upon their charge—or close at hand—their existence is almost unknown to many members of the Court.

At work or play, the Prince is attended by one or more of these lynx-eyed detectives. The most trying time, however, is when he goes abroad. Scotland Yard can never forget that an attempt was made on the life of a former Prince of Wales—as King Edward then was—when he was in Brussels.

The would-be assassin, a man named Stoppo, was observed by a British detective in the act of lifting the shot. The detective rushed forward and

managed to strike the madman's hand—and the bullet went wide.

In foreign lands the Prince has his own bodyguard, but each country through which he passes makes it its special duty to protect him. Queen Victoria, by the way, used to declare that she always felt safe in France, and little wonder, for while she was there she was under the care of M. Paoli and his detectives, the most highly trained corps in Europe.

Even in his home—at St. James's Palace—the Prince has the same permanent attendants. The entrances to the Palace are guarded by sentries selected from one of the regiments of the Guards, whose scarlet uniforms are a familiar sight to visitors.

Then, inside the courtyard, there are policemen and detectives whose vigilance is never relaxed. Patrols are made at intervals along the passages in the Palace, and every night the greatest care is taken to see that windows and doors are safely closed.

Even greater precautions are taken at Buckingham Palace, where policemen have regular night "beats," and march up and down the corridors. They wear felt slippers in order that no one shall be disturbed.

The men who form the Prince's guard are singularly tactful, as indeed they need be if they are not to "get in the way" occasionally. They always carry revolvers, but never yet has it been necessary to use them.

A good story is told of a visit the Prince paid to the Continent before the war. The royal party was out walking when the sun suddenly died down. One of the Prince's companions remarked that while the sun might not be shining, His Royal Highness could always be sure of lighting his "shadow," indicating at the same time one of the attendant detectives.



DRYING COD FISH IN NEWFOUNDLAND

One of the great national industries of Newfoundland is fishing. In fact, codfish are sometimes called the Currency of Newfoundland. The picture shows one of the steps in the process of drying the cod.

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 J. R. Parris, Manager, Lachute.
Paid-up Capital \$ 9,700,000 Branches at Brownsburg Calumet
Reserve - - - 19,000,000 Grenville and St. Andrews East.
Dividends - 229,000,000

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
Man's Dress is reckoned from his Feet up.
If your feet are not well dressed, no matter how good your other clothing, you are not a well-dressed man.
Astoria Shoes are made for well-dressed men. They carry style with quality and comfort.
At Best Stores Everywhere.

McFAUL BROS.
LACHUTE MILLS.



REMEMBER!

That Wet Feet Means Impaired Health.

Winter is nearly with us and your feet need the best in Boots and Rubbers, you will find them among our large and varied assortment and the prices will suit your pocket.

Also a large assortment of Warm Winter Clothing.

Extra Special in Over-Gaiters.

A full assortment of warm Winter Caps, Gloves and Mitts, Lumbermen's Stockings, Heavy Socks, Underwear, Wool Pants, and Famous Palmer's Moccasins, Peabody's Overalls.

Men and Boy's Suits made to order. Fit guaranteed.

Dr. Scholl's Foot comfort appliances.

TELEPHONE NO. 45.



W. G. STANFORTH,

MAIN STREET,

LACHUTE

The Watchman

AND
Ottawa Valley Advocate

FRIDAY, JAN 12 1923

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.

1 1 1
AUSTRALIA is having a doubtful honour thrust upon her, according to a Star Special, by mail. A number of the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan are at Sydney, intent upon bestowing on the Cornstalks under the Southern Cross the benefits of their dubious organisation. They arrived there three months ago and are forming a local body, on the Ku Klux lines, to be known as the "Vigilantes." What Australians may think of the project seems to "have nothing to do with the case;" they are being taken under the wing of the Klan, whose clock-clucks are supposed to gather them under its protective aegis, irrespective of what their independence of action may dictate.

The Chief of the N.S.W. police, however, has been interviewed on the subject, and from his remarks, the Vigilantes are likely to have a warm time. He said:—"We will be prepared to deal very drastically with any society of that sort. A society of that character will receive no sympathy from the Australian public. It is entirely foreign to their ideas. People associating themselves with a society of that character will receive very short shrift from the Government."

The Attorney-General (N.S.W.) is also emphatic. "So far, he has not heard (officially) of the organisation, but if it intends to take the law into its own hands, it will be dealt with by the Government."

Meanwhile the Klan's activities are confined to propaganda, the enrollment of between 300 and 400 members, internal administration, and the question of regalia to be worn in secret session.

THE ORIGINAL Ku Klux Klan (from the Greek word kuklos, a circle) was a secret society founded in 1864, in the southern states of America, ostensibly to suppress the negro, politically, and to "regulate" the conduct of freed slaves. The Ku Klux made and enforced its own laws, and did not hesitate to flog, mutilate, or murder those who opposed those laws. In Tennessee, one murder a day was committed, and if anyone attempted to bring the murderers to justice, he was a marked man and sure to be mutilated or killed. In fact the K.K.K. was formed on the model of the "Molly Maguires" and "Moonlighters" of Ireland. The abuses, outrages, and murders perpetrated led to the calling out of troops, and the "formal" disbandment of the society in 1871, but the repressive measures then adopted evidently ceased with the one action, for the K.K.'s are stronger than ever, and more active in some ways.

We do not know enough of their secrets to say that murder and arson are numbered among their modern laws, but we do know that it is a secret society, and that it sets up as an over-riding contemporary of the laws of the land, and outrages against the laws of their own country and of other countries are attributed to that association of dictators. Where the law fails, or does not act in accordance with their opinions, the Klan takes up the administration of their own laws in direct defiance of all others, this usurpation of power being, of course, subversive of all regular law and order. This method of procedure throws unfavourable reflections upon the quality and equity of the existing laws while it does not raise the K.K. in the popular estimation, for general opinion is against secret administration as it is against the principle of secret societies.

Broadly speaking, a secret society is a menace to the common good. No matter how sincere its individual members may be, an underground organisation is never beyond suspicion. Human relations depend upon the open-ness of their operations. It is beside the question to say that such a society exists for its own purposes: If it does thus exist, its purposes are not for the benefit of the greater number, it is therefore against the common good, and in, self-confessed, a selfish organisation, narrow, limited in its operations, and uncanonical in the wide meaning of the word. Such societies, having something to conceal, lay themselves open to accusations of illegality, bigotry, political subversion, and at the very least they may be accused of seeking to conserve to themselves and their selected associates the rights and privileges properly belonging to a greater number. Even if their

whole aim were generously interpreted as being for those within their own kuklos, their own immediate circle, to the detriment of those outside it.

The sort of exclusiveness, which must form the basis of most secret societies, may operate in a wholesome manner upon their own units, but it is a doctrine which is opposed to a belief in the brotherhood of man. No effort could have branded Burns with the mark of the Ku Klux brotherhood. No hammer and chisel could have carved upon his great heart the secret symbol of exclusive worth, nor cut away his imperishable belief that one man is the other man's brother. It is not likely that the poet, who could call a homeless mouse his fellow-mortals, would connive at the exclusion from his inmost thoughts of the man whom nature made a nobleman sans the mint mark of narrow manmade restrictions.

The Ku Klux Klan, in all its phases ancient or modern, stands in the way of human progress. It stands mainly for sectional development: it encourages class distinctions and prejudices, now already too numerous, while the advantages it may, or may not, confer upon its votaries, are mean and sordid compared to the possibilities it could bring nearer, by the abandonment of stealthy methods and the widening of principles to include the great number of brother men beyond the limits, if its circumscribed and selfish circle.

THE LINKMAN.

Annual Meeting of the Agricultural Society.

The Annual Meeting of the Agricultural Society was held in the Court House, Lachute on Monday Jan. 8th at 2 o'clock, some twelve members being present.

The minutes of the last annual meeting were read and adopted.

The Financial Statement and Auditor's Report, were then presented and adopted.

RECEIPTS.	
By cash on hand	35.70
R. A. Giles deposit	50.00
Gate receipts	1771.20
Entry fees	550.75
Stalls and pens	180.50
Space on grounds	120.00
Standing crop fees	3.00
R. A. Giles balance	120.00
Special Grant from Quebec	1000.00
Regular grant from Quebec	672.60
Stallion grant from Quebec	200.00
Membership fees & specials	787.00
Special grant from Ottawa	1875.00
Mr. J. T. Ayers, personal on fencing and building	2000.00
Molsons bank note	1100.00
Grant from Quebec for Corn Competition	50.00
Deficit	86.12
	\$10581.87

DISBURSEMENTS.	
Advertising and printing	\$328.36
Postage and telephone	33.49
Ref. meetings of directors	17.35
Clerks	189.50
Stationery, supplies, feed, etc.	70.27
Livery	5.00
Quebec expenses, delegate	16.50
Badges	12.20
Repairs to waterworks	35.84
C. N. R. water pipe	3.33
Molsons Bank note	2400.00
Molsons Bank interest on loan	125.60
Insurance premiums	45.60
School fair grant	125.00
Grant to Provincial plowing match	25.00
Judges	96.53
Band and dance music	175.00
General repairs and watchman	35.50
Gate keepers and ticket sellers	44.00
H. R. Hammond, interest on grounds	144.00
Guards and detectives	88.75
Paid in prizes	4194.75
Paid in judging competition	46.00
Paid in prizes in corn competition	50.00
J. T. Ayers gift	2000.00
Paid J. W. Gall, Sec.-Treas.	250.00
	\$10581.87

The Agricultural Society of the County of Argenteuil.
Gentlemen:—We the undersigned auditors have this day audited the books of your society and have found them correct.

Signed E. J. WOOD,
H. M. GALL.

Lachute, Jan. 5th, 1923.

The election of the Board of Directors for 1923 resulted as follows:—Messrs. J. T. Ayers, J. H. Black, W. A. Houghton, Jas. Murdoch, G. Arnold, W. S. Morrow, G. H. White, Jos. E. Seale, W. A. Bradley, W. J. Rodgers, Gordon Todd, J. A. Smith, H. A. Boyd, A. St. Jacques, S. Clark.

Auditors:—E. J. Wood, H. M. Gall. A hearty vote of thanks was tendered to Mr. J. T. Ayers, Pres., for his generous support to the Society, both financially and otherwise.

GRENVILLE.

Mrs. James Wade was in Hawkesbury on Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Jack Cooke and family have moved to Ottawa.

Morrow Bros. are placing a Radio in their store on Main St., in our village.

Miss Trappier, teacher of Bay School spent her holidays at her home in Plaisance, Que.

Grenville Village school has reopened after the holidays with Miss L. as teacher.

Dr. O. Lefebvre and little son of Montreal, visited his mother here on Jan. 5th.

Weymouth P. Gaudry, of Greenfield Park, Que., was a recent of his brother in this place.

Miss Opal Ryan who is attending High School in Vankleek Hill spent the holidays with her parents in our village.

The Ladies of the Presbyterian Church, held their meeting at the residence of Mrs. William Davison this week.

Mr. and Mrs. D. J. Byrne of St. Philippe, Mr. and Mrs. James Johnston of Rawcliffe and Mr. and Mrs. J. Barron, of Grenville, were New Year guests of Mr. and Mrs. William Byrne.

BROWNSBURG.

The 1st Brownsburg Troop of Girl Guides held a Sale of work on the afternoon of Dec. 19th, in the Gymnasium of the Social Club, Brownsburg. Although this was the first effort made by the Guides in this direction it proved an unqualified success and unstinted congratulations are due to Miss Nan Hansen and Miss Grace McKiddie the leaders in organising and directing the efforts of the girls.

Many dainty and useful articles made by the Guides and supplemented by handsome donations from paroled very rapidly, the sum of \$35.00 and friends were exhibited, and being taken. Out of this amount \$30. was sent to the School for Crippled Children, Montreal, (from which a hearty letter of thanks has been received) and the remaining \$5.00 augmenting the Guides' Funds. In closing Miss Hansen and Miss McKiddie wish to thank the girls for their loyal support, the kind friends who sent donations, and the many patrons on the day of the sale.

M. Golpin, Secretary.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

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. 19-22

W. A. Houston, Mgr. Lachute Branch

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.

See Our Corner Window This Month.

GREAT JANUARY CLEARING SALE

- 3 Ladies' Serge Dresses \$6 94.
- 3 Ladies' Coats value \$16 50 for \$8 94.
- 1 Only Ladies' Coat, Fur Collar and Cuffs \$35 00 for \$23 94.
- 2 Only Ladies' Coats Fur Collar \$25 00 for \$16 54.
- 3 Only Suits to clear at \$8 24.
- 4 Only All Wool Serge (or no Sale) \$17 24.
- 4 Only Overcoats Gray or Brown value \$30 00 for \$19 44.
- 8 Only Boy's Overcoats to clear at \$7 50.

Also General Dry Goods consisting of Serges, Dresses, Silk Stockings, Underwear for Men, Ladies' and Boy's. Misses and Children's at Great Reductions. House Dresses at \$1 44.

H. M. Lavigne, - Lachute Mills.

Opposite T. McQuat & Son's Store.

Miss M. V. Slater

Main St., Lachute.

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

Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, French Ivory etc.

All of the highest quality.

Children Cry for Fletcher's

CASTORIA

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

What is CASTORIA?

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

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS

Bears the Signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher

In Use For Over 30 Years

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY

Business Tax By-Law.

The following letter which was read at the Public Meeting of Citizens held recently in the Town Hall from Mayor Tremblay offers an explanation which those who read must necessarily appreciate, for it is a clear, concise statement and one that places the situation before the electors, so that they may properly understand the by-law.

To the Chairman of Meeting of Rate Payers

Mr. Chairman:— Having to leave tonight for Quebec for a special interview with Honorable L. Perron, Minister of Roads, as arranged by Mr. John Hay, on the question of granting our Municipality certain relief respecting road construction and repairs executed during the last couple of years, I wish, however, to give you the following information to enable the rate payers to consider the situation, in a fair and broad minded way, so that whatever committee, which may be appointed as a result of deliberations at your meeting, will come to the Council with practical suggestions.

In the first place, I will give you the best possible idea of the current yearly income and expenditure of the Lachute Town Corporation by exhibiting the audited report of the various items for year ending December 31st, 1921. It is impossible to give you Statement for year 1922 at this time but, in any event, Income and Disbursements run about the same on general account from year to year. Operating Account Business Year 12 mos. ending December 31st, 1921, (as audited by P. S. Ross and Sons Chartered Accountants.)

INCOME
Taxes (General) based on rate \$1.00 per \$100.00 \$7,775.31
Taxes Business and License 1,743.00
Taxes Water 5,756.18
Sundry Revenue, for Dog taxes cleaning and repairing side walks, etc. 319.73

EXPENDITURE.

Water account, Wages \$389.13
Materials & Sundry expenses 216.98
Interest on Debentures (Water Works) 3367.82

Sinking Fund payments 5356.44
Road Dept. (ordinary repairs) 452.94
Street Lighting 1225.11
Fire Dept. 189.72

Town Hall and Administration 732.75
Charity 598.29

General expenses, Legal and Audit Fees 1182.31
Provincial Govt. (Maintenance Insane and Jury Fund, Reform Schools) 886.10
Hospital dues 684.44

Interest on Debentures, (General account) 1137.00
Interest on Bank Loans etc., 139.69

Sinking Funds and Debentures Retired 2,136.51

Actual Surplus of Income over disbursements 426.52 \$15,594.22

For year 1922 (ending December 31st, 1922, Income will be higher on account of rate on General Tax being \$1.25 instead of \$1.00 in 1921. This

will mean an additional revenue of say \$2,000.00 but, on the other hand the disbursements on sinking funds and interest will amount to \$2082.00 additional in connection with last Bond Issue of \$18,000.00. Additional revenue out of General Tax rate is therefore absorbed by additional sinking funds and interest.

Basing myself on information which I can control, as much as possible and find reasonable (before books have been audited) there should be a surplus on General account of a few hundred dollars for 1922 same as for 1921. This does not, of course include some additional Water Services installed and new Drains, totaling about \$1500.00 which will have to be capitalized at the proper time as the General Income has not been devised to take care of improvements or additional equipment at any time. This is always an unknown factor and, every year there are some urgent requirements of this nature to be satisfied which cannot be foreseen.

Figures mentioned will therefore establish beyond question that the tax rates have been devised very closely (and, indeed, a little too closely) to make Income meet just the actual disbursements and be slightly on the safe side with a small surplus.

Now, the question comes here, why not leave things as they are and leave Business Taxes alone? In any event what is to be done with the additional revenue which will be yielded by the new By-Law?

To answer this question, another one must be answered first as to what will be the revenue from the new Business By-Law?

Figuring out the various lines of business as closely as possible (without including any doubtful items at all) the amount mentioned to me is \$6,000.00. After providing a deduction for a number of items to be withdrawn or revised by amendment, this figure will twiddle down to about \$4500.00 and I believe this is as conservative a statement as can be made at this stage of the procedure relative to By-Law in question.

Let us take now this amount of \$4500.00 to be collected under new By-Law. We must now deduct what the old By-Law yielding or an amount of 1743.00

The additional Revenue for 1923 will therefore be (including Licenses) 2757.00

What will be done with this amount?

It is the intention to reduce on Bill of Taxes to be sent out for year 1923 total general tax rate of \$1.25 charged for 1922 to \$1.00; thereby reducing on a valuation of about \$800,000.00 on property valuation at 25c. per \$100.00 2000.00

Leaving a balance of \$757.00 This balance will serve to take care of possible contingencies.

As you will readily understand, the By-Law does not mean a real increase to the people at large but it is a genuine effort to readjust the question of taxation so that those who should pay more be made to pay more and those who should pay less be allowed relief. This is nothing new and extraordinary as most Towns under the Cities and Towns' Act have a system of business taxation absolutely the same as we have here and Alderman Valois, Chairman of the Finance Committee, we looked after the preparation of information leading to adoption of By-Law, and did so in a very able manner, took matter up with from twelve to fifteen other Towns of same or similar population as Lachute and the minimum tax rates were almost generally adopted here.

If you deduct License Taxes from amount of Business Taxes collected in 1923, which was \$1743.00, you will have a Net amount charged to business people of only \$1000.00 or about so, is this enough for a Town of the size of Lachute where commerce has always been in a state of prosperity? Why, Commerce in Lachute has up to this year been paying the same rate of taxation since before the war, and, while Commerce benefited almost entirely from new roads and other improvements, the same old rates have been paid from year to year and the proprietors have been facing the music through increase in general tax although most of them are not in business and could very well, to a large extent, have done without improvements. Of course, the sense of pride in beautifying Lachute as much as possible has forced everybody into line especially in view of property valuations in Lachute being extremely low and the tax insignificant compared to valuations and income in other Towns of similar size.

It is therefore the principle of the present By-Law to make Commerce in our Town share more evenly with the other people the legitimate disbursements needed to administer the Town's business and take care of interest and sinking funds regarding Debentures for improvements out of which business people receive the lion share in benefits. What do you think, for instance, of a widow or aged retired people having to live on a certain fixed sum of income and who, for the last few years have been piling up upon themselves the higher cost of living and higher tax rates on their properties in spite of the interest rate on their savings remaining at the same figure or practically so. The members of our Town Council do not claim they have established a system of taxation which can be considered as "perfect" but they have certainly endeavored to do justice to all people as much as possible within their knowledge. First of all, the theory was evolved, business lines classified and amounts fixed with the help of a majority of the Aldermen being merchants and as intelligent and honest, in my humble opinion, as any other business people here. However, to gather information and understand more satisfactorily the application of the rates in actual practice, we appointed two men and, according to their report, certain changes appeared to be necessary and the Council is working on this question in a way to relieve hardship wherever it is in evidence. We could not come out with an announcement regarding reduction on General Tax rate on valuations before we had a report from men we appointed to compile data on the question, and while I am only one member of the Council and am now speaking for myself, this tax reduction was a principle at the root of the first discussion on new Business By-Law and I firmly believe all members of the Council will support reduction as above mentioned.

This Town, in common with others, has its percentage of "genuine" or "chronic" kickers who of course specialize in destructive criticism instead of coming to the Council with their complaints in a straightforward way. I have no doubt, however, that this meeting will be controlled by critics of the constructive type who will make it their business to come to the assistance of the Council with their suggestions which will be seriously considered and applied, if need arises, for the benefit of all people.

Not having time to translate this letter before train time tonight, I would ask the favor to have this letter read in French by any man at the meeting who will kindly translate it.

Your faithfully
C. Tremblay, Mayor.

A committee has since conferred with the Council with the result that the by-law has been subjected to certain amendments that will tend to make it generally effective and acceptable.

GOLD.

Gold! gold! glittering gold!
Your face is your fortune,
From ages untold;
Always looks young,
Never looks old,
A little too brazen,
But never too bold;
Whether its dirty,
Or whether its clean,
We always admire,
Thy beautiful sheen;
And all through the world,
Where e'er thou art seen,
We all fall off thee,
Blonde—caratty Queen.
Loved by all women,
Worshipped by men,
How they obtain thee,
They don't care a d—n,
Digging and delving,
From morning till night,
Sweating and fuming,
With all their might;
Lying and thieving,
Cheating and scheming,
Swearing and fighting,
With murders untold,
All to attain thee,
Glittering gold!
Continuing next week.

RYNHOS—Brownsburg.

Balance of Wash Goods Gingham, Prints, Ducks, Etc., at low prices to clear.
W. Banford & Son.

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

ST. ANDREWS EAST

Mrs. O. and Miss Heloise Dorion spent Friday in Montreal.

Mr. Alan Matthews left for Toronto, on Tuesday last, returning to town on Friday.

The 500 Club was entertained by Mr. and Mrs. Buchanan Robertson, Saturday evening.

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

Miss Madeleine Neve, spent the past week with her brother-in-law and sister, Mr. and Mrs. C. Say, of Montreal.

The engagement of Mary, Heloise, younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. O. Dorion, to Frederick Arthur, youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Robertson, has been announced, the wedding to take place shortly.

Miss Doris Wainwright, of Fredrickton, N. B., who was a delegate to the National Conference of the Students Christian Movement of Canada, which was held in Toronto last week, spent Saturday, with her aunt and uncle, Mrs. and Dr. G. F. Shaw on her return trip to Fredrickton.

The Ladies Aid of the Presbyterian Church held its Annual Meeting at the home of Mrs. W. Lamb on Friday afternoon last. There was a good attendance and the following Officers were re-elected:—President, Mrs. Ed. MacGregor, 1st and 2nd Vice-Pres., Mrs. W. Bradley & Miss Walsh, Secretary, Mrs. N. MacGregor and Treasurer, Miss Tina Walsh.

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

ALBERT SCAPES LIMITED - MONTREAL

WHITE STAR DOMINION Line

Portland—Halifax—Liverpool

Canada Jan. 20, Feb. 24, Mar. 31,

Regina (from Halifax only) Apr. 2

From Halifax Next Day

WHITE STAR LINE

Winter Vacation Voyages

N.Y. to Mediterranean

Adriatic Jan. 6-Adriatic Feb. 24

N.Y. to West Indies

Megantic Jan. 15, Feb. 17, Mar. 22

New York—Quebec—Liverpool

Cedric Dec. 30, Feb. 10, Mar. 10

Celtic Jan. 27, Feb. 24, Mar. 24

Baltic Jan. 20, Feb. 17, Mar. 1

Regina Feb. 3, Mar. 3, Mar. 31

Adriatic Apr. 14

New York—Cherbourg—Southampton

Olympic Dec. 30, Jan. 20, Feb. 10

Homeric (New) Apr. 14

Majestic (New) Jan. 6, Mar. 10, Apr. 21

RED STAR LINE

N.Y.—Plymouth—Cherbourg—Antwerp

Sailings Saturdays

AMERICAN LINE

N.Y.—Plymouth—Cherbourg—Hamburg

Sailings Wednesdays

J. S. GILES, Agent, Lachute, Que.

Ladies' Suits—A good line for fall

Prices are very low now.

N. Banford & Son

LAKEFIELD.

School re-opened on Thursday the 4th, after the holidays.

Mr. Robt. Tomalty spent Sunday evening the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Arnott.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Tomalty, were week-end guests of their daughter Mrs. G. A. Warwick, Vide-Sac.

A meeting of the rate-payers of Township of Gore, was held on the 10th at ten o'clock, to nominate three councillors and Mayor whose time of office had expired. The Mayor Mr. A. O. Kerr was re-elected and Albert Tomalty and Geo. L. Rogers were re-elected. New councillors,—F. Gain was elected in the place of Robert Copeland, also other three councillors were Geo. Peet, Geo. Evans and Geo. Scott.

The Women's Institute met at the home of Mrs. A. Tomalty on Jan. 9th 1922. There was a good attendance and a pleasant evening spent. Refreshments were served by the ladies. The Institute intends holding a box social in the Church Hall, Lakefield, on Jan. 26th, at 7 o'clock. A short programme will be given. Ladies please don't forget your box. All are welcome. Admission free.

The first Annual Meeting of the Farmer's Club of the Township of Gore, was held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. A. Tomalty on Wednesday evening, Jan. 9th. There was a good attendance of farmers also Mr. Bothwell and Mr. Scott of Lachute. The auditors report was read and books were found satisfactory. Prizes for the plowing-match were distributed to the winners, and many items of importance discussed. The meeting closed, followed by nominations for officers for the ensuing year. Results being:—Directors, Rev. W. J. H. Lumma, Messrs. A. F. Kyle, B. J. Rodgers, Geo. Peet, and Jos. Boyd. Mr. A. O. Kerr was re-elected President. Mr. A. G. Sherritt, Vice-Pres. and Mr. Albert Tomalty, Sec.-Treas.

Miss Mildred and Mr. Stanley Sherritt left on Tuesday morning to spend a few weeks visit with friends in Boston.

NOTICE.—Buy your Ford Car from Dave Campbell at GENEVEUX MOTOR CO., LTD., 238 Ontario St. West, and be assured of best Service.

\$5 - \$10 PER DAY

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Here and There

Point Grey, B.C.—The approximate total cost of the new area that is to be developed by the C. P. R., between Thirty-seventh Avenue and Forty-first Avenue, and Granville Street and Maple Street, will be \$155,299, of which the municipality will be asked to pay \$26,448 for the construction of sewers, which will eventually revert to the municipality. This statement was made by Mr. Newton J. Ker, land agent for the C. P. R., at the Point Grey Council meeting.

Winnipeg:—"Never in the history of the west has grain moved more freely and with greater despatch, and also in greater quantities over Canadian Pacific lines than during the past season," said Charles Murphy, general manager in charge of western lines. "Up to the present time," Mr. Murphy continued, "there hasn't been the slightest congestion on western lines." As an illustration of prompt movement the general manager said that fully 85 per cent. of the amount loaded was moved east of Winnipeg daily.

Winnipeg:—Speaking of the record crop movement in the Canadian west during the past season and the part the railways played in the marketing of it, D. C. Coleman, vice-president of the Canadian Pacific Railway, addressing the Kiwanis Club luncheon here, declared Winnipeg was now the greatest wheat market in the world in the point of receipts. He quoted figures showing that inspections for the three months ending November at Chicago totalled 8,275,500 bushels, Minneapolis 45,962,100 bushels, while inspections at Winnipeg for the same period amounted to 108,231,513 bushels.

Referring to the shipment of grain over the Canadian Pacific Railway from September 1, Mr. Coleman said an average of 1,014 cars were loaded each day in Winnipeg for transportation east which meant that a loaded train left here for the lakes every 45 minutes during the 91-day period.

Calgary:—Very considerable interest is being taken in Calgary and throughout Southern Alberta and Saskatchewan in the completion of the gap on the Canadian Pacific Weyburn-Lethbridge branch line, which has just been opened for traffic. It is stated a great stimulus will be given to the manufacturing of clay products in Saskatchewan, making it commercially feasible to use coal from the Lethbridge fields for the development of the clays in the south-eastern part of the province.

—Ice Cream Bricks for sale at Bob's Kosay Corner. Call and get an easy Desert.

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Why not listen in on the programs broadcasting every night, and enjoy the orchestras, vocal and instrumental selections, also lectures, news, sermons, weather reports, stock and market reports, etc.

If interested see Clifford McPaul, or Phone 92. Sets on hand, also parts if you wish to build your own.

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PILOT CUT SMOKING

Soils and Crops

Address communications to Agronomist, 72 Adelaide St. West, Toronto.

J. S. B. Essex Co.—I should like to be advised how to treat my collie dog which has fleas.

Answer:—Fleas multiply in the dust and dirt of kennels and even in hen houses when conditions are favorable. It is therefore important that all loose dirt and dirt be removed from the box or stall in which the dog is housed. It is well then to thoroughly disinfect the space with a one per cent. solution of creolin. Unless the quarters are thus disinfected it will be useless to treat the infested dog. Bulletin No. 12 of the Dominion Department of Agriculture entitled "Fox-Ranching in Canada" describes the treatment for ridding foxes of fleas. The instructions are equally applicable to dogs. After the premises have been cleaned up, it is recommended that the animal be dipped in a one per cent. solution of creolin, which should be immediately washed out. Other treatments recommended in the bulletin are as follows:

One pound of soap, two gallons of kerosene, one gallon of water; make into an emulsion by heating and stirring. The strength of the mixture is reduced by adding nine parts of water to one part of the mixture.

When it is impossible to dip the animals, much benefit may be derived by spraying the fur with sprays of camphor, and rubbing it in well, especially in the vicinity of the long fur around the neck.

Several kinds of insect powders are also used, but some of these only smother the fleas and do not kill them. While in some cases pyrethrum or dalmatian insect powder may be used to advantage, it must be employed only on healthy animals, and should be dusted off within ten or fifteen minutes after its use.

Cattle Raiser, Bruce Co.—In dehorning two-year-old or three-year-old cattle, do losses ever occur?

Answer:—Cattle have been known to die as a result of dehorning, but only in very exceptional cases. In the experience of the Dominion Experimental Farms, where thousands of head have been dehorned, two steers died in the dehorning chute. In both cases the steers were very wild and died of shock. The animals were promptly bled, dressed and disposed of as beef without loss. An occasional animal with very strong horns, will suffer for a few days from infection. In cases of this sort where inflammation and pus formation results, the horn cavities should be sprayed out daily with hydrogen peroxide and water. In treating cases of this sort the Experimental Farms also used iodine as a dressing. The soreness does not, however, seriously affect the animals. In one case a steer put in at 1,250 pounds finished at 1,550. Another, which suffered for nearly a week after dehorning, gained from 1,150 to 1,550 pounds during the winter feeding.

R. H.—Please tell me how much hay it requires to feed one two-year-old sheep three months in winter, at a time when it cannot get any other feed?

Answer:—Much depends on the heartiness of the sheep and the character and quality of the hay. A vigorous, two-year-old sheep will consume

from five to six pounds of hay daily. When no other feed is used it is preferable that this be more than fifty per cent. clover. In feeding hay to sheep it is very important to give not more than is eaten up in an hour. If given three times a day at this rate, in a rack, the amount of 500 pounds of such hay as described should be ample.

B. T. M.—I have on hand a quantity of bran and middlings mixed, carrying 15.50 protein. I feed silage containing a good supply of dented corn, and cut stover from which the corn has been husked in the morning, and silage and alfalfa or clover at night. Can I get as good results by using the bran and middlings in place of oats?

Answer:—It is inferred that cattle are to be fed. The bran and middlings mixture named should make very satisfactory concentrated feed. Oats, which are about equal in nutritive qualities, by some mysterious process have a greater feeding value inasmuch as they seem to give greater thrift in the animals being fed. If the feeds are the same price, oats, if crushed, are preferable to the bran and middlings mixture.

R. H.—What are the characteristics of the Ruby variety of wheat, which I understand ripens along with six-rowed barley; that is to say, earlier than most other varieties of wheat?

Answer:—Ruby wheat, otherwise designated as Ottawa 623, comes from a cross made at the Experimental Farm, Ottawa, in 1905, between Downy Riga G and a selection of Red Fife. The heads of Ruby are rather short and carry a few short awns toward the tip. The kernels are hard and red and rather below average size. It is a heavy wheat, the measured kernel weighing usually more than sixty pounds. The kernels of Ruby are not tightly held in the chaff and are liable to shatter unless the crop is cut on the green side. Compared with Marquis, Ruby ripens about a week earlier, but gives a lower yield. The straw is of moderate length and stands well in the field. The milling and baking qualities of Ruby are of a high order.

Enquirer, Lennox Co.—What temperature should be maintained in a cellar where bees are being wintered?

Answer:—The range of temperature in the bee cellar should be fairly constant. It should not fall below 45 nor go above 50 degrees. Forty-six or forty-seven deg. F. in fairly dry quarters seems to ensure the bees coming through with little wasted energy and without undue consumption of stores. To secure these conditions two important principles in cellar construction should be observed. The cellar should be so low in the ground that it is very little affected by changes in the outside temperature, and the ground should be well drained. In a large house cellar the bee storage may be better controlled by boarding off a portion of the space, which should be as far from the furnace, if such is used, as possible. It is well to keep a thermometer in the room and to observe it from time to time. Towards spring, as the temperature rises, it is well to carefully admit air by opening the window a little.

The Dairy

One hundred pounds of normal milk contains on the average .75 pounds of mineral matter, so that a cow gives upwards of 40 pounds of milk daily in producing about 5 ounces of mineral matter daily. In addition to the mineral matter necessary for milk production, a considerable quantity is needed for the proper development of the fetus, especially during the last few months of pregnancy. The ordinary winter or stable ration which a cow receives during the flush of the milk flow may not provide minerals in sufficient quantity to supply the above demand, and, consequently, a calf is made upon that stored in the body, mainly in the bones. If the supply stored up in the body becomes depleted, the milk flow will be adversely affected, for nature will not alter the composition of the milk nor interrupt the bodily functions of the mother or the development of the fetus. Arguing on this basis, it may be said that the supply of mineral matter might well be a limiting factor in milk production.

As a general rule, especially in summer dairying, the ration supplies all the minerals necessary, but in cases of extra heavy production, combined with advanced pregnancy, of winter rations and on soils the crops from which are deficient in mineral matter, a supplementary mineral ration may be necessary. Grass supplies mineral matter in good quantity and in readily available form, so that as long as good pasture is available a supply of mineral matter is guaranteed. It is when the grass gets short or when winter feeding commences that substitutes for natural minerals must be provided. Foods rich in minerals may well be considered first, since there are some which are also good dairy foods, the outstanding ones being bran and legumes, such as

alfalfa and red and white clover. Liberal allowances of these feeds will go a long way towards supplying the demand. Where an extra supply of mineral matter is considered necessary, this may take the form of steamed, edible bone meal and ground rock phosphate, one pound of each to every 100 pounds of meal. At the same time, in fact, at all times, a liberal allowance of common salt must be given, as it is from this that a good portion of the mineral requirement comes.

As indicated, supplementary mineral feeding is to be recommended during the final stages of the lactation period and during the rest period following, so that lime and phosphorus may be stored up for the heavy call which is made upon them during the subsequent heavy flow of milk. It may well be continued throughout the whole lactation period where production is abnormally heavy.

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Parents as Educators

Imagination and Untruth—By Mary E. Underwood

One day last winter my six-year-old boy ran to me and said, "Come out and see a bird's nest with four blue eggs in it."

In surprise I took his hand and walked beside him through the garden to a leafless wintry rosebush to which he pointed triumphantly. "But where is the nest?" I asked.

"Right there," he insisted, indicating a bleak branch with not so much as a straw on it.

"But there is no nest," I insisted. Then he withdrew his hand and looked up into my face with utmost scorn. "Can't you make-believe anything?" he said.

What was my response? What should have been my response do you think? Well, I believe the words that rushed to my lips were the right and true words. I said, "Why, darling, I beg your pardon for being so stupid! Of course I can make-believe and I'll never be so dull again."

The next week, however, there occurred in my household a very different kind of falsehood. A little girl of whom I had temporary charge had found a purse with a good deal of money in it. We had talked about this among our neighbors and in the child's presence until she felt very proud of herself. One day she came to me with a dollar bill in her hand.

"I certainly will make you rich sometime," she exclaimed quoting a remark which we had frequently made among ourselves. "Here is a dollar I found under a rock."

I can not tell just why I did not believe her, but after accepting the dollar of which she made me a present, I went to my purse. It had been taken out of that. I called her in from her play and very quietly told her I felt sure she had taken the dollar from me and asked her why she had done so.

She denied it—she even protested piously that she could not be so base as to steal from one to whom she owed so much kindness. I did not argue or raise my voice; I simply kept saying, "Why did you take it?" "I

feel sure you took it." "Tell me why you took it?"

Suddenly she broke down and admitted her guilt. Of course her reason was clear: She wanted to be talked about more, to hear people say, "Mabel has found more money." She had no desire for the money itself; she had given it back to me.

The first of these cases, that of the bird's nest story was an act of harmless and beautiful imagination; the second was a lie. The spirit of the first should be encouraged, the second required a punishment which would make clear to the child's conscience the baseness of her deed.

It is seldom hard to know the difference between flights of a child's imagination and his untruths. To sympathize with the former, however, we must pause for a few minutes and try really to understand children's natures.

It is very unjust to confuse this beautiful gift of childhood with the spirit of cowardice and vanity which is at the root of most lying. To be good mothers we must realize that our little children up to ten years of age are like poets and artists and musicians—to a great extent they live in their busy imaginations.

The Care of Farm Implements

The annual loss due to ignorance or negligence in the care of farm implements is appalling. Figures have been published from time to time showing depreciation on implements from lack of shelter and care, still many farmers winter their implements in the field where they were last used, or scattered about the farm yard. A manufacturer, if he is to prosper, must keep his production cost at the lowest possible figure. The same applies to the farmer, who is no less a manufacturer, and one of the ways in which he can materially cut down his expenses is in the proper care of his implements and tools.

All implements when not in use should be under cover, and not left exposed to the influence of the weather.

A machine or implement shed need not be an elaborate affair. If it can be wholly closed, so much the better. It should be conveniently situated, and the front should consist largely of roller doors, so that any implement can readily be obtained. As to the arranging of the various implements, a binder being used practically at one season of the year, may be stored in a far corner, leaving space nearer the door for mowers, plows and other implements used at various times throughout the season.

A stitch in time saves nine, and many an expensive repair item might be saved by repairing a machine at the first appearance of trouble. When implements are taken out they should be looked over carefully, nuts tightened, adjustments and trivial repairs made, which if left might develop no end of trouble. Far too little machine oil is used, causing excessive wearing on bearings and castings, and working untold injury on the machine. A coat of paint not only adds to the appearance, but greatly prolongs the life of both wood and iron. Polished surfaces, such as plow shares and mould boards, should be smeared with grease or painted with kerosene and lamp black when not in use.

A good farmer must be a good mechanic, more especially if he operates tractors and other large machinery, otherwise his repair items will be high, and the usefulness of the tractor or machine greatly impaired. If possible avail yourself of some course at a tractor school, and become familiar with the intricacies of your motor. In this way you will obtain better service, and the repair items and mechanics' bills will be reduced to a minimum.

A work shop, with a small forge and anvil, and some good tools for both wood and iron, is a great convenience, and indeed a necessity on many farms. Having this, many repairs and adjustments can be made, plow shares pointed and sharpened, and a host of other things done that would necessitate a trip to the local blacksmith or machine shop.

No one takes more pride than the owner of a well-ordered and cared-for farm where there is a place for everything and everything is in its place.

October's Live Stock Trade.

Dominion Live Stock branch comments regarding trade in October are to the effect that at Toronto the cattle market was depressed by Western consignments and by a surplus of unfinished local cattle, which even a strong store cattle movement could not absorb, and that October had been the best month of the year to date for store cattle with 10,700 head, or almost a third of the total run, reshipped to the country. The veal calf trade suffered from increased beef consumption, and heavy calves, which were numerous, generally found an outlet as stockers. Although the run of lambs at times was liberal, prices had an upward trend. Hog prices were down at first, but were moving up at the close of the month.

Regarding the Montreal market, prices for cattle were generally steady during the month, although a remark among the comments is that, due to heavy shipments of Western cattle direct to packers' sidings, packer buyers were not keen bidders for butcher cattle and trading was slow. Although really good veal calves were scarce, prices for that kind were firm, but heavies were weak. The lamb market was rather erratic but the tendency was upward. Hogs were generally lower, although hogs of select weights brought \$12 to \$12.25.

At Winnipeg heavy liquidation of cattle and poorness of general quality had a depressing effect and the market in October tended to dullness. Calves were down a bit, but the sheep and lamb market as a whole continued generally active, with prices maintaining a steady tone. Hogs were a trifle lower in the middle of the month, but at the close, with the new grad-

ing regulations at hand, showed an improvement. At Calgary the stocker trade was well sustained by the activity of United States buyers, who absorbed 2,533 head, while easterners took 533. Calves were weak, but prices for sheep and lambs were well maintained. At the end of the month hog grading was in effect and the market felt the benefit. At Edmonton trading in cattle was steady, United States and eastern buyers being in evidence. Dehorned cattle were most in demand. Shipments out were made under both the Dominion Live Stock car lot policy and free freight policy. Sheep sold steadily throughout the month. Hog prices varied, but at the end prices were advancing.

The total sales of cattle, calves and hogs in the Dominion were greater last October than in the corresponding month of 1921, and of sheep considerably less.

There is more in life than work, but there would not be much life without work.

Most anyone can get along on the level, but it takes extra determination and energy to climb hills.

Hospital for Sick Children

COLLEGE ST., TORONTO.

Mr. Editor,—
Noting that the trend of public opinion is swinging more and more towards the equalization of the burdens which each citizen of Canada must bear, that the helping of those who are unable to help themselves occupies a much larger place in our minds, may I draw your attention to the fact that this Hospital is accomplishing great things in a field that is untouched by any other organization.

Little children from all parts of the Province, irrespective of class or creed, children who are sickly and maimed, come here and are made strong and healthy. Is not this in itself a wonderful work?

The service and the duty of the Hospital is far-reaching. As well as personal attention, both surgical and medical, for all the tiny patients, doctors and nurses are also trained to extend the mission of healing to the uttermost parts of the Province.

The entire function of the Hospital must commend itself to you and your readers. It is a CHILD WELFARE work well deserving of the support of your subscribers.

Of late a new and unfortunate factor has added to the responsibilities which the Hospital must assume. You have noticed, no doubt, the alarming increase in the number of motor accidents throughout the Province in the majority of which little children are the chief sufferers. Many of them are little waifs of the poorer sections where the streets are the only playgrounds.

Here are the average day's figures for 1922 attendance:

Cot patients 256
Out-patients 199

The carrying out of this great work is your responsibility as well as that of the people of all Ontario. Every contributor to the Hospital is a friend, indeed, to these little miles of humanity, and has the satisfaction of knowing that the result of his individual contribution is bringing joy into at least one home by assisting to care for somebody's child.

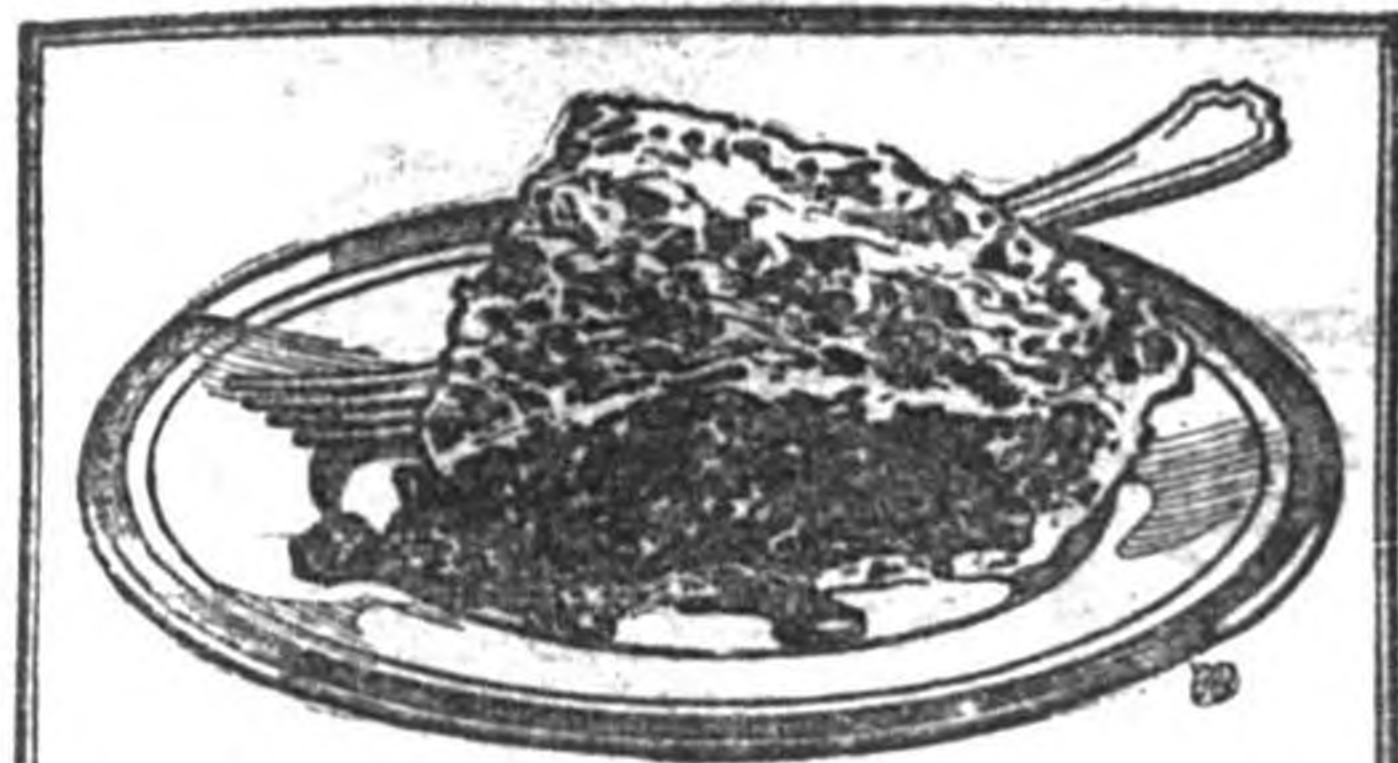
The service of the Hospital depends on the continued support of the public and the conversion of dollars into health and strength will, I am sure, meet with your approval. Each minute of money costs over fifty cents, so you will see that much money is needed to carry on this GREAT MOTHER CHARITY.

Every day sees a large number of additional patients on the Hospital's register. Owing to the advanced costs of surgical and medical appliances maintenance is mounting until now nearly twice the usual amount of money is essential for the fulfilling of our duty. With the approach of Christmas, may I place these facts before your readers in connection with the 47th Christmas appeal of the Hospital for Sick Children?

Faithfully yours,
I. E. ROBERTSON,
Chairman of the Appeal Committee.



A VISION OF GERMAN INDUSTRIAL RESURRECTION
A German cartoonist's significant view of the situation in Germany.
—From the Lustige Blätter, Berlin.



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Taste them and you'll know why there's no longer need to bake at home.

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Made with finest seeded Sun-Maid Raisins.

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"Recipes with Raisins."

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Race Track Betting, 1922

Dr. J. G. Shearer, Secretary Social Service Council of Canada.

Another racing season on the race tracks has come and gone and the results so far as Ontario is concerned are published by the Government.

The total money wagered in the seasons of 1920, 1921 and 1922, on the eight tracks in Ontario, are: 1920, \$42,164,000; 1921, \$56,778,596; 1922, \$44,244,402.

We have not the figures for Quebec, which in 1920 were \$11,000,000, and for 1921 \$10,852,000. They are probably not much different for 1922. This remark will apply also to the other provinces. The total, therefore, wagered in Canada this year will probably be about \$65,000,000, which will be \$12,000,000 less than for 1921, the whole difference being in Ontario. This constitutes a serious handicap on legitimate business. In addition to this, however, there is all the money wagered illegally with hand-book men in shops, stores, poolrooms, hotels, factories, etc., which no one can know but which is estimated to be probably as much as that wagered legally on the race tracks. It continues throughout the year, the bets being placed on races anywhere on the continent. In winter bets are placed on races in the South and in Mexico, where that is the favorite racing season, whereas legalized betting in Canada is limited to 14 days in summer on each track each year.

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Complete Course in Battery Repairing

EXPANSION OF PULP AND PAPER INDUSTRY

3RD AMONG CANADA'S REVENUE PRODUCERS

Necessary to Conserve Our Extensive Forest Resources for Future Generations.

There is little doubt but that the Dominion of Canada would to-day occupy a favorable and enviable place in world regard if all other of its multifarious industries were neglected and it did nothing else but fill the demands for pulp and paper. To-day many countries of the globe are coming to Canada for their supplies of these wood products, and the year has been one of surpassing importance for the pulp and paper industry. Month by month its prestige has increased, and wearing the termination of the year every mill in the domain, working at high capacity, and effecting extensions at a rapid rate, fail to adequately satisfy customers.

The pulp and paper industry ranks third among Canadian activities in its annual revenue. As a producer of pulp and newsprint Canada takes second place to the United States, but the Canadian figures of output are ascending so rapidly that on the authority of the most reliable experts the time is in sight when Canada will lead the world as a newsprint producer.

After the depression of 1921 the present year has seen a remarkable expansion in the Canadian industry. For the year ending April 1st, 1922, pulp and paper exports had a total value of over \$150,000,000, a figure exceeded only by exports of wheat and agricultural products. The Canadian newsprint mills now have a rated capacity of about 5,525 tons per day, equivalent to an output of 1,250,000 tons per year, which is double the output of any year prior to 1917. In addition Canadian mills are equipped to produce 2,500 tons of pulp daily. The combined output represents a daily cut of 6,000 acres of forest land.

An Invested Capital of \$347,000,000.

The Canadian pulp and paper industry is, in fact, accomplishing so much that it is a difficult matter to keep accurate trace of it, and statistics which apply to-day may be entirely incorrect to-morrow. According to government figures for 1920, the industry employed an invested capital of over \$347,000,000, of which slightly more than half was in the Province of Quebec. In the first six months of 1922, Canadian mills produced over \$16,000 tons of newsprint as compared with \$12,000 produced by United States mills. The Canadian newsprint output during the six months period is stated to have been 93.6 per cent. of mill capacity.

Whilst the volume of United States newsprint production has remained practically stationary at around 1,800,000 tons since 1915, Canadian production has increased from 1,350,000 tons to 12,000 tons in the same time. Exports to the United States have increased from 219,602 tons to 791,973 tons. The United States has, in fact, come to depend on Canada for 35 per cent. of the newsprint in addition to huge quantities of pulp. There is also an extensive trade being built up, and increasing rapidly, with the Antipodes and the Orient, and in this regard the Pacific coast as a pulp and paper area is fast developing in importance. Total pulp and paper exports for the month of June this year amounted in value to \$10,534,396, and for July, \$9,733,352. Production in the latter month was nearly double that of the corresponding month in 1921, though, due to lower prices, the value was only slightly increased.

Newsprint and Pulp Mills Full Capacity

Without apparent exception, towards the closing of the year, Canadian newsprint and pulp mills are operating to full capacity, whilst the extensions to existing plants under way, new plants under construction, and further establishments definitely assured for the near future have combined to constitute what is probably the most outstanding feature of industrial expansion in the 1922 period in Canada. Noted below are many of the extensions under way or proposed additions to the Canadian pulp and paper industry.

The headquarters of the Belgo Pulp and Paper Company have been transferred from Belgium to Canada with executive offices at Montreal. The new company has an authorized capital of \$20,000,000, and will increase its output next year from 200 tons to 350 tons, making an annual production of slightly over 100,000 tons.

In February last the new newsprint mill of the St. Maurice Lumber Co., Ltd., at Three Rivers, commenced operations. This mill now has a maximum capacity of 340 tons per day.

At Point Rouge the Donnacoma Paper Company is erecting a new groundwood mill.

The Thunder Bay Pulp and Paper Company, at Port Arthur, is increasing its output of groundwood pulp to 100 tons per day, and installing a paper unit capable of turning out 60 tons per day.

The Premier Paper and Pulp Company, at Hartsville, Nova Scotia, is to install a standard newsprint machine with a capacity of 60 tons a day.

Many Plants Projected.

The location at Three Rivers of the Waygamack Company and the St. Maurice Lumber Company (the International Paper Company) will bring

the district's potential output of paper to about 800 tons a day, or 240,000 tons a year, in addition to 130,000 tons of treated pulp, making this section of Quebec one of Canada's first pulp and paper areas.

Plants projected or under construction would seem to be almost as numerous as those already established and operating.

The Provincial Paper Mills are erecting a large plant at Port Arthur. The British Columbia Minister of Lands recently announced that a pulp and paper plant would be established on Columbia Lake by an English concern.

According to its agreement with the Ontario Government, the Great Lakes Pulp and Paper Company is to spend \$2,000,000 within three years on the erection of a paper mill at Fort William.

The Bathurst Company, Ltd., is installing a newsprint machine in its mill at Bathurst, New Brunswick, which, according to directors' announcement, will be in operation in the spring and employing 500 persons.

In British Columbia, eastern capitalists have secured an option on a site at New Westminster for a paper mill, and a pulp and paper mill is projected for Prince George in the same province.

Certain American "interests" are erecting a plant at Elko, in the Kootenay district of British Columbia, where substantial limits of timber have been secured. Officials state that the first unit of the plant, producing 50 tons of paper daily, will be operating in the fall of 1922.

On the Pacific coast the Seaman Paper Company of Chicago and Vancouver interests are reported as being about to build a paper mill within 100 miles from the great port.

Michigan interests are said to be negotiating with the city of Kingston, Ontario, with the object of building a pulp and paper mill in the old capital.

Activity from Coast to Coast.

All over the country from coast to coast, this extension to the Dominion's premier industrial activity is evident. Especially significant is the development on the Pacific coast. Pulp and paper is being manufactured there, and being shipped down to California and other Pacific coast states as well as to Australia, New Zealand, Japan and China. That such extension is urgently needed in that region would seem to be evidenced in the fact that Oriental buyers have placed large orders with firms in Three Rivers in Quebec, and that steamers have this summer loaded there for the Antipodes and the countries of the Orient.

There can be little doubt but that the time is almost in sight when Canada will leave the United States behind in pulp and newsprint production, and assume the leadership of the entire world in this regard. This she only does through her possession of magnificent forests of tremendous extent. Forests are not inexhaustible, as other nations have discovered to their sorrow, and Canada is taking steps to see that her forested areas are reasonably conserved, maintaining their valuable supplies and retaining for the Dominion's pulp and paper industry the important place in economic affairs it occupies today, and is coming increasingly to fill in this national work, for the greater part, the governments have the earnest and sincere co-operation of the various companies exploiting them, instigated not only by a national duty, but a realization that Canada is one of the few remaining lands with extensive forest resources, and that their continued prosperity lies in the intelligent manner in which they exploit and conserve their holdings.

A SPLENDID MEDICINE FOR THE CHILDREN

Baby's Own Tablets are the best medicine a mother can give her little ones. They are a mild laxative which quickly regulate the bowels and stomach and are guaranteed to be entirely free from any injurious drugs. Concerning them Mrs. A. D. West, Lorneburn, Sask., writes:—"Baby's Own Tablets have given me more satisfaction than anything else I have ever given my children. They are easily taken; always work well and though I have given quite a few to my baby they seem to work as well now as at first, which is something other laxatives seldom do." The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Wasn't Asked Again.

Johnny, who had been invited out to dinner, was admonished by his mother to remember his manners, and to speak in complimentary terms of the food served him. He heeded the instruction, and did the best he could under stress of embarrassment.

After he had tasted the soup, he remarked, boldly:

"This is pretty good soup—what there is of it."

He was greatly disconcerted to observe that his remark caused a frown on the face of his hostess. He hastened to speak again in an effort to correct any bad impression from his previous speech:

"And there's plenty of it—such as it is."

He is a small man who cannot act as a subordinate.

The man who has no tact always brags of his frankness.

Minard's Liniment for Cuts and Cows.

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 guesswork 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, Hopworth, 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.

Our Captain's Call.

Just once for each the White Ship touches port:
Though none behold the sails, nor sound is heard;
Yet while one waits,
Friend after friend goes silently aboard.
The unseen ship and onward sails toward
The Golden Gates.

We trust the future in Thy hands, O Lord;
We who draw near unto this feast of Thine,
Given for us,
Kneel there, and pray, and take Thy Bread and Wine,
Fond in Thy Sacrament the Love Divine
Upholding us.

The presence of our Saviour nearer seems;
And heaven and earth closer to blend and shape
Our destiny.

Faith, love, deep peace burn strong the while we wait
Our Captain's call to sail—or soon or late—
Across the sea.

She Got the Job.
Mr. Sharp was engaging a new typist.

"Chew gum," he asked.
"No, sir."

"Gossip over the phone or talk slang?"
"Never."

"Flirt with the clerks when you're not busy?"
"No."

He paused to think up some more questions, when the girl began:

"Smoke cheap cigars when you're dictating?"
"Why—no."

"Take it out on the typist when you've had a row at home and come off worst?"
"Certainly not!"

"Do you use forcible language when business is bad?"
"N—never!"

"Want me to get to work, or is your time worth so little that—"

"Look here," he broke in, recovering himself, "let's get at these letters!"

It is the fear-not, the worry-not, the fret-not man who wins.

If life is hard for you, try to make it easier for somebody else.

A man whose only motive for action is his wages does a bad piece of work.

High authority should be regarded as a high explosive—and handled with care.

What you earn is yours in trust only. It is what you do with it that really matters.

There are many eight-hour men with sixteen-hour wives who ought to utilize their homes.

The time and energy you devote to grumbling at another's error would often be sufficient to roadjust it.

A great many people fail because they're so sure they are going to. It would be a shame to disappoint them.

Is your goal in life such that the reaching of it would win you a place in the hearts, the affections, the esteem of others? Or would it please only yourself? If so, it wouldn't do even that.

MONEY ORDERS.

A Dominion Express Money Order for five dollars costs three cents.

Classified Advertisements

PATENT ATTORNEYS.

R. HOLT & MATTHEW KENT JLLLO, Toronto, Registered Patent Attorneys. Send for free booklet.

AUTO SCHOOLS.

TO \$19 PER DAY. MEN WANTED at once; city and prairie demand automobile mechanics and driving, tractor operating, tire vulcanizing, oxy-acetylene welding, storage battery electrical work. We teach these trades practical training, only few weeks required, day-night classes. Write for free catalogue; big wages, steady employment. Memphis Auto Gas Tractor Schools, 163 King West, Toronto.

KNITTING AT HOME.

WE REQUIRE PARTIES TO KNIT for us at home, either with machine or "by hand"; write for information and postage. The Canadian Wholesale Dye Co., Dept. A, Orillia, Ont.

FOR SALE.

CORD WOOD, SLAB WOOD, CAN lots. Reid Bros., Bethwell, Ontario.

FOXES.

CHOICE SILVER BLACK FOXES, pups, adults. Reid Bros., Bethwell, Ontario.

BELTING FOR SALE

BELTING OF ALL KINDS, NEW OR used, pulleys, saws, cables, bands, etc., shipped subject to approval at lowest prices in Canada. York Belting Co., 115 York St., Toronto.

Health Endangered by Pollution of Air.

Each day we breathe thirty-two pounds of air, while we take only six pounds of water and food into our systems in the same period of time. Notwithstanding that preponderance of air consumption, tens of millions of dollars are spent annually to prevent the adulteration of food and water, while comparatively nothing is spent to prevent the pollution of the air we breathe.

Minard's Liniment for Distemper.

Canada's Trees.

In Canada there are approximately 150 different species and varieties of plants reaching tree size. Only thirty-one of these are conifers, but the wood of these makes up 95 per cent. of this country's forest products, and the trees themselves cover even a larger proportion of the potential forest area.

INVENTIONS

Send for list of inventions wanted by Manufacturers. Formulas have been used for electric light, "Patent Protection" wanted on request.

HAROLD C. SHIPMAN & CO., PATENT ATTORNEYS, OTTAWA, CANADA.

For Sore Throat, Cold in the Chest, Etc.

MINARD'S

"KING OF PAIN"

MINARD'S

YARMOUTH, N. S.

America's Famous Dog Remedies

Look on

DOG DISEASES

and How to Feed

Mailed Free to any address by the Author,

H. Clay Glover Co., Inc.

136 West 44th Street

New York, U.S.A.

COARSE SALT

LAND SALT

Bulk Carlots

TORONTO SALT WORKS

C. J. CLIFF TORONTO

PETRIE'S

MACHINERY

TORONTO

Use Cuticura and Have Lustrous Hair

Regular shampoo with Cuticura

Soup will keep your scalp clean and healthy.

Before shampooing touch spots of dandruff and itching, if any, with Cuticura Ointment.

A healthy scalp means thick, glossy hair.

See 25c. Ointment 15c. and 50c. Tubes 25c. Sold throughout the Dominion. Canadian agents, Haskett, 36 St. Paul St., W. Montreal.

25c. Cuticura Soap shampoos without soap.

1922 No. 51—22.

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, 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 done and promptly executed.

John McFaul & Son, Lachute.

Look Out For Cold Weather.

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Silk and Wool Scarfs.

Warm Stockings and Gaiters.

Also a new and large assortment of Boots.

Don't forget that we take products in exchange.

J. D. Lemay

Bethany Street, - Lachute.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!

Save money with our January Sale! The most complete collection of Suits we ever placed on sale. The variety is bigger and better than ever before and the quality is the best, while the price much lower than it will be in the Spring.

Take advantage of our low prices for Suits and Overcoats made to order \$10.50 and up.

GEORGE LICOP, Merchant Tailor,

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

Lachute

Bake Bread the Quaker Way

OUR baker—who tests every day's "milling" of Quaker Flour and proves it to be of standard Quaker quality—has some excellent recipes for making home-made bread. Would you like them? Just fill in your name and address, tear out this advertisement and mail to us. The recipes will be sent to you free of cost.

Quaker Flour

Always the Same—Always the Best

Ask for Quaker the next time you order flour. It will please you.

THE QUAKER MILLS
212 PETERBOROUGH and SASKATOON



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ADDRESS _____

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LACHUTE,—R. Crewell, Reg'd.
LACHUTE,—Geo. Paul.

CALUMET,—S. M. Brannan.
ST. JEROME,—P. Simard.

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.

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. 166 w.
Main Street, Lachute, Que.

DR. J. O. TOUCHETTE
Veterinary Surgeon
Prompt and Efficient Service
is always ours.
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Office in rear of
The Rodrigue Hotel
Lachute, - P. Que.

CONSULT
CHAS. CALDER & Co.
COURT HOUSE, - LACHUTE
Concerning
Insurance of any Kind.

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 73.
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J. F. LAVIGNE, B.A.
Notary Public,
Municipal, Provincial and Victory Bonds Handled
Lefebvre Block—Opposite Post Office
Telephone 178.
Main Street, Lachute, Que.

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.

WINDSOR HOTEL.

Lachute.
DUCHESNEAU BROS., Prop.
First Class Accommodation for Travellers.
FIVE SAMPLE ROOMS,
Livery in Connection
Good Garage for the accommodation of motorists
Gasoline and Oils.
Phone 16.

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.

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 Corner." Birthday, Wedding, Anniversary, etc. It's a nice little pleasure that is appreciated greatly by most recipients.

NOTICE
Mr. H. Cadieux, of St. Philippe, has acquired the Blacksmith and Carriage Shop of Mr. T. Lafontaine, 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 2 1/2 x 5 ins. also good stock of rack sleighs.

WELL DRILLING
Surest and best process, best of service guaranteed. I drill all winter. If in need of well drilling, phone or write ARTHUR CAMPBELL, proprietor of six drilling machines. The machine is in the vicinity of Lachute at the present time. Price reduced. Phone 18, L'Orignal, Ont.

HELP HELPLESS BLIND BABES

A Dominion Charter, without stock subscription, was recently obtained for the establishment in the city of Ottawa, of a Home, Nursery, Hospital and Kindergarten, for the blind under six years of age, free to all from any Province in the Dominion. So far nothing has been done for those poor unfortunates. According to reports received from the various Provincial authorities, there are at present nearly 250 in the Dominion. The late Sir Arthur Pearson, before his death, claimed that "Sunshine Home," at Chorley Wood, England, was "the only home in the Empire for blind babies." It is hoped shortly to have the SECOND in Canada. To this end money is urgently required. Help us with your generous gift. "Lest we forget; Do it now!" Cheques should be made payable to the Canadian Blind Babies Home Association. Remittances will be promptly acknowledged.
Address: J. F. McKimley, Treasurer, or C. Blackett Robinson, Cor. Sec., 188 Dufferin Road, Ottawa.



MAIL CONTRACT

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon, on Friday the 2nd February, 1922, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails, on a proposed contract for four years, 6 times per week on the route between LAUREL & 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,
J. TAYLOR,
Acting District Superintendent.
Montreal, 20th December 1922.

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 1.30 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 1.00 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. Sunday only, leave Calumet 7.30 a.m.; Grenville 7.55 a.m.; Magnesian 7.40 a.m.; Staynerville 7.55 a.m.; Lachute 8.08 a.m.; St. Hermas 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.

Beat the Coal Prices with a Wade Drag Saw

Hardwood is in demand. The WADE will saw 20 cords of wood daily. Equipped with 4 H.P. Engine. Strongly built, easily handled. Write us today.
We ship immediately from Montreal.
The A. R. Williams Machinery & Supply Co. Limited
326 St. James Street, - Montreal, Que.

Farmers Club Meeting.

The Annual Meeting of the Farmers' Club was held on Tuesday Evening, Jan. 9th, when some twelve members were present to accept the reports for the past year's work.

The Secretary Mr. A. Pollock reported a very successful year, 96 members having paid in full. During the year over 19 Car Loads of Feed, Etc., was handled thereby saving both members and others many dollars. The following is the financial report. Turnover in actual cash for year \$19315.42.

Assets.	Liabilities.
Net Assets.	\$1242.89
\$2060.89	\$3293.78
\$3293.78	\$3293.78

ARUNDEL.

The Church Services, on Sunday next, 14th inst., will be as follows:—
Grace Church, Arundel 10.30 a.m.
Weir 7.00 p.m.
St. S. Arundel 2.30 p.m.
Rev. Geo. H. Gagnon, M.A., Rector,
Arundel Union Church.

Missionary services at all three Churches, viz:—
Rockway 10.30 a.m.
Crystal Falls 3.00 p.m.
St. S. Arundel 10.30 a.m.
Collections for Missions at all 3 services.

The preacher of the day, will be Rev. Chas. H. Brown, of Ebenezer Church, Montreal.

Rev. Albert Johnson, Pastor.

There will be a Meeting of the Girls' Branch of The Woman's Auxiliary, at the residence of Mrs. Wm. Scott, on Saturday afternoon 13th.

On Friday last, 5th inst., the Annual Meeting of the Ladies' Union, of the Union Church, was held, and the annual report showed a fine year's work. The election of officers for 1923, took place, and resulted as follows:—President, Mrs. F. J. Cooke; Vice-Presidents, Mrs. Val Swail, Mrs. J. H. Scott; Secretary, Mrs. J. Moncrieff; Treasurer, Mrs. R. Padgett.

The Late Mr. Loten Evans.

The death of Mr. Loten Evans, on Sunday afternoon, 7th inst., has taken from this community another respected and much esteemed citizen.

He has been ailing for some time and his death was not wholly unexpected. At the time of his death, Mr. Evans was in the seventy first year of his age, having been born on 17th March, 1852, and leaves to mourn his loss, four sons and one daughter, viz:—Miss Lillian Evans, and the Messrs. Wm. L. Theodore H., Ernest C., and Edgar Evans, as also two brothers and two sisters, Mrs. Garraway, and Miss Evans, of England, Mr. W. W. Evans, of Arundel, and Mr. Richard Evans, of England. The funeral took place, from his late residence to Grace Church, on Wednesday afternoon 10th inst and was largely attended by friends and relatives.

The service was conducted by Rev. Geo. H. Gagnon, M.A., Rector of the Arundel Parish, and the church was filled by those paying their respects to the memory of a worthy citizen.

Interment was in the Cemetery adjoining Grace Church. The sympathy of all goes out to the sorrowing family.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

MORIN HEIGHTS.

Mr. Charles Campbell was home from St. Jerome over Sunday.

Municipal politics are engaging the serious attention of many Morin citizens at present.

Jack Frost gave Sunday employment to several of our citizens in thawing water pipes.

About two weeks ago Mrs. Wesley Doherty severely scalded her foot. It is pretty well healed now.

Over a dozen citizens enjoyed a sleigh drive Jan. 4th to Mrs. Wm. Watchorn's Christiesville, for meeting of W.A.

Mr. J. W. Seale our popular baker is again turning out his well famed bread, after some days' vacation for oven repairs.

Mrs. S. Chambers and her 2 children, and Mrs. Bouchard have been on the sick list but are all reported as convalescent.

School opened Jan. 8th with Miss Muriel Dawson, of Millie Isle in charge. Miss Dawson had previously taught here for two years, but has had a half year vacation.

Mrs. R. McDonald returned home this week from Vanhook Hill, and Mr. Hunting from his Sherbrooke holiday. Mrs. Hunting expects to spend another fortnight at her parental home Sherbrooke.

A number of well filled sleighs carried the children of the Methodist S. S. into the country, Saturday evening. On their return they were treated to a Bean Supper at Mrs. G. Hamilton's.

Mrs. Christie went to Montreal week to undergo a serious operation. In her weak condition, complications were feared, but we are pleased to learn she is slowly regaining strength.

City plumbers are at work in conjunction with the carpenters on the new stories of the Laurinien Rest Hotel. By the spring a fine up to date building will be ready for the annual influx of summer guests.

The Watchman,

And Ottawa Valley Advocate.

VOL. XLVII

LACHUTE, FRIDAY, JANUARY 19, 1923.

NO. 52

Saws!

Circular, Drag, Ice and
Cross-cut

Fly-wheels, Boxes & Shafting

T. McOUAT & SON,

Founders & Machinists,

Lachute Mills

FOR SALE.—A Cottage Piano, (almost new,) also five piece parlor set, no reasonable offer refused. Apply to Mrs. L. L. Legault, Lachute.

LOST.—Between Brownsburg and Lachute, a grey Buffalo, lined with red. Finder please return same to H. Pillion, Lachute.

FOR SALE.—A house situated on Barron Avenue, containing 6 rooms water in house, with wood shed, stable and garden. Apply to E. M. Patterson, Box 332, Lachute. Phone 120 r.5.

FOR SALE.—A 7 passenger McLaughlin touring, Model E.55. Thoroughly overhauled, and repainted. Seven cord tires. For further information apply to W. Ayers, Lachute.

FOR SALE.—An Oliver typewriter, a No. 9 Brandon cook stove, a square extension dining table three leaves. Mrs. Kate I. Massiah, 174 Querbes Ave., Montreal.

NOTICE.—We expect a car of stove coal in a few days, will deliver from car at low price, will also have the different grades for April delivery. Put in your order early. J. D. Campbell.

—The Annual Tea meeting of St. Mungo's Church Cushing, will be held on Friday evening January 26th. Admission 50 cts. For further particulars see posters.

BOARDING HOUSE.

First-class accommodation for travellers. Running hot water. Meals at all hours. One minute from railway station.

Mrs. A. Lavigne, Lachute.

JANITOR WANTED.—Applications will be received by the undersigned up to January 20th, 1923, Janitor for Lachute Presbyterian Church. G. A. CLUNIE, Sec.-Treas. Lachute, Jan. 10th, 1923.

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

W. Banford & Son.

Sale of Millinery.

We have a few nice shapes in velvet and plush left, also a nice assortment of children's hats, which we are offering at half price. Call early and get the choice.

Miss Hampton.

NOTICE.—Board and Room wanted in private home, by young business man of good habits, Central part of town. Phone 26.

TEAMS FOR HIRE.—Ice hauled and packed. Prices reasonable. Satisfaction guaranteed. Phone your next order to W. Cruise. Phone 96.

FOR SALE.—A brand new Rack Sleigh at a bargain. Apply A. P. Paquin Main St., Lachute.

WANTED.—Girl for general house work. Apply to Mrs. W. A. Houston.

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.

LOCAL NEWS.

Miss Ruby McOuat is spending a few weeks in Montreal.

Mr. and Mrs. Louis Lafleur spent a few days last week in Montreal.

Miss Mabel Rodgers, of Montreal, spent the week-end with her parents.

Mr. J. E. Seale, of Marin Heights, spent a few days this week in town.

Miss May McGibbon, of Montreal, was the guest of her parents over Sunday.

Mr. Walter Winhurst, of Montreal, was the week-end guest of Mr. W. McArthur.

Mr. Percy Sanford, of Montreal, was the week-end guest of Mrs. A. McFaul.

The Misses Irene and Gertrude Riddell, of Montreal, spent the week-end in town.

Miss Mabel Gilbert, of Dunham, is the guest of her sister Mrs. A. Bothwell this week.

Mrs. Geo. Deacon and little son are spending a week's holiday at Richmond, Que.

Mr. J. A. McFarlane's Auction Sale at Hill Foot, will be held on Tuesday, Jan. 23rd., at 1 P.M.

Mr. Alex. Dupuis, of Cornwall, was in town the early part of this week visiting his many friends.

Miss Winnie Silverman, has again returned to Montreal to her position after a few weeks illness.

Miss Mary Hope and Miss Jean Geuyet, of Montreal, were week-end guests of Mrs. John Hope.

Mr. John W. Boyd, of Montreal, is spending a couple of weeks in town visiting his many old friends.

Miss Elsie and Mr. Leslie Townsend, of Ogdensburg, were guests of Mrs. Duncan McPhail this week.

Miss Edwards, of Rockland, and Mrs. Lyman Thomson, of Thurso, are guests of Mrs. Chas. McKenzie this week.

Mrs. Arthur Day, of Chicago, was the guest of her cousin Miss L. Morrison, and uncle Mr. Caleb Chapman the early part of this week.

Miss Florence McGillivray and Mr. and Mrs. Chas. McFaul, of Chuteau-Blondeau, were week-end visitors of Mrs. John McGillivray.

Mr. and Mrs. Lemuel Wilson and son, Mr. Leonard Wilson and Mr. Russell Graham were in Ottawa this week attending the Winter Fair.

Mr. and Mrs. Hawkins, Evangelists who are conducting a 10 days Mission here, are the guests of Mrs. Goldsborough. Miss Gould their soloist, is the guest of Mrs. Wm. Ball.

Messrs. John and Wm. McKimmie and Geo. Calder Jr., were in Montreal on Wednesday, attending the Ottawa vs. Canadians of the National Hockey League at the Arena.

We tender congratulations to our respected townsman Mr. Wm. Banford, who celebrated his 72nd birthday on Wednesday, and also has the honor to have his father still alive and well.

The chance is still yours to avail yourself of the great combination offer of the Montreal Daily Star, Family Herald and Weekly Star and Lachute Watchman for the sum of \$5.50. Phone in your order to No. 27, Lachute.

The First "Pot Luck" Supper of the Senior C.G.I.T. directed by Mrs. Finley McGillivray was held at the home of Mrs. Geo. Creswell on Monday evening last. About 25 girls were present, and every happy social time was spent.

Mrs. Wm. Smith, of Beech Ridge, spent the week-end in Montreal, visiting her son Ross, who is in the Royal Victoria Hospital undergoing treatment for a fractured arm, owing to an accident which happened in the West last summer.

Mr. Duncan McPhail received a pleasant surprise on Wednesday evening of this week, when about 30 of his neighbors and friends arrived to spend his 60th Anniversary with him. Refreshments were served and a pleasant time spent.

Mr. Jno. Hay, M.L.A., is taking a large delegation from Hawkesbury and Lachute to interview Sir Lomer Gouin and the Minister of Public Works relative to the construction of the Interprovincial Bridge at Hawkesbury. The delegation is leaving Friday morning and will be introduced by our Federal Member the Hon. Chas. M. Stewart.

A meeting of the Directors of the Farmers' Club was held on Monday, when Mr. W. T. Jackson was re-elected President; Mr. Gordon Walker, Vice-Pres.; and Mr. J. A. Pollock, Sec.-Treas. The following are the Prize winners in Root competition conducted during the last summer and fall by the Farmers' Club: Phillip Desjardins, Wm. Todd, Samuel Laurin, John Scott, Robt. Leishman, John Hadley, Arthur Gannon, Arthur Pollock.

Miss Ethel Mackie is spending this week in Montreal and Lancaster visiting friends.

Miss Edith Scott and Mr. Fethertonhaugh, of Montreal, were guests of Mrs. Mackie this week.

We are pleased to receive from Mr. James Muir of McGregor, Man., a paper, with a full size picture of the splendid Monument erected in memory of the men who fell in the Great War. We shall be pleased to reciprocate as soon as our monument is erected in the Spring.

CURLING.

Curling is still in full swing, and as the season wears on interest seems to become keener every day. Lachute may well be proud of her Curling Club and of her curlers. Word has been received from those in charge of the Bonspiel, that Lachute made the largest returns of any club outside the island of Montreal.

On Thursday last, Hawkesbury visited Lachute with two rinks, Lachute winning both games, after which supper was served in the Club Rooms. The home rinks were as follows:—

L. McRae, H. Banford, H. M. Gall, J. H. Mason, Geo. Hay, Dr. J. H. Mason, J. A. McGibbon, P. Chabot, Skip. Skip.

On Tuesday afternoon of this week a rink from Lachute enjoyed a friendly game with the Scotch Curlers in Montreal. The play was on Heather ice and resulted in another win for Lachute. The names of the players and their score being as follows:—

Scotland. Lachute.
D. Campbell, J. A. Rice
J. F. Ross, W. A. Houston
J. T. Ward, Rev. G. MacKinnon
M. H. Kennedy, R. H. Barron
Skip 9. Skip 12.

Among those from town who attended the game were:—Messrs. J. W. Gall, P. Chabot, Chas. Walker, and R. McArthur.

Saturday afternoon, Jan. 20th, two rinks from Montreal West will visit Lachute for the District Medals Match. Lachute already has one District Medal to her credit, and from the fine form that many of her players are showing, it should not be long before she has a pair of them.

Ladies' Curling.

Interest in the Rink Competitions at the Curling Rink is now at its height, and during the past week, a number of games were played. The first Bonspiel of the season was won by the following rink.—Mrs. Dolg, Miss Alice Riddell, Mrs. John Drew, Mrs. J. A. McGibbon, (Skip).

The Spoon Bonspiel, donated by the President, Mrs. E. H. Wilson, finished on Wednesday, and was won by the following.—Mrs. F. A. Brennan, Miss Alice Riddell, Mrs. Drew, and Mrs. J. A. McGibbon, (Skip).

The Hawkesbury Ladies arrived on Thursday for a friendly game of which the winners will be announced in our next issue.

Lachute Hockey Team Wins.

On Saturday Night, we were able to enjoy a real good game between the M.A.A.A. and Lachute Hockey Teams. Keeping up our winning reputation, the home boys came out on top the score being 9 to 5. Mr. Wm. McKimmie acted as referee, but was little troubled with penalties, as all played a clean sportmanlike game. Both "Jims" did some slick work and our opponents were surpassed in speed and combination. Great praise is due our goalie, Fred Sanford, who made some very fine stops. An exciting game is looked for this Saturday.

CHURCH NOTES.

Presbyterian Church Services will be held next Sunday January 21st, 1923, as follows.—In Lachute at 11 a.m., and 7 p.m. In Upper Lachute at 11 a.m. and in Brownsburg at 3 p.m. The minister Rev. A. George MacKinnon will conduct the services in Lachute and Mr. Lloyd will conduct those in Upper Lachute and Brownsburg.

Methodist Church Services, Sunday Jan. 21st, as follows.—The Pastor will preach at Lachute 10.30 a.m., East Settlement 8 p.m., Brownsburg, 7 p.m. Dr. McLeod will conduct services at Lachute at 7 p.m.

Baptist Church Services will be held as follows.—Lachute 11 a.m. and 7 p.m., Dalesville 11 a.m., Brownsburg 3 p.m.

There will be an open session of the Lachute Baptist Sunday School, on Sunday, beginning at 3 p.m., conducted entirely by Gipsy John Hawkins, Mrs. Hawkins and Miss W. Gould. All young people are invited.

BIRTHS.

FRASER.—On Jan. 4th, 1923, at Arimer West, Ont., to Mr. and Mrs. H. Ivan G. Fraser, a daughter.

PERRY.—On January 13, at Dr. Dunstan Grey's Hospital, 102 Crescent St., Montreal, a son to Mr. and Mrs. Wm. W. Perry, (nee Lillie Barr,) of 2046 Beach Avenue, Vancouver, B.C.

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2 Overcoats @ \$15.00
10 Overcoats @ \$22.50

ALSO

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10 Boy's Coats, 29 to 34,
\$7.50 to \$9.00

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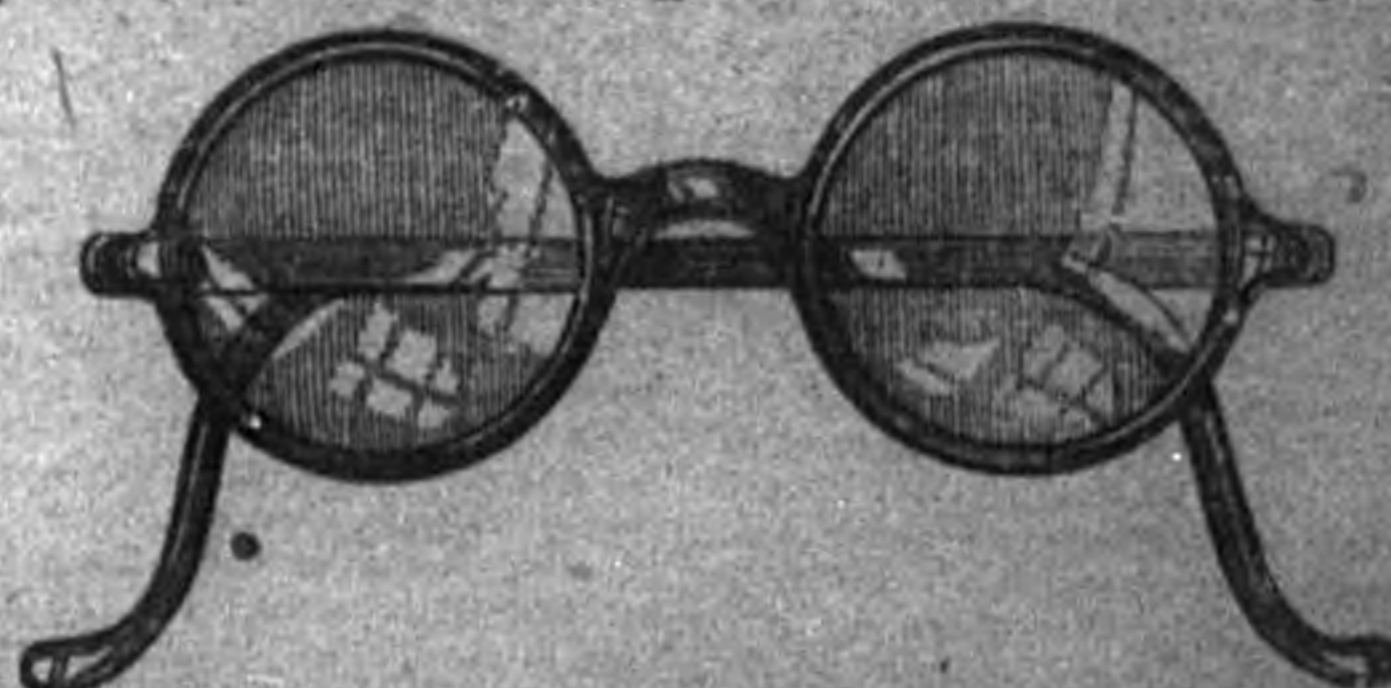


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E. R. L.:—Please prescribe a proper ration for my cows to supplement corn, corn fodder and marsh hay.

Answer:—A ration made up of corn fodder and marsh hay as the roughage and ground oats and corn as the concentrates lacks both nitrogenous elements, which are necessary in milk production, and succulence. It would be well to make the grain ration one-third each of bran, corn meal, and oat chop. An even better addition would be alfalfa meal, about one pound per day. Clover hay would make a valuable addition to the coarser portion of the ration. One feed of this per day would be a suitable amount. From 15 to 25 pounds of either turnips or mangels a day to each animal would help the succulence of the ration.

J. B.:—Would you kindly give me an opinion on feeding rye to dairy cattle, i.e., in connection with other feeds, such as oats and corn?

Answer:—Rye is an unsuitable grain to feed to dairy cows for the reason that this grain is subject to the disease of ergot. Ergot grain is liable to cause premature birth and should therefore be avoided with all breeding animals.

R. K.:—I have twenty-two fall pigs and I have no milk, only what I buy and that is half water. How would tankage go and how much should I feed to each one hundred pounds of weight of pigs? Please tell me where I can buy it and its probable price.

Answer:—The Dominion Experimental Farms as a result of experiments carried on in the feeding of tankage to swine, have adopted two systems of using this feed, which is found to be a very useful substitute for milk. One is to expose the tankage in an open box in the pen and allow the pigs to help themselves. At the same time they are given satisfactory rations of either dry chop or sloppy feed. The other system is to mix the tankage with the chop and feed it either dry or in sloppy condition. When the tankage is mixed a proportion of from 5 to 6 per cent. of the mixture is used. When pigs are allowed to help themselves they usually consume a slightly larger proportion, reaching in some cases to 7 per cent. of the whole ration.

The price of tankage varies according to its protein content. Tankage containing from 50 to 60 per cent. of protein usually sells at about \$55 per ton. The lower grade which contains about 45 per cent. protein, has a market price of about \$45 per ton, so that the cost is about the same in either case in relation to the value of the feed. Tankage is a byproduct of the modern abattoir. It is usually sold by feed merchants and the larger seed stores.

W. H.:—I am going to keep my sheep in an old hen coop this winter. Will chicken lice stay on sheep? If they will, what should I use to remove them?

Answer:—It is presumed that the building termed a hen coop is something more than the name implies, rather a house in which fowls have been kept. Poultry lice are quite unlikely to remain on sheep. They do not remain on human beings. It would be well, however, to cleanse the house of this class of vermin. Poultry lice are usually found in cracks and crevices or behind boards near the roosting quarters. All loose boards should therefore be removed and the house given a thorough disinfecting wash, preferably put on by a spray pump. A three per cent. solution of creolin or a hot lime wash should be effective. Unless the building is much larger than the term hen coop would suggest, the sheep should by all means be given an outdoor run. In fact they would be the better for this in any case.

C. R.:—Can you tell me the reason that my five-month-old pigs have piles? What can be done for them?

Answer:—The ailment complained of is probably due to constipation of the bowels and the need of exercise. This can be corrected by adding a small proportion of raw linseed oil to the ration, feeding liberal quantities of roots and allowing for a daily run in a sunny yard.

Shipping Potatoes in Winter.

To make a box car safe for shipping potatoes in winter that is below freezing, the floor, walls and ceiling of the car must be covered with building paper held in place with laths. After papering, a false floor should be laid on supports running lengthwise. This allows a free air channel, four to six inches deep, below the false floor and extending from the centre of the car to either end and connecting with vertical air-passages formed by false walls built four to six inches from the car ends. False walls, also, should be built a few inches from the sides of the car. The false floor should not cover the area between the doors. Here a stove is installed, if the shipment is likely to pass through severe weather. A false door should be built on one side for a stovepipe and bulkheads put across the car at either side of the doors to form a "well" for the stove. These false walls, as well as the centre bulkheads, rise well toward the ceiling, and with the false floor form two large bins around which the air continually circulates. The bins should be lined with paper.

Care of Barnyard Manure.

The conservation and application of farm manure is a matter of vital importance to farmers, as the amount of available plant food in the soil is the principal factor in determining crop yields.

Barnyard manure is the most effective fertilizer and best soil improver known. Each ton contains approximately 10 pounds of nitrogen, 5 pounds phosphoric acid and 10 pounds of potash, supplying three essential elements of plant food. For increasing soil fertility farm manure is unequalled and it is one of the most valuable assets of the farm. The more manure the larger the crops, the larger the crops, the more live stock that can be kept which in turn will produce more manure and increase crop production.

All the liquid manure should be saved as it is far richer in nitrogen and potash than the solid excrement. The floors and gutters in the stables should be sound and liquid-tight. Sufficient litter or bedding material should be used to take up all liquid.

Manure for corn, which is one of the principal crops entering into rotations of all stock farms in Eastern Canada, can be applied as made by drawing it directly to the fields and spreading it where corn is to be sown the following season. This practice means not only a saving of labor but prevents losses in plant food from leaching and heating.

With the limited amount of manure usually at the command of farmers, it is not desirable to plow it under too deeply. If well incorporated with the first five inches of soil, it will, by its fermentation, warm the surface soil and increase its moisture-holding capacity and thus nourish and feed the young crop when it is least able to forage deeply for its food.

The Importance of Colostrum.

This big word colostrum refers to the first milk given by the cow after becoming fresh. We have always thought that the value of feeding the first milk to the calf was to clean out and start the digestive organs in the performance of their proper function. It appears from tests recently made that this position was wrong.

Experiments running over two years have established the fact that this colostrum is a real germ killer. It destroys the dangerous germs which lurk in the digestive tract of the young animal. Some of the calves in these experiments were given laxatives to make certain that their bowels moved regularly. These calves were much weaker than those receiving colostrum and the death rate was as high as among those not getting this first milk. Out of twenty-two calves which did not receive colostrum, eleven died.

Calves from tubercular cows can be raised without exposing the young animals by heating the colostrum to 140 deg. F. for thirty minutes. This destroys the tubercular germs but does not decrease the disease-resistant or immunizing properties of the colostrum. To prevent thickening the colostrum should be heated in a double cooker or in a pan placed in a bucket of hot water. A large number of calves were raised on colostrum thus treated and are doing as well in every way as the calves which nursed their dams.

A Canadian Plant Registration.

A movement has been set on foot for the recording and registration in Canada of new varieties of herbaceous plants, shrubs and trees. At a meeting of the executive committee of the Canadian Horticultural Council, held in Ottawa on Nov. 13, it was decided to proceed with the establishing of the bureau on the basis of a report prepared by the Registration Committee of the Council.

The registration proposed is intended to protect the name of a new variety and the rights of the originator in the same sense that inventions are

protected by patent rights. The registration machinery will include provincial representatives, as well as committees to deal with different classes of plants. Applications will be first dealt with by provincial representatives, next by the Registration Bureau who will determine whether or not the name asked for is already in use. The Dominion Horticulturist will then pass his opinion on the merits of the plant, and registration will only be given with the sanction of the Registration Committee. The proposition has been laid before the Dominion Minister of Agriculture, who approves of the plan, and gives hope that the necessary assistance for carrying on the Bureau will be provided. The Secretary of the Registration Committee and also of the Council itself is Captain L. F. Burrows, Ottawa.

Winter Pointers.

When sheep are exposed to cold, sharp winds, they become blind. Treatment, five or six drops of a saturated solution of boric acid in the eyes, twice a day. Keep it up several days.

When you stop the team on the road, put the blankets on. Have horses sharp-shod on icy roads.

Water stock in the barn rather than turn them out in stormy weather. Keep fall pigs growing. It doesn't pay to rough them through the winter. Get 'em ready for early spring market.

If the fowls are kept busy scratching in litter, they do not mind the cold.

Seed Corn Needs Air.

Give air a chance where seed corn is stored. The air should get to every kernel of the corn. This means that the corn should not be piled on shelves or even laid on the floor. The best plan is to sling it up with twine or stick on nails so that no two ears touch each other. This will provide for the free circulation of air and thereby increase the germination.

Farming is a game of put and take. The more you put in of fertility and care, the more you take out in crops.

Parents as Educators

Making the Most of Stories—By Mary Frances Davis

One of the most valuable assets of the mother of small children is the ability to search through her treasure-house of stories and find just the right one for the need of the moment.

All children love stories, and are eager to listen to any interesting one, but by giving careful thought to the selection of her stories a mother may make them contribute directly to the mental and spiritual development of her children. The real purpose of telling stories is to give joy, and of course this primary aim should always be uppermost in the mind of the narrator.

The simplest way to classify stories is according to the age of the hearers. Nursery rhymes are used universally as the very first stories, for they delight children who are still mere babies. The jingling rhythm first attracts the attention, and after many repetitions, as the little minds develop the words begin to convey mental pictures, and the story is gradually understood. Many babies only two years old recognize and enjoy most of the Mother Goose rhymes.

There is a slight gap between the stories given in story-books. We have found that two-year-old children greatly enjoy simple tales relating their own personal experiences, when told in a clear, direct manner. For instance—"Once a little boy named Preston went out for a walk, and he fell down and began to cry. His friend, the squirrel, ran down from a tree, and looked at him. Then his big friend, the dog, ran to him and barked 'Bow-wow.' Then along came his sister, and said, 'Don't cry, little Bro-

ther.' So the little boy stopped crying, and stood up, and smiled at all his friends." Mothers will find ample material for these home-made stories in every-day happenings, and should use simple words and keep the action brief.

The stories that naturally follow these fall into two classes, those which relate incidents that might really have happened, and those which open up the world of fairies and make-believe.

Children of kindergarten age delight in fairy tales, because they stimulate the imagination. In this stage of mental development the imaginative powers are very alert, and little children live almost as much in the world of make-believe as they do in the real world. Because of this their minds crave fairy tales.

Nature lessons may be taught beautifully and impressively through stories. Children enjoy these, and at the same time gather much valuable information.

Boys are especially interested in true stories of heroes, and many historical facts may be presented in this way.

Several recent collections of children's stories are indexed according to the moral lessons they contain. This method of classification is very useful to mothers who like to use stories as a means of discipline. A skillful story-teller may relate her story with the idea of correcting some childish fault, without losing the fresh, appealing charm of the story itself. Perhaps this is the supreme test of a good story-teller.

THE ROAD TO SUCCESS.



Walk Into My Kitchen!

By Marjorie Sims

Why should not my kitchen be one of the most attractive rooms in my house, since I spend a larger proportion of my time there than in any other one room, except my bedroom?

The kitchen I grew up in was big. It took an endless time to mop. The window looked out on the hog lot and all I could see was mud. The stove came out in the middle of the room and I had to walk around it to get back to the sink. The pantry was across the room from the stove and the table and the miles to be walked in bringing dishes from the dining room, across the kitchen to the table by the window (washing them while we gazed mournfully on the hog pens), then carrying them back again—some to be put away in the pantry, and some to be returned to the dining room—the miles did not add anything to our zest for housework.

The floor was always dark because a dark floor did not show spots. The walls, ceiling and woodwork were dark green for the same reason.

Those readers of this page who have never worked in any but bright, cheerful, sunny, small, convenient kitchens can never appreciate them as I do mine—after the kind I have described.

I decided that my kitchen was too big and I find now that the ten by twelve floor space is all I need even for my large family. Our house has a living room in which the family can "live" so I do not need to plan on using the kitchen for anything more than kitchening in.

There's so much beautiful in Nature to be looking at while working, that what is the use of staring at barn, alley, or hog pen all the time? The windows over my sink look out on the road, and on some days I have a movie all of my own. The other window, full length, gives me a view of flower and vegetable gardens and the driveway. Just grass and trees make a restful view.

The Best Position.

I really had some things to enjoy in the old kitchen. One was the breeze from the south and another was the shaded west window that let enough of the afternoon sun in to keep things cheerful. The tree outside the west window saved us from a hot room when getting supper ready. My own kitchen has a door and window on the south, and two half-windows over the sink on the west. I have been in many delightful south-east kitchens but I wanted the east side of our house for the long living room and sun parlor. I have always said that if we built our kitchen first and then built the rest of the house around them, we could have what we wish and the kitchen would not be stuck into the only corner left for them.

Proper ventilation makes such a big difference—it gives us a cool room to work in when necessary and provides a way to draw off the odors of cooking that we do not wish in the other part of the house. I enjoy the spicy smell of gingerbread, but need I always announce to the whole family that I've let the potatoes boil dry or the eggs scorch?

Good light is necessary for efficiency. The woman who for eleven years lighted a match every time she looked into the oven was wasting matches, endangering her life and the house, and cutting her efficiency at least in half because the hand holding the lighted match was no help in turning, lifting or taking food out. Later on she found that she could get plenty of light into her oven by simply turning the stove around.

Light should come from over the left shoulder. If it does not, we work in our own shadows. For this reason a central light is not satisfactory; each working space needs its own light. I had one light put in over the sink, one near the range and a third near my mixing cabinet. I might have had a central fixture into which to screw a three-way socket. Then I could have used three cords and had my three lights wherever I wished. If I could not have had electric lights, it would have been easy to have shelves built near or over these various working surfaces and put lamps on them.

Question of Curtains.

Curtains have a place in the kitchen but only certain kinds of curtains.

The Trees Don't Strike.

One day, this summer, after reading all the news about the coal and railway strikes, I happened to be taking a ramble through the woodlot. In the course of my walk I passed several fine piles of all-body maple stovewood that was cut last spring and is seasoning properly for use next winter. It is true that we only meant to use it in the kitchen stove, but if there is any shortage we will not find it necessary to burn the furniture or tear up the floors to get fuel to keep us warm. We went through a winter in the war without using the coal stove, and can do it again. Of course coal is harder to use, and needs less attention, but if the coal operators and their employees will quarrel it doesn't mean so much to us as it does to city people. The woodlot is a kind of insurance for the home that is worth keeping up. A shortage of coal for fuel will stimulate reforestation in this country, for many farmers already realize that it is not safe to be entirely dependent on outside supplies of fuel. It will also promote the develop-

ment of electricity for the transportation companies, and all users of power see the danger of being entirely dependent on coal. These things in turn will help to conserve the world's coal supply, which is in danger of being used too rapidly in our modern enterprises. So that we can see that even strikes may serve useful purposes never dreamed of by those who promote them. If we haven't sense enough to practice reforestation and conservation Providence makes use of our struggles and foolishness to lead us to the right course.—Peter McArthur.

Dutch curtains for the full length window are satisfactory. These consist of a pair for each sash, those of the upper sash being finished at one end with a heading and at the other end with a hem. Finish the pair for the lower sash with a heading at each end and run them on two rods which are fastened to the casing. When the lower window is opened the lower sash curtains slide up under the upper pair. Light can be let in from or shut out from either sash as desired. There is a pretty seersucker material on the market which does not need ironing. This material comes all white or white background with colored stripes. Finished with a simple little cotton edging that costs a few cents a yard, it is most attractive.

Gingham curtains finished with a rick-rack or plain bands, crossbarred dimites and swisses are all satisfactory materials.

The Cozy Corner.

My cozy corner does more than any other one thing to make my kitchen—and therefore myself—cheery. I sat considerable time in that dark green kitchen, on a straight, ordinary "kitchen chair" waiting for cake to bake or for the tea kettle to boil or watching the meringue that had to be snatched out of the oven at just the right second. I do not mind sitting in the kitchen I have now and I find my friends and neighbors like it too.

Over by the long window I have a comfortable little sewing rocker. There is a book shelf under the window sill, because I like to read something besides a cook book once in a while. One neighbor said to me, "whenever I have a minute to rest I want to get away from my kitchen—clear out of it." Well, may be I should feel that way, too, if I had to work in her kitchen. Mine is not the kind I am always wanting to get away from. Another neighbor said, "don't you think a rocking chair is too good for the kitchen?" and I replied that nothing is too good for the kitchen if it is built to serve its purpose. Spindle-legged rockers no longer good enough for the parlor have no more place in the kitchen than does the picture, An Indian Massacre, hanging over the bed in the spare room where the guest is supposed to sleep peacefully! A comfortable, substantial rocker, either wicker or wooden, has just as definite a place in the kitchen as the sink, range, or table. At least I think so!

The things which it seems to me, make any kitchen cheery, are its size, its coolness, its brightness and its coziness. And so, in contrast to the dark green kitchen of my girlhood, my kitchen of to-day is comfortably small and cheerfully bright. I say this because it could be glaringly bright. I like to look out of its windows and watch passerby on the road. And when I am tired and want to rest a minute I can rest right there, and not have to go through the dining room or up the hall to the living room to find a spot into which I can "drop."

I keep a pot of parsley or some other green growing thing, in the window sill. What a difference it makes! It would have cheered up my old dark green kitchen and I know curtains would have done worlds for it, too.

Value of a Woodlot.
A woodlot on every farm, maintained under the rules of scientific forestry, drawn upon for fuel annually, would make about half of the population of Canada wholly independent of the coal miners and the coal mine operators in the matter of keeping the home fires burning.

The man who works late may catch up with his work, but the one who starts early keeps ahead of it.

Poultry

The use of milk in producing eggs and poultry meat is becoming more general as the good results are evident. Breeders who do not produce milk at home can often buy the commercial semi-solid buttermilk. Experiments have proven that five pounds of sour skim-milk is about equal to a pound of the commercial semi-solid buttermilk.

The cash value of the sour milk for poultry feeding is rather difficult to determine, but a fair price of seven cents per gallon has usually been considered fair. The commercial semi-solid buttermilk usually costs close to four cents per pound, although the cost is greatly influenced by the amount purchased and the freight rates. There are quite a few poultrymen mixing their own dry mash by purchasing the semi-solid buttermilk for the protein and then adding as much home-raised grain as possible, plus the necessary items purchased off their neighbors or elevator. This makes an economical mash and the poultryman knows what he is feeding.

There seems to be a value to feeding milk that cannot be expressed easily in cash. It has the vitamins which produce growth and vigor. Breeding stock that have milk in their ration seem to produce more hatchable eggs than hens which get all their protein through beef scrap or fish scrap.

In feeding liquid sour milk and buttermilk the dishes should be frequently scalded and scrubbed with a corn cobb to loosen the gummy accumulations. Dirty milk seems to be a source of digestive troubles. Do not feed sour milk in any type of fountain which cannot be opened up so you can see all the inside when it is rinsed and cleaned.

Right Type of Hog Essential To Export Bacon Trade.

Addressing a body of senior officials of the Live Stock Branch of the Federal Department of Agriculture at Ottawa a few days ago, Dr. J. H. Grisdale, Deputy Minister of the Department, pointed out that at the present time Canadian bacon on the British market is losing rather than gaining ground. This conclusion was drawn from a study of markets while in England a few weeks ago. Compared with Danish bacon, which easily tops the import market, Canadian sides were too short and in many cases too thick to command the best prices. The difference in price between Canadian and Danish was about three cents per pound. This was on the wholesale market, and the limited study that could be given to the retail market indicated that a wider difference between Canadian and Danish bacon was the rule. Dr. Grisdale expressed confidence that hog grading, now being established, would tend to restore to Canada her lost prestige on the British market, which is the only outlet of importance for Canadian bacon.



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Racial Origin—English.
Source—A locality.

Appleby is one of those family names which is a straight development from the name of a place, and, of course, in the first instance its use as a surname was to indicate that the person bearing it had come from that locality, or was in some way connected with it.

Appleby is the name of a town in England. Hence, bearing possible usage on the part of a feudal overlord to denote suzerainty, it was the sort of name that was adopted by persons who had left that town and settled in other parts, for it would have been no distinction to speak of a man as John of Appleby when he was surrounded by Rogers, Wills, Hames, Jameses and Roberts, all also of Appleby.

Some etymologists derived the place name of Appleby from Anglo-Saxon sources, holding that it is a combination of the words "apple" and "by," the latter meaning "town." As a matter of fact, however, the town was in existence before Anglo-Saxon times, and was known to the Romans as "Aballaba," which probably was the Latin version of a British name.

CURTIN

Variations—Curtain, MacCurtin, MacCurtain, Jordan, Jourdan.

Racial Origin—Irish.

Source—A given name.

At the outset it should be explained that the forms Jordan and Jourdan, when they really are developments of the names in this group, represent merely arbitrary changes on the part of the bearers from an Irish name to an English name that happened to sound a bit like it. Such changes were frequently made as a result of English laws promulgated in Ireland at various times prohibiting the use of native nomenclature.

There are two Gaelic spellings of the name from which this group of anglicized forms has developed. They are "O'Cuairdín" and "O'Cuirtín," though the more ancient designation of the clan was "Clann Curtin."

The clan name was derived from the given name of the chieftain who founded it, one "Curtin Fíle" or Curtin the Poet. As nearly as can be judged from available records, which are certain as to genealogy, but a bit vague as to dates, this chieftain lived about 1100 or 1200 A.D. The clan he founded is an offshoot of the O'Connors of Corcomroe.

A Labrador Pet.

Of my Labrador pets none, writes Capt. George Cartwright in the entry in his Labrador Journal for August 14, 1779, was so attractive as a deer that had been captured when very young.

I took a walk round the island, but saw nothing. I was attended by my young deer, which is now perfectly tame, and I shall now make some remarks on those animals. Notwithstanding reindeer are naturally very wild and timorous, yet no creature is so soon so effectually tamed if taken young; but what they may be when caught afterwards I cannot tell. They not only grow very bold, but also show great affection for such men and dogs as they take a liking to and have a great spite against those who affront them.

This deer of mine has had its full liberty ever since the fourth day after it was caught (except a few nights confinement to the crib, lest the dogs should kill it when we were all asleep) but since that it has constantly lain out. It is not in the least alarmed at any noise, not even at the report of a gun fired close to it; but it is much terrified if any dog runs after or even near it, and any running of the people instantly affrights it; but the moment all is quiet, it is so too. It will often go up to a dog and smell to him; it is well acquainted with all of mine and will be down by the fire amongst them.

I believe they scarce ever sleep, for as much as I have watched this I never could observe that it was asleep, or kept its eyes closed more than two seconds at a time, and if I moved over

so little, it would start up. When I have lain down on the bed, at a time when it was lying on the floor, it would start up every five or six minutes and come to see that I was not gone; and having licked my face or sucked my neck handkerchief a little, it would quietly lie down again. When at any time it lost me it would run about grunting like a hog, and never rest until it had found me, when it would run up to me in full speed. Sometimes I have diverted myself with stooping and running both after and from it, which pleased it much; and it would do the same and frisk about in the same manner as I have seen the wild calves one among another; and I have likewise observed that when it is frightened it erects its single, which at all other times hangs down.

The halo had its origin about two thousand years ago. To guard against the possibility of rain staining the marble faces of their gods the Greeks used to protect them with a large metal plate placed over the top of the head. These were mistaken by painters in later years for emblems of divinity. Accordingly, our Christian saints are pictured with the ring which we call a halo.

MONEY ORDERS.

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

Five chapels in London are now used as factories.

Minard's Liniment for Garget in Dogs.

A Four-Mile Laugh.

How they laughed, those miners, when poor Mr. Basuto carried the drill for the first time! The story, as Mr. Burke Burnett tells it in the Wide World Magazine, is perhaps as amusing as one as has ever come from the diamond fields of South Africa. While we are laughing at the drill carrier, however, we should not forget his courage and persistence.

A Kimberley diamond mine, writes Mr. Burnett, was being worked in terraces, so that everyone in the mine had a good view of all the workings. One of a gang of raw Basutos who had just arrived was given a twenty-foot drill and told to go to the top of an incline in the centre of the mine and wait there until his boss came.

The native started off proudly, carrying the drill on his shoulder as if it were an assegai. Halfway up the incline the drill came into contact with a live wire some twelve feet from the ground. Mr. Basuto of course got a shock that sent him flying, and the drill was knocked out of his hand. I never in my life saw a more startled native. When he picked himself up he stood looking at the drill; then he walked all round it and glanced over the side of the incline to see if the fellow who had hit him were hiding there. Finally he came slowly back toward the drill and regarded it suspiciously as it lay on the ground. By that time virtually everyone in the mine was watching him.

Gaining courage, the native crept up to the drill and, putting out his hand, touched it lightly. Finding that it did not bite him or kick him, he picked it up and, glancing round again, put it on his shoulder. He had taken only one or two steps, however, when the drill again touched the electric wire. Down went the implement for the second time, and round spun Mr. Basuto. All work had ceased, and the whole mine was waiting to see what he would do next.

The native stared at the drill as if he expected to see it get up and attack him; then, crouching low, he crept to the side of the incline to make sure once again that no one was hiding there. Returning he picked up a good-sized rock as a weapon and approached the drill on tiptoe. He stubbed it with his foot; he rolled it over two or three times; then he stooped, glanced round and began slowly to pick it up. Finally he got it on his shoulder and, still looking suspiciously about him, started upward again.

Everyone was now holding his breath. There was not a sound in the whole mine. The native took one step forward and then, presumably to catch the fellow who had been hitting the drill, jumped suddenly round. As he turned the drill touched the wire again! Mr. Basuto must have got an extra dose of current that time, for the drill flew over the side of the incline and the unfortunate native was knocked flat on his back.

Until then he had not spoken a word, but the howls and yells that he uttered as he sprang to his feet and rubbed his head down the incline would have done credit to an imp. And the roar of laughter that went up from the mine a second or two later was heard in the centre of the town, four miles away!

The Power of Love.

Some time ago, a traveler in Central America became interested in a young negro and brought him North. After transplanting him, the negro's photograph was taken. It showed a very crude, rough individual, but apparently of great physical strength. Every thirty days, for six months thereafter, the man had his negro protegee photographed, and at the end of that time placed the photographs side by side to note the change which a new, encouraging, stimulating environment was working in him.

The improvement was, indeed, marvelous. One could see how, from month to month, kindness was registering its softening, refining, spiritualizing effects in the facial expression of the rough, coarse negro. At the end of the six months, one who did not see the whole series would scarcely recognize the face in the last photograph as one and the same as that in the first. As a matter of fact, it was not the same. Love and kindness, the opening up of the mind by education and training, had developed the man's soul and transformed his face into a new one.

That is always love's way. Nothing else has such power to lift the life and beautify the personality as love.

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.

Wealth brings power, but what most people need is more control.

For mining coal or quarrying rock without blasting an Englishman has invented hydraulically operated telescoping rams to be inserted into the material to be removed.

Names You Know.

If you look through a directory you will find a most amazing number of family names which are identical with those of familiar objects, elements, seasons, animals, and implements, and others which, though the spelling is slightly changed, are substantially like them.

March and May represent the months. Day is quite a common name, and one also finds Weeks, though not Week. Morrow, too, appears.

Dew, Frost, Snow, Cloud are all family names, as well as Storm, Gale and Rane.

The cardinal points of the compass—East, West, North, South—are all represented; Moon, too, and Starr, though not Sun.

Many of the common colors furnish names. There are Black, White, Green, Brown, Gray, Pink, and Scarlett.

A very considerable number of names arise from the animal world. Examples are Bullock, Bull, Lamb, Kidd, Colt, Badger, Hodge, Hare and Wolfe. You notice that in several of these the old spelling are preserved. Birds give us Wrenn, Heron, Crane, Crowe and Lark. Bird itself is also a not uncommon name.

From plant life we gather such names as Rose, Flower, Berry, Cotton, Rice, Oates, Bean, as well as Almond, Oakens, Ashes, and Pine. We also have parts of plants, such as Root, Branch and Twig.

Haddock, Roach, Bass, and Crabbe come evidently from the fish creation; and Church, Temple, Tower and Abbey are from familiar buildings.

Parts of buildings are represented by Wall, Post, Hall, Lock, Bolt and several others.

Many names are the same as those of household implements. We may quote Shears, Scales, Bell, Broom, Mallet and Sickle.

Natural features of the landscape provide Hill, Pond, Field, Marsh, Glen, Dale, Brook, Rivers, Banks, Meadows, Moore, Chiff, Ridge and others too numerous to mention.

Countries provide England, English, Britain, Ireland, Welsh (for Welch), Norman, French, and many others.

But the list is practically endless.

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.

Where Women Mustn't Whistle.

Numbers of things are taboo among Cornish fisher folk. No woman is allowed to whistle or bad luck will surely follow.

Taking a party to sea is another invitation to disaster, while bread must be carried on board either in slices or as a whole loaf. A half-loaf of bread in a fishing boat signifies that only half the usual catch of fish will be taken.

Animals are regarded with particular disfavor, and dogs and cats must not be mentioned when the nets are out.

Pilchards have been scarce in St. Ives Bay since the railway was built along its shores, and fishermen believe that the engine whistle frightens the fish away.

St. Ives people declare that fish are very "knowing." When dog-fish were doing damage to the nets some fishermen caught one, flogged it, and let it go again to tell its fellows what would happen if they did not clear out of the neighborhood.

Minard's Liniment for Distemper.

ONTARIO MAN SAYS IT KEPT HIM ON JOB

"If I had not got Taniae when I did I am sure I would have had to give up work," says John Atkinson, of May Avenue, Mount Hamilton, Ont. Chedoke Post Office, in relating his experience with the medicine.

"My kidneys had bothered me for four years and I was seldom free from backache or rheumatic pains in my right arm and shoulder. I was in such a bad fix when I started taking Taniae that I could hardly go. My back and shoulders hurt so bad it was all I could do to get out of bed in the mornings. I would come home from work so tired I dreaded to move after I got settled down.

"Before I got Taniae I was thoroughly discouraged, for I had tried most every medicine and kept getting worse. But, in about two weeks after I started on this medicine I felt better and after the second bottle I picked up rapidly. It wasn't long until Taniae had me in shape to where I could do a hard day's work and then come home and mix concrete and work about the house until dark. I have not had a sign of my old troubles since I took Taniae. It gave me a better appetite and made me feel better all over. I don't seem to tire any more and can work hard all day and still feel fine. Taniae is certainly great!"

Taniae is sold by all good druggists.

The Choir Invisible.

Oh, may I join the choir invisible,
Of those immortal dead who live again
In minds made better by their presence
live.

In pulses stirred to generosity,
In deeds of daring rectitude, in scorn
Of miserable aims that end with self,
In thoughts sublime that pierce the
night like stars,
And with their mild persistence urge
man's search
To vaster haunts.

So to live is heaven:
To make undying music in the world,
Breathing as beautiful order that controls.

With growing away the growing life
of man.

So we inherit that sweet purity
For which we struggled, failed and
agonized.

With widening retrospect, that breed
despair.

Rebellious flesh that would not be subdued.

A vicious parent shading still its child.
Poor, anxious penitence is quick dissolved;

Its discords, quenched by meeting harmonies.

Die in the large and charitable air;
And all our rarer, better, truer self,
That bobbed religiously in yearning song,

That watched to ease the burden of the world.

Laboriously tracing what must be,
And what may yet be better—saw within

A worthier image for the sanctuary
And shaped it forth before the multitude.

Divinely human raising worship so
To higher reverence more fixed with love—

That better self shall live till human Time

Shall fold its eyelids, and the human sky

Be gathered like a scroll within the tomb
Unread forever.

This is life to come
Which martyred men have made more glorious

For us who strive to follow. May I reach

That purest heaven, be to other souls
The cup of strength in some great agony.

Enkindle generous ardor, feed pure love

Beget the smiles that have no cruelty,
Be the sweet presence of a good dis-

fused,
And in diffusion ever more intense!

So shall I join the choir invisible,
Whose music is the gladness of the world.

—George Elliott.

For Sore Throat,
Cold in the Chest, Etc.



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DOG DISEASES
and How to Feed
Mailed Free to any Ad-
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mation; send postage. The Canadian Whole-
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Girl Who Smells Colors.

Remarkable gifts are possessed by
an English blind and deaf girl who, in
spite of her afflictions, can detect
sounds and distinguish colors.

She can listen to a conversation by
raising her fingers on the speaker's
throat, head, or chest. She can even
"hear" by holding a billiard cue one
end of which is placed against the per-
son talking. These facts are made
possible by the fact that she has
learned to translate the vibrations
caused by speech into words and
sentences.

By placing her fingers in the recep-
er she can conduct a telephone con-
versation without difficulty.

Her sense of smell has been de-
veloped to an extraordinary degree.
She tells the colors of objects by
smelling them, and in the same man-
ner she can describe the dresses her
fellow-students are wearing.

She can "read" books in big type
and distinguish the value of notes by
running her fingers over them.

PETRIE'S MACHINERY TORONTO

BABY DISFIGURED WITH ECZEMA

In Blisters, Itched and
Burned. Cuticura Heals.

"My nephew's face and hands
were badly disfigured with eczema.
He was only three weeks
old when it broke out in
blisters, and the skin was
sore and red. It caused
itching, burning and loss
of sleep, and the child
was so worried. He
could rest neither day nor
night."

"I was advised to use Cuticura
Soap and Ointment and after using
three cakes of Soap and three boxes
of Ointment he was entirely healed."
(Signed) Miss Mary West, Youngs
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Make Cuticura Soap, Ointment and
Talcum your daily toilet preparations.
Send for free booklet, "Cuticura
Cures," to The Cuticura Medicine
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Cuticura Soap shaves without soap.

no winter
this winter



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ISSUE No. 62-20

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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.

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If your feet are not well dressed, no matter how good your other clothing, you are not a well-dressed man.
Astoria Shoes are made for well-dressed men. They carry style with quality and comfort.
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Winter is nearly with us and your feet need the best in Boots and Rubbers, you will find them among our large and varied assortment and the prices will suit your pocket.

Also a large assortment of Warm Winter Clothing.

Extra Special in Over-Gaiters.

A full assortment of warm Winter Caps, Gloves and Mitts, Lumbermen's Stockings, Heavy Socks, Underwear, Wool Pants, and Famous Palmer's Moccasins, Peabody's Overalls.

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W. G. STANFORTH,
MAIN STREET, LACHUTE

The Watchman AND Ottawa Valley Advocate

FRIDAY, JAN. 19, 1923

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 Memoriam Notices.

Bn Passant.

! ! !

MID-WINTER MUSINGS.

If we can believe some weather prophets, the winter is halfway through and an early spring is assured, which "is tidings of comfort and joy"; but, as there is never a silver cloud without its sombre lining, there lurks among our pleasant half formed and nebulous anticipations, an uncomfortable doubt as to the truth of the prognostications.

At the risk of being dubbed a person with a very limited range of subjects for conversation, I have more than once recently, dragged in the coming half of the winter. My real object was to find out whether the folks who have relieved their minds on the subject had in any way modified their views or had any supplementary facts to adduce. Some of them say the remainder of the winter will be severe and long, giving reasons for their opinion, while others elaborately declare that it is going to be exceedingly mild and short.

My trouble is that I cannot get anywhere on the subject myself: my perceptions are limited to knowing the difference between a cold spell and a warm one, when it comes, and I cannot quite comprehend how people can tell what the winter will be like, from the way a seal-skin rabbit moults in the summer, or how a squirrel sits on a rock in the fall. All I can manage to figure out is that if the annual summer coal strike lasts for over three months all the other predictions seem to fall in line automatically and point to a severe winter. Beavers, minks, and other wild animals whose furs thicken or wax thin, according to the duration of minor holidays, seem to have some sort of wireless communication, which I cannot de-code. Some second sense tells them to "be prepared," like the boy scouts. Hens regulate their output by the same secret service, and the farmers who cut cord-wood predict with precision the exact amount of the increased cost to their customers. It beats me how they get to know. But they do.

After mature deliberation on the above facts, I have come to the conclusion that all winters are severe. Independent of all predictions to the contrary, I have found that, in advance, all winters are going to be bitter, when estimates are being made and prices arranged. Working on that basis, it is safe to predict, for whether the prophecy goes afloat or runs straight, it lands us in the same place. If there is a plethora supply of nuts for the squirrel, he eats enough and hides the rest, just as you and I would seek to buy wood and coal and store it up, if by any chance the prices ever came right. The out-door animal and man are much alike. When they have peace and plenty their "fur" grows sleek and thick, and I fancy, it is existing conditions that make these indications instead of the indications regulating the mildness or the severity of coming conditions.

ONE of the friends I have tried to trap into making confused and varying statements concerning the severity of the balance of the winter before us, makes himself secure by always attributing his prophecies to the "Indians." He makes "Poor Lo" the goat. I have nothing to say against this: If an Indian does not understand the weather, he ought to, that's his job before anybody's.

An Indian can lie in any position. He can remain in one attitude for a whole day watching a fish, until the "poor fish" forgets about the Indian or thinks he is a log, or something inanimate, and gets caught.

The red man has to rely for his weather upon his close observation, because he cannot read the Star predictions, and has to formulate his own, whereas we expect the weather to be thrown in with stock market fluctuations and the news of the day, without which, on the printed sheet, we find life as cheerless as a Hiawatha re-visit.

Another friend goes by the moon. He has fixed me up with a chart, which, I can easily foresee, is going of me, or will disturb that mental equilibrium which I have erstwhile fondly maintained. I have, twice this year so far, hit off twenty four hours of consecutive weather, and it seems quite easy. When I get time, I am going to arrange the whole year's weather, according to the moon, and if anybody wants it for

1924, or any other year, for ever, all they have to do is to jot down the phases of the moon, day hour and minute, and work out the answer by this weather table.

For instance, take next Wednesday: As I figure it the first quarter of the moon is due at 10.59 p.m. (corrected time for Argenteuil, Mer. 75, Lat 45.) Now, the weather which will follow this period of lunation, (you see I am getting into the use of the proper terms,) will be Fair and Frosty, merging into Cold and High Wind by the 1st of February: And I shall be as mad as a March Hare if my prediction for St. Patrick's Day does not come right: viz. "Frosty and Fair, with a north-east wind veering to north."

OF course, I want it to be understood that by the severity of the winter I do not mean relative coldness or warmth, or the inclemency of the weather. Far from that. A winter is severe according to how you feel about it. If you have not saved up enough of the summer sunshine to last you through the dreary days when "Cauld blows the bitter biting north," then you are in for a "severe" winter.

"Kind hearts can make December blithe as May." The merry laughter of the children, at a temperature of forty below, has taught me that.

THE LINKMAN.

GOLD! continued.

Gold! gold! glittering gold! The root of all evil, We always are told; Bringing to many, Contentment and strife, From the day we're born, To the end of life; Squabbles and quarrels, Sister 'gainst brother, Friend against friend, Son against mother; If it wasn't so sad, It might be funny, All through your offspring, Much-beloved Money! Sought by the wealthy, Laboured by poor, Seldom comes knocking, At poor man's door; Whilst gates and portals, Of the rich man's drive, Requires no knocking, Wealth-steps inside; Continuing next week

RYNHOS—Brownsburg.

ST. ANDREWS.

Mr. Fred Robertson was in Montreal on Wednesday.

The 500 Club, was entertained by Mr. and Mrs. Alan Matthews on Saturday evening.

Miss Marion Greenwood, of Montreal, was a week-end guest of the Rev. W. A. and Mrs. Howard.

The Annual meeting of Christ Church W.A. is being held at the Rectory this afternoon (Thursday).

Among those who entertained for Miss Heloise Dorion and Mr. Fred Robertson, were Mrs. G. F. Shaw and Mrs. Howard.

Among out of town guests at the Robertson-Dorion wedding, were Mrs. Mount and Mr. Hugh Mount, Miss B. Robertson and Mr. Walter Dorion of Montreal, and Mr. and Mrs. R. Robertson of Vaudeville.

The Annual Congregational meeting of the Presbyterian Church, which was to have been held last Friday evening, was, owing to the very bad storm which lasted all day, postponed until this Friday evening, Jan. 19th.

A very pretty wedding took place in Christ Church Saturday afternoon when Mary Heloise Dorion was married to Frederick Arthur Robertson, by the Rector the Rev. W. A. Howard M.A. The bride was given in marriage by her brother, Mr. Walter Dorion, her sister Miss Adria Dorion being bridesmaid and Mr. H. Mount groomsmen. The little Misses Hylda Shaw and Audrey Williams as flower girls, preceded the bride and groom as they were leaving the Church. Mr. Kenrick Dorion and Mr. John Fraser were the Ushers and Mrs. Buchanan Robertson played the wedding music, the choir, of which both bride and groom were faithful members singing "O Perfect Love." After the ceremony Dr. Maude E. and Miss Abbott, were at home to the bridal party and their guests.

MORIN HEIGHTS.

The Methodist L.A. met with Mrs. J. E. Senie Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. John Boyd, of Lachute, were week-end Morin guests.

The Anglican W.A. are advertising an At Home in Wood Bros. hall for Jan. 26th.

Mrs. E. Christie arrived home from Montreal Hospital Tuesday, she is gradually regaining strength after a serious operation.

Morin Municipal voting on 11th resulted as follows:—Mr. Jos. E. Scale re-elected Mayor; Messrs. Wm. Watchorn, re-elected, D. Forget and A. Stapledon councillors.

A large congregation assembled at Trinity Church, Tuesday, to pay last respects to Miss Sarah Murray, aged 76 years who died Jan. 13th, at the home of her sister Mrs. J. Wood.

DEATHS.

CHAPMAN.—Leonard Melbourne, at Pembroke, Ont., Jan. 10th, 1923, Beloved husband of Ethel Henley, and father of Mae and Neil Chapman. Son of Alfred and the late Marion Fulton. Brother of Edith, William, Fred, and Mrs. Raymond Weber, Harold, Percy, Mrs. Ben Fraser, and Mrs. Arthur Day. Burial at Pembroke, Ont.

A National Institution.

A journal that for over fifty years has grown in public esteem until it has acquired the largest number of readers of any journal in the country in which it is published may without exaggeration be said to have grown into a national institution.

By the testimony of its readers, by the testimony of the press of Canada, by the testimony of vast numbers of the thinking population and by the admission of capable journalists and other onlookers in other countries. The Family Herald of Montreal, based on its enormous army of readers, on its independence and on its devotion to the welfare of the country, has come to be regarded as one of the National assets of the Dominion.

For the year 1923 the publishers of The Family Herald and Weekly Star promise their readers better value than ever in the past, with more valued contributors and more resources in all departments. The

plans involve heavy outlay for new features, but the subscription price will remain at \$2.00 per year, the extra expenditure being undertaken in absolute faith, upheld by the confidence and practical co-operation of more than half a million readers.

The New Year has opened with a rush of subscriptions that has smashed all previous records. Judging by the stacks of subscription orders that at times have threatened to choke the great Montreal Post Office, it would appear that half of Canada had selected The Family Herald and Weekly Star as the best all round journal for 1923.

RADIO!

Why not listen in on the programs broadcasting every night, and enjoy the orchestras, vocal and instrumental selections, also lectures, news, sermons, weather reports, stock and market reports, etc.

If interested see Clifford McFaul, or Phone 92. Sets on hand, also parts if you wish to build your own

THE MOLSONS BANK

INCORPORATED 1854
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

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.

See Our Corner Window
This Month.

GREAT JANUARY CLEARING SALE

- 3 Ladies' Serge Dresses \$6 94.
 - 3 Ladies' Coats value \$16 50 for \$8 94.
 - 1 Only Ladies' Coat, Fur Collar and Cuffs \$35 00 for \$23 94.
 - 2 Only Ladies' Coats Fur Collar \$25 00 for \$16 54.
 - 8 Only Suits to clear at \$8 24.
 - 4 Only All Wool Serge (or no Sale) \$17 24.
 - 4 Only Overcoats Gray or Brown value \$30 00 for \$19 44.
 - 8 Only Boy's Overcoats to clear at \$7 50.
- Also General Dry Goods consisting of Serges, Dresses, Silk Stockings, Underwear for Men, Ladies' and Boy's. Misses and Children's at Great Reductions. House Dresses at \$1 44.

H. M. Lavigne, - Lachute Mills.

Opposite T. McQuat & Son's Store.

Miss M. V. Slater

Main St., Lachute.

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

Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, French Ivory etc.
All of the highest quality.

LIBERAL CONVENTION

FOR THE

County of Argenteuil

The Liberal Convention for this County, to select a candidate for the forthcoming Provincial election, will take place in the

VICTORIA HALL, Lachute

Wednesday, Jan. 24th, '23

at 1.30 p.m.

After the Convention, a public meeting will be held and the speakers will be the Honorable Charles Stewart, Minister of the Interior and Federal Member of Parliament for the County of Argenteuil; Jacob Nicol, Provincial Treasurer; Athanase David, Provincial Secretary; Mr. John Hay and others.

All are Invited.

The Flavour is Superb!

Its rich delicacy delightful!

"SALADA"

to-day has the largest sale of any tea in America
BLACK or GREEN IN SEALED PACKETS ONLY

Children Cry for Fletcher's

CASTORIA

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

What is CASTORIA?

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

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS

Bears the Signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher

In Use For Over 30 Years

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY

LACHUTE ACADEMY EXAMS.

111

GRADE XI.

English Composition.

Honours.—Arnold Mathews 97, D. Clarke 90.

Class I.—Irene Whinfield, I. Johnson 89, Carl Waldron 85, Olive Seale 80, Arthur Lackey 79, Dennis Stanforth, Ivy Graham 77, Dorothy Matthews, Esther Morrison 75.

Class II.—Alice Bain 74, Evelyn Creswell, Perley Stanforth 73, E. McQuat 69, Flora Macdonald, Grace Morrison, Elsie McAllister 66, Jack Muir 61.

Class III.—Duncan Cumming 56.

GRADE X.

English Composition

Honours.—Kathleen Morrison 90. Class I.—Sarah Black 87, Marguerite Heatlie, Nellie Cowan 86, Ethel McQuat, Melville Smith, F. Douglas 84, Corinne Hancock 83, M. Scott 80, Edna Campbell, Evelyn McCallum 75.

Class II.—Lawrence Cruise 74, W. Cottingham 73, John Dobbie, Maria Westgate 69, Hazel Leishman 63, R. Nichol 60.

GRADE IX.

Arithmetic.

Honours.—Lloyd Somerville, E. Murray, Beattie Rodgers, Edgar Burwash, Irvin Bain, Elsie Todd, Linton Armstrong 100, Annie Millar 96, N. Boyd, Charlie Miller 92, Perry Cooke, Ena Black 91.

Class I.—Hazel Copeland, Evelyn Matthews, Geo. Miles, Ethel Doig, H. Kettle, Ernest Boyd 86, Alta Macdonald 83, Gertrude Gilmore 78, J. Whinfield, H. Calder, Mary Cruise 77.

Class II.—Ethel McQuat, Grant McHardy 73, G. McGibbon, Hilda Hume 70, M. Townsend 64.

Class III.—Edith Jones, Christie Robertson 58, Grace Seale, H. Morrison 50.

Grade VIII.

Grammar.

Honours.—C. Gordon 93. Class I.—H. Miles 87, H. Robinson 84, B. Scott 80, R. Charron 77, G. Smith, M. McArthur 75.

Class II.—S. Scott, E. MacGregor 75, E. Scott 72, E. MacKimmie 71, M. McPhail, C. McQuat 71, Elsie Scott 70, L. Graham 67, E. Smith 66, E. Kelly, A. Doig 63, N. Hay 62, F. Armstrong 61.

Class III.—M. Yelland 56, B. Black 55, E. Copeland 52.

GRADE VII.

English Grammar.

Honours.—D. Morrison 94. Class I.—Elinor McCoy 82, Howard Doig 76, Lela McCullough 75.

Class II.—Ellen Boa, Janet McQuat 70, Amy Patterson 67, Erma Morrison 65, Sarah Douglas 64, E. Stewart 61.

Class III.—Willis Stanforth 59, B. Morrison 58, Mildred Gaston 54, Evelyn Cruise 53, Lorne Morrison 52.

GRADE VI.

History.

Class II.—James Logan 78. Class III.—Eric Middleton 74, H. Hutchinson 68, Hazel McKiddie 68, C. Villet 65, Lloyd Cruise 58, Willie Painter, Edna Westwood 55, James Yelland 52, Eileen McPhail, Harold Nicoll 51, Roy Cruise, Shirley Hamilton 50.

GRADE V.

Scripture.

Honours.—Rebecca Cohen, Freda Mason 100. Class I.—Robert Fulton 85, Marian Mathews, Lorne Wert 84, Alma McCullough 83, Kenneth McPhail 75.

Class II.—Christina MacKenzie 71, Sam Cohen 69.

Class III.—Stanley Boyd 58.

GRADE IV.

Reading.

Class I.—Gladys Cruise, Barbara Cunningham, Kathleen MacKraith 84, Reta Boyd 80, Doris Armstrong, R. Underhill 75.

Class II.—Rowena Cowan, Stuart Jones 70, Frank Westwood 65, E. Jousae 62, Maggie Chapman 60.

Class III.—Janet Hay 55, Olive Stanforth 55, Gordon McPhail 52, E. Dion, Elsie McPhail 50.

GRADE III.

Geography.

Honours.—Jean Fulton, Gordon Drysdale, Roland Cruise, Isabel Cleland, Sam Rashcovsky 100, Elizabeth Golasworthy, Garfield Clark 99, Hugh Galt 98, Verner Thompson 97, Kenzie Cowan 95, Kathleen Clunie 93.

Class I.—Hugh McKinnon 88, R. Dion 84, Hannah Rogers, Thelma Wert 83, Eleanor Armstrong, Chas. Lennon 80.

Class II.—Catherine Giles 79, H. Jones 78.

Class III.—Forbie Chapman 58.

GRADE II.

Arithmetic

Honours.—Rebecca Rashcovsky 100, Bob Houston, Andrew Fulton, Gilbert Black 98, Amy Morrin, Wilson Galt 96, Archie MacKenzie 95, Stewart Anderson 94, L. Miller 90.

Class I.—Mary Villet 88, Doris Dion 87, Louisa Golasworthy 85, Joe Bernier 84, Paul Licop 82, Clayton Boyd 80, Olive Stanforth 79.

Class II.—Archie Cleland 72, D. Boyd 70, Carl Demerse 68, Mamie Morrison 64, Allan Doig 63, Willie Davis 61.

STAYNERVILLE SCHOOL.

111

Grade IV, Sr.—Arithmetic. Jennie McKenzie, G. McKenzie 88. Grade IV, Jr.—Arithmetic. Honours.—Pearl McKenzie 100, L. Carpenter 93.

Grade III, Sr.—Arithmetic. Clarence Carpenter 84. Grade II.—Geography. George Lawson 84, Lena McKenzie 83.

Conventions

Next Week.

The Provincial Campaign is now on and Wednesday of next week the Liberals are asked to attend a Convention in the Town Hall Lachute, to select their candidate and the day following the Conservatives will rally for the same purpose. As yet everything is running very quietly but by this time next week things will doubtless show marked activity as there is one thing assured, there will be no acclamation this time, and a short sharp fight will be infinitely better considering weather conditions, than a long tussle.

CUSHING.

Mr. S. Whelehan, of Montreal, spent Sunday with his friends here. Mr. and Mrs. A. Graham were guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. Brown at Centreville on Sunday.

Mrs. Van Buren, of Brooklyn, N.Y., with her little daughter is visiting her parents Mr. and Mrs. Henry Smith.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Nicholls and Miss Muriel Nicholls, of Staynerville were guests of Mr. and Mrs. T. Weir Jr., on Sunday.

Mr. Kenrick Dorion is spending a few days at his home in St. Andrews where he attended the marriage of Saturday last of his sister, Miss H. Dorion to Mr. F. Robertson.

The programme of St. Mungo's tea-meeting on the 26th inst promises to be very interesting. All the available local talent has been enlisted and there will be also performers from the city.

An interesting game of hockey was held in the Club rink here on Saturday afternoon last the opposing teams being one from North River and the Cushing teams. At the conclusion of an exciting hour or so the score stood 5 to 2 in favor of the Cushing team. T. Weir Jr., made an efficient referee. This coming Saturday the Cushing team will play Chute-au-Blondeau when more excitement is expected.

Balance of Wash Goods Gingham, Prints Ducks, Etc., at low prices to clear. W. Banford & Son.

WHITE STAR DOMINION LINE

Portland—Halifax—Liverpool

Canada Feb. 24 Apr. 7 May 5
Vedic Mar. 10 Apr. 14
Regina (Halifax Only)

From Halifax Next Day.

WHITE STAR LINE

Winter Vacation Voyages

N.Y. to Mediterranean

Adriatic Jan. 6 Adriatic Feb. 24
N. Y. to West Indies
Megantic Jan. 15, Feb. 17, Mar. 22

New York—Quebec—Liverpool
Cedric Dec. 30, Feb. 10, Mar. 10
Celtic Jan. 27, Feb. 24, Mar. 24

Baltic Jan. 20 Feb. 17 Mar. 17
Regina Feb. 3, Mar. 3, Apr. 14

Adriatic Apr. 14
New York—Cherbourg—Southampton
Olympic Dec. 30, Jan. 20, Feb. 10

Homer (New) Apr. 14
Majestic (New) Jan. 6, Mar. 10, Apr. 21

RED STAR LINE
N. Y.—Plymouth—Cherbourg—Antwerp
Sailings Saturdays

AMERICAN LINE
N. Y.—Plymouth—Cherbourg—Hamburg
Sailings Wednesdays

J. S. GILES, Agent, Lachute, Que.

Conservative Convention

Convention

Conservative

Conservatrice

A meeting of the Conservative electors of the County of Argenteuil is hereby convened to be held on

Thursday, Jan. 25

at 2 o'clock in the

Victoria Hall
Lachute

For the purpose of choosing a candidate to represent them in the approaching election of a Member for the County to serve in the Legislative Assembly of Quebec.

All are most Cordially Invited.

Mr. George McCoy, of Montreal, spent the week-end in town.

Honours for Brownburg.

We are pleased to notice that the Brownburg Poultry Association are still keeping up their good reputation and have made a splendid record at the Ottawa Winter Fair held this week. The following is a list of the prize winners.

Mr. Lemuel Wilson, two 1st prizes on Buff Wyandotte, Cockerel and on Pullets. Mr. Leonard Wilson, 1st and 2nd on Columbian Wyandottes. Mr. Russell Graham, 3rd on Cockerel Silver Pencilled Wyandottes. Mr. John Connolly, 3rd on Cockerel Rhode Island Red. Mr. Lemuel Wilson received much praise from the Poultry Judge who said their exhibits were fit for any Exhibition.

THE LATE MR. FORD.

Word has just reached Lachute of the death of John Ford, who at one time was manager of the Wilson Paper Mills here. He was a pioneer of the paper trade and had a very large experience during which he made many friendships being most kindly spoken of by those who knew him in days long gone by. Mr. Ford was 83 years old and died at Owl's Head, N.Y., on Jan. 11th. He leaves five daughters and seven sons; Mrs. M. Waggoner, Niagara Falls, N.Y.; Mrs. W. Byr, Marcellus Falls, N.Y.; Mrs. W. Earl, Foust, N.Y.; Mrs. L. Smith and Mrs. W. Smith, both of Owl's Head, N.Y.; Fred J. Ford, supt. of Oswego Falls, Corporation Paper Mills, Skaneateles, N.Y.; John R. Ford, dept. supt., Canada Bank Note Co., Ottawa; C. W. Ford, M.A., principal St. Lambert High School; E.

Une grande assemblée conservatrice des électeurs du Comté d'Argenteuil aura lieu

jendredi le 25 janvier

à 2 hrs p.m., à la

Salle Victoria
Lachute

dans le but de choisir un candidat pour la prochaine élection. Plusieurs orateurs éminents adresseront la parole.

Vous êtes tous cordialement invités.

AUCTION SALE

There will be sold by Public Auction at the residence of J. A. McFARLANE, HILL FOOT, One Mile East of Lachute

Tuesday, Jan. 23rd, 1923.

One horse seven years old, 1 brood mare five years old, 1 colt rising 1 year old, 8 young well-bred cows, 1 Grade bull rising 3 years old, 1 Grade bull rising 2 years old, 1 Ayrshire bull calf 6 months, 4 Heifers rising 2 years, 2 Steers rising 2 years, 4 Heifer Calves, 8 Sheep, and quantity of hay, straw, and grain, miscellaneous articles.

Everything to be sold without reserve, as proprietor has rented his farm.

Sale to commence at 1 p.m. sharp. TERMS: \$10.00 and under cash, over that amount nine months credit on furnishing approved joint notes. W. J. BOYD, Licensed Auctioneer.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

You can use sweet milk, sour milk, buttermilk or water with

EGG-O Baking Powder

ORDER FROM YOUR NEIGHBORHOOD GROCER

The Tobacco
with a heart



PILOT CUT SMOKING

The Cow Puncher

BY ROBERT J. C. STEAD

(Copyright The Munson Book Co.)

CHAPTER XVIII—(Cont'd.)

When Dave had gone, Mrs. Hardy, very angry with him, and almost equally angry with herself, owing to a vague conviction that she had had it, anything the worse of the interview, hurried to the telephone. She rang up Conward's number.

"Oh, Mr. Conward," she said, "you know who is speaking? Yes. You must come up to-night. I do want to talk with you. I—I've been insulted—in my own house—by that—Elden. It's all very terrible. I can't tell you over the telephone."

Conward called early in the evening. Irene met him at the door. He greeted her even more cordially than usual, dropping into that soft, confidential note which he had found so potent in capturing such affections as his heart, in a somewhat varied experience, had desired. But there was no time for conversation. Mrs. Hardy had heard the bell, and bustled into the room. She had not yet recovered from her agitation, and made no effort to conceal it.

"Come into my sitting-room, Mr. Conward. I am so glad you have come. Really, I am so upset. It is such a comfort to have someone you can depend on—someone whose advice one can seek, on occasions like this, I never thought—"

Mrs. Hardy had been fingering her handkerchief, which she now pressed to her eyes. Conward laid a soothing hand on her shoulder. "There, there," he said, "you must control yourself. Tell me. It will relieve you, and perhaps I can help."

"Oh, I'm sure you can," she returned. "It's all over Irene and that—that I will say it—that cow puncher. To think it would have come to this! Mr. Conward, you are not a mother, so you can't understand. Ungrateful girl! But I blame him. And the Doctor. I never wanted him to come West. It was that fool trip, in that fool motor—"

Conward smiled to himself over her unaccustomed violence. Mrs. Hardy must be deeply moved when she forgot to be correct. He had readily surmised the occasion of her distress. It needed no words from Mrs. Hardy to tell him that Irene and Dave were engaged. He had expected it for some time, and the information was not altogether distasteful to him. He had come somewhat under the spell of Irene's attractiveness, but he had no deep attachment for her. He was not aware that he had ever had an abiding attachment for any woman. Attachments were things which he put on and off as readily as a change of clothes. He planned to hit Dave through Irene, but he planned that when he struck it should be a death blow. Their engagement would lend a sharper edge to his shaft.

It may as well be set down that for Mrs. Hardy Conward had no regard whatever. Even while he shaped soft words for her ear he held her in contempt. To him she was merely a silly old woman. From the day he had first seen Mrs. Hardy his attitude toward her had been one of subtle flattery; partly because it pleased his whim, and partly because on that same day he had seen Irene, and he was shrewd enough to know that his approach to the girl's affections must be made by way of the acquaintance which he would establish under the guise of friendship for her mother. Since his trouble with Dave, Conward had a double purpose in developing that acquaintance. He had no compunctions as to his method of attack. While Dave was manfully laying siege to the front gate, Conward proposed to burglarize the home through the back door of family intimacy. And now that Dave seemed to have won the prize, Conward realized that his own position was more secure than ever. Had he not been called in consultation by the girl's mother? Were not the inner affairs of the family now laid open before him? Did not the position as her mother's adviser permit him to assume toward Irene an attitude which, in a sense, was more intimate than

even Dave's could be? He turned these matters over quickly in his mind, and congratulated himself upon the wisdom of his tactics.

"It's very dreadful," Mrs. Hardy was saying, between dabbings of her perfumed handkerchief on eyes that bore witness of the genuineness of her distress. "Irene is not an ordinary girl. She has in her qualities that justified me in hoping that—that she would do—very differently from this. You have been a good friend, Mr. Conward. Need I conceal from you, Mr. Conward, from you, of all men, what have been my hopes for Irene?"

Conward's heart leapt at the confession. He had secretly entertained some doubt as to Mrs. Hardy's purpose in opening her home to him as she had done; absurd as the hypothesis seemed, still there was the hypothesis that Mrs. Hardy saw in Conward a possible comfort to her declining days. He had no doubt that her vanity was equal to that supposition, but he had done her less than justice in supposing that she had had any directly personal ambitions. Her ambitions were for Irene. From her point of view it seemed to Mrs. Hardy that almost anything would be better than that Irene should marry a man who had sprung from the low estate which Elden not only confessed, but boasted. She had hoped that by bringing Conward into the house, by bringing Irene under the influence of a close family acquaintance with him, that that young lady might be led to see the folly of the road she was choosing. But now her clever purpose had come to nought, and in her vexation she did not hesitate to humble herself before Conward by confessing in words that he could not misunderstand, that she had hoped that he would be the successful suitor for Irene. And Conward's heart leapt at the confession. He was sufficiently schooled in the affairs of life to appreciate the advantage of open alliance with Mrs. Hardy in the short, sharp battle that lay before him.

"And I suppose I need not conceal from you," he answered, "what my hopes have been. Those hopes have grown as my acquaintance with you has grown. It is reasonably safe to judge a daughter by her mother, and by that standard Irene is one of the most adorable of young women."

"I have been called attractive in my day," confessed Mrs. Hardy, warning at once to his flattery. "Have been?" said Conward. "Say rather you are. If I had not been rendered, perhaps, a little partial by my admiration of Irene, I—well, one can scarcely give his heart in two places, you know. And my deep regard for you, Mrs. Hardy—my desire that you shall be spared this—unpleasant humiliation, will justify me in using heroic measures to bring this unfortunate affair to a close. You may trust me, Mrs. Hardy."

"I was sure of that," she returned, already much comforted. "I was sure of your sympathy, and that you would find a way."

"I shall need your co-operation," he warned her. "Irene is—you will forgive me, Mrs. Hardy, but Irene is, if I may say it, somewhat headstrong. She is—"

"She is her father over again," Mrs. Hardy interrupted. "I told him he should not attempt that crazy trip of his without me along, but he would go. And this is what he has brought upon me, and he not here to share it."

Mrs. Hardy's tone conveyed very plainly her grievance over the Doctor's behaviour in evading the consequences of the situation which his headstrong folly had created. "She is set in her own mind," Conward continued. "We must not openly oppose her. You must appear to be resigned, even to the extent of treating Elden with such consideration as you can. To argue with Irene, to attempt to persuade her, or to order Elden off the place, would only deepen their attachment. Love is that way, Mrs. Hardy. We must adopt other tactics."

"You are very clever," said Mrs.



THE LAUSANNE FRONT

—From London Opinion.

Hardy. "You have been a student of human nature."

Conward smiled pleasantly. Little as he valued Mrs. Hardy's opinion, her words of praise felt very gratefully upon him. Flatterers are seldom proof against their own poison. "Yes, I have studied human nature," he admitted. "The most interesting—and the most profitable—of all studies. And I know that young couples in love are not governed by the ordinary laws of reason. That is why it is useless to argue with Irene—sensible girl though she is—on a subject like this. We must reach her some other way."

"The way that occurs to me is to create distrust. Love is either absurdly trustful or absurdly suspicious. There is no middle course, no balanced judgment. Everything is in extremes. Everything is seen through a magnifying lens, or missed altogether. In the trustfulness of love little virtues are magnified to angelic qualities, and vices are quite unseen. But change that trust to suspicion, and a hidden, sinister meaning is found behind the simplest word or act."

Conward had risen and was walking about the room. He was conscious of being regarded as a man of very deep insight, and the consciousness pleased him.

"We must cause Irene to distrust Elden—to see him in his true light," he continued. "That may be possible. But if it should fail we must take another course, which I hesitate to mention to you, but which may be necessary if we are to save her from this fatal infatuation. If our efforts to cause Irene to see Elden in his true light were to fail, and she were to discover those efforts, she would be more set in her favor than ever. So we must plan two campaigns; one, which I have already suggested, and one, if that should fail, to cause Elden to distrust Irene. No, no, the said, raising his hand toward Mrs. Hardy, who had started from her seat—"There must be no vestige of reason except that the end justifies the means. It is a case as saving Irene, even if we must pain her—and you—in the saving."

"It's very dreadful," Mrs. Hardy repeated. "But you are very thorough; you leave nothing to chance. I suppose that is the way with all big business men."

"You can trust me," Conward assured her. "There is no time to be lost, and I must plan my campaigns at once."

(To be continued.)

"Peace and Goodwill."

A house begins with a brick, a quarrel with a word.

If none took and none gave offence, goodwill would reign.

Peace is not helped by giving others a piece of your mind.

Those who bear ill will always get their load increased.

It will be often the tribute to someone else's greater proficiency.

If you want to keep the peace, guard your tongue and temper.

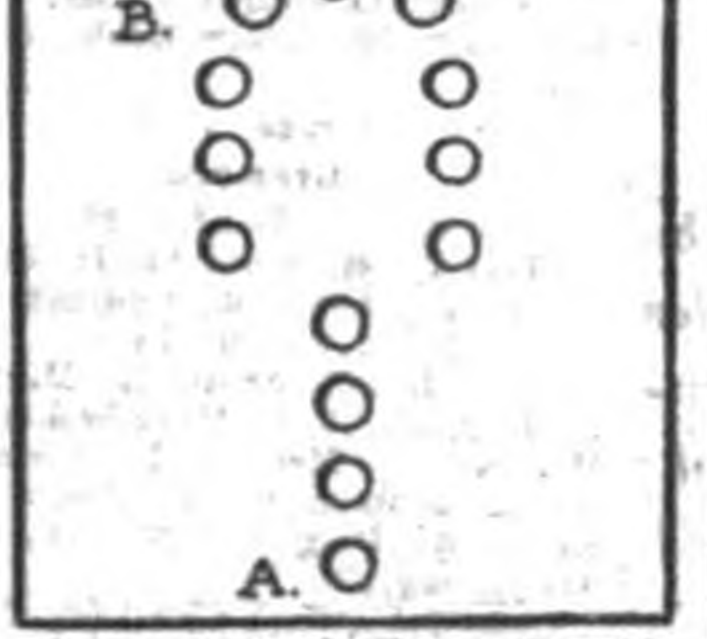
If it takes two to make a quarrel, it needs but one to be a peacemaker.

Peace would soon become a reality if so many did not regard it as merely an ideal.

EASY TRICKS

The Tree Mystery

No. 13



Arrange several coins on the table in the form of the "Hindu fakir tree" as in the illustration. Ask a friend to start at the foot of the tree ("A") and count, mentally, as many coins as he likes up the trunk and up the right hand side of the tree. When he reaches the desired number, he is to start at that coin and count back the same number. Instead of going down the trunk, however, he is to go up the left hand side of the tree.

While he does this, turn your back so that you cannot see at what coin he stops counting. You may even leave the room if he suspects that your presence helps you to solve the mystery.

When he completes counting, you look at the coins intently and then place your finger on the coin at which he stopped counting. This trick may be repeated without fear of detection.

The secret is that he will stop counting as many coins up the left hand side of the tree as there are coins in the trunk. If the coins are arranged as in the illustration—"A" being the foot of the tree—he will stop at the coin just to the north east of the letter "B."

If you repeat the trick rearrange the coins so that there are more or less coins in the trunk.

(Clip this out and paste it, with others of the series, in a scrap-book.)

When Charley Held Up His Foot.

A carriage horse named Charley, writes a correspondent to the Youth's Companion, was in the habit, after being unharnessed in the barnyard, of rearing on his hind legs and, turning sharply round, running to the water trough. One day as he was in the act of wheeling he suddenly stood perfectly still, and my father wonderingly turned and saw one of his little boys directly under the horse's forelegs; the horse was holding one foot up about in the position it would be in when being shod.

It seems that in wheeling and coming down, Charley saw the boy and was intelligent and gentle enough not to injure him. The horse stood still with his foot in the air until my father had picked the little fellow up.

Minard's Liniment for Colds, etc.

Extending Bombay, India, by Reclamation Work.

Extensive reclamation work is being carried out at Bombay, India. By means of a great inclosing sea wall, four miles long, 1,145 acres of Back Bay will be reclaimed. The estimated quantities of material required for this wall in cubic feet are: rubble, 9,223,280; heavy pitching stones, 3,465,500; and concrete, 3,694,090. An additional work of smaller importance is another reclamation of some 182 acres. The estimated total cost of these enterprises, less interest during the six years required for completion, is \$583,333.

NURSES

The Toronto Hospital for Incurables, in affiliation with Holyoke and Allied Hospitals, New York City, offers a three year Course of Training to young women, having the required education, and desiring to become nurses. This Hospital has adopted the eight-hour system. The pupils receive uniforms of the Hospital, a monthly allowance and travelling expenses to and from New York. For further information apply to the Superintendent.

Wine Nobel Peace Prize.
Dr. Nansen, the famous explorer, who has been awarded the Nobel peace prize as a reward for the relief work he has carried on in Russia.



Mother Organizes Boys' Orchestra.

The value of music as a means of improving the mind is now beginning to be realized. Music has the same mind-training value as Latin, Greek and the higher forms of mathematics, with the added advantage that it can be taught in the lower grades and need not be discarded when the student has completed his education.

Authorities have gone far into the comparison of the absolute mental concentration required in the study of mathematics and of musical art, and the consensus of opinion seems to be in favor of music in about the ratio of 3 to 1. That is, one hour of intensive application in the study of music is equal to three hours (some authorities place it as high as four hours) of intensive application in calculus or higher mathematics.

This does not apply to the mere playing for amusement or in a perfunctory way, but to real reconstructive mechanical and artistic work such as would be required in the study of solos or studies upon the piano, violin, etc., or in orchestral or band organizations, when studying works by eminent composers.

In such musical application certain rules must be carried out and followed, the same order of application, the same creative power and creative ideas exercised which are used in the study of higher mathematics.

The foregoing facts are illuminating, but it is as a mother and a club woman rather than as a musician that I wish to make my chief plea for full academic credit for orchestral work in our public schools.

For six years, beginning with pupils in the seventh and eighth grades, I have carried on an experiment in orchestral work in our schools. The original orchestra was formed as a possible solution of the problem, "How should we mothers use or occupy our boys' time during vacation, when the sole available form of amusement seemed to be 'movies' or baseball?"

Enthusiasm was manifested from the first, and it was soon proven that a hidden chord in boy nature was touched by giving him an instrument to blow, a violin to play or a drum to beat—some instrument with which to work off the surplus energy of the adolescent period and at the same time produce beautiful harmonies in concert.

By fall, when the school opened, interest had increased to such an extent that the boys did not want to drop their orchestral work. But here was where the mothers met their first difficulty. The principals of the school were afraid that outside music would take too much time from the children's studies.

Finally an agreement was reached by which the children were allowed to give their orchestra a trial until Christmas, provided their school average did not fall below 85 per cent. to 95 per cent. In addition, the teachers reported that the orchestra members had improved greatly in mental alertness, that they apparently thought more clearly, were more courteous and showed greater power of concentration. Ever since that first try-out the orchestra has had the heartiest co-operation of the local board of education, the principals and teachers, with school credits for this musical study to all pupils taking part in it. Also the support of our Chamber of Commerce, Rotary Club, women's clubs, the parents, and of the town.

The first orchestra proved so successful that a junior orchestra was formed, composed of younger pupils. Both orchestras are still playing. From an address by Mrs. J. A. C. Hogan.

How To Reduce.

If you are one of the numerous people who wish to reduce in weight, you should first have a thorough physical examination by your physician, and get his permission to reduce. It is also necessary to learn the fundamental principles of nutrition. Find out what your normal weight should be for your age and height, and then find out how much you should be eating, with the work you do, if you were normal in weight.

You can watch the calories you eat every day, then eat 500 calories less each day than this normal, in order to lose a pound a week. Eat plenty of fruit and vegetables. They are watery, contain very few calories, but do contain important mineral salts, vitamins and woody fibre. You do not need to cut out potatoes, bread and sweets altogether, but count the calories, and eat with moderation. Eat bran, graham or entire wheat bread instead of white bread.

Water may be taken freely between meals, but the amount of water taken with meals should be reduced. The following will be found helpful: Add the juice of half a lemon to a pint of hot water, and drink it on arising in the morning, and drink a glassful of hot water just before retiring.

Foods that may be eaten freely are the following: Squash, lettuce, celery, spinach, all cooked greens, asparagus, cabbage and sauerkraut, cauliflower, onions, tomatoes, olives, radishes, turnips, parsnips, lean meat (no gravy), shrimp, oysters, clams, skim-

med milk, buttermilk, and all fresh fruits except bananas.

It is far better to leave the table before satisfying your appetite than to have a stuffy feeling for an hour or so after a meal. Often the family has had enough to eat before the dessert is served, but they eat the dessert because it is placed before them and is tempting. When cream is omitted from coffee the drink is not always popular; a good substitute then for coffee is a cupful of boiling water in which a bouillon cube is dissolved. In the middle of the morning or afternoon, a teaspoonful of beef extract dissolved in boiling water will satisfy that desire for food so often felt by the person who is trying to reduce.

It takes a lot of perseverance to adhere strictly to a set of rules and regulations on diet or exercise. I am convinced, however, that regular exercises are very important factors in reducing, but reducing exercises should be used daily without fail and it is advisable to take a hot bath at night and cold bath in the morning. Swimming, horseback riding and tennis are excellent reducers. A punching-bag can be used when outdoor exercise is not convenient, while housework provides many movements which are helpful.

Reducing to music is a delightful way of getting thin. It requires from twelve to twenty minutes daily and has been wonderfully successful. If you have a talking machine, you can purchase records made for physical exercises, which will give you complete and definite directions and the music to which you "do" your exercises.

Exercise is necessary in order to reduce the hips. Exercise out-of-doors, when possible. A brisk walk, especially if it takes you up-hill, is very good. If you have not time to walk or take other exercise out-of-doors during the day, you can obtain good results by exercising in your own room night and morning. Even a few minutes will give you results in time, if the exercise is taken regularly.

This exercise is very simple, but you will find it somewhat hard at first: Walk rapidly around the room on your tiptoes, raising each knee as high as you can without losing your balance. Continue for at least five minutes and then take a cold sponge and a brisk rub-down to keep from taking cold. At night, after you have taken the exercise, dip a Turkish towel in very hot water and place it about your hips, putting a dry towel outside and keeping it in place until the hot towel gets cold. Repeat this at least six times, then apply alcohol to close the pores and avoid taking cold.

Apple Recipes.

Apple porcupine—8 apples, 2 cups sugar, 2 cups water. Wipe, core and pare apples. Make a syrup of sugar and water and cook eight minutes before adding the whole apples. Cook the apples until soft. Use a deep saucepan to keep them covered with syrup. Drain from syrup, cool and fill cavities with jelly, marmalade or preserved fruit. Slice apples with blanched almonds and serve with whipped cream.

Baked stuffed apples—Wash, pare and core—keeping them whole—six tart apples. In the cavity of each put brown sugar, raisins and butter. Place apples in earthen or granite dish, pour a syrup over (in proportion of 1/4 c. brown sugar to 1/2 c. water). Bake in moderately hot oven until soft. When done, remove to serving dish and pour syrup over. Serve cold with cream.

Fried apples with sausage or pork chops—Core firm apples and cut across in slices half an inch thick. Do not peel. When the sausage or chops are partially cooked, add the sliced apple and cook until tender, turning carefully to prevent breaking. Serve as a garnish with the meat.

Minard's Liniment for Warts.

Self-Cleaning Filter Makes Cistern Water Clean.

In a new cistern filter water entering at the top from a downspout flows over a slanting screen, which allows leaves and coarse material to be washed out through an outlet near the top. The water with fine dirt passes down into a chamber at the bottom, and as the rain increases, rises through an inner charcoal chamber and reaches the cistern through an interior pipe. When the rain ceases, the clear water in the charcoal chamber backwashes the sediment through a small hole at the bottom of the filter, which is constantly draining sediment at a loss of about 10 per cent. of water.



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Europe's Greatest Man

With a Fortune Almost Beyond Counting, Hugo Stinnes "Runs" the German Government and Dreams of Restoring the Monarchy, While Controlling Enormous Financial Enterprises.

Who is the cleverest man in Europe to-day? He is probably Hugo Stinnes, a Hun, known to his friends as the German Phoenix who has arisen immense and all-powerful from the wreck of the Hohenzollerns.

Stinnes was born in the Rhineland about fifty years ago. He is of medium height, heavily built, with close-cropped, black hair, a small vandyke beard, a Spanish cast of countenance, thick, bushy eyebrows, and dark, penetrating eyes. Unlike most millionaires, he is not entirely self-made, his father having left him a fortune of 10,000,000 marks when he was not more than twenty-three.

"Running" the Government.

At that time Stinnes' fortune was considered very large, and with it he tried to gain a footing in the exclusive world which surrounded the ex-Kaiser and his court at Potsdam. Despite his wealth, however, he was not "taken up," so he retired to his country home to nurse a badly bruised heart, for he had fallen in love with no other than a princess of the Imperial Family.

Shortly afterwards he married a daughter of one of Germany's industrial kings, and he applied all his energies to increase his wealth. He has succeeded beyond his wildest dreams, and although he was unknown outside his own country before the war, today he "runs" the German Government, an unlimited number of financial enterprises, and is the sole owner or principal shareholder of seventy newspapers. There is no parallel to Stinnes in Great Britain, and the only man he has ever feared was the late Lord Northcliffe.

Stinnes is quiet in manner until anyone dares to challenge his opinions, when his eyes flash, and he becomes almost insolent. He lives very simply, dresses shabbily, and wears the same suit winter and summer, with stout, country, hobnailed boots, and a black tie. He possesses no evening clothes—at least, nobody has ever seen him wear them.

His Simple Home-Life.

He spends a good deal of his time frugally, at Mulheim-on-the-Ruhr, where his house is furnished with just the necessary tables and chairs to accommodate an occasional guest. There are no works of art or pictures of any kind, no flowers or photographs scattered about, and hardly any signs of feminine influence.

A piano stands in one corner of the living room, but it is never opened or played upon. There is a gramophone, however, to which Stinnes listens sometimes after dinner. The food served at his table is good, but very plain, while the table linen is frankly ugly.

The wife of this remarkable man is about his own age and still good-looking, with slightly fading hair. She dresses in keeping with her surroundings; her marriage and betrothal rings are the only jewelry she wears.

Undoubtedly Stinnes is one of the most picturesque and interesting figures in modern Germany, and a man with whom the new British Government will soon find itself compelled to reckon, because the question of the payment of reparations is largely in his hands. All the resources of Germany are at his command, and he has an interest in most of the industrial concerns in that country. To keep these concerns going he can use

his own coal, his own steel, and his own timber.

Big Interest Abroad.

At present he is engaged in ship-building operations in Sweden, where he has erected huge wharves for a mercantile fleet which will soon be twice the size of the Hamburg-America Line, and which will be entirely outside the control of the Allies. He has agents, official and secret, all over the world. Some of the foreign neighboring governments are indirectly under his thumb.

Stinnes never hesitates at bribery, and squanders his money right and left with a superb unconcern which appears to be generosity, but is actually only a deep and subtle scheme to achieve his ends.

Recognizing no restraint but his own will, he wields more power in Germany than the last three Hohenzollerns and all their Ministers. He has some of his own men in the German Foreign Office, Home Department, the Post Office, and in that big red building in the centre of Berlin which was formerly the headquarters of the General Staff of the Prussian Army.

The man who was once the head of the German Military Intelligence Service is now the general manager of his numerous newspapers. A former Minister is interested in many of his manufacturing concerns, and a mayor of one of the largest towns in Germany is in charge of his real estate. Nearly the whole town of Hamburg belongs to him, as well as the whole of the German chemical and dye industry.

During the war Stinnes was the confidant of the ex-Kaiser, and after the latter was driven into exile, he still continued to negotiate with him. It was owing to Stinnes' enormous influence over the German Government that the ex-Kaiser's fortune was not seized. The former sovereign then hastened to invest most of it in the financial concerns of which Stinnes is master.

One of Stinnes' ambitions is to spread his business activities throughout Russia, and he would like very much to make friends with Britain, where he has vast interests, about which he never speaks, except to one or two of his most trusted and confidential agents.

The motive which lies behind these schemes of Stinnes is to re-establish the Hohenzollern dynasty, and to become the chancellor of the restored empire. Then only will he be satisfied and cease to work, if a man such as he can rest. Otherwise he will never relax his activity or his efforts to resuscitate the mighty Germany which, according to Bismarck, was created "with blood and iron."

The ex-Kaiser's marriage to Princess Hermine of Reuss has, however, destroyed any chance which the former monarch may have had of regaining his throne, and for the second time in his life Stinnes' ambition to play a part at the Hohenzollern court is likely to be frustrated.

Stinnes has seven children. His eldest son is twenty-five, and betrothed to the daughter of a wealthy rival. He affects the same simplicity of dress as his father, and often suggests schemes even more gigantic than his parent has ever conceived. Doubtless the manifold interests which the aged Stinnes has built up will not deteriorate under the younger man's energetic influence.

Drinking Water From Sea Ice.

No one doubts that the ocean is salt. It seems reasonable to suppose therefore that the ice of salt water must also be salt, but the inference is only partly correct—a fact that many polar explorers, says Mr. Vilhjalmur Stefansson in the Friendly Arctic, have never found out.

When sea ice forms it is salty, though perhaps not quite so salty as the water from which it is made. During the winter it probably loses a certain amount of salt, though even in

April and May ice formed during the previous October is still too salty for ordinary use in cooking. In June and July, when rains begin and the snow melts, little rivulets, trickling here and there over the ice, form a network of lakes connected by channels of sluggishly flowing water. These ponds and streams are not salt, and when they freeze the following year the ice from them will supply the purest water possible both for cooking and for drinking. So the polar explorer need never fear for his water supply.

Encourage; don't discourage.

—AND THE WORST IS YET TO COME



FIRST GREAT GOLD RUSH IN HISTORY

LAND OF OPHIR IN DARKEST AFRICA.

Rhodesia is the Site of Fabulous Wealth of Days of King Solomon and the Queen of Sheba.

Throughout the centuries one continent has remained a puzzle and a mystery to mankind. To this day we speak of "Darkest Africa"—of the "last frontier."

Sounds paradoxical, does it not, that the continent which gave birth to the world's oldest civilization, that of Egypt, should remain to this day the most unexplored part of the globe?

Recent discoveries and explorations made by a group of South African explorers go to prove that the old Roman saying "Semper aliquid novi in Africa" (always something new from Africa) is to-day as applicable as it was when first coined over 2000 years ago. These scientists, according to South African dispatches, have subjected the famous ruins of "Zimbabwe" in Rhodesia to a very thorough examination, in order to determine once and for all by what manner of men they were built.

Situated in the heart of South Africa, several hundred miles from the shores of the Indian Ocean, these little known ruins were rediscovered by a band of emigrant Boers, who were trekking north into the hinterland, driven by their desire to free themselves of English rule. Such is the tremendous size of these mysterious ruins, and such the towering height of their walls, that the Dutch pioneers first took the ruins for some peculiar-shaped hill. Even after they discovered them to consist of an ancient city, hill fortress and temple, these simple elephant hunters could make neither head nor tail of them.

But then men of science heard of the remarkable discovery in the heart of the virgin wilderness, and these men came to a variety of conclusions. One said: "Here was the land of Ophir, whence Solomon and the Queen of Sheba drew the gold for all their glory!" Another said: "Here we have the remains of an ancient civilization, unrecorded in history." And a third said: "When the first inhabitants of the land of Egypt were driven by the invader into the fastnesses of the Libyan desert, they did not perish, but they made their way south and found a new state, of which these ruins are the remains."

Now, what the average man wants to know are not surmises but facts. Which of these theories is right?

Happily for romance, it would seem that the first theory is the right one, and that we have here, in Rhodesia, the land of Ophir of the tremendous wealth of which we read in the Bible. For the recent discoveries in South Africa go to prove that the ruins of Zimbabwe are of Phoenician origin, and the Phoenicians, we know, were the great carriers of merchandise, the great explorers of the days of Solomon and the Queen of Sheba.

One of the most interesting discoveries made by the South African scientists is that of the gold-smelting furnace within these ruins, which are located about twelve miles from the spot where the earth is literally honey-combed with rows upon rows of ancient gold-mine shafts, filled partially with the debris of the centuries. This gold-smelting furnace, which has come to light after having been buried for over 2000 years, is made of hard granite cement, and is of great proportions. Close to the furnace there was

found a large array of crucibles, which were made of a sort of glazed soapstone, and in these the scientists found specks of gold which still adhered to the glazed surface.

The old gold workings are found in great profusion within a few miles of the hill fortress. They consist of numerous vertical shafts, most of which are full of earth and rubbish. As a result of the present-day overgrown nature of many of the shafts, they are not visible until one is quite near, and there are seen cases on record where elephants and wild animals have tumbled into these holes, and even hunters of big game have shared this fate.

Judging from the great number of shafts sunk, the Phoenician servants of the Queen of Sheba, their companions and King Solomon's adventures must have taken an immense amount of gold out of this country before the evil days came on Tyre, Jerusalem and Yeman, and the secret of the land of Ophir departed with their greatness. For these old-time seafarers were extremely jealous of the treasure they had found and of the sea lanes opened up by them, and they kept the matter a monopoly and a secret.

Another interesting result of the excavations was the discovery that the ancient adventurers must have been acquainted with the use of cement. For after the removal of several feet of earth which covered the floor of the temple inclosure, there appeared a hard, even floor, which was found to be a cement composition, made of powdered granite, and hard enough to resist the ravages of the ages. In fact, the composition was much more durable than several blocks of hewn granite, composing the altar, which was dug up by a previous Zimbabwe expedition, and which fell into pieces when exposed to the air.

As a result of these finds, scientists have reconstructed the story of the Zimbabwe ruins somewhat as follows:

The Phoenicians, in their trimmes, sailed and rowed down the east coast of Africa, or possibly, as related by Herodotus, they actually circumnavigated the continent. But as these hardy seafarers of the ancient world had settlements on the Persian Gulf, the theory that they came by way of the east coast of Africa seems the most probable.

When the Phoenician ships arrived near the present location of the Portuguese East African settlement of Beira, they must have captured some east coast savages, and found that these natives possessed gold ornaments. And this, probably, started the first rush in the history of the human race! Like the California gold seekers, who left their vessels in San Francisco Bay until the harbor housed a veritable forest of the masts of deserted sailing vessels, so these Phoenician adventurers left their trimmes rolling on the lazy swell of the hot, blue Indian Ocean, and made their way where no white face had ever been seen. And, at last, after having suffered unbelievable dangers, heat and thirst, they must have come to that spot in the plains where reefs of gold-bearing rocks shimmered and scintillated in the immense silence under the scorching sun.

Here, therefore, was a handful of men—white men at that—who pushed their way into an inhospitable land, lured by that same gold lust which in centuries to come sent men from the torrid tropics to the frozen Arctic.

What a strange sight they must have presented, these early Phoenicians, breastplated and helmeted and toiling heavily under the rays of the South African sun, making their way with black men as guides to where they had been told that the earth yielded gold.

The walls of their great citadel they built without mortar, of rough but regular stones, to a height of thirty-five feet and a thickness of thirteen feet—as wide as a modern highway. The top of the walls was, furthermore, de-

Royalty to the Rescue

Monarchs of necessity lead rather sheltered lives; their coming and goings are usually well guarded by police and military.

Now and then, however, a sovereign has a chance of showing in more human fashion the stuff that he or she is made of.

Such, for instance, as the saving of a subject's life. The most recent instance was the rescue performed by the King of Italy. Out fishing at the mouth of the Arno with one of his daughters, he saw a small boat being carried out to sea by the strong current. The occupant had lost his oars.

Pulling up his anchor, the king and his boatman rowed hard after the other boat. The river was in flood, and the current fierce, and before he reached the derelict his own boat was tossing in an ugly sea. It was difficult and dangerous business to get the other man aboard, but it was accomplished in safety, and after a hard pull the king's boat reached the shore.

A Courageous Queen.

Pluckier still was the exploit of the ex-Queen Amelie of Portugal. Her favorite home in former days was a Portuguese watering-place called Cascaes, where every morning she went for a short row in a boat owned by a fisherman called Catalao.

One morning her Majesty landed about ten o'clock, and Catalao turned his boat round to beach it in a shallow place.

A great wave struck in at that moment, caught the boat, and upset it. Catalao tried to grasp the capsterned craft, but the boat had fallen on him and broken his arm, and he was helpless.

The queen was just entering her carriage when she saw what had happened. She rushed back, plunged into the water, swam out, and seized the drowning man. Other fishermen ran to the rescue, and the queen and her boatman were pulled ashore in a trice.

Pluck seems to run in the Portuguese royal family, for the late King Carlos once proved his powers in very striking fashion.

He was driving home at night through the outskirts of Lisbon, when, as the carriage flashed by a side

street, he caught a glimpse of one man bending over another in the distance. He never waited for the horses to stop, but swung out of the door, and, stick in hand, ran down the side street.

He was just in time. A burly highway man had knocked a man down, robbed him, and was attempting to knife him. A crack on the head from the royal stick stretched him beside his victim; then the king called assistance, and the ruffian was in prison before he regained consciousness.

Fests of Strength.

One of the most treasured possessions of the late King Oscar of Sweden was the medal of the French Humane Society. He gained this distinction by a piece of really splendid pluck.

He was in Paris at the time, and was walking with only one attendant, when a pair of runaway horses came plunging down the street with a carriage swaying behind them. He dashed out from the pavement, seized the bridles, and, using all his exceptional strength, managed to throw them back on their haunches.

One of the strongest of royalties was the late King George of Greece, and some idea of his muscle can be gained from an exploit of his in the streets of Athens.

He had been attending a wrestling match, and was coming home quite alone, when he was attacked by three roughs simultaneously. Without any weapon but his fists, he knocked them all down, and by doing so undoubtedly saved his own life.

There is one case on record of a prince saving the life of a monarch. This was George, son of the above-mentioned King of Greece, and the life he saved was that of the late Tsar.

The attempt to murder the Tsar during a tour in Japan, before he came to the throne, would undoubtedly have been successful had not his cousin George, who was with him, pushed him aside as the assassin fired. A dainty yacht was Prince George's souvenir of this occasion; it was given to him by the Tsar soon after the latter came to the throne as a token of his gratitude.

called by the natives Zimbabwe—the royal residence or court. When and by whom these buildings were erected is unknown to the natives, who have no written characters. They merely say they are the work of the devil, because they are beyond their powers to execute. Besides, there is to be found no other mason work, ancient or modern in that region, seeing that all the dwellings of the barbarians are of wood and rushes.

The theory of Ophir finds further substantiation by a remarkable line in an old Portuguese chronicle, written about the time that de Barros saw the ruins of 1550. Says this writer of the late Middle Ages: "Here are the mines from which the Queen of Sheba took the greater part of the gold which she went to offer to the Temple of Solomon, and it is Ophir, for the Kabirs called it 'Pur' and the Moors called it 'Afur.'" And with characteristic exaggeration he adds: "The veins of gold are so big that they expand with so much force that they raise the roots of trees two feet."

Attachment to Wheel Lifts Mired Motor Trucks.

For lifting motor trucks out of mud, sand, or snow, in which they may be stranded, a portable attachment for connection to a mired wheel, is in the form of a wooden four-sided block, in length about half the width of the truck. About the middle of this block is an eyebolt through which a chain having a hook at one end is passed. This chain is long enough to encircle the rim of the wheel, against which it is made tight by slipping the hook into a link of the chain. A trilateral extension at the end of the block is so made that, when two blocks are placed on opposite wheels, they will telescope together. The truck is lifted by the blocks when the wheels are rotated.

Her Advice.

Mr. Broke—"I can't raise \$5; that's all there is to it! I received a notice from my bank this morning that I had overdrawn."

Mrs. Broke—"Well, try some other bank. They can't all be overdrawn."



HISTORIC SCENES IN DUBLIN

A new area was inaugurated in Ireland when British troops handed over their work to the troops of the Irish Free State. The vice royal lodge was turned over to the new government as the residence of the Governor-General, Mr. Tim Healey, K.C. The picture shows the changing of the guards at the Vice Royal Lodge.



THE KING AS A FARMER

His Majesty is seen in the picture with his prize-winning Hereford bull, "Clairvoyant Jewel," at a recent cattle show in England.

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Phone No. 20, Lachute, Que.

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

Surgeon Dentist.

Office over Banford's Store
Here Every Day.

Main Street, Lachute, Que.

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Notary Public.

Money to Loan. Farms for Sale.
Bell Telephone No. 166 w.

Main Street, Lachute, Que.

DR. J. O. TOUCHETTE

Veterinary Surgeon

Prompt and Efficient Service
is always ours.

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Office in rear of

The Rodrigue Hotel

Lachute, P. Que.

CONSULT

CHAS. CALDER & Co.

COURT HOUSE, LACHUTE

Concerning

Insurance of any Kind.

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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Lachute, P. Que.

W. J. BOYD

Licensed Auctioneer

Sales conducted in English and
French.

Telephone 73.

Lachute, P. Que.

J. F. LAVIGNE, B.A.

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Municipal, Provincial and Victory
Bonds Handled

Lefebvre Block—Opposite
Post Office

Telephone 178.

Main Street, Lachute, Que.

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Advocate,

Telephone No. 60

Lachute, P. Que.

WM. J. BARCLAY

Agent for the MacCartney
MILKING MACHINE.

FROST & WOOD FARM MA-
CHINERY.

Bell Telephone No. 21

St. Andrews East, P.Q.

WINDSOR HOTEL

Lachute.

DUCHESNEAU BROS., Prop.

First Class Accommodation for Travellers.

FIVE SAMPLE ROOMS.

Livery in Connection

Good Garage for the accommodation
of motorists

Gasoline and Oils.

Phone 16.

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.

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 buyer.
also some big sleighs 2 1/2 x 3 fms. also
good stock of rack sleighs.

How Garage sales are increased by Long Distance

Some quotations from recent
reports:

"We use Long Distance
extensively to call up
prospects and sell."

"We use Long Distance to
all our sub-agents, to keep
in touch with sales."

"We depend on Long Dis-
tance to sell our vulcan-
izing service."

"We order parts in the
morning by Long Distance
and get them in the after-
noon."

"We put 'Use the Bell to
Sell' stickers on all price
lists and sales literature
we send out."

"Ask us about our FREE
LONG DISTANCE SER-
VICE on new parts," a
Motor Sales Co. writes
out-of-town garages.

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



Every Bell Telephone is a
Long Distance Station

R. M. RODGERS,
Local Representative.

Athletic Girls—

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

**BABY'S OWN
SOAP**



ALBERT SOAPS LIMITED - MONTREAL

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. 483. 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 Mon-
treal 1.00 p.m.

No. 420. Sunday only.—Leave Ot-
tawa 8.50 a.m., Calumet 10.50, arrive
Montreal 1.15 p.m.

No. 428. Sunday only, leave Calu-
met 7.30 a.m.; Grenville 7.36 a.m.;
Magneville 7.40 a.m.; St. Marysville
7.55 a.m.; Lachute 8.08 a.m.; St. Her-
mas 8.22 a.m.; St. Scholastique 8.37
a.m.; St. Augustin 8.47 a.m.; Ste.
Therese 8.57 a.m.; Rosemere 9.10 a.m.
St. Rose 9.16 a.m.; St. Martin Jet, 9.27
a.m.; Bordenaux 9.35 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 Mont-
real 10.30 p.m.

Apply to J. S. GILES, Town Agent.

Beat the Coal Prices

with a

Wade Drag Saw

Hardwood is in demand

The WADE will saw 20 cords of

wood daily. Equipped with

4 H.P. Engine, strongly

built, easily handled.

Write us today.

THE WADE
DOES 10 MEN'S WORK

We ship immediately from Montreal

The A. R. Williams Machinery & Supply Co.

Limited

326 St. James Street, Montreal, Que.

Here and There

Liverpool.—A recent find-
ing there is a run on the
library. Over 4,000 books are
distributed amongst the Cana-
dian liners alone, and in ad-
dition, books and with all the lat-
est magazines have been instal-
led on all the Canadian Pacific pas-
senger steamers.

London, Ont.—John Anderson,
well-known C. P. R. conductor, has
retired on pension. Mr. Anderson
entered the service of the Canadian
Pacific as a trainman on the London
division on May 14, 1881, was pro-
moted to a freight conductor in
1884 and promoted to passenger con-
ductor on June 1, 1887, which posi-
tion he has since held.

Toronto.—Remarkably quick time
was made by a special train travel-
ling between Montreal and Toronto
recently. Carrying a large number
of students from Dalhousie and Mc-
Gill Universities the train left Wind-
sor Station at 10.37 a.m., and arrived
in Toronto at 5.35 p.m., thus cover-
ing the distance of 333 miles in 6
hours, and 38 minutes. A storm was
raging during the trip.

Banff.—Probably more world
famous men have played on the golf
course at Banff Springs, Alberta,
Canada, in the Canadian Rockies,
than on any other single golf course
in the whole world.

The picturesque course at Banff,
situated as it is among the glaciers,
high up among the peaks of the
Canadian Rockies, outstrips all rivals
for scenic beauty and has been called
the "Golf Course in the Clouds." Any
traveler from any part of the
world makes it certain that he sees
the Canadian Rockies before com-
pleting his visit to the American
Continent, and if he plays golf at all
he is sure to combine his scenic
viewing with a round or two of golf
on the "Golf Course in the Clouds." To
tell off a list of the world famous
men who have played golf at Banff
is to read a list of "Who's Who" in
world affairs.

The Canadian National Park
Branch of the Department of the In-
terior reports over 5,000 persons as
having played over the golf course
in Banff National Park during the
season recently closed, and many
prominent visitors from nearly every
corner of the globe went on the
links. Those who golfed at all
during the latter part of the season
included His Excellency Baron Byng,
Governor-General of Canada; Mr.
Calvin Coolidge, Vice-President of
the United States; Sir Lionel Guil-
lemard, Governor of the Straits Set-
tlements; Baron Sanberg, of Hol-
land, Premier Greenfield, of Al-
berta, and Rodney C. Wood, Chief
Boy Scout Representative of Eng-
land.

Cranbrook, B.C.—Children, more
especially children of school age,
should be warned to keep clear of
railway tracks, particularly at this
season of the year when the snow
is deep and a slip of the foot may
result in a fatal accident. Cran-
brook parents should offer some ad-
vice to their offspring about their
playing around the Canadian Pacific
Railway tracks. A serious accident
recently happened at Vernon to a
child playing along the railway
right-of-way. The Vernon News
had the following editorial com-
ment:

"The accident on the railway track
last week was not unexpected by
those who have watched with much
concern the school children who so
carelessly walk across and along the
tracks. The little victim, however,
was not a scholar and it was per-
haps his first visit to the railways,
but nevertheless the boys and girls
are much too careless when near the
tracks. Parents and teachers should
continually impress upon the young-
sters the danger of playing near the
tracks. Time after time the train-
men have chased the kiddies off the
right of way but back they come
oblivious to the danger. Safety first
is the best policy and parents and
teachers should be most emphatic in
warning the boys and girls. There
is only one way for them to be safe
from danger and that is to keep
away from it."

Liverpool.—Wm. John Sergeant,
the superintendent engineer of the
Canadian Pacific Steamships, Ltd.,
recently retired from that position
after a sea-going career of 54 years,
the major part of which was passed
with Liverpool companies. With the
object of showing the esteem and re-
spect in which he is held by all those
who have been associated with him
for so many years, a very happy
gathering took place on the C. P.
liner Montcalm, at Liverpool, when
Mr. Sergeant was the recipient of
some very handsome presents. They
consisted of a combined solid ma-
hogany bureau and bookcase, and a
specially fitted-up gentleman's dou-
ble wardrobe, while Mrs. Sergeant
was presented with a choice gold
bar brooch set with diamonds. These
are the gifts of the sea-going and
shore staffs of the C. P. S. S. Co.
and the C. P. R. Co., and were pre-
sented through the medium of Cap-
tain J. V. Forster, Liverpool man-
ager of the C. P. S. S. Ltd., in the
presence of all the chief officials,
personal friends, business colleagues,
officials of the Board of Trade, and
the shipping registration societies.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

The Watchman,

And Ottawa Valley Advocate.

VOL. XLVII

LACHUTE, FRIDAY, JANUARY 26, 1923.

NO. 1

Saws!

**Circular, Drag, Ice and
Cross-cut
Fly-wheels, Boxes & Shafting**

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

FOR SALE.—A Cottage Piano, (almost new,) also five piece parlor set, no reasonable offer refused. Apply to Mrs. L. L. Legault, Lachute.

LOST.—Between Brownsburg and Lachute, a grey Buffalo, lined with red. Finder please return same to H. Fillion, Lachute.

FOR SALE.—A house situated on Barron Avenue, containing 6 rooms water in house, with wood shed, stable and garden. Apply to E. M. Patterson, Box 332, Lachute. Phone 120 r5.

FOR SALE.—A 7 passenger McLaughlin touring, Model E.55. Thoroughly overhauled, and repainted. Seven coil tires. For further information apply to W. Ayers, Lachute.

**Complete Syrup Making
Outfit for Sale.**

A Maple Leaf Evaporator 500 Sap Cans, with spoons, Sleigh for gathering Sap, and other requisites for making Syrup. Now is your chance to get a complete outfit at low cost. See M. H. St. Jacques, Foundry St., Lachute.

STOLEN.—From the sheds of J. D. Campbell on Monday night, between 9 and 10 o'clock, 2 buffalo robes, and horse cover belonging to Wm. Hay. If same are not returned by Saturday of this week, action will immediately be taken as the parties are known.

FOR SALE.—Dry Slabs, place your orders now as our team is on the road. Prices \$5.00 delivered. Apply to Theodore R. Hammond, R.R. No. 6.

Questions of the Day!

Where will it be held? In St. Andrews Town Hall When? Friday Feb. 2nd. Who will be there? Everyone What For? To meet their old friends. What's going on? The Presbyterian Tea-Meeting and Concert.

DON'T MISS IT.

NOTICE.—We expect a car of stove coal in a few days, will deliver from car at low price, will also have the different grades for April delivery. Put in your order early. J. D. Campbell.

—The Annual Tea meeting of St. Mungo's Church Oshing, will be held on Friday evening January 26th. Admission 50 cts. For further particulars see posters.

BOARDING HOUSE.

First-class accommodation for travellers. Running hot water. Meals at all hours. One minute from railway station.

Mrs. A. Lavigne, Lachute.

NOTICE.—Board and Room wanted in private home, by young business man of good habits, Central part of town. Phone 26.

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.

CRESWELL'S

Canada Cement

Prices Right

R. Creswell Regist'd

LOCAL NEWS.

Mrs. Geo. Creswell spent the week-end in Montreal.

Miss Norah Christie, of Montreal, was a week-end visitor in town.

Miss Catherine McGibbon, of Montreal, spent the week-end in town.

Mrs. G. Hunter, of Montreal, was the week-end guest of her parents.

Miss Jean Lavigne and Miss Pauline Paquette spent this week in Montreal.

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

Mrs. Wm. Deacon and Miss Parsons are spending this week at East-Tay, Que.

Mrs. M. Stanforth, of Montreal, is the guest of her sons Geo. and Wm. Stanforth for a few weeks.

Mrs. Foreman returned home from Montreal on Monday, accompanied by her daughter Mrs. Duncan.

Mr. Sterling Pollock, of Montreal, was the week-end guest of his parents Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Pollock.

Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Ayers and family left on Wednesday, to spend the remainder of the winter in Florida.

The Misses S. and E. McGibbon returned on Friday last, from a month's visit with their niece at Welland, Ont.

Mr. Bell, of the Molson's Bank Staff, Montreal, is in town, relieving Mr. Johnson, who, we are sorry to learn is away sick.

—Keep Friday Feb. 9th open, for the Farmer's Club are planning something special for that date. Watch these columns next week for announcement.

—Keep the date open Feb. 20th, the W.M.S. of the Methodist Church, are planning a concert. Mrs. Bisell elocutionist is expected. Particulars later.

Mr. Ernie Calder left on Tuesday for North Bay, having been promoted from the St. Andrews Branch of the Nova Scotia Bank. Although sorry to lose him from the home town, we wish him every success in his new position.

Miss M. Hammond left on Tuesday, for Cookshire, to attend the funeral of her sister-in-law, Mrs. W. H. Hammond, of Blandbrook, who passed away on Sunday last at the Sherbrooke Hospital.

Card of Thanks.—Mr. and Mrs. John Bradford, of North River, wish to thank all kind friends, neighbours, and relatives, for kindness extended to them during their recent sad bereavement.

—Keep the date open for Friday evening, Feb. 2nd, and attend the supper and concert in the St. Andrews Town Hall, under the auspices of the Presbyterian Church. Admission 50c. Children 25 cts.

Last Friday evening the girls of the Methodist C.G.L.T. spent a very enjoyable time when they drove to Mrs. A. Bo's in Upper Lachute. After supper games were played and vocal selections rendered by the girls.

—The Annual Tea-Meeting of the Presbyterian Church, St. Andrews, will be held in the Town Hall, on Friday evening, Feb. 2nd. Supper served from 6 to 8 p.m. Good program. Admission adults 50 cts., Children under 13 years 25 cts.

THE HOME PAPER.

A few of the reasons why the home folks should support it:

1. Because, when you were born, it was the home paper that introduced you to the world.

2. When you grew up and graduated the home paper gave you another write-up.

3. When later on you found your life companion and were happily married the home paper gave you and yours a nice notice.

4. When sickness and misfortune invaded your home, the sad news was carried to your friends and neighbors by the home paper.

5. When you had been successful in a business venture or had been promoted, it was the home paper that heralded your ability.

6. If you sold out or moved to another location the home paper followed you with news of friends and neighbors.

7. When some unscrupulous person tried to injure your character, it was the home paper that came to your aid.

8. Because the home paper boosts your town and its institutions, its people, its schools, its churches, and helps to promote good fellowship in the community.

9. And last, when you are finally laid away, it is the home paper that prints consoling news of your demise and that extols your virtues so the hearts of those who mourn are made to feel thankful that the home paper stuck by you from cradle to grave.

CURLING.

Last week was a big week for Lachute Curling Club. The Scotch Curlers were defeated in Montreal on Tuesday and on Saturday two rinks from Montreal West visited Lachute to play the first half of the competition for the Caledonian Medal. Lachute rinks came out on top again by 13 points. Houston's rink defeated A. S. Laing's rink 23-10 and the game between Mr. MacKinnon and Dr. Patterson was a ding dong affair and ended in a tie 16 all. As a result of these games, Lachute enters the 2nd half of the competition with a lead of 13 points. The next games will likely be played in Montreal West on Feb. 10th.

The competition for the umbrella is still going on and Roy Fraser has made the tremendous score of 31 which will be hard to beat.

Entries are now being received for the Mackie Cup. These games ought to create great fun as any four Members may get together and play for the cup. It is expected that a large number of rinks will enter the competition. It is much regretted that the Secretary, Mr. Johnson, is ill. Mr. Roy Fraser will act in his place until he is able to take up his duties again.

Saturday's game with the Kensington Hockey Boys of Montreal proved an easy win for the Home Team. The Visitors were however, somewhat handicapped in not having their regular team but seeing it was only an Exhibition Game, the fact of their defeat was not taken seriously. The Score was 11-6. What will it be this Saturday when Winona plays? Better come out and see.

Ladies Curling.

The visiting Ladies from Hawkesbury went home in a very triumphant mood last Thursday, having to their great surprise (also to the surprise of the home teams) won out in both games carrying home a score of 3. As this is the first year for the Hawkesbury Ladies great things are predicted for them.

On Friday of this week a challenge game will be played between the "Store keepers Wives" vs. "The Ministers daughters and grand daughters" and on Monday two rinks skipped by Miss Edith Fraser and Mrs. Jno. A. MacGibbon will journey to Montreal to play in the Caledonia Trophy games.

The Special Evangelistic Services held in the Baptist Church, closed on Wednesday, and Mr. and Mrs. Hawkins and Miss Gould left on Thursday for Lawrencetown, N.S., where their next mission will be held.

CHURCH NOTES.

Rent Free.
Room Heated and Lit! Where? A pew in the Methodist Church, Sunday next. Come and hear the gospel preached by the Pastor at 10.30 and 7 p.m., Brownsburg at 3 o'clock.

Baptist Services on Sunday Jan. 28th as follows.—Lachute 11 a.m. Dalesville 3 p.m., Brownsburg 7 p.m. Lachute Sunday School will be held on Sunday afternoon at 2.30 p.m.

Presbyterian Church Services will be held next Sunday Jan. 28th as follows.—In Lachute 11 a.m. and 7 p.m., Upper Lachute 11 a.m., East Settlement and Thomas' Gore 3 p.m., Brownsburg 7 p.m. Rev. J. R. MacLeod, D.D., will conduct services in Lachute and Thomas' Gore. Mr. A. O. Lloyd will conduct services in Upper Lachute, East Settlement and Brownsburg.

DEATHS

BRADFORD.—At North River, on Friday Jan. 19th, 1923, Charles, Douglas Lloyd Bradford, infant son of Mr. and Mrs. John Bradford, aged 3 months, 3 weeks and 2 days.

IN MEMORIAM.

STEELE.—In loving memory of our dear Florence, who departed this life Jan. 21, 1917. Her cheery way, her smiling face, Are a pleasure to recall, She had a kindly word for each, And died beloved by all. May the heavenly winds blow softly, O'er that sweet and hallowed spot, Mid the changing scenes of life dear Florence you will never be forgot. Inserted by her loving mother, sisters and brothers.

THOMPSON.—In loving memory of our dear Father Mr. Gus J. Thompson, who entered into rest, Jan. 24, 1922.

A loving Father true and kind, No friend on earth like him we'll find, For all of us he did his best, May God grant eternal rest.

Inserted by wife and family.

Home Spuns - French Flannels.

We have already received a large assortment of these two lines. They are in fine textures and beautiful colorings. Some new patterns, also very attractive.

The prices are low and the quality high, all wool.

Come early and get ahead with your sewing.

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

Telephone No. 50.

**Wholesale and Retail Flour and Feed,
"Cream of the West" is OUR BEST.
Grain and Coal.**

**Ald's Bread of Montreal and the Standard of Ottawa
Buns and Cakes of Different Varieties**

A full line of Choice Groceries, Bacon, Etc.
Deliveries made with prompt attention.

We have contracted for different grades of coal for April delivery direct from the mines, to phone your order with, ont delay to ensure prompt delivery.

J. D. CAMPBELL

Main Street, Lachute.



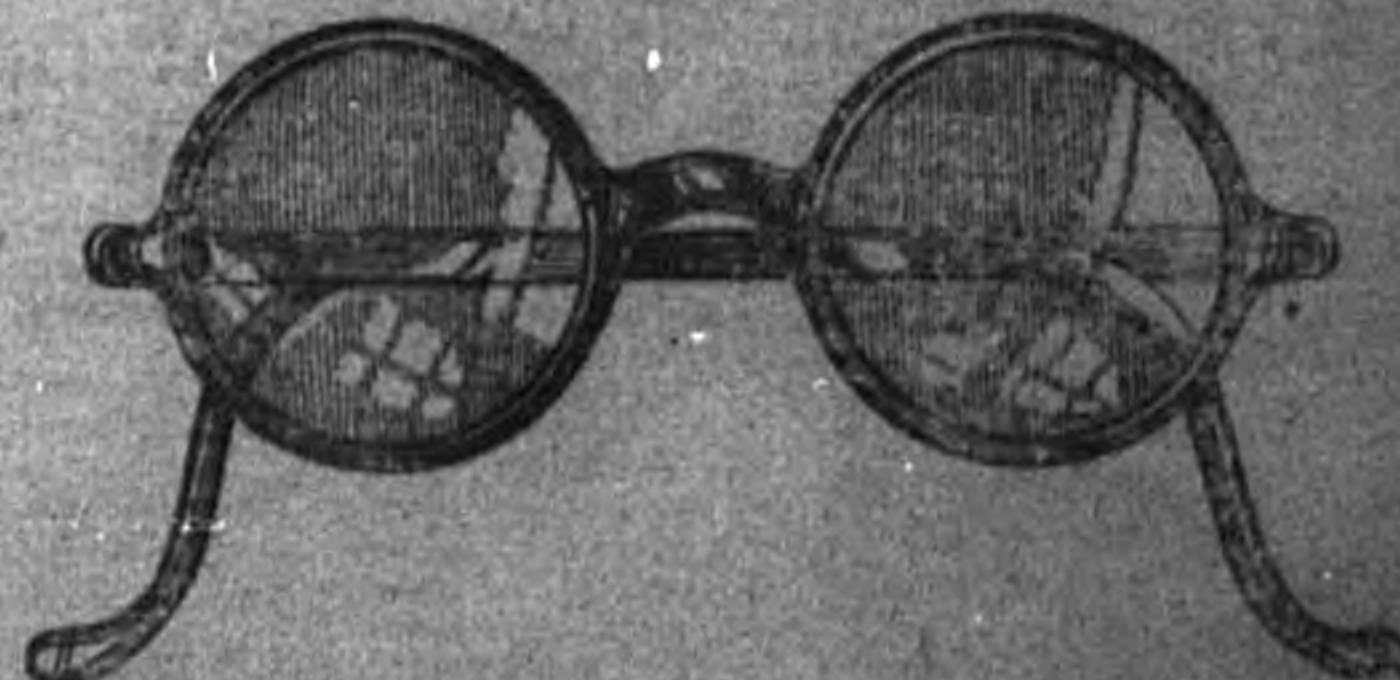
BUILDERS SUPPLIES

Nails, Tar Papers, Galvanized and Paper Roofing, Corr. Iron and Wood Shingles, Glass Locks and Everything you need for your building. Brandham & H. 142-153 Paints, Oils and Varnishes.

GEO. Y. DEACON, Tel. 26 Lachute Mills

HARDWARE! TINSMITH! GARAGE!

Spectacles for Reading and for Weak Eyes!



Let us examine your eyes so that you may have comfort and relief from strain. Glasses need not be unbecoming as there is a great variety of styles in the latest shell-rimmed and rimless mountings.

Eugene Jousse

Watchmaker, Jeweller, Optometrist.

LACHUTE, Que.

The Cow Puncher

BY ROBERT J. C. STEAD.

(Copyright The Henson Book Co.)

CHAPTER XIX.

Conward paused to speak to Irene before leaving the house.

"I owe you my good wishes," he said. "And I give them most frankly, although, perhaps, with more difficulty than you suppose."

"You are very good, Mr. Conward," she acknowledged.

"I could not wish you anything but happiness," he returned. "And had I been so fortunate as Eiden, in making your acquaintance first, I might have hoped to contribute to your happiness more directly than I can under the present circumstances."

He was speaking in his low, insidious tones, and his words sent the girl's blood rushing in a strange mixture of gratification and anger. The tribute he implied—that he himself would have been glad to have been her suitor—was actually planned to appeal to her vanity, and her anger was due to the success. She told herself she should not listen to such words; she should hate to hear such words. And yet she listened to them, and was not sure that she hated them. She could only say, "You are very good, Mr. Conward."

He pressed her hand at the door, and again that strange mixture of emotions surged through her.

Conward proceeded to the business section of the town, well pleased with the evening's events. He found his way impeded by crowds in front of the newspaper offices. He had paid little attention to the progress of the war scare, attributing it to the skillful publicity of interests connected with the manufacture of armaments. To the last he had not believed that war was possible. "Nobody wants to fight," he had assured his business acquaintances. "Even the armament people don't want to fight. All they want is to frighten more money out of the taxpayers of Europe."

To Conward this explanation seemed very complete. It covered the whole ground and left nothing to be said.

But to-night he was aware of a keener tension in the crowd atmosphere. They were good-natured enough, to be sure; laughing, and cheering, and making sallies of heavy wit; but they were in some way more tense than he had ever seen before.

There was no fear of war; there was, rather, an adventurous spirit which seemed to fear that the affair would blow over, as had so many affairs in the past, and all the excitement go for nothing. That war, if it came to war, would last, no one dreamed; it would be a matter of a few weeks, a few months, at the most, until a thorough whipping Germany would retire behind the Rhine to plan ways of raising the indemnity which outraged civilization would demand.

Conward allowed his way through the crowd, smiling in his superior knowledge, over their excitement. Newspapers must have headlines.

At his office he used a telephone. Then he walked to a restaurant, where, after a few minutes, he was joined by a young woman. They took a table in a box. Supper was disposed of, and the young woman began to grow impatient.

"Well, you brought me here," she said at last. "You've fed me, and you don't feed anybody, Conward, without a purpose. What's the consideration?"

"Yes, I have a purpose," he admitted. "The getting of a little joke, and I want you to help me."

"You're some joker," she returned. "Who have you got it in for?"

"You know Eiden—Dave Eiden?"

"Sure. Two known him ever since that job put him out of business up in your room, ever so many years ago. He was too rural for that mixture. Still, Eiden has lots of friends—decent friends, I mean."

"I'm rather sorry you know him," said Conward. "But—what's more to the point—does he know you?"

"Not he. I guess he had no memory the next morning, and would have made a point of forgetting me, even if he had."

"That's all right, then. Now I want you to get him down to your place some night to be agreed upon—I'll fix the date later—and keep him there until I call for him, with his fiancée."

"Some joke," she said, and there was a gleam in her voice. "Who is it on Eiden, you or the girl?"

"Never mind who it's on," Conward returned. "I'm paying for it. Here's something on account, and if you make a good job of it, I won't be stingy."

He handed her a bill, which she kissed and put in her purse. "I need the money, Conward, or I wouldn't take it. Hey, don't you know you're wasting your time in this one-horse town? You ought to get into the big league. Your jokes would sure make a hit."

This part of his trap set, Conward awaited a suitable opportunity to spring it. In the meantime he took Mrs. Hardy partially into his confidence. He allowed her to believe, however, that Eiden's habits would

stand correction, and he had merely arranged to trap him in one of his favorite haunts. She was very much shocked, and thought it was very dreadful, but of course we must save Irene. Mr. Conward was very clever. That's what came of being a man of experience—and judgment, Mr. Conward, and some knowledge of the world.

But concerning another part of his program Conward was even less frank with Mrs. Hardy. He was clever enough to know that he must observe certain limitations.

At length all his plans appeared to be complete. The city was in a tumult of excitement over the war, but for Conward a deeper interest centred in the plot he was hatching under the unsuspecting noses of Irene and Eiden. If he could trap Dave the rest would be easy. If he failed in this he had another plan to give failure at least the appearance of success.

The fact that the nation was now at war probably had an influence in speeding up the plot. Everything was under high tension; powerful currents of thought were bearing the masses along unaccustomed channels; society itself was in a state of flux. If he were to strike at all let the blow fall at once.

On this early August night he ascertained that Dave was working alone in his office. Then he called a number on a telephone.

"This is the night," he explained. "You will find him alone in his office. I will be waiting to hear from you at—"

He quoted Mrs. Hardy's telephone number. Then he drove his car to the Hardy home, exchanged a few words with Irene, and set down to a hand of cribbage with her mother.

Poring over his correspondence, Dave tried to abstract his mind from the tumultuous din of those last days. Office organization had been paralyzed; stenographers and clerks were incapable with excitement. It was as though some great excursion had been announced; something wonderful and novel which divorced the interest from the dull routine of business. And Dave, with his ear cocked for the cry of the latest extra, spent the evening hours in a valiant effort at concentration.

Suddenly he heard a knock at the door; not a business man's knock; not an office girl's knock; a hesitating, timid, apologetic knock.

"Come in," he called. No one entered, but presently he heard the knock again. He arose and walked to the door. Outside stood a young woman. She looked up shyly, her face half concealed beneath a broad hat.

"If you please," she said, "excuse me, but—you are Mr. Eiden, aren't you?"

"Yes, can I help you in any way?" The woman giggled a moment, but assumed soberly. "You will wonder at me coming to you, but I'm from the country. Did you think that?"

"I suspected it," said Dave, with a smile. "You knocked—" he paused.

"Yes."

"Like a country girl," he said, boldly.

She giggled again. "Well, I'm just a short time ago. I got off the train a short time ago. My aunt was to meet me, but there are such crowds in the street—I must have missed her. And I saw your name in the window, and I had heard of you. So I just thought I'd ask—if you wouldn't mind showing me to this address."

She fumbled in her pocket, and Dave invited her into the office. There she produced a torn piece of paper with an address.

"Why, that's just a few blocks," said Dave. "I'll walk around with you."

He turned for his hat, but at that moment there was another timid knock on the door. He opened it. A boy of eight or ten years stood outside.

"Can I come in?" the lad ventured.

"Why, of course you can. What is it, son?"

"Are you Mr. Eiden?"

"Yes."

The lad looked shyly about the office. It was evident he was impressed with its magnificence. Suddenly he pulled off his hat, disclosing a shock of brown hair.

"Are you Mr. Eiden that sells lots?"

"Yes. Or rather, I did sell lots but not many of late. Were you thinking of buying a few lots?"

"Did you sell lots to my father?"

"Well, if I knew your father's name perhaps I could tell you. Who is your father?"

"He's Mr. Merton. I'm his son. And he said to me, before he got so bad, he said, 'There's just one honest man in this city, and that's Mr. Eiden.' Is that you, Mr. Eiden?"

"Well, I hope it is, but I won't claim such a distinction. I remember your father very well. Did he send you to me?"

"No, sir. He's too sick. He don't know anybody now. He didn't know me to-night." The boy's voice went thick, and he stopped and swallowed.

"And then I remembered what he said about you, and I just came. Was that all right, Mr. Eiden?"

"You say your father is very sick?"

"He don't know anybody."

"Have you help a doctor—a nurse?"

"No, sir. We haven't any money. My father spent it all for the lots that he bought from you."

Dave winced. Then, turning to the young woman, "I'm afraid this is a more urgent case than yours. I'll call a taxi to take you to your address."

(To be continued.)

NURSES

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

A Slight Oversight.

Speaking of absent-mindedness, an old friend writes us that he is reminded of an amusing story—of the late Julia Ward Howe. Mrs. Howe was visiting at the home of our friend's parents and found that she had forgotten to put a nightgown into her bag. Her hostess had gone into another room to get one for her, when Mrs. Howe was heard to call out from the guest room:

"O Lizzie, dear Lizzie, it is no matter about the nightgown. I find I have one on!"

Insertion of an artificial tongue enabled a wounded soldier in a New York hospital to talk.



Woman's Interests

The Possibilities of the Potato.

"Please pass the potatoes, Dad!" How many times we have heard this echo across the table at 7.00 a.m., 12.00 a.m., and again at 8.00 p.m., from boys and girls hungry from the healthful exercise in the out-of-doors. Being a food high in starch value and containing protein and basic salts, it is truly an indispensable food for our daily menu.

There are three textures of flesh in the cooked potato which may be determined by their chemical composition, the soggy, the waxy and the mealy. The soggy potato is usually low in starch and relatively high in protein. When cooked, the tiny starch grains will swell up, but not sufficient to burst the cell-walls which would give it the starchy and mealy condition. A potato of this content readily absorbs water and becomes wet and soggy in the centre.

Potatoes that are of a waxy texture have a greater proportion of starch to protein. The protein acts as framework to prevent the starch from forming a sticky mass when cooked, and holds the potato together better. This class of potato is much in demand for making salads and cream potatoes.

In the case of the mealy potato, each cell is well filled with starch grains and when cooked these grains burst the walls of their prisons and the result is a sticky mass. If the starch proportion is too high the potatoes will fall apart when boiled, causing a waste as well as a messy appearance. However, they are very good when baked. Potatoes with a netted skin and crisp flesh are likely to be mealy when cooked.

There will be changes in the composition of the potato no matter how carefully they are stored. These changes are taking place continually. Each have their effect upon the food value of the potato. By these changes the starch and sugar are broken up and water is given off with the result that the potato tastes sweeter. As spring draws near and the potato begins to sprout, a distinct change from the mealy condition may be noticed.

The method of cooking potatoes may have some effect upon the quality and food value, because of the change of the texture or the addition of fats and other substances during this process. Boiled potatoes in jackets lose about one per cent. of

their food value, while those peeled lose about seven per cent. Baked potatoes lose very little in nutriment or quality.

Potatoes en shamrock—Remove the seeds from one-half of a sweet green pepper and chop with an onion and a bit of parsley. Chop cold boiled potatoes, add salt and the chopped mixture. Place in a steel spider with two tablespoons of hot butter. Cook slowly and when brown, turn out and serve.

Potatoes with cream sauce—Rub two tablespoons of butter and one tablespoon of flour together in a frying pan. Add one cup of stock or milk and stir until it boils. Remove from fire, add five tablespoons grated cheese, salt, and one green sweet pepper chopped fine. Put a layer of this sauce in a baking dish then a layer of sliced (boiled) potatoes and repeat until dish is full, finishing with a layer of sauce. Sprinkle this with bread crumbs and bits of butter and bake for fifteen minutes.

Potato croquettes—To two cups of mashed potatoes, add one tablespoon of butter, yolk of one egg, a bit of onion juice or chopped onion, salt, pepper and parsley. Form into patties and fry in hot fat.

Potato omelet—Put one cup of mashed potatoes through the ricer and mix with three eggs, beaten light, and salt. Drop from spoon on hot, well-buttered skillet. Brown on both sides.

Creamed baked potatoes—Medium-sized potatoes (twelve) one-half cup of cream, one cup of milk, three-quarters of a teaspoonful of salt. Pare the potatoes and place in the bottom of a pan, cover with milk and cream and add the salt. Then cover the pan and place in the oven. Keep the pan covered until the potatoes are almost done; then remove the cover and allow the milk and cream to cook down until it is thick.

Creamed potatoes and peas—Three pints of steamed or boiled potatoes, one can of peas, one cup milk, two tablespoonfuls of flour, one tablespoonful of butter. Thicken the milk and cream with the flour, braded with a little milk saved for the purpose. Add the butter and cook for fifteen minutes. Put the peas in and pour over steamed potatoes.

Stuffed potatoes—One medium sized potato, one teaspoonful of cream and one teaspoonful of butter. Remove the inside of the potato with a

Strong Liquid Position of Royal Bank of Canada

Total Assets Stand at \$479,362,366 — Of This Amount Liquid Assets Are \$216,048,331, Equal to 49.37% of Liabilities to Public—Savings Deposits Show Canadian People Prudent Thrift.

The Annual Statement of the Royal Bank of Canada for the fiscal year ended November 30th discloses a strong and sound position of the bank. With its large and complete organization throughout the Dominion, the report of the Royal Bank of Canada reflects in a special manner the general conditions of the country. On this account there will be satisfaction to find that following the readjustment period for industry and trade, the general trend of business is evidently on the upgrade.

Of the greatest importance from the public standpoint is perhaps the manner in which the savings deposits have been maintained in the face of lessened industrial activity. The substantial total of these deposits indicates that a very great proportion of the people have been adding materially to their savings. This is a healthy sign, particularly in view of the large amount that small investors have placed in Victory Bonds during the past few years. Total deposits amount to \$372,003,981, of which \$277,595,882, bear interest.

Bank's Cash Position. The Bank has fully maintained its usual strong liquid position, the percentage of actual cash on hand and in bank to liabilities to the public being 28.20%.

Of total assets of \$479,362,366, liquid assets are \$216,048,331, being 49.37% of liabilities to the public. Of this amount cash on hand and Dominion notes total \$63,935,920. Other principal items

included in the liquid assets are Call Loans on bonds, debentures and stocks of approximately \$48,000,000; cheques on other banks \$20,673,642; balances due by banks and banking correspondents \$27,893,715; Canadian Municipal Securities and British Foreign and Colonial Public Securities, other than Canadian \$7,901,927; Railway and other bonds \$13,462,068.

Profits Well Maintained. The Profit and Loss Account shows that profits have been well maintained, the total for the year, after deducting charges for management, accrued interest on deposits, making full provision for all bad and doubtful debts, having amounted to \$3,958,469, which equals 19.40% on the capital. This amount, added to the balance of Profit and Loss carried from the previous year, made the total amount available for distribution \$4,868,514. From this was paid in dividends and bonus \$2,856,000; there was transferred to Officers Pension Fund \$100,000; appropriation was made for Bank Premises of \$400,000; Reserve for Dominion Government Taxes, including War Tax on Bank Note Circulation \$500,000; leaving an amount to be carried forward to Profit and Loss of \$1,007,514.

That the Royal Bank of Canada has come through the period of business depression in such splendid shape is an evidence of the stability of our Canadian banks and of the business sagacity of those in charge of them.

spoon; mash and mix with the cream and butter. Fill the potato shell with the mixture and leave in the oven for five minutes.

The Little Thin Dime.

Mother noticed a small white handkerchief that had been flung across a pile of books on the centre table. Good housewife that she was, she picked it up and found tied in one corner a dime. As she looked at it her lips quivered, for it was Margie's handkerchief and Margie's dime.

Margie was the only daughter in the family and worked downtown. She had just had her first month's pay and had given all of it to her mother—all, that is, except the dime. She had not kept out enough money to buy the pretty blouse that she had wanted for so long or the gray suede shoes that she had admired or the hat with the peak bow that she had dreamed of. She had not kept out even enough to buy herself a chocolate nut sundae!

As her mother stood and looked at the little thin dime the tears came and rolled slowly down her cheeks. She remembered when Margie was born and, later, had toddled by her side all day long on her small, unsteady feet; she remembered when Margie was older, and at school and at the head of her class, when she used to set the table, wash the dishes and put hot clothes to her mother's head when she had neuralgia; she remembered Margie's graduating; and now—working all day in a hot office and keeping nothing for herself! Somehow the mother felt rich to have such an unselfish child, a child who knew how hard it was for her to pay the coal bills and keep the grocer satisfied and not run up too large a meat account—Margie, who knew all about the struggle to make ends meet in that little brown house; Margie, who cared more for her mother's comfort and happiness than for the things that she herself liked; Margie, going without that her mother might have her earnings!

As her mother looked at the little dime it seemed to change into something big and precious and beautiful. It glittered with diamonds; it sparkled.

Minard's Liniment for Coughs & Colds.

Kiwanis favors Active Immigration Policy



IMPRESSED with the fact that Canada's future progress, and the future of her national railways to a large extent depend upon a progressive and vigorous immigration policy, the Kiwanis Club of Montreal, recently set afoot a campaign in favor of a change in the immigration laws of the country. The campaign was a distinct success from the start and through the efforts of the committee appointed, a Kiwanis immigration day was observed in most of the Canadian cities in which Kiwanis Clubs exist. The above photo is of the Montreal Kiwanis Immigration Committee. From left to right the members are: Hy. E. Webster, Leo S. Tolin, Andrew G. Corbier, Ed. N. Howell, Secretary; Ed. A. Cunningham, J. W. C. Taylor, Chairman; Allan J. McKeljohn, Joe Stanford, Kiwanis Club President; Douglas Bremner, Owen J. Callery, William B. Clapp, Chas. H. Russell, Kiwanis Secretary, and Frank J. Ross.

Dobson New Life Remedy

A REMEDY FOR RHEUMATISM IN ALL ITS VARIOUS FORMS.

Testimonial. Dundas Street, Toronto. Dobson's New Life Remedy. Dear Sir:—It affords me more than mere pleasure to add my testimony to the many I am sure you already have as to the merits of your New Life medicine for rheumatism. I was a great sufferer for a long time with rheumatism, and hearing of your medicine, I procured two bottles, which cured me completely, at least one year ago, and have never been troubled since. Trusting your medicine will become universally known and cure, as I believe it will, all sufferers who take it. I am yours very truly, R. WATTS.

One bottle for One Dollar. Six bottles for Five Dollars, from your nearest Druggist or direct from:

Dobson New Life Remedy Company 70 West Adelaide St., Toronto, Canada.

Campana's ITALIAN BALM

Prevents chapped hands, cracked lips, chilblains. Makes your skin soft, white, clear and smooth.

DRUGGISTS SELL IT

A Graveyard of the Great

A simple ceremony in London recently drew attention to the fact that the authors of the two most popular works in the English language are buried in Bunhill Fields cemetery. These authors, whose works have been more widely read than any books produced since the birth of English literature, are John Bunyan, the immortal dreamer of "The Pilgrim's Progress," and Daniel Defoe, creator of "Robinson Crusoe," dear to the heart of boyhood the world over.

The ceremony, which has revived interest in the literary and other associations which cluster about Bunhill Fields, the historic burial ground of English Nonconformists, was the dedication of the restored monument to John Bunyan. This little cemetery, long closed for purposes of burial, but maintained as a public sanctuary, contains the dust of a greater number of notabilities than any other burial place in England with the sole exception of Westminster Abbey.

Defoe is buried only a few yards from Bunyan. Near the creator of Robinson Crusoe is the tomb of Isaac Watts (1674-1748), author of 600 hymns. His best inspirations are among the finest hymns in the English language; and, although much of his work has become obsolete with the passing of time, a dozen or so of his pieces may still be found in any standard hymn book—among them "O God, Our Help in Ages Past." Nearer to the Bunyan tomb but across a walk from Dr. Watts' grave, sleeps the redoubtable Susannah Wesley, mother of John Wesley, founder of Methodism, and of Charles Wesley, the hymn writer.

Southey called Bunhill Fields "The Campo Santo of the Dissenters." This is so to a great extent, but not ex-

clusively so, for probably every denomination of Christians has here found a resting place, including Catholics and certain members of the Established Church. The place probably dates from about the Reformation. In Strype's Stow we read that in 1649 more than one thousand cart loads of human bones were removed from the charnel of St. Paul's Cathedral and deposited here. In the two centuries preceding 1852, when the cemetery was closed, not fewer than 120,000 burials were made.

Nor is it ignoble dust that molders about the graves of such worthies as Bunyan and Defoe and Mrs. Wesley and Dr. Watts. Here are notable men and women of all professions and of all religious communions—divines, authors, artists, statesmen—a crowd of worthies whose works and achievements not only adorned the age in which they lived, but have become to a greater or less extent part of the imperishable heritage of mankind.

Some of those who hereabouts sleep are Lieutenant General Charles Fleetwood, Cromwell's son-in-law; Dr. John Owen, Cromwell's chaplain; Strothard, the painter, and William Blake the artist and engraver, who achieved undying fame in his illustrations of the Book of Job; and Rev. James Hughes, founder of the Bible Society. The Unitarians claim Dr. Nathaniel Lardner, author of "The Credibility," and Dr. Abraham Rees, editor of the Encyclopedia. Ritson, the antiquary and David Nasmyth, founder of City Missions, both are here, as are Dr. Daniel Neal, historian of the Puritans, and Dr. Nathaniel Mather, of the English Mathers, represented in America by the Revs. Increase, Richard and Cotton Mather, stalwart Puritan preachers, all of whom are buried together in Coppes' Hill cemetery, Boston.

—AND THE WORST IS YET TO COME



Mushing With Bears in Alaska

By Stratford F. Corbett

In Alaska they are talking of what may materialize into one of the most interesting experiments ever attempted in the north country: The Alaskan fur trader would train the polar bear to pull his sledges!

It was the representative of a large fur company who first conceived the scheme. Mushing along the northernmost rim of the continent in search of furs, he was surprised to come upon an Eskimo boy with a small sledge pulled by two polar cubs. Both bears had been in harness for some time, were fairly well broken, and showed no signs of viciousness or stubbornness.

While the Eskimo is, by necessity, too busy with hunting and fishing to attempt training the bear in a serious way, the manager of the fur company referred to sees actual possibilities in the idea for his kind of work. Polar bears—naturally swift, capable of running long distances without tiring, and strong enough to pull heavy loads—would make the most powerful sledge teams in the Arctic. Two of the species might easily pull a load that dogs could not budge, and, with six of

them in harness, furs or other commodities could be transported in loads now unthinkable.

There should be little trouble with a team, well trained—and there is much to be gained; not only in heavier loads but in speed. While the Eskimo dog usually averages anywhere from 20 to 40 miles per day the bear under the same conditions is capable of doing 100 miles or more. Even Perry, who, if anyone, knew how to get the best from his dogs, never expected to make more than 50 miles a day consistently. The polar bear can travel twice that distance and do it day in and day out.

On the march, large quantities of food, seal, fish, and birds, would have to be carried for the team—a much larger quantity than the dogs would consume, but even allowing for this extra weight, the bear would be a far better transport animal than the best of dogs.

This one fact is a great advantage, and it may be that what is now a sport in a small section of Alaska will in time become a common practice all through the Arctic.

A Human Document

One of the most curious wills on record was recently filed at Somerset House, London. It is in the form of a Royal Naval identification disc, about the size of half-a-crown, and bears on one side the name and description of the man to whom it was issued. On the other, by the aid of a microscope, there can be plainly read a will, leaving all the owner's property to his wife.

The disc was recovered from the sea and cleaning revealed its romantic secret, for it proved to be the "last will and testament" of William Skinner, R.N., plumber aboard H.M.S. Indefatigable, who was lost with that ship in the Battle of Jutland on May 31st, 1916. His property amounted to £1,250.

A man who was supposed to have committed suicide at Monte Carlo by shooting himself with a revolver had, before doing the fatal deed, written a will on his shirt front. As it had no witnesses it was probably illegal, but the intention was plain, at any rate, as was that of the man found in an empty house who had written a will on the bare plaster of the wall.

Toistol's last will was written in 1910 on the stump of a tree a few miles from his home at the time; it left all his literary property to his daughter Alexandra, and among other things said:

"Tarry me where I die: if in town then in the cheapest cemetery, in the cheapest coffin, like a pauper. No flowers, no wreaths, no speeches."

A man who feared very much the interference of certain people with his own free will in the disposal of his property was supposed to have died intestate, to the great joy of certain relatives. They were charged to find, however, that he had had a will tattooed on his back and properly attested.

There are queer ways of making even an ordinary lawyer's will. A testatrix, suffering from a paralytic stroke, had a pack of cards dealt to her by her solicitor, bearing the name of her relatives, while on another pack were the details of her various properties. The solicitor "dealt" her a card with the name of a person, and she played to it a card with an item of her estate upon it. The solicitor gathered the "trick" and wrote it down in the will.

Canada's Wheat and Flour Exports

Exports of wheat and flour from Canada to the United States, the United Kingdom and other countries in the year ending August 31, 1922, amounted to 194,002,407 bushels, valued at \$246,803,372, compared with 167,163,305 bushels, with a value of \$246,145,288, in corresponding period of 1920-21, according to a statement issued by the External Trade Division of the Bureau of Statistics. Of this, wheat exports in the 1921-22 season totalled 158,549,767 bushels, value \$196,168,771, as against 136,178,735 bushels, value \$232,365,419, in the preceding period. Flour shipments in the year ending August 31, 1922, totalled 7,878,589 bushels, value \$50,034,601, compared with 6,886,560 bushels, value \$69,279,889, in the preceding twelve months. While exports of wheat and flour were greater in quantity in the 1921-22 season than in the preceding period, the value shows a considerable drop, due to the slump in price which occurred last spring.

The most notable features of the report are the remarkable decrease and increase in exports of wheat to the United States and the United Kingdom respectively, caused mainly by the Fordney tariff put into force this year by the United States Government. In the year ending August 31, 1921, wheat shipments to the United States totalled 49,212,551 bushels, value \$103,468,829, compared with exports of 15,368,169 bushels, value \$19,127,407, in the following twelve-month period. Shipments to the United Kingdom in the year ending August 31, 1922, totalled 112,394,580 bushels, value \$139,344,678, which is a considerable increase over the corresponding period in 1920-21, when exports totalled 34,754,356 bushels, with a value of \$72,638,433. Of the total exports to the United Kingdom, 32,015,124 bushels were shipped via the United States and 29,

279,556 bushels via Canadian ports. Shipments to other countries decreased from 62,200,878 bushels, value \$113,747,757, in 1920-21, to 36,286,908 bushels, with a value of \$37,494,557, in the following twelve months.

Wheat flour shipments to all countries, with the exception of the United States, showed an increase in quantity as compared with the preceding year, but all show a decrease in value of exports. The United States imported in the twelve months ending August 31, 1922, 679,299 barrels of flour, value \$4,308,853, as compared with 1,257,139 barrels of flour, with a value of \$12,271,841, in the previous year. The United Kingdom received 4,587,429 barrels of flour in 1921-22, against 3,625,436 barrels of flour in the preceding twelve months, with values of \$38,865,478 and \$34,732,300 respectively. A total of 2,611,881 barrels of flour were shipped to other countries in fiscal year ending August 31, 1922, with a value of \$17,460,340, compared with 2,003,936 barrels, value \$32,375,303, in the corresponding period a year ago.

With a wheat crop that is as large as that of the bumper year of 1915, if not greater, and with a decrease in wheat production in European countries, demand for this commodity in the coming months should be particularly active. Lately there have been numerous large shipments of flour to foreign countries, especially the United Kingdom, China, Japan and the West Indies. The flour mills in Western Canada are working to capacity in an endeavor to catch up with their Oriental orders, and there is an insistent demand from England for Canadian flour. Shipments from the Port of Montreal, both flour and wheat during September and October, have been unusually heavy and are indicative of an excellent season in 1922-23 for the export of Canadian wheat and flour.

New Cave is Discovered

Glacier, B.C.—By far the largest cave in the series of subterranean caverns in Glacier National Park known as The Nakimu Caves has just been uncovered by workmen engaged in development work. Unusual interest is being shown in this discovery as it opens up possibilities for exploration the extent of which can only be surmised.

The Nakimu Caves, the most wonderful series of underground chambers in Canada, was discovered in 1904 by a miner while prospecting in the Coagar Valley. The story of the early explorations of these underground caves reads like a page from Jules Verne. Over a mile of high-domed halls and connecting passages, whose walls of crystalline limestone send back the rays of the light in a myriad of colors, are open to visitors forming one of the most thrilling experiences imaginable.

Halfway down the valley Coagar Creek, which has come down from the glaciers, is suddenly snatched down into the bowels of the mountain and roars along through the caves at the very feet of the visitors. Twice during the course of a mile it resurges and flows for a little in the light of day to finally disappear by an underground channel. The rumbling of the waters through the caves is probably responsible for the Indian name, "Nakimu," which means "gumming or spirit noises."

The new chamber which adjoins Cave No. 4 is a large cathedral-like cavern squalling in length and height some of our largest halls. It is 435 feet long and from 12 to 14 feet in width with an approximate height of 100 feet.

The man who can say conscientiously that his wife has been his stand-by all through life is the luckiest fellow on earth.—The Mayor of Holborn.

An extremely handy device for inflating a tire is in the form of a small strong drum that is filled with a gas, harmless to rubber, and sufficient in quantity to inflate a tire to 65 pounds pressure, without jacking, in a few seconds.

Nitric Acid Manufacture in Canada

Canada is to have a new and somewhat unique industry. Two years ago an American company established a small plant, costing approximately \$500,000, at Lake Buntzen, on the north arm of Burrard Inlet, near Vancouver, for the extraction of nitrogen from the air by electricity. Two years of operation have proved the practicability and commercial profit of the scheme, and now the company plans an elaborate extension of the plant, at an expenditure of between \$3,000,000 and \$4,000,000, to take care of the production of nitric acid. There is stated to be only one other such plant on the North American continent.

The extension of the present plant for the manufacture of nitric acid has been forced on the company by the recent increase to 600 per cent. in the United States tariff on nitrate products used in making dyestuffs, paints, inks and films which the Buntzen Lake plant has been turning out. As the tariff shuts these products out of their chief market in the United States, nitric acid is to be manufactured, for which there is practically an unlimited market.

On account of the cheap power avail-

able it is claimed that the Canadian industry can manufacture nitrates cheaper than they can be imported from South America, which has hitherto been the principal source of supply. In the past fiscal year Canada found it necessary to import from other countries nitrate of soda to the extent of 32,838,208 pounds, worth \$531,907; nitric acid to the extent of 71,043 gallons, worth \$11,456; nitrate of ammonia, 2,017,073 pounds, worth \$127,484; and other nitrates to the extent of \$71,300.

There are immense possibilities in the industry of manufacturing nitrates from the air in Canada. Nitrates form a very important ingredient in fertilizing crops, and Norway utilizes over 300,000 horse-power in manufacturing nitrates in this manner, and exports some 60,000 tons of fertilizer. Nitrates form the basis materials of other Canadian industries, and their absolute necessity in the manufacture of munitions is still an important national consideration. With Canada's unexcelled water-power resources, the manufacture of nitrates from the air might become an industry of such proportions that the Dominion would take second place to no country in this regard.

Ski Song.

The skies are hared and beautiful, are beautiful with light,
Gale-swept, pale-swept, the evening's windy bright.
The cloud herds have stampeded, stampeded down the sky,
And snow streams hiss a-curling, a-leaping, a-whirling—
Oh, west wind, best wind, how jubilant your cry!

Come forth and drink the glory in, the glory of the North.
Ski-winged, free-winged, Oh let us swiftly forth!

Fire-yellow swings the sun-forged moon, a flame-sharp solunar
And all the west's a-burning, a-fading, a-turning—
Fire-red, pyre-red, about a blazing star.

So bind your ski-thongs tightly, and lightly shall he glide,
Hart-swift, dart-swift, you ever by my side.
You'll need not say a word, nor I, for friends are they who know,
And on we'll rush a-winging, a-mounting, a-swinging—
Air-free, care-free, across the wind-packed snow.

—T. Morris Longstrech.

How Far Can You See?

Do you know that your eyesight is affected by the place in which you live?

To have really good sight you must reside in a country where the land is flat and unbroken. The people with the best sight are found in the neighborhood of the North Pole and at the Equator. In the first of these places there are frozen waters; in the other there are vast deserts.

An Eskimo can see a white fox against the snow at an incredible distance, and an Arab can name objects at a distance of five miles.

In America those who live on the great plains have wonderful sight, since the country is without obstacles which shorten the range of vision. In Europe the Norwegians are gifted with the best eyesight.

Those who live in towns and cities have the worst sight.

The Best Satisfaction.

Successful parenthood is the most permanent and satisfying experience upon earth.—Dr. H. Crichton Miller.

A Loaf of Bread a Day

How large is Canada's wheat crop this year? To the man on the street the fact that Canada has a crop of over \$40,000,000 bushels means a little more than a mere jumble of figures. But, if you were to tell him that if Canada's crop of wheat this year was ground into flour and made into bread, there would be enough to supply every man, woman and child in England with a loaf of bread weighing twenty-four ounces every day for a whole year, or a similar nation of the entire population of the United States for four months, he would gain a clearer idea of the enormous crop of wheat that Canada produced. With a minimum wheat yield of 243,000,000 bushels, statistics show that this quantity is equivalent to 20,580,000,000 pounds of wheat, or 10,290,000 tons, or 73,600,000 barrels of flour, which could be made into 12,832,500,000 loaves of bread, weighing 24 ounces each.

Nearly everybody has read of the march of the German soldiers through Brussels and how it took several hours for the troops to pass a given point. This event was said to be unique in the annals of military history, but ex-

actly so, for probably every denomination of Christians has here found a resting place, including Catholics and certain members of the Established Church. The place probably dates from about the Reformation. In Strype's Stow we read that in 1649 more than one thousand cart loads of human bones were removed from the charnel of St. Paul's Cathedral and deposited here. In the two centuries preceding 1852, when the cemetery was closed, not fewer than 120,000 burials were made.

Nor is it ignoble dust that molders about the graves of such worthies as Bunyan and Defoe and Mrs. Wesley and Dr. Watts. Here are notable men and women of all professions and of all religious communions—divines, authors, artists, statesmen—a crowd of worthies whose works and achievements not only adorned the age in which they lived, but have become to a greater or less extent part of the imperishable heritage of mankind.



THE ENTRANCE TO THE TOMB OF TUTENKHAMEN

The discovery of this tomb, 3,000 years old, throws light on an almost unknown period of Egyptian history. It is in the Valley of the Kings, near Thebes, Upper Egypt. The antiques discovered are valued at many millions of dollars.

Bank Accounts for Farmers

Farmers find that doing business through The Bank of Nova Scotia has many advantages. It enables a farmer to keep track of all his dealings. His bank book is a handy record of all moneys received or paid out.

By depositing milk, grain and other produce cheques he has a complete record of receipts.

By paying all bills by cheque he has a record of all payments and runs no risk of loss by carrying money in his pocket or keeping it in the house.

In short, a Bank Account is a necessity in the conduct of farming operations on a business basis.

THE Bank of Nova Scotia

ESTABLISHED 1832
Paid-up Capital \$ 9,750,000
Reserve 13,000,000
Resources 228,000,000

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

Melotte (CREAM SEPARATOR)
Sold for over 30 years in Quebec.
Recognized as the world's most efficient machine.

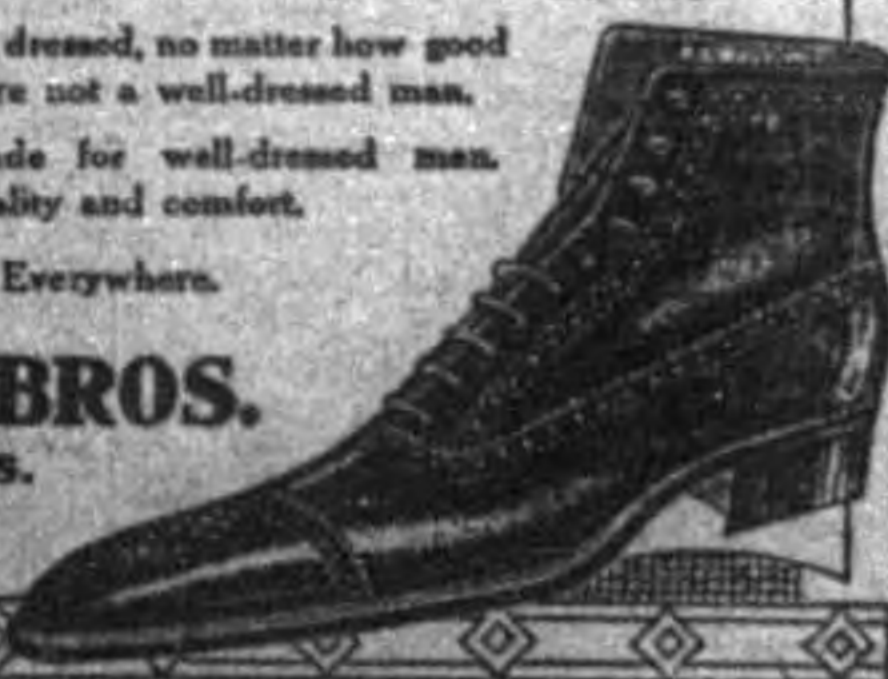
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122 ST. ANTOINE STREET, MONTREAL
Engines, Lighting Plants, Milling Machines,
Grain Grinders, Ensilage Cutters

"Astoria" Shoes

Men's Dress is reckoned from his Feet up.
If your feet are not well dressed, no matter how good your other clothing, you are not a well-dressed man.
Astoria Shoes are made for well-dressed men. They carry style with quality and comfort.
At Best Stores Everywhere.

McFAUL BROS.
LACHUTE MILLS.



Big Reductions!

During the months of January and February.

On all lines of,—

Boots & Shoes, Trunks, Bags

Mitts and Gloves.

Extra Special on Clothing

In order to clear before the arrival of our
SPRING MERCHANDISE

Men's and Boys Suits made to order. Fit guaranteed.

Dr. School's Foot Comfort Service.

TELEPHONE NO. 85.

W. G. STANFORTH,

MAIN STREET — — LACHUTE QUE.

The Watchman

AND
Ottawa Valley

FRIDAY, JAN. 26, 1918

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.

"GENTLEMAN of France! The eyes of Europe are upon you!"

These words, attributed to Napoleon, at a time when Europe was considered to be the whole of the civilized world, indicate a chivalric conception, essentially French, of the soldier's attitude. The tone of the injunction is high, and in perfect keeping with the lofty appreciation of what is expected of them which has always distinguished the soldiers of France. The spirit of chivalry may not have been so observable in the soldier sons of other nations equally warlike, but there has always been another equally high quality to take its place. Duty, for instance, although vastly differently expressed by Nelson and Beatty, has always been the keynote of what "England Expects."

Authors so widely different as Dumas and Conan Doyle have given illuminating examples of this animating spirit of chivalry, in "The Three Musketeers" and "Brigadier Gerard," and impress their readers with the feeling that the Soldier of France is always a gentleman: even the carping critic of the pious will admit that he always murmurs "Pardons monsieur," as he plunges his bayonet through the body of an adversary.

With all this significant knowledge of the chivalrous instincts of the soldier de la France before us, we come back with a wrench and read with consternation, the statement made by Lloyd George that "France has again jumped on the prostrate body of Germany and the sabote have come down with a sickening thud!"

The incident which has drawn this Victor Hugo-esque description from the British ex-premier, is the occupation by French troops of the Ruhr industrial district of Germany, adjoining France. It is abundantly clear that the action does not have the support of Lloyd George, not even his silent approval, and with characteristic brightness he says so. Of course he is a privileged person; being ex-premier gives him the privilege of taking off the diplomatic disguise. An ex-anybody expects, frequently takes, the liberty of saying things in a way different from that dictated by the diplomatic exigencies of office.

I have looked in vain for some modification of this vivid charge. All the papers I have read seem to think that France has done a wrong thing, but I cannot agree with them. One always hates being in a minority, it makes him think there may be something wrong with his habits of judgment, but when that minority is reduced to one single sound, like a thin voice crying in the wilderness, it is apt to give him stage fright and cause him to fold up his tent, and silently steal away. Still, I hold that France is perfectly in her independent action in this matter, and my reasons for the date of the armistice, Nov. 1918. That armistice was a fake. It was faked by German politicians. They bluffed the other politicians, of the Allies, who immediately swarmed in to the pool and took hold like greedy fish upon a palpable bait. It is a serious thing to say, but the war was a soldiers war, and the armistice ought not to have ended the soldiers handling of the situation. Following a historical parallel of 1872, Foch, and Haig, and the allied armies ought to have gone on to Berlin, and dictated terms at the point of the sword, as did Bismarck and Von Moltke at Versailles, while their army held Paris. Did the Germans evacuate France then? Not much. They remained until the uttermost sou was extracted. Did they not hold Alsace and Lorraine and cede them to the German empire? They did those things, and France paid: drained her resources to pay, whereas, when the position was reversed, Germany bluffed the exhausted victors with promises, bluffed the diplomats into sending the armies back home, kept her country, inviolate, and made all kinds of promises she never intended to keep. The Germans achieved a diplomatic triumph in the armistice, and very early began to trade upon that triumph, with the set purpose of repudiating their obligations. France is not blind. Her former experiences have sharpened her eyesight. Her sufferings in the former war added to sufferings of the last, have compelled her to face the fact that she will not be recompensed in any way, if the Germans continue

the wool over the eyes of the political wranglers who are fast losing sight of the main issue. She has been compelled to act as she has done, and, if she had, otherwise her opportunity would have passed away, like many other opportunities, beyond recall.

The occupation of the Ruhr valley by the French alone, is not enough. It is not enough to have the active support of the allies who accepted the pretences of good faith, now that the Germans openly evade their obligations. The occupation of Berlin would not be enough. Nothing will be quite enough now. The allies have broken down diplomatically, they are split up into political factions, they are undoing what the soldiers did up to the date of the armistice, and if things go on as they are now going,—Germany will have won the war.

This talk about "the prostrate body of Germany" is plain rubbish. Germany is playing possum, and a wide eyed and experienced politician like Lloyd George ought to see through and through the trick. I cannot understand how he has allowed them to put the blinkers over his head. He is missing the crowning opportunity of his remarkable career. Everything he has done hitherto has been right. All his proposals and plans were perfect, and would have resulted in the permanence of peace, but for the plain fact that they did not suit German diplomacy, did not fit into the game they are playing. Let him borrow from the pertinacity of Lord Roberts' record, let him hammer the league of nations into shape, let him coagulate to allies into a determined body which will stick together for the strict observance of the conditions already made, let him prove to Germany that he is still the strong man Britain found him to be in the war, Or.....if he is suffering from wounded amour propre consequent upon his defeat at the polls.....let him try making "prostrate bodies" of big game in Africa for a year, and perhaps by that time France will have solved her own problem without shocking anybody except the defaulting debtor she is dealing with.

THE LINKMAN.

Vote for P. DOBBIE and LOWER TAXES.

THE INTERNATIONAL BRIDGE.

An influential deputation composed of representative men of the Counties of Argenteuil and Prescott visited Ottawa on Friday last, for the purpose of urging on the Government the immediate resumption of the construction of the bridge over the Ottawa between Grenville and Haykesbury.

Automobiles provided by the Counties' distinguished member the Honorable Charles Stewart, conveyed the party to the office of Sir Lomer Gouin, who, along with the Honorable Messrs. Stewart and King, received the deputation, which was introduced by our local member Mr. Hay, at whose request Sir L. Gouin had remained over a day to receive it. In addition to strong arguments advanced by the Honorable Mr. Stewart and Mr. Hay the individual members each laid their arguments before the Ministers.

At the conclusion of the interview the position taken by Sir L. Gouin was so strongly in favor of the work being undertaken at once, that the deputation left with the impression that this long deferred work is now likely to be got underway without further delay.

The Members of the deputation were unanimous in extending their congratulations to Mr. Hay who had charge of the arrangements for the successful manner in which they carried out, and with such a team pulling together as Messrs. Stewart and Hay the success of a project which means so much to Argenteuil should be assured.

It should not be forgotten however that liberal contributions from both Provinces will be required, and it is of vital importance to the County of Argenteuil that John Hay be sent back to Quebec for the purpose of getting us this Subsidy.

—COR.

GOLD! continued.
Stanza 2—Part 2.

And the poor reflect,
At the gloom without,
With face set grim,
And pleasures within;
At semi-dressed women,
Some shapely of limb,
With butterfly shoulder,
Others scraggy and thin,
With rouge-powdered face,
And black-patched chin,
Thinking to look smart,
With plastered skin;
Shooting eyes at the men,
Cupid arrows at beaux,
Making them mazy at
A quiver of her bow;
Lolling around,
When feeling disposed,
Attempting to charm,
In elegant pose;
A three-quarter dress,
And three-quarter hose,
Makes two-thirds of three-fourths,
More or less clothed;
A watch on the fore-arm,
Graceful and slim,
A watch on the ankle,
Dainty and prim,
Clocks on each stocking,
Attractive to skin,
A whim of the women,
Paradoxically thin;
Lancing a shipwreck,
To the devil's own din,
And cloven-hoofed fold,
All bejewelled in,
Glittering gold!

Continuing next week.
RYH08—Brownsburg.

BROWNSBURG

GRADE VIII

Agriculture.

Honours,—Wallace Wilson 96, K. MacGibbon 94, Gladys Warwick 93.
Class I,—Wilhelmina Clarke 82.
Class II,—Alma Warwick 62.
Class III,—Alton Murdoch 56, E. Tomalty 53.

GRADE VII

SCRIPTURE

Honours,—Leona Thompson 99, S. MacVicar 97, Grace Moncrieff 96, M. Bain, Doris Golphin 92.
Class I,—Alma Fletcher 85, Alex. Mason 83, Ida Fletcher 81, Alwyn Stewart 80, Bessie Mason 79, Eileen MacGibbon 78.

Class II,—Jack Stewart 69, Cuthbert MacQuig 65.

Class III,—Melville Fletcher 50.

GRADE VI

Scripture.

Honours,—Alfreda Zimmers 92.
Class I,—Mansel Wilson 80, Willie Mott 76.
Class II,—Ivan Monk 67, Alex. McGibbon 63, Lawrence Davis 60.
Class III,—Wilbert Hardie, Ray-

mond Chambers 50.

GRADE V

Writing.

Honours,—Dorothea Macdonald, V. Golphig, Eveline Highfield, H. Ball, Alex. McCulloch, Lorne Martin 100, Donald Boyd 98, Edith Brown, Irene Hazel, Florence Wilson, John Brown, Theodore Zimmers, Joe Cumbers 95, Willie Woods 94, Polly Duncan, Agnes Duncan 90.

GRADE IV

Writing.

Honours,—Winnifred Warne, Hazel Boyd 100, Ward Moncrieff, L. Ball, Nellie Hazel, Audrey Monk, Howard Tomalty 98, Johnnie Kennedy, Oscar Cloutier, Agnes Elliott 97, Daisy Seary, Robbie Roberts, Nelson Warwick 96, Morris Chambers, Douglas Stewart 95, Willie Green, G. Connelly 94, Wyman Hazel, Willie Mason, Walter McQuat 92.

GRADE III

Writing.

George Stewart 98.

GRADE II

Writing.

Jean McQuat 98.

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

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.

See Our Corner Window This Month.

GREAT JANUARY CLEARING SALE

- 3 Ladies' Serge Dresses \$6 94.
- 3 Ladies' Coats value \$16 50 for \$8 94.
- 1 Only Ladies' Coat, Fur Collar and Cuffs \$35 00 for \$23 94.
- 2 Only Ladies' Coats Fur Collar \$25 00 for \$16 54.
- 3 Only Suits to clear at \$8 24.
- 4 Only All Wool Serge (or no Sale) \$17 24.
- 4 Only Overcoats Gray or Brown value \$30 00 for \$19 44.
- 8 Only Boy's Overcoats to clear at \$7 50.

Also General Dry Goods consisting of Serges, Dresses, Silk Stockings, Underwear for Men, Ladies' and Boy's. Misses and Children's at Great Reductions. House Dresses at \$1 44.

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. 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.

Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, French Ivory etc.
All of the highest quality.

JOHN HAY AGAIN THE UNANIMOUS CHOICE OF LIBERAL CONVENTION.



Once again the Liberals of this County demonstrated their appreciation at the Convention held in the Town Hall on Wednesday afternoon, by tendering Mr. John Hay the unanimous nomination of the Liberal Party to represent them in the Quebec Legislature. The hall was filled by representatives from every section of the County and the meeting was most enthusiastic.

Mr. Hay succeeded Justice Weir as member for Argenteuil in 1910, was defeated in 1912, elected in 1916, and re-elected in 1919 by acclamation. His nomination today was unanimous, the motion being by Dr. W. A. McKay, warden of the County and mayor of Grenville, and seconded by Alex. C. Goyer, mayor of Howard Township.

The chair was taken by President W. D. Graham of Arundel, and on the platform were the Hon. A. D. McKenzie, Solicitor-General representing our Federal Member the Hon. Chas. M. Stewart, Minister of the Interior; Hon. M. David, of Quebec; Jno. Hay, M.L.A. L. L. Legault, K.C., Notary Z. N. Raymond and A. H. Tanner of Montreal.

In accepting the nomination Mr. Hay thanked the Convention for their expression of confidence and then gave a resume of what he had been able to accomplish for the County since he had the honor of representing Argenteuil at Quebec. He had built 15 bridges in iron, or concrete, such as Barron's and Powers etc., which were permanent structures. In road work he had procured the linking up of the Brownsburg, Staynerville, St. Andrews, St. Heras and on the front of Chatham, with good gravel roads. The Government do not force road construction but they are willing to construct for those who make the needed request. The government are spending much money in giving us a fair share, and I want to tell the people of Argenteuil that I am serving their interests with all sincerity, and to the very best of my ability. Not being an orator I have to work the harder for my constituents.

Mr. Hay spoke of heading the delegation to Ottawa relative to the construction of the Hawkesbury Bridge, which he claimed promises had now been extended and it was practically assured that it would be immediately built.

Our financial affairs continued the speaker as the envy of all other Provinces and although expending large sums for all purposes of Road making, Education etc., we still have surplus of \$5,000,000. We are the least taxed and least indebted of any Province.

I have secured grants aggregating over \$300,000 which will be expended in all public work if I am elected. I trust you will do your best to allow me to represent you in the next legislature, because you have had a taste of what it is to be in opposition and I want to assure you that the Taschereau Government is going to be returned with very slight possible change.

Mr. L. L. Legault then briefly addressed the meeting in which he urged the constituents to uphold the Taschereau administration at Quebec. In representing our Federal Member who was unable to be present, the Hon. A. D. McKenzie thanked the people of Argenteuil for having given the seat to the Minister of Interior, who was a first-class representative. Claiming he was a humble disciple of Sir Wilfrid Laurier he urged upon all true Liberals to hold the great heritage which had been handed down by that chieftain for a clear pure life. I have been watching Quebec for years past from Parent Sir Lomer Gouin, and now Taschereau and they have proved their worth and the latter will come back 99 1/2 p.c. strong. The big things of the world have been carried on under party banners. We must have adherence to principle and carry these ideas forward. Party politics are good enough for me and we propose to stand by those who have so safely carried on the affairs of the country, and brought the Province into such prosperity.

The Hon. Mr. David of Quebec, was introduced by Mr. Hay as one of the most distinguished ministers at Quebec.

The eulogies tendered Mr. David by previous speakers had been accepted by him on behalf of the Government but appreciated the feeling that prompted the utterances saying that Friendship is something that the departure of man will not disappear from the heart. The pages of our

legislative acts are open, there may be scratches, but there are no blot. Your representative Mr. Jno. Hay is known to us as Honest John and he is a scrupulous, wise and honest member. I'm no flatterer said the speaker because as we say in French, "to be complimented by the Parish Priest is no compliment."

We have as our territory the wealthiest part of the Dominion, Rivers, Lakes, Mountains, Forests, mines and waterfalls. These constitute a wealth but whatever it be it compares little with the brains of our children. Whatever may be the development of our riches, if we do not put our forces on the public education of our children we miss the mark and that is why we are doing what we can along these lines. Let us all go ahead, hand in hand, all classes and all creeds, to give to Canada the greatness we wish her to have.

Mr. Tanner then followed and paid special tribute to the Hon. Mr. McKenzie who, when the Liberal ship of years ago was meeting with stormy times, faithfully stood by in loyalty to the old chieftain. He admired the speech of the Hon. Mr. David who touched the keynote of toleration and social justice, and instead of breeding hate we were being urged to work unitedly and so realize our high ideal.

Mr. Z. N. Raymond also spoke briefly in support of the candidate, and urged for continued loyalty to the Government of which they were all so proud.

ST. ANDREWS EAST

Miss Walsh and Miss Tina, spent several days in Montreal recently.

Miss E. Walsh went to Montreal, Friday for a week or two's visit with friends.

The Ladies' Aid of the Presbyterian Church met at the home of the Misses Walsh on Wednesday afternoon last.

The 500 Club was entertained on Saturday evening by Miss Madeleine Neve, at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. E. Neve.

There was a meeting of the Presbyterian and Anglican Sunday School teachers and officers, last Wednesday evening at Miss Hibbard's.

The Annual Congregational meeting and tea, of the members of the Presbyterian Church, which was held in the Town Hall Friday evening, was a great success.

There will be a tea-meeting under the auspices of the Presbyterian Church, in the Town Hall, Friday evening February 2nd, 1923. Supper will be served from 6 to 8 p.m. Don't forget the date nor the hours.

The many friends of Mrs. Horace Davis will be sorry to hear of her serious illness, and will wish for her a speedy and good recovery. All will be glad to know that the latest report from the Western Hospital Montreal, was that she was out of danger.

It is with regret that we hear of the removal to North Bay of Mr. E. Calder, who since his coming here to the Bank of Nova Scotia, has been most courteous to its patrons and has interested himself in all things for the betterment of our small town. We wish him the best of everything in his new home.

The Annual meeting of Christ Church W.A. was held at the Rectory Thursday afternoon last. The reports of the Secretary and Treasurer were excellent indeed, and showed a very substantial balance in the Bank. The officers for the ensuing year are:—Hon. Pres., Mrs. W. R. Robertson, President, Mrs. Howard; Vice-Pres., Miss Yarker; Secretary, Miss Madeleine Neve, Treasurer, Mrs. J. J. Fraser; "Living Message," Sec'y-Treas., Mrs. Welden. Appointees of the Rector, on the executive, Mrs. H. W. Robertson and Mrs. E. Neve.

The next meeting will be Thursday afternoon February 1st, at the home of Mrs. Percy Burwash.

GRENVILLE.

Mrs. Neil, of Boissevain, Manitoba, is visiting her brother Mr. Thomas Grey, in Grenville Bay, also friends in Arundel and other places.

Mrs. Thomas Grey and Mrs. Neil spent a few days in Montreal this week with Mrs. Grey's daughters.

Mrs. Breckin, of Grenville Bay, gave a party on Friday evening last, which was much enjoyed by all there.

Mr. Willie Ogilvie is the guest of his brother Mr. James Ogilvie. He has been living in Manitoba for the past 35 years.

Mr. Leonard M. McGillivray, of Toronto, was the guest of his parents Mr. and Mrs. Malcolm McGillivray, Scotch road.

The Ladies of the Presbyterian Church held their regular meeting at the residence of Mrs. Harold Gill this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Saunders the new pastor of the Grenville Baptist Church have arrived and Mr. Saunders held his first services last Sunday. We extend to them a hearty welcome and pray that God's blessing will rest upon their labors and that all who possibly can will attend the services in the different places of worship.

Mr. and Mrs. Norval Blair, of Saskatchewan, are spending a couple of months with his sister Mrs. Fred Townsend and other friends in this vicinity.

Rev. Mrs. Tucker, of Quebec City, has been here assisting in caring for her aunt Miss Kate Gill in her last illness and death.

MACDONALD COLLEGE FREE SHORT COURSES

IN

HORTICULTURE—Feb. 12 to 16 (inclusive) five days of practical instruction in Vegetable Gardening and Fruit Growing fully illustrated with plant material, Lantern Slides Etc.

POULTRY—Feb. 19 to 25 (inclusive) A practical course of lectures and demonstrations dealing with poultrymen's problems, including those of breeding, hatching and rearing of stock, of securing high yields of eggs and marketing to best advantage.

BEE-KEEPING—Feb. 27 to March 2 (inclusive) Bee-Keeping practices in relation to honey production, Swarming and Swarm control, Queen rearing and methods of Introduction, Common Bee diseases and their control.

TUITION FREE.

Board and lodging, for a limited number, may be obtained at the College, at \$1.50 per day.

Attendance, at those short courses in within the means of everyone interested, and affords an opportunity of getting in touch with the various College Departments and Activities. If you cannot spare time for a full course, come for part of it.

The Railway Station is Ste. Annes de Bellevue and is on the main lines of the C. P. R. and G. T. R.

Write at once for accommodation and further details of the course you are interested in, to

The Principal, Macdonald College, Que.

THE LATE MISS C. GILL.

The funeral of the late Miss Catherine Gill took place at 2 o'clock, Tuesday afternoon, from her residence the the Presbyterian Church. The funeral services were conducted by Rev. Mr. Currie of Hawkesbury assisted by Rev. Mr. Ellis of Grenville. Rev. Mr. Currie gave a very impressive discourse. A large attendance of relatives and friends showed their sorrow at losing a kind friend and neighbor. She passed away peacefully away on Sunday afternoon surrounded by kind relatives.

She leaves to mourn her loss two brothers Messrs. James and John Gill both of Grenville, and a number of nieces and nephews, also grand nieces and nephews to the loss of a devoted aunt.

Her remains were laid to rest in the Bay cemetery near the home of her childhood. Her sister Miss M. Gill only passed away this spring.

† † †

THE LATE MR. JAS. MILLER.

In the passing away suddenly of Mr. James Miller on Monday Jan. 15, our village has lost another of its old residents. His funeral was held on Saturday afternoon, from his late residence to St. Matthews Church. The service was conducted by Rev. Mr. Ellis assisted by Rev. Mr. Stark. Rev. Mr. Ellis gave a comforting discourse to the friends who are left.

Mr. Miller was laid to rest beside his wife in the St. Matthews cemetery. He leaves three daughters to mourn his loss, Sarah, Mabel of Mich who were present at his funeral and Hilda in the West. A large number of old friends and relatives turned out to show their sorrow in spite of very bad weather.

ST. ANDREWS.

The annual meeting of the Congregation of the Presbyterian Church, St. Andrews East was held in the Town Hall, on January 19th, after being postponed from January 12th, owing to stormy weather. The attendance was good and very representative.

After having partaken of a splendid repast, which was heartily appreciated, the Rev. J. Burgess opened the business meeting with prayer, and after briefly reviewing the work of the Church, submitted the Sessional report which showed an increase of 15 new members during the past year. On the motion of Mr. W. J. Rodger seconded by W. T. MacAdam, Mr. Norman F. MacGregor was appointed chairman, with Allan R. Matthews acting as Secretary in the absence of Mr. W. J. Pitcairn who is still in the West, but is expected in St. Andrews within the next few days.

In the unavoidable absence of Miss T. Wales, treasurer, the treasurer's report, having been duly audited and certified by Allan R. Matthews and Harold Cairns, who acted as Auditors, was read by Miss Julia E. Davis, showing total receipts \$2886.15; disbursements \$2435.71, leaving a very creditable balance in hand of \$250.44. Missionary receipts \$512.96; disbursements \$506.26; balance \$7.70; Sunday School report presented by Mr. Willie Perks showed receipts \$135.16; disbursements \$122.72; balance on hand \$12.44. Ladies Aid receipts \$696.56; disbursements \$300.33; balance in hand \$395.73; W. M. S. receipts \$128.61; disbursements \$121.86; balance \$6.75; Forward Movement amount collected during year \$49.50.

It is with feelings of regret that Miss T. Wales had announced her inability to carry on the work of Treasurer. Her duties always executed so promptly and accurately, have made her services a delight to the management as well as the public at large. Vale: emerita.

It was moved by Rev. J. Burgess and seconded by Mr. W. J. Rodger, and carried unanimously that Mr. C. Hyde be appointed treasurer.

The retiring managers Mr. N. F. MacGregor, J. P. Bradley, and W. J. Pitcairn on the motion of A. E. MacGregor seconded by Mr. Chas. Hyde were unanimously re-elected. Dr. B.

N. Wales moved and Mr. W. J. Rodger seconded a very cordial vote of thanks to the Elders, Managers, Treasurer, and the various societies and individual members of the Congregation who have worked so assiduously and harmoniously to make possible the presenting of such a satisfactory report.

The Chairman announced that a "Ten" Meeting will be held in the Town Hall on Friday evening, Feb. second. Keep this date open, and come and enjoy an attractive programme, we'll take an' pies and a' that's guid. A' oor ain bakin'.

The proceedings closed with the pronouncing of the benediction by the Pastor.

AVOCA

THE LATE MRS. JOS. BATES.



may one of its oldest settlers in the person of Margaret McNeil, wife of the late Joseph Bates, who passed away early on Monday morning, 22nd inst., at the residence of her son Mr. David Bates, in the 93th year of her age. She was hale and hearty until a few days ago, when she contracted a cold that developed into pneumonia. It is needless to say Mrs. Bates had many warm friends among the young people as well as the older in years and possessed all her faculties until the last, taking a keen interest in public affairs, as was evidenced by the pleasure it gave her to drive out to the poll on Dec. 6th, 1921, and record a vote in favor of the Progressive Candidate Mr. J. E. Arnold, and so making the record of being the oldest woman to cast her ballot in that Election.

Joseph Bates was a son of the late John Bates who came to Avoca from County Tyrone, Ireland, in 1826, and who died in 1897. Joseph married Margaret McNeil in 1851 and settled near the homestead on a farm of 300 acres. There was no road to it at that time, and less than 10 acres cleared. Mr. Bates cleared nearly all of his large tract before his boys were old enough to render much assistance and few knew more of the privations and hardships incident to pioneer life than him and his wife.

Nine children were born to them, three had predeceased their mother two in childhood and Mrs. William Kelly thirteen years ago.

Six mourn her loss, Jos. W. Bates of Avoca, Que., Hugh Bates of Shirlington, Ont., Mrs. Walter MacVicar of Bainville, Ont., John Bates of Tuolumne, California, Adam J. Bates of Humberstone, Ontario, and David E. Bates of Avoca, Que.

Mrs. Bates also leaves thirty-three grandchildren and seven great grandchildren.

Vote for P. DOBBIE and LOWER TAXES.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

J. L. ST-JACQUES, K.C., who will Contest Argenteuil in the Conservative Interests.



That the Conservatives have been long enough in Opposition at Quebec was demonstrated by the spirit that animated the party when Mr. J. L. St-Jacques, of Montreal, was unanimously tendered the nomination to contest Argenteuil in the Provincial Elections now pending.

Mr. St-Jacques, although of Montreal is not a stranger to Argenteuil, for he spent 6 years of his early legal life amongst us, during which he made a host of friends.

The large delegation was quite a surprise, as a heavy storm had prevailed through the night and it was thought many would have deterred from turning out.

The delegates all met in the upper part of the Town Hall and by general consent, a standing vote was given for the candidacy of Mr. St-Jacques. A journeyman was then made to the busy packing hall downstairs, and resident Stanforth tendered the nomination.

Mr. St-Jacques then proceeded to deal with the various public questions at issue, pointing out how in each particular instance, Taschereau's regime had been detrimental to the various interests of the people.

It is the first time in the history of Quebec, said Mr. St-Jacques in accepting the nomination, that the honor has been tendered to a French Canadian. We appreciate it the more because of the spontaneity of those of different creed and nationality who have accorded me this honor and I rely upon all to do their utmost in returning me as their representative on the 5th of February.

Mr. Christie paid a nice tribute to the candidate by saying that the Liberals had spoken at their convention yesterday, of Mr. Hay being known in Quebec as "Honest John." We can also name our candidate as "Honest Joseph and one who will represent our County with great dignity and honor.

Mr. Slater followed by urging the stalwarts of the party to rally round Mr. St-Jacques and flayed the government on the liquor policy, taxation and roads, stating that they had not been content with retailing liquor, but had gone into the wholesale as they themselves admitted when repudiating the shipments to the states, which they claimed had been intended for Mexico.

"The Government," he said, "is fond of boasting of a surplus, but it is strange that the debt should increase and taxes keep on mounting. They have no right," he maintained, "to tax the people so as to be able to say that they have surpluses."

"Do these surpluses come from Heaven like manna?" he asked, "since Mr. Taschereau has been in power?" He went on to say a total of \$21,295,271 had been borrowed by the Government. "If there are such fine surpluses, surely there should be no need to borrow so much money and to increase the debt."

Mr. John MacNaughton of Montreal was the first speaker. He stated that a strong line of demarcation between Federal and Provincial politics had been rightly drawn by the opposition leader. It was not a question of Liberal or Conservative, for as long as the party system prevailed, there must be an opposition. At the present time there were only seven members of the opposition, and only the election of a larger number of opponents to the present administration should good government be obtained. The Taschereau Government had rushed through Legislation in the closing moments of the session, had attempted to ride rough-shod over the

opposition, and acted in an extremely autocratic manner. There were a great many problems pertaining to education, agriculture, roads and liquor, to none of which the government had found a satisfactory solution. The liquor law was a farce, and had brought the province generally into disrepute. Bands of boot-leggers and drug peddlars were infesting the province, and the government did little or nothing to cope with them and drive them out of existence. The liquor laws were broken every day with impunity, drunkenness had greatly increased and the province was looked upon as the bar-room of North America. The amounts of money given to rural education were wholly inadequate. School inspectors and teachers were paid starvation salaries. Compared to other provinces, educational grants were niggardly and hopelessly insufficient.

The much vaunted surplus of four million dollars was deceiving in that it proved highly fictitious. Of the amount over one million was received from fines enforced for infractions of the liquor law. The balance was derived from an illegal and demoralizing traffic. This so-called surplus was interpreted by supporters of the government as representing the actual business conditions of the province. Such was really not the case. With all due respect to the province, the agriculture and business conditions were far from rosy, and this was due to the heavy taxation burdens imposed upon every class of people and business that could be found in the province. Under the bankruptcy act, one third of the total failures for Canada took place in the province of Quebec.

Quebec had more insolvent firms than several of the other provinces put together. In Quebec also, many farmers had been obliged to go into bankruptcy, an unheard of condition in other provinces. This was due to the failure of the government to solve satisfactorily, the problems of the farmer, and to grant and where necessary, instead the administration spent millions upon roads, most of which was squandered, and a large portion of which no doubt found its way into the coffers of the Canada Cement Company, of which the Hon. J. L. Perron, minister of Roads, was a director.

Hon. J. Nicol occupied the extremely conflicting position of treasurer of the province and director of the Bank Nationale on which directorate appears a brother of the Quebec Premier.

Mr. Pierre Cantin, of Weir, was a welcome visitor at this office on Wednesday last.

Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Stanforth and son, of Arundel, were in town this week as guests of Mr. John Hope.

Vote for P. DOBBIE and LOWER TAXES.

Mr. Arthur Tooke, C. P. R. engineer of Chapeau, Ont., visited Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Ball in Brownsburg this week.

The event of the season is taking place in St. Andrews on February 1st, when the Presbyterians are holding their annual Tea-meeting. All your friends will be there so you can't afford to miss seeing them. There is also a splendid program in preparation. Keep the date open.

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

W. Banford & Son
Vote for P. DOBBIE and LOWER TAXES.

Soils and Crops

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

Mrs. A. M. B. Woodville, Ont.—Should sour milk or buttermilk be used in fattening cockerels, and what advantage is there in it?

Answer:—With a view to testing the relative values of sour milk and water as the liquid portion of the ration for estate feeding cockerels, a test was carried on at the Lennoxville, Que., Experimental Station. The experiment involved three weeks' feeding, when the birds were ready for market. The birds were fed a mash consisting of equal parts of barley meal and white middlings mixed with a sloppy state with sour milk for one of the lots and with water for each of two others. Where milk was used the birds made an average gain of 1 1/2 lbs. each, at a cost per pound of 10 1/2 cents. When water was used as the liquid portion of the ration, the birds made greater gain but at a considerably higher cost per pound, the gain being 1 1/4 lbs. of gain per bird at a cost of 17 1/2 cents per pound.

Packages for Apples.

J. G. Durham County.—What are the legal packages in which apples may be packed for market and what are their respective dimensions?

Answer:—The Inspection and Sale Act, which is administered by the Fruit Branch of the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, provides for the marketing of apples in barrels, boxes, and crates. Barrels have been longest in use and most of the crop is marketed in this form of package. Practically all of the Eastern Canada apple crop exported to England is shipped in barrels. The law provides that barrels, which should be made of strong seasoned wood, should be made of staves of a length of 28 1/2 inches, the head should have a diameter of 17 1/2 inches, the distance between heads 26 inches, and the circumference of the barrel at the bulge 64 inches outside measurement. This size of barrel has a capacity of 7,064 cubic inches. If soft wood heads of thicker dimensions than the staves are used,

it is necessary to increase the length of the staves correspondingly so as to ensure the proper distance of 26 inches between the ends.

The apple box, which is becoming more and more used for the finest grades of apples, must have a length of 18 inches, a width of 11 1/2 inches, and a depth of 10 1/2 inches, representing as nearly as possible 2,174 cubic inches. These are inside measurements.

The apple crate corresponds in dimensions with the box. The walls of the crate should consist of strong slats placed three-quarters of an inch apart. These descriptions are published in Acts, Orders and Regulations No. 4 of the Dominion Department of Agriculture.

Apples may also be sold in open packages such as the bushel basket or hamper, but where these are used it is required that packages shall be marked, before being taken from the grower's premises, with the name and address of the grower or vendor as the case may be.

Identification Marks for Hogs.

J. M. N. Victoria Co.—What system, if any, has been adopted for identifying hogs marketed according to grade?

Answer:—An improved ear-tag for marking commercial hogs has received the approval of the Dominion Live Stock Commissioner, who announces that the tags will be distributed to farmers wishing to ship co-operatively or to sell according to grade at local shipping points. Points of distribution are being arranged in the different provinces, but in the meantime the tags can be obtained of A. B. McDonald, Toronto, for Ontario; of P. Rodrigue, Montreal, for Quebec; and of J. E. King, Moncton, for the Maritime Provinces. They are available in lots of 100 and cost \$2.50 per lot. Purchasers for insertion of the tags cost three dollars, nickel-plated, and two dollars Japanese. Directions for tagging accompany each purchase.

POULTRY

It is a fact that dusting is the natural method for a hen to clean up and rid her body of lice. But when dusting boxes are used in the winter laying quarters the air of the house is cloudy with dust most of the day. This dust makes the house unpleasant and unhealthy for both the hens and their caretaker. Dusty air seems to be one of the causes of colds in some flocks.

Some poultrymen have successfully used an outside dusting box. Just outside one of the trap doors of the house a small waterproof shed is constructed. The front of the small shed is all open so the dust is blown outside. The dusting box is far enough back from the front to keep the earth dry.

If such an arrangement is not used, I think it best to leave out the dust box in the laying quarters. All of the birds can be treated with blue disinfectant to prevent lice. Then they can dust around in the loose straw litter if they wish but there will be no thick dust constantly kicked into the air and fanned all over the nests and walls. Many poultrymen have found it satisfactory to have the hens do all their dusting outside in the fresh air and give them no chance to contaminate the poultry house air by inside dusting.

Rendering Beeswax.

With beeswax worth more than twice as much per pound as honey every particle of this product in the spary should be saved. In an spary run for extracted honey, most of the wax will come from cappings, but a considerable amount can be saved from broken and discarded combs and small pieces of bare comb scraped from the frames during the season.

To render small amounts of cappings and small pieces of new comb, the solar wax extractor is the cheapest and simplest for the melting is all done by the heat of the sun and the wax is separated from the refuse at the same time. This extractor, however, is not suitable for old combs or a large amount of cappings, as too much wax is lost in the refuse, which must be further treated by heating.

The most satisfactory method of rendering wax in large quantities is by means of a wax press, such as are advertised in the supply catalogues. A small press costing about \$12.50 will soon pay for itself in an spary of twenty or more colonies. The press is easily worked and extracts practically all the wax from the refuse.

If the wax is to be extracted outside, the work should be done during a honey flow to avoid robbing. The best time, however, is during the winter after the bees are put away and require no further attention, when the work can be done under more satisfactory conditions.

The equipment necessary for melting the wax need not be very expensive—a stove large enough to hold two or three fair sized wash boilers will do. If a stove is not available a small gas or gasoline burner will

do very well. The press should stand firmly on a box or raised platform but need not be fastened down. Three pieces of good strong burlap about forty inches square to hold the melted wax will be required; these will last for several pressings.

When ready to begin work place one of the tanks or boilers containing about three gallons of water over the fire, at the same time put on the other boiler about half full of water. Into this put the racks or followers of the press to heat. The combs or cappings are then gradually poured into the first tank and stirred occasionally. As soon as the wax is reduced to a steaming mass, free from lumps, it is ready for pressing. Now, remove the first rack from the hot water and place it in the bottom of the press, spread one of the pieces of burlap over this rack, using a temporary form to keep it in place, and into it pour about two gallons of the melted wax; fold the edges of the burlap over the wax carefully so that there are no lumps or the pressure will not be even over the whole mass. Over this place the second rack, another piece of burlap and more wax, repeating the process with the third, provided the press is adapted for this amount. Now, turn down the screw until it engages the top follower, and fill up the press with hot water in which the racks were heated until it reaches the lower edge of the upper spout in the press. The screw should be turned down slowly so that the wax and water has a chance to seep out from between the racks. As soon as the screw is down as tight as it will go release it until the top rack is out of the water; this allows the refuse in the burlap to become saturated again with hot water; again tighten the screw, repeating the process two or three times. The wax being lighter than the water will float to the top and after the screw is tightened for the last time hot water is added to float this wax off into containers where it is allowed to harden. Old honey or water pails will do for this purpose. When the wax is all floated off, the water in the press can be drawn off through the faucet below, the screw released and the racks removed and returned to the tank of hot water. The burlap is unfolded and the residue cleaned from it, as this is extremely hot, gloves should be worn. If the residue does not leave the burlap readily, rubbing it between the hands will loosen it. If the work has been done properly no wax will show between the fingers when a small amount of the refuse is squeezed in the hand. While the first lot of wax is being pressed a second lot can be melting; care should be taken, however, not to let the wax boil over, as wax is highly inflammable.

Beeswax is used in many trades but the bulk of it is used for the manufacture of comb foundation. Any manufacturer of bee supplies will make up the beeswax wax into foundation at a very low cost. More than enough wax can be obtained from an spary in one season to provide all the foundation for the following year and often with a good surplus.

O. B. Gooderham, Dominion Apiarist.

Italy is a large producer of alfalfa.

Parents as Educators

Pictures For Children—By Edith Riland Cross

Let us give our children special training in the early years of their lives, in the knowledge of beautiful pictures. Help them to enjoy the pictures in the home.

When our children were babies, we often talked to them about our pictures. As a result, they could point out such pictures as Raeburn's "Boy and the Rabbit," Sargent's "Frieze of the Prophets," pictures of the Boy John, the Aurora, Hofmann's "Head of Christ," several of the Madonnas and Sir Galahad.

It always gave them great pleasure when they would find these pictures in other homes. It also gave them an appreciation of art, and stimulated their interest and observation.

One day, my oldest boy, age five, pointed to the picture of Burne-Jones' "Golden Stairway" and said, "Mother, did they take that picture with a kodak, or did someone paint it?" Then and there we talked together of how prints were made from great pictures, and of the galleries where the originals are kept.

While teaching kindergarten, I had bought a large plain oak picture-frame with a hinged back so that pictures could easily be changed during the year. As I recalled this, I decided that it would be a good thing to have one in the home. So I had two such frames made. The boys are so proud to have their own framed pictures hanging by their little white beds.

And it has been interesting to see the enjoyment they take in changing the pictures, and in making their own selections.

It has resulted in a good collection of pictures which the children add to as they find those that interest them. To this I have added many of the Perry and Brown prints which I had used in my kindergarten work, and

we save the covers of magazines that depict child life and activities.

I have noticed that the children prefer colors to the black and white studies. They care for pictures of people or animals rather than for those of inanimate objects. Boys like pictures showing strength, as knights and soldiers; while girls like those portraying daintiness, beautiful children, and ideal surroundings. Both boys and girls like pictures of activities and sports and once in a while they fancy a beautiful landscape.

Of course, to be honest, a mother must add that the pictures sometimes found in their frames are not always the most esthetic. For I have often noticed prints of the football heroes, in their season, the attractive advertisements for Campbell's soups, and posters for a coming circus. Yet it is best to let it be the children's choice.

I was happy to note that when I returned from the hospital with a new baby boy, the pictures in their frames were "Jesus Blessing Little Children" and Jessie Wilcox Smith's "Mother and Baby picture."

Another suggestion which I have found helpful in the home is to have the pictures in the children's bedrooms or play room hung on a level with their eyes. It is surprising to see how much keener is their observation when this is done. Let the children climb up or be lifted up to see those pictures which are hung higher so that they can really study them. Always take time to help them understand pictures, for you thus begin their appreciation of art.

These suggestions could be carried out in any home, for, with the present wealth of good magazines, such a collection could be easily made, and at little cost, while a very inexpensive frame would suffice.

A Real Time-Saver.

Our cow stable is fifty feet long. At the end we have located a two-foot spool or drum. On this spool are wound sprocket chains which are spread on the spool at the same width as the gutter in the stable. There are fifty feet of the chain wound around the spool at the rear end of the gutter all the time. This is unwound when we clean the stable.

Another fifty feet of chain with cleats on about every two feet apart, lays in the bottom of the gutter all the time. Then there is enough additional chain to attach to another two-foot spool in the manure shed. The two spools are attached to shafts with gears. The gears are operated with a gasoline engine.

When we clean the stables we sweep the litter into the gutter and then start the engine and watch the manure move out into the manure shed. This takes about a minute. Then we reverse the gear and wind the surplus chain on the spool at the rear of the gutter. This leaves the cleaned part in the bottom of the gutter ready for cleaning the barn again.

We find this a very convenient way to dispose of the manure and there is nothing for the cows to kick at if they are so disposed. The outfit is also sanitary.—C. T. S.

Fresh Rhubarb in Winter.

Fresh rhubarb of the tenderest quality may be grown at home, according to an experimental project carried on at the Experimental Station, Kentville, N.S. Clumps of rhubarb which had been two years planted from seedlings were forced under a bench in the greenhouse. These clumps were dug in the fall and allowed

to thoroughly freeze before forcing. They were brought inside on January 16 and placed under the bench January 18. The roots were sprinkled as occasion required, and some soil was scattered around them to help retain moisture. To exclude light, canvas was placed around the bench. The first rhubarb was ready to use February 3, and it was finished March 30. The area occupied was 22 square feet. The yield was 89.75 pounds. The yield per square foot was 4.07 pounds. The conditions necessary for growth, it will be observed, were principally warmth and moisture. The light was excluded. Similar results can be obtained in the furnace room of a house cellar. It is worth trying, that is for one who enjoys "pie plant" in its finest condition.

Effects of Forcing Winter Egg Production.

From the standpoint of the hatchability in the eggs, there is evidently a limit to which one may go in forcing hens for winter egg production. In an experiment carried on at the Charlottetown Experimental Station, the hens were fed full rations with a view to securing a high rate of egg production. Electric lights were used in the pullet pens from the 1st of December to the 10th of February. The Superintendent of the Station, in his report, states that the hatching records that year showed that the use of lights and feeding to secure a high yield of winter eggs reduced the hatchability of the eggs and the vitality of the chicks.

Green feed, meat and exercise help winter egg production. January eggs never get the market.



THE DEPARTURE OF ERIN.

John Bell (to Erin).—Well, good-bye Erin; and I hope you'll be happy with him.—From London Opinion.

SMOKE

In 1/2 lb tins



and 15¢ pkts.

OLD CHUM

The Tobacco of Quality

The Present Significance of Type and Feeding of Bacon Hogs

The secret of success in live stock endeavor is the production of exactly what the market calls for. This point to-day has peculiarly been emphasized with reference to Canada's place among the great bacon producing countries. We have the feeds. We have the hogs. Unfortunately though, during the past, and particularly during the war years, pigs were simply pigs. Practically the same prices applied to all types of hogs, in so far as the farmer was concerned. Several breeds of swine have been featured, not all of which can claim merit as bacon hogs, notwithstanding other desirable characteristics.

Now, however, we are catering to a distinctly discriminating market. A hog must be produced that conforms to a definite standard, i.e., the production of a Wiltshire side for the British market. In short, this hog must be: (1) of correct type as represented by some three breeds of crosses thereof; (2) fed in such a way and on such foods as to develop this type to the highest degree.

The breeder of such hogs has everything to gain and nothing to fear from the market grading regulations presently to be enforced.

Type. Briefly, smoothness and quality are paramount essentials, neat, trim, head and neck; smooth compact shoulder, well blended; fair, not excessive length of side, but deep, with a smooth well arched top and well muscled loin and a straight underline; a smooth and well developed ham; quality as evinced by flat clean bone, fine hair and a trim ear; straightness of side from shoulder to ham. The following are decidedly objectionable, rough, open shoulders; too heavy a proportion of head, neck and shoulder; lack of spring of rib back of shoulder; too long a side; too short a side; drooping away back; lack of depth, etc.

Weight. A hog is ready for marketing as a Wiltshire side when he is finished, not before or after. Different breeds and crosses and different strains within breeds finish at varying weights. Some strains of Berkshires, for example, are finished at 170 pounds, other at 200. Certain strains of Yorkshires finish best at 210 to 220 pounds and higher. The range should be from 185 to 200 pounds with a closer average range of 195 to 205 pounds.

Breeds. The Yorkshire hog in point of popularity is at the top. The right type of Yorkshire—not too lengthy—will produce the right type of Wiltshire side. The Berkshire, too, can produce a splendid export side, provided he is of the improved Canadian (if it may be so called) Berkshire type—more length, a smoother shoulder and less thickness than the old-fashioned block pig. Strains of Berkshires of the lengthier, smoother type are highly valuable. The Tamworth is lowest in point of numbers at present, but is a splendid bacon hog, provided it is properly finished within the range of weights given.

Crosses. Any cross in swine tends towards stronger, thrifter pigs. Efforts in crossing, however, should be devoted toward type or a fusion of desirable points from the breeds crossed. The Yorkshire-Berkshire cross is good in either direction, with the male of the former and the female of the latter most in favor. The Berkshire-Tamworth cross is excellent, using a Berkshire boar. Some advise the Yorkshire-Tamworth fusion. The main gain here, however, is in the introduction of the out-cross. The Tamworth-Duroc cross is a most popular one in Western Canada and Western Ontario. Such cross-bred pigs, however, will not so uniformly

grade as selects under market grading, as pigs of the previously mentioned crosses. Lastly, the cross-bred pig is a market hog only. Using the cross-bred sow for breeding is a retrograde step and the one incipient danger in cross breeding pigs.

Correct Feeding. Certain strains of Durocs and Chester Whites, properly and specially fed, make good bacon hogs. Almost any strain of Yorkshire, Berkshire and Tamworth, improperly fed, may be classed in a variety of ways other than as selects—ship-hogs, thick-smooth, etc., etc. Proper feeding of the bacon hog destined to produce the right type of Wiltshire side is almost, if not equally, as important as breeding, breed and strain.

Particularly avoid overfeeding and this most particularly in the weaning and recently weaned pig. At this stage there are more pigs ruined as ultimate selects, than at any other. Keep young pigs hungry. Provide exercise, green feed, earth, chaff, ashes; use feeds up to four months age that will grow bone and muscle.

The bacon hog must first grow a frame. Remember, though, that a pig too rapidly pushed at the finish does not show the quality of side or the right admixture of relationship of fat and lean. Middlings, shorts, osts and barley are all good component parts of the mixture for a growing pig. There should be plenty of variety in the meal mixture. Corn and barley may be used more heavily during the last six or eight weeks but sparingly at first. Milk products are the most valuable of all hog feeds. Where from four to five pounds of meal may be required per pound of gain without milk, the meal cost of gain may be reduced to from three to three and a half pounds with skim or buttermilk. Swine breeding should not be considered in any fairly large way unless there is assurance that some milk product will be available during at least the earlier stages of the pig's life. Nor is there any real substitute for milk. Once more and lastly—avoid overfeeding.

Tests of Bacon Pigs. The Department of Agriculture is carrying on in a modest way at the present time, tests with bacon pigs somewhat in the same way as is done in Denmark, Ireland, and elsewhere. At the Experimental Farm at Ottawa and the Experimental Station, Charlottetown, P.E.I., a number of pairs of pigs have been fed during the past summer. Each pair of pigs is from the herd of one of the large swine breeders in the respective provinces, and is part of the litter of one sow as representing, in a measure, strain without breed. All have been fed uniformly. Accurate weights and records have been kept as to time and feeds. These pigs are now being killed and subjected to most careful slaughter tests and subsequent grading of the finished Wiltshire side. Most interesting and valuable data, hitherto not available, are being collected.

This work is, it is hoped, but the advance movement toward extensive testing work with bacon hogs along the lines prevalent in Denmark, so that not only the right breeds, but also the best strain and families within breeds, will be known.

Denmark features but one class of pig—the bacon type. But two breeds are used, the Landrace and the Yorkshire. The fusion of these two breeds gives them the hog that has made Denmark famous as a bacon producer. This is but the result of intelligent specialization, properly supervised and checked. Denmark has produced what the market wants. So must Canada. Geo. B. Rothwell, Dominion Animal Husbandman.

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Canada Has a Drug Problem.
Dr. J. A. Amyot, Deputy Minister of Health, in a speech in Ottawa last week declared that Canada has between 12,000 and 15,000 drug addicts who constitute a serious menace to the Dominion. His department is at work combating the evil.

No Ordinary Feller.
"Yes, my dear," said the old lady, "there's one thing I'm thankful for, and that is that my daughter Lizzie married a gentleman."

"And 'ow do you know 'e was a gentleman?" said her friend.

"Because I put 'im to the test," replied the old lady. "The first time my daughter brought 'im 'ome, I gave 'im a cup of 'ot tea, and when 'e poured it out into 'is saucer, 'e didn't blow on it like any ordinary feller, 'e fanned it with 'is 'at."

Live so that you beautify your name, even if it wasn't beautiful to begin with, making it stand in people's thoughts for something so lovely and pleasant that they never think of it by itself.—L. M. Montgomery.

A Plague-Proof City in India

By J. H. Stephens

Although Europe had suffered from many visitations of plague before and during the Middle Ages, it was not until the nineteenth century that plague came to India.

This was due to the prevalence of the caste system of the ancient India, which resulted in separation and segregation. The higher castes lived apart from the lower castes, and between each of such segregated open spaces were left allowed the circulation of fresh air and provided for expansion without congestion. Thus, unwittingly, the caste system adopted one of the most effective measures for preventing the spreading of disease.

Under British administration, caste rules were less strictly observed, and the different castes tended to converge in the first appearance of plague in the city of Bangalore, capital of the native state of Mysore, South India. It broke out first in the most congested quarter, where sunlight and air were excluded or polluted. The natives were used to cholera and smallpox, but this new disease appalled them, and they appealed to their trusted friend, the British government, for help.

In seeking a permanent preventive of plague it was found that the disease had a peculiar affinity for rodents, and the house rat, being the commonest rodent, becomes its first victim. The fleas from the dead rat carry it to human beings. The rats, however, although they were the first victims of the disease, were not its first cause. This was found to be the absence of light and air that resulted from con-

gestion. The first remedy to be adopted, therefore, was to find a place where neither of these conditions would exist.

As a first step in this direction, about 50 acres of agricultural land, with open ground all around it, was acquired on the outskirts of Bangalore, and this was laid out as a new plague-proof settlement. The roads and streets were made very wide for India, and were sunk about 18 inches below the ground level. Thus the building sites between the roads and streets were in the form of elevated platforms which kept the houses high and dry and free from dampness and moisture during the wettest season. Small detached houses for the poor were erected with open yards around each house. The site of each building was one-twentieth of an acre, and was divided into three parts, only one of which could be built on, the other two parts being left as an open yard. This made the new town not only plague-proof, but also a particularly healthy and agreeable place to live in. The town has become very popular, and is financially a great success, spreading rapidly in every direction.

Bangalore has now learned that plague is a preventable disease, and that its bitter experiences of the past could have been avoided if overcrowding had been checked and kept under proper control.

Younger cities may learn valuable lessons from these experiences. Cities are going to expand more rapidly in the future than in the past, and if nature's laws are strictly observed, a healthier race of city population will come into being.



Off to school on a winter morning

Fresh and rosy—or pinched and chilly? That's a matter for Mother to decide.

Children, as well as grown-ups, need a hot mealtime beverage that is wholesome, invigorating, and free from harmful after-effects.

Childhood is the period when nervous activity is at its height. The brain is ever busy receiving new impressions; the nerves, muscles and senses are alert and actively developing.

Tea and coffee are harmful, especially for children. Instant Postum is the one best beverage to give them needed warmth and comfort, these cold and frosty mornings. It is made of roasted wheat, has a delightful flavor and aroma, is free from any harmful element whatever, and is wholesome, healthful and invigorating.

Order a tin from your grocer TODAY. You will enjoy it as much as the kiddies do.

Instant Postum FOR HEALTH

"There's a Reason"

Canadian Postum Cereal Company, Limited.
45 Front Street E., Toronto
Factory: Windsor, Ontario

Homesickness.

Here the cloudy light
Circles on crystalline peaks.
And the soft fall of satin petals
Stirs wide eddies of perfume
In the emerald pools
Of waited gardens.
Here the delicate accent
Of bright waters
And the cadenced music
Of a gentle tongue
Float upon the air
And curl themselves in silence
As late sunlight
Fades in deep rivers

The grapes have purpled many times
Against that wall.
I know the fountain's legend now
By heart.
The story of this gracious land
Is told.

Those harsh, time-eaten hills,
Like peasant women, stooped and
shawled,
They crouch as though to warm them-
selves together;
They wait, as peasant women wait,
For their own sons.

I must go back to them;
I must go back.

—Henry Bellamann.

Tracing Cows by Nose Prints.

You know that no two people in the world have fingerprints that are exactly alike. The arrangement of the little ridges and furrows of the skin differs in every case, hence fingerprints are the most certain method of identification that is known.

It has been found that a very similar method can be used for identifying cattle, but in this case the nose is used as the testing spot. The wrinkles of the tip of the nose are never duplicated in different animals.

Nose-prints are made by applying a thick ink to the soft skin between the nostrils, and then taking an impression upon a piece of soft, absorbent paper.

They supply an invaluable method of sorting out valuable cattle when, as sometimes happens, they become mixed up after a show. No one could safely steal a pedigree animal whose nose-print had been taken and "filed," for it would be impossible for the thief to remove the means of identification.

Air Patrol Service Proposed.

Banff, Alta.—A survey of suitable aerodrome and landing sites in connection with a proposed aeroplane patrol in Banff and Kootenay National Parks has been completed by the Acting Director of the Air Force and the Inspector of Canadian National Parks. An aerodrome site near Canmore in Banff National Park and eight other essential landing places were selected in the two parks, as well as a number of emergency and non-essential landing grounds.

With the opening of the Banff-Windermere motor highway across the Rockies, and the resulting increase in traffic through the parks the fire hazard will be considerably enhanced and it is believed that the establishment of an aeroplane patrol service will be of great importance in this connection. Owing to the mountainous nature of the country the regular warden service is handicapped in its patrol work and the feasibility of aeroplanes in augmenting the service has been under consideration by the Department of the Interior for some time.

Hoot! Hoot!

A raw Highlander was put on guard outside the commanding officer's tent. In the morning the colonel looked out, and though he prided himself on knowing all his men, the sentry's face was unfamiliar.

"Who are you?" he asked.

"A'm fine, thank ye," was the reply. "Hoo's yerself?"

ENGINEER MAKES 17 POUNDS GAIN

Old Time R. R. Man Says Tanlac Put Him Back on Job Feeling Fine.

Oran Denne, a veteran railroad man, living at 53 Forest Ave., St. Thomas, Ont., has obtained remarkable results from the use of Tanlac. Mr. Denne wears a gold button given him by the Michigan Central, in recognition of his forty years continuous service to that road.

"A year ago," said Mr. Denne, "I had indigestion so bad I couldn't eat and was too nervous and miserable to sleep. I was almost wild with headaches and dizziness, lost weight rapidly, and thought I was about done for. After getting so weak I couldn't work I took a trip out West, thinking the change might help me.

"But I kept getting worse until my sister, whom I visited in Kalispell, Montana, got me to try a bottle of Tanlac. In a week's time I was a different man, and in seven weeks I had gained seventeen pounds and returned to my work in as good health as any man in St. Thomas. I never have any of my old troubles now. That's just how good a job Tanlac has done for me."

Tanlac is for sale by all good druggists. Over 35 million bottles sold.

MOTHER!

Move Child's Bowels with "California Fig Syrup"



Hurry Mother! A teaspoonful of "California Fig Syrup" now will thoroughly clean the little bowels and in a few hours you have a well, playful child again. Even a cross, feverish, constipated child loves its "fruity" taste, and mothers can rest easy because it never fails to work all the sour bile and poisons right out of the stomach and bowels without griping or upsetting the child.

Tell your druggist you want only the genuine "California Fig Syrup" which has directions for babies and children of all ages printed on bottle. Mother, you must say "California." Refuse any imitation.

No Monotony.

According to the ten-year-old daughter of a certain clergyman, there are ways of making an old sermon seem almost new.

"Jane," said one of the friends of this young critic, "does your father ever preach the same sermon twice?"

"I think perhaps he does," said Jane, cautiously, "but I think he talks loud and soft in different places the second time, so it doesn't sound the same at all."

MONEY ORDERS.

Dominion Express Money Orders are on sale in five thousand offices throughout Canada.

Why People Slip on Ice.

Why is ice slippery? It is not its smoothness that makes it so, for ice, as a matter of fact, is nearly always rather rough. A sheet of glass is far smoother and much harder, but you would not be able to slide far on it.

When you place the sole of your boot or the blade of a skate on the ice, the pressure caused by your weight causes a slight melting to take place.

In this way a thin film of water is formed between boot (or skate) and the surface of the ice. This film acts as a lubricant which allows your foot to glide forward almost without effort on your part.

In the long night of the Arctic regions the cold is so intense that the pressure caused by one's weight is not sufficient to melt the surface of the ice.

Explorers often report coming across sheets of ice which for this reason are hardly more slippery than an ordinary stone-flagged pavement.

Destruction of Eider Duck.

A considerable decrease in the number of Eider ducks, one of the most valuable of the water fowl protected under the Migratory Birds Convention Act, is reported this season by the Chief Migratory Bird Officer for the Maritime Provinces. This scarcity is more noticeable along the sea coast of Nova Scotia, one of the principal lanes in the migrations of water fowl, this official states in a recent report to the Commissioner of the Canadian National Parks. Similarly in Massachusetts the Director of the Division of Ornithology of the State Department of Agriculture in his "Notes for Observers," of November 16 remarked that Eider as well as other ducks and geese were appearing in Massachusetts water with few if any young testifying to a disastrous nesting season.

A woman's face is usually more beautiful when regarded from the left.

ISSUE No. 1-23.

"Cascarets" 10c

For Sluggish Liver or Constipated Bowels

When you feel sick, dizzy, upset, when your head is dull or aching, or your stomach is sour or gassy, just take one or two Cascarets to relieve constipation. No gripping—nicest laxative-cathartic on earth for grown-ups and children. 10c a box. Taste like candy.

The skin of a large whale is 2 feet thick.

Dandruff?

Rub Minard's Liniment into the scalp—it cleanses the surface, it opens the pores, it works down to the roots and stimulates them into activity. Apply four times a week, rubbing thoroughly—no dandruff.

Minard's Liniment

The Family Medicine Chest.

COARSE SALT LAND SALT

Bulk Carlots

TORONTO SALT WORKS
G. J. CLIFF - TORONTO

DOG DISEASES

How to Feed, Mated, Free to any Address by the Author
H. Clay Glover Co., Inc.
139 West 34th Street
New York, U.S.A.

PETRIE'S MACHINERY TORONTO

Cuticura Beautifies Your Complexion

The daily use of the Soap cleanses and purifies the pores of the skin, thus preventing blackheads and pimples. The Ointment soothes and heals any irritation or roughness. They are excellent for the toilet as is also Cuticura Talcum for powdering and perfuming the skin.

Box 25c. Ointment 15c and 50c. Talcum 25c. Sold throughout the Dominion. Canadian Depot: Toronto, 244 St. Paul St., N. W. Second Floor. Cuticura Soap shaves without using.



Classified Advertisements

AUTO SCHOOLS

\$5 TO \$10 PER DAY: MEN WANTED at once, city and prairie demand automobile mechanics and driving, tractor operating, tire vulcanizing, spray painting, welding, storage battery electrical work. We teach these trades, practical training, only four weeks required; day-night classes. Write for free catalogue; big wages, steady employment. Hemphill Auto Gas Tractor Schools, 162 King West, Toronto.

KNITTING AT HOME.

WE REQUIRE PARTIES TO KNIT for us at home, either with machine or "by hand". Write for information; send postage. The Canadian Wholesale Knit Co., Dept. A, Orillia, Ont.

FOR RENT

CORD WOOD, BLAD WOOD, CAR lots. Held Free. Bethwell, Ontario.

BELTING FOR SALE

BELTING OF ALL KINDS, NEW OR USED, pulleys, saws, cable, hose, etc., shipped subject to approval at lowest prices in Canada. York Belting Co., 10 York St., Toronto.

The Affectionate Ballot.

Little Dorothy (watching mother vote)—"You voted for the man you love best, didn't you?"
Mother—"Why, dear?"
Dorothy—"Because you put a kiss after his name."

Minard's Liniment for Rheumatism.

The largest plant in the world is probably the gigantic seaweed known as *Nereocystis*, to be found in the Southern Pacific. It grows in the water to a height of 300 feet.

INDIGESTION, GAS, UPSET STOMACH

Instantly! "Pape's Diapiesin"

Corrects Stomach so Meats Digest

The moment you eat a tablet of "Pape's Diapiesin" your indigestion is gone. No more distress from a sour, acid, upset stomach. No flatulences, heartburn, palpitation, or misery-making gases. Correct your digestion for a few cents. Each package guaranteed by druggist to overcome stomach trouble.

MRS. DAVIS NERVOUS WRECK

Tells Women How She Was Restored to Perfect Health by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Winnipeg, Man.—"I cannot speak too highly of what Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has done for me. I was a nervous wreck and I just had to force myself to do my work. Even the sound of my own children's playing made me feel as if I must scream if they did not get away from me. I could not even speak right to my husband. The doctor said he could do nothing for me. My husband's mother advised me to take the Vegetable Compound and I started it at once. I was able to do my work once more and it was a pleasure, not a burden. Now I have a fine bouncing baby and am able to nurse her and enjoy doing my work. I cannot help recommending such a medicine, and any one seeing me before I took it, and seeing me now, can see what it does for me. I am only too pleased for you to use my testimonial."—Mrs. EMILY DAVIS, 721 McGee Street, Winnipeg, Man.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Private Text-Book upon "Ailments Peculiar to Women" will be sent you free upon request. Write to the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Copley, Ont. 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—Druggists. Aspirin is the trade mark registered in Canada by Bayer Manufacture of Chemicals and Allied Products. While it is well known that Aspirin means Bayer, the Bayer logo is used by other manufacturers. The Bayer logo is used by other manufacturers. The Bayer logo is used by other manufacturers.

PROVINCIAL BANK OF CANADA

Incorporated by Act of Parliament, July 1900.

Capital Authorized : \$5,000,000.00
Capital paid up and Surplus \$4,600,000.00

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 Bank Notes.

General Banking Business Transacted.

Offices at Lachute, Brownburg and St. Philippe
Lachute Branch, J. R. Charron, Manager.
Grenville, Sub-agency of Lachute, M. Poulin, Sub-agent.
Brownburg Branch, J. W. Lapine, Manager.
St. Philippe, Sub-agency of Brownburg,
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LACHUTE MARBLE & GRANITE WORKS

Do 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, Fountains, etc.

Terms to suit Purchasers.

W. M. S. OTT, 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
done and promptly executed.

John McFaul & Son, Lachute.

Look Out For Cold Weather.

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Silk
and Wool Scarfs.

Warm Stockings and Gaiters.

Also a new and large assortment of Boots.

Don't forget that we take products in exchange.

J. D. Lemay

Bethany Street, Lachute.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!

Save money with our January Sale! The most
complete collection of Suits we ever placed on
sale. The variety is bigger and better than ever
before and the quality is the best, while the
price much lower than it will be in the Spring.

Take advantage of our low prices for Suits and
Overcoats made to order \$19.50 and up.

GEORGE LICOP, Merchant Tailor,

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

Lachute

It Makes the largest Loaf



— not a loaf of coarse texture, but a well-formed loaf of
perfect texture, beautiful colour and exquisite flavour.

If you would have satisfaction every time you bake, use
Quaker Flour. It is all of the same superior quality. No
Quaker Flour can leave the Quaker Mill until it has been
tested by our chemists and bakers and proven to be up to
the Quaker standard in every way.

A trial sack will convince you that Quaker Flour makes
larger loaves and better bread.

Quaker Flour
Always the Same—Always the Best

Packed in usual sizes. Try Quaker
the next time you order flour.

THE QUAKER MILLS
PETERBOROUGH and SASKATOON

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DR. J. E. CHRISTIE

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Concerning

Insurance of any Kind.

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DUCHESNEAU BROS., Prop.

First Class Accommodation for Tra-

vellers.

FIVE SAMPLE ROOMS.

Livery in Connection

Good Garage for the accommodation

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Gasoline and Oil.

Phone 18.

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.

NOTICE

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

FOR BABY

"Safety First"

Four generations of babies
have been kept clean, fresh,
fragrant, and free from skin
troubles by the use of

**BABY'S OWN
SOAP**

Best for Baby Best for You

ALBERT SOAPS LIMITED - MONTREAL

NOTICE.—Buy your Ford Car from
Dave Campbell at GENEVREUX
MOTOR CO., LTD., 298 Ontario St.
West, and be assured of best Ser-
vice.

HELP HELPLESS BLIND BABES

A Dominion Charter, without stock
subscription, was recently obtained
for the establishment in the city of
Ottawa, of a Home, Nursery, Hos-
pital and Kindergarten, for the blind
under six years of age, free to all
from any Province in the Dominion.
So far nothing has been done for those
poor unfortunates. According to re-
ports received from the various Pro-
vincial authorities, there are at pre-
sent nearly 250 in the Dominion. The
late Sir Arthur Pearson, before his
death, claimed that "Sunshine Home,"
only home in the Empire for blind
babies." It is hoped shortly to have
the SECOND in Canada. To this end
money is urgently required. Help
at Chertsey Wood, England, was "the
us with your generous gift. "Let
us forget; Do it now!" Cheques

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
6.50 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
11.55 a.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. 425. 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 Mon-
trreal 1.00 p.m.

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

No. 428. Sunday only, leave Calu-
met 7.30 a.m.; Grenville 7.35 a.m.;
Magneville 7.40 a.m.; Stagnerville
7.55 a.m.; Lachute 8.08 a.m.; St. Her-
mas 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 Jet, 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 Mon-
trreal 10.30 p.m.

Apply to J. S. GILES, Town Agent,

Beat the Coal Prices with a Wade Drag Saw

Hardwood is in demand
The WADE will saw 20 cords of
wood daily. Equipped with
4 H.P. Engine. Strongly
built, easily handled.
Write us today.



THE WADE
DOES 10 MEN'S WORK

We ship immediately from Montreal

Th. Williams Machinery & Supply Co.

120 James Street, Montreal, Que.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

should be made payable to the Cana-
dian Blind Babies Home Association.
Remittances will be promptly ac-
knowledgeed.

Address J. F. Mc Kimley, Treas-
urer, or C. Blackett Robinson, Cor.
Sec., 188 Dufferin Road, Ottawa.

Balance of Wash Goods Gingham,
Prints Ducks, Etc. at low prices to
clear. W. Banford & Son.

WANTED.—Mr. Decker, 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 mar-
ket prices. Be sure and see us be-
fore selling to others. You will
find us at Delorme's Hotel, Foundry
Street, Bell Telephone NO 149.

LACHUTE ACADEMY EXAMS.

GRADE XI.

History.

Class I.—Donald Clarke 86, Irene
Whitfield 78.

Class II.—Ivy Johnson 67, Arnold
Mathews 66.

Class III.—Jack Muir 59, O. Seale
57, Carl Waldron 54, Ivy Graham 52.

GRADE X.

Geometry

Honours.—Kathleen Morrison 97.

Class I.—Melville Smith 88, M. Scott
87, Edna Campbell 83, Evelyn, Mc-
Callum 83.

Class II.—John Dobbie, Jean Mc-
Ouatt 74, Marguerite Heatlie 69, C.
Hancox 68, Hazel Leishman 62.

Class III.—Donald Hay 68, Sarah
Black 57, Lawrence Cruise, Frances
Douglas 50.

GRADE IX.

French

Class I.—Hazel Copeland 86, Eliza-
beth Murray 83, G. Gilmour 81, H.
Morrison 80, Nadia Dwyer 78, Marie
Rodgers 76, Perry Cooke, M. Cruise
75.

Class II.—Janet Wainfield, Ruth
Jones 74, Grant McHargy, Annie Mil-
lar 73, Irvin Bain 72, Hazel Acelye
71, Elsie Todd 70, Ethel Doig, Una,
Miller 68, Edgar Burvas, C. McQuar-
son 66, Ethel McQuat, M. Comber-
son 65, George Miles 64, George Macdon-
ald 62, Evelyn Mathews 61.

Class III.—Hilda Hume, Edna Black
59, M. Stewart 56, Harold Carter, L.
Macdonald 54, L. Armstrong 53, Edna
Mason 51, Elmer Ryan 50.

GRADE VIII.

Agriculture

Honours.—C. Gordon 96, H. Miles
92.

Class I.—E. Kelly 87, F. Arma-
strong 83, E. Smith 83, E. Bennett 82,
M. McArthur, G. Smith, B. Black, C.
McQuat 81, M. Yelland, H. Robinson,
A. Miller, R. McGregor 78, N. Hay
77, E. Scott 76, L. Graham 75.

Class II.—M. McPhail 74, A. Doig
73, E. Morrison 72, S. Scott 72, E.
McKimmie 71, Elsie Scott, E. Cope-
land 70.

Class III.—R. Charron 56, V. Paul
51, L. Lamb 50.

GRADE VII.

Spelling and Dictation

Honours.—Dorothy Morrison 99, L.
McCullough 94, Sarah Douglas 93, R.
Elliott 92, Ellen Bos 91, Elinor Mc-
Coy, Erma Morrison, H. Doig 90.

Class I.—Bessie Morrison 88, Janet
McQuat, Willis Stanforth 86, Rupert
Wylie 85, Lila McKiddle 84, Mildred
Gaston, Lorne Morrison 82, Grace Rod-
gers 79, Elsie Stewart 77, E. Cruise
76, Rita Jones 75.

GRADE VI.

French

Honours.—H. Hutchinson 92, H.
McKiddie 90.

Class I.—J. Logan 88, J. Yelland
87, C. Vliet 82.

Class II.—G. McQuat 79.

Class III.—Eric Middleton 72, L.
Cruise, R. Cruise 69, L. Noble 61, E.
McFaul 60, S. Hamilton 58.

GRADE V.

Spelling and Dictation

Honours.—Rebecca Cohen, Edgar
Cruise, Freda Mason 96, George Paul
94, Alma McCullough 92, Marion Mat-
thews 91.

Class I.—Sam Cohen, Robert Ful-
ton 85, H. Paul 84, C. McKennie 83.

Class II.—K. McFaul 78, S. Boyd
77, R. Cunningham, L. Wert 76.

GRADE IV.

Hygiene

Honours.—Reta Boyd 100, Eugene
Jousse 99, Stuart Jones, Kathleen
MacKith 98, Raymond Underhill 96,
Gladys Cruise 94, Olive Stanforth 90.

Class I.—Edgar Dion 89, Leola
Belanger 88, Rowena Cowan 87, R.
Cunningham 87, D. Armstrong 86, G.
McFaul 78.

Class II.—Elsie McFaul 72, Maggie
Chapman 71, J. Beech 64.

GRADE III.

Hygiene

Honours.—Sam Rashevsky 99, G.
Drysdale, Hugh Gail 98, K. Clunie 97,
Verner Thompson, Violet Falconer, G.
Clark 96, Roland Cruise 93, Elizabeth
Goldworthy, Thelma West, Eleanor
Armstrong 92, Hugh McKinnon 91,
Catherine Giles 90.

Class I.—Kenzie Cowan 86, Jean
Fulton, Chas. Lennon 85, Isabel Cle-
land 84, Violet Belanger 82.

Class II.—Howard Jones, M. Vliet
65.

Class III.—Roland Dion 52, Forbie
Chapman 50.

GRADE II.

Reading

Class I.—Bob Houston 85.

Class II.—Gilbert Black, Andrew
Fulton, Louisa Miller, Rebecca Ras-
hevsky, Louisa Vliet 70, Olive Elk-
ington, Wilson Gall, Stewart Anderson
68, Elsie MacVicar 67, Louisa Gold-
worthy 66, Grace Parke 65, Amy Mur-
rin 64, Doris Dion, Verne Mason, M.
Morrison 60.

Class III.—Allen Doig 55, Delmar
Boyd 53, Arthur Belanger, Edna Fel-
anger, Carl Demerse, Archie McKen-
zie 50.

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