

REX THEATRE

Special for
Sunday at 2 and 8 o'clock
Agnes Ayers
in "THE HEART RAIDER"
Admission 35 cts. - Children 25 cts.
PHONE NO. 197.

The Watchman,

And Ottawa Valley Advocate.

REX THEATRE

Thursday-Tonight
Mary Miles Minter
in "DRUMS OF FATE"
Friday and Saturday
Alice Brady
in "THE SNOW BRIDE,"
and Comedy "MAID TO ORDER"

VOL. XLIX.

LACHUTE, QUE., APRIL 4, 1924.

NO. 11.

We make a Specialty of WELDING

Don't throw away any broken castings or machinery. We can make them as good as new.

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

CHORAL CONCERT

By the Brownsburg Choral Society, on Saturday April 12th, in the Presbyterian Church, Brownsburg. The members of the Brownsburg Choral Society, 50 in number, have made splendid progress under the able tuition of Mr. J. Irvine Cooper, A.R.M. C.M. A splendid record of attendance has been maintained throughout the season and all members have taken a keen interest in the work.

In addition to the preparation of four part chorus numbers the Society have been able to secure a quartette of Montreal artists who will contribute vocal and instrumental selections to the programme now being arranged for the above concert. This concert bids fair to surpass anything of a like nature given before in Brownsburg and a record attendance is anticipated. Keep the date open and secure your ticket in advance.

Programme will commence sharp at 8 p.m.; the price of admission will be 40 cents and tickets will be on sale in Brownsburg and Lachute.

WATCH POSTERS.

FARMERS.

Have your cattle tested for tuberculosis under the Federal Accredited Herd Plan, you may now enter this system with a minimum of five registered animals. Application forms may be had from, ALEX. F. BOTHWELL, Lachute, Que. 4-11-2.

NOTICE.

The Argenteuil Wool Growers and Sheep Breeders Association will ship wool co-operatively to Lennoxville, again this season. Sacks and twine may be had by applying to the secretary.

WM. HAY, Pres.
ALEX. F. BOTHWELL, (acting) Secretary.

TENDERS.

Sealed tenders will be received by the undersigned up till May 10th, 1924, for the painting of Lakefield School House.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

Mrs. Albert Tomalty,
President, Lakefield Woman's Institute, Lakefield, Que. 4-11-2.

WANTED.—A General Servant. Apply to Mrs. Geo. Therrien, Rodrigue House, Lachute. Good position to right party.

FOR SALE.—A good second-hand Ford Car and accessories in good running order, (as good as new). Apply to Henry Tessier, Lachute Mills, Que. 4-11-2.

FOR SALE.—3 Rhode Island Red Roosters or Exchange. Apply to Geo. Nicholls, Cushing. 4-4-2.

FOR SALE.—Good comfortable house on Grace St., 9 rooms and all modern conveniences. Apply to Alex. Benaud, Lachute, Que.

FOR SALE.—Thoroughbred Barred Rock Eggs, \$2.00 per 15, replacing all clear eggs. Good laying strain. V. J. FLETCHER, Brownsburg. 4-11-3.

Watch and Clock Specialist.
Being your repairs to Mr. Belanger, who will do all your work in prompt order. He carries a big assortment of Diamonds, for gifts and Engagement Rings, at a very low price, and will be in his store for business on Thursday, Friday and Saturday of each week.

Jos. Belanger, near Hill's Store, East Ward, Lachute, Que.
Phone No. 116 r 2-3

Curlers' Presentations

To the successful competitors in the Curling Contests conducted during the winter season, last Thursday evening stands out as one of the most pleasing occasions and was thoroughly enjoyed. Some 50 of the boys were present and sat down to a very substantial supper, supplied by the refreshment committee, whose services have been so readily given on all occasions and to whom due appreciation was heartily extended.

The tables were headed by Mr. J. A. McGibbon, who has fulfilled the duties of President with dignity and honor. A piano had been loaned for the occasion by Mr. G. Y. Deacon and the inimitable "Jimmy" Yelland was master of ceremonies in the musical line, having as his assistants R. Giles and D. Hay. After the toast to "The King which was drunk in Messrs. McKimmie & Sons Best Dry Ginger Ale, everyone joining heartily in the National Anthem, Mr. Valois sang in French "O Canada" with the boys taking up the chorus. Several very nice numbers were rendered by Messrs. W. A. Houston, J. Yelland, R. Vickery and J. S. Giles, and Mr. Yelland held the boys in good trim by calling on selections from the programmes of choruses that had been thoughtfully arranged for, Mr. Valois lending much enthusiasm by the singing of "Alouette" and the response to his leading was such as to make Mr. Irvine Cooper feel jealous of his Choral, for the boys certainly did let out.

Presentations were next in order and given as follows:—
McCrae Shield.—J. R. Charron, G. Y. Deacon, E. M. Jones, Geo. Hay, skip.

Mackie Trophy.—J. W. Gall, F. A. Brennan, J. Falconer, W. A. Houston, skip.

Dunany Trophy.—S. S. Campbell, Dr. G. A. Clunie, W. J. Deacon, Jas. Yelland, skip.

Houston Cup.—C. Tremblay, G. Valois, Geo. Hay, J. A. McGibbon, skip.

President's Prize, Doubles.—Jno. McKimmie, Geo. Fraser.
Blankets.—W. J. Deacon.
Tarleton Cup.—Roy Fraser.

CARD OF THANKS.—The family of the late Mrs. Ruth Annie Robertson wish to thank the friends for their kind sympathy and assistance in their recent sad bereavement.

C. N. Robertson, J. A. Robertson.

PUBLIC NOTICE.—This is to remind the public that Town Water Taxes are now due and the Town officer will call for same within the next few days. Legal action will be taken if all obligations are not met.

By order of the
WATER COMMITTEE.

FOR SALE.—Registered Ayrshire Bull accredited. Splendid dairy animal. Apply to J. E. Walker, Lachute.

RADIO LICENSES.—For convenience of our Radio friends we are issuing radio licenses at \$1.00 Year commences April 1st to Mar. 31st. We also have a full assortment of radio parts.

G. Y. DEACON, Phone 26, Lachute Mills.

HOUSE TO LET.—A six room brick cottage, on Hope Street, Apply to Jos. Deslaurier, Shoe Store, Main St., Lachute.

HOUSE TO LET.—Seven room house bathroom, furnace, hot and cold water, very central. Apply to Miss Hampton. 3-7-24.

LOCAL NEWS.

Mrs. Geo. Christie spent Saturday last in Montreal.

Mr. Wm. Cottingham is spending this week at Ormstown.

Mrs. D. Picken spent a few days last week in Montreal.

Mrs. Hugh Fraser spent a few days in Montreal this week.

Miss Lillian Hamilton, of Montreal, was a week-end visitor in town.

Miss Doris Campbell, of Montreal, was a week-end visitor in town.

Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Giles are spending this week-end visiting friends in Ottawa.

Mrs. Geo. Creswell and master Lloyd were in Montreal over the week-end.

Mr. J. T. Ayers and Mr. Robert Cruise, left this week for a trip to the Coast.

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

Mrs. Gilbert Arnold, of Grenville, was the recent visitor of her sister, Mrs. E. Jousse.

The Misses Irene and Gertrude Riddell, of Montreal, were week-end visitors in town.

Mrs. Arthur, of Belle Riviere, was the week-end guest of her daughter, Mrs. Harold McFaul.

Mrs. Harlow Giles returned on Monday from a pleasant visit with friends in Montreal.

Miss Ruth Todd, of Lachute Road, is visiting her cousin Miss Francis McGibbon of Brownsburg.

Rev. A. McEwen is spending this week in Toronto, attending the Jubilee Missionary Convention.

Mr. Geo. Law, who has been spending the last few weeks in town, has returned home to Benton Harbor.

Miss Willow Lavery and Miss D. Lavers, of Montreal, were week-end guests of Mrs. Walker McArthur.

Mr. Parker, of Montreal, and Mr. Scott, of Westport, Ont., were week-end guests of Mrs. Jas. Armstrong.

Mrs. Evans of New York, is spending this month the guest of Mrs. Cottingham and friends in Brownsburg.

Mrs. Jas. Armstrong spent a few days in the city last week, and was accompanied home by her daughter, Mrs. W. D. Farmer.

Mrs. Sam Martin, of Brownsburg, left on Thursday by S. S. Montclair for Liverpool, England, and expects to be absent a few months.

Mrs. Thos. Ayers celebrated her 86th birthday on Wednesday, and received the congratulations and good wishes of her many friends.

Misses B. Yeardsley and Evelyn Hamilton, nurses in training at the Montreal General Hospital, have returned to their duties, after spending a pleasant vacation in town.

Mrs. Thos. Keir, of Toledo, Ohio, accompanied by Mrs. L. J. Bea and daughter, Olive, of Brownsburg, spent a few days this week the guests of their sister, Mrs. Jas. Clark of Upper Lachute.

Mrs. Jas. Hamilton and Mrs. Wm. Deacon were the hostesses at a pleasant surprise party, on Friday afternoon last, in honor of Miss Ruby Parsons, whose marriage to Mr. Sproule, of Annapolis takes place in the near future.

Increase the value of your new property by using cut stone instead of brick; it costs no more, looks better, and lasts longer. First class stone for sale, uniform in colour. Apply to Berteaux, Roussillon, or Phone 157 r 2-4. 4-11-2.

Come and spend a pleasant evening at the Baptist Church on Friday and see "Alice in Wonderland," "Peter Pan" and "Black Beauty" and other interesting lantern slides. Proceeds in aid of the education of an Indian Boy. Adults 25, Children 15 cts.

Messrs. Larocque and Chabot have opened up their new Automobile Warehouse in the Miller Block on Main Street, and have received a large consignment of Ford Cars, and the McLaughlin New Models with the four-wheel brakes. They are open for inspection and an invitation is extended to those desirous of procuring the very latest and best in automobiles.

If you are looking for Clowns, and monkey shows and "Cockie, Doodle Do," don't attend the Concert next Friday. But if you want the thrill of sweet music correctly rendered en masse just come and listen to the Choir of 50 Children's Voices. It has been my privilege to hear them rehearse and if I was a betting man I would lay down a couple of pieces that by the time the children get through singing "It was a lover and his lass" the audience will almost be on its feet vociferously applauding, and demanding an encore. The Children's Choir will sing four pieces, the Senior Chorus repeating by request "Comrades in Arms." Mr. Cooper is also bringing from Montreal some of his young pupils to entertain with Violin, Piano, and Recitations. Buy your tickets early.

Admission 50 cents.
W. A. Houston, Pres.
Mr. Irvine Cooper, Leader.

Miss Eileen McFaul entertained her young friends at a social party on Saturday last.

Mr. Lachlan McArthur, of Arundel, is spending this week in town the guests of Mrs. J. B. Dion.

An unusually large and splendid assortment of very Pretty Easter Eggs is on display at The Splendid Confectionery Store on Main St. Be sure to call there and get your supplies.

Messrs. J. and A. Maitland are busy fixing up part of the Elliott block, Brownsburg (next door to Deacon's hardware store,) which they will shortly open as a restaurant and Ice Cream Parlor.

TOWN COUNCIL.

The regular meeting of the above Council was held in Mr. Rice's Hall, on Wednesday last, at which were present Mayor W. M. Scott, and Aldermen T. Dallaire, E. Charlebois, A. McQuat, A. Larocque, D. Stalker, P. Dobbie, Jas. Morris, J. D. Lemay and A. Morrison.

Minutes of previous meeting were read and confirmed and reports of Finance Committee were adopted & amounts ordered paid.

Alderman McQuat reported progress for the Town Hall Committee and according to request the names of J. A. McGibbon, W. H. Ayers, J. T. Ayers, J. S. Giles, J. P. McKimmie, G. Hay, E. H. Wilson, G. Y. Deacon and L. L. Legault were added.

The letter left over from last meeting from Mr. Geoff. Bedard asking the Town to take over Bedard Boulevard was again discussed and on motion of Alderman Dobbie, seconded by Alderman Dallaire that the Town take over the Road on the same conditions as any other street in town without any restrictions whatever.

Messrs. Guindon, Urbain and Lafortune applied for consent to renew licenses for pool rooms which was recommended on motion of Alderman Larocque, seconded by Alderman Dallaire.

Permit was given to Mr. Hector Lamarche to build his butter factory in compliance with the Government requirements.

Alderman Dobbie moved, seconded by Alderman Dallaire that a committee of Messrs. McQuat, Larocque and Stalker be appointed to confer with Mr. E. H. Wilson relative to right of way for his power line.

Mr. Deacon reported that the town of St. Jerome were willing to sell their fire equipment of ladders, harness and large reel for the sum of \$200. Alderman Dallaire moved that Mr. Deacon be authorized to purchase the outfit, seconded by Alderman Morrison.

Mayor Scott then rose and stated that as the Council had at last meeting accepted Dr. Clunie's tender for the secretaryship, it was the duty of the Council for somebody to ask for the resignation of the present officer. The Mayor said his position was one of awkwardness and he felt greatly embarrassed, but it was purely a business proposition, and it was necessary for a motion. Breathless silence reigned for a few moments until broken by Alderman Dallaire who moved, not the resignation of Mr. Rice as was expected, but simply the adjournment of the Council, which leaves Mr. Rice still as the Town Secretary.

Reports from the engineers re the two west end bridges were read to the Council, but no action was taken and they are still under discussion. The suggestion offered for temporary repairs to West River Bridge was adopted and will be proceeded with at earliest convenience.

CHURCH NOTES.

Presbyterian Church services will be held next Sunday April 6th as follows.—In Lachute at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m., in Upper Lachute at 11 a.m., in East Settlement and Hillhead School at 2.30 p.m. and in Brownsburg at 7 p.m. The minister will conduct the services in Lachute (11 a.m.) Hillhead and Brownsburg. "All things are yours—but ye are Christ's and Christ is God's." Let all come and worship God. You are invited.

The Methodist Church Services on Sunday next will be conducted by the Pastor at Lachute at 10.30 and 6.45, Brownsburg at 3 p.m. If you enjoy an hour of worship with Christian people, singing Christian hymns, and hearing the Gospel of God's love preached, we invite you to come.—no fads or fancies, just a plain Christian Service, but to the hungry or thirsty soul the bread of God's word will be broken, and the water of life will flow.

Baptist Church services will be held as follows:—Daleville 11 a.m., Brownsburg 3 p.m., Lachute 7 p.m.

NOTICE.

Members of the Lachute Curling Club, and allied Ladies' Branch are notified that an end-of-the-season social will be held on Wednesday evening, April 9th, at the Club House.

There will be cards, a little singing, a little dancing and lots of enjoyment to mark the termination of a successful season.

Gentlemen will be asked for fifty cents at the door to defray expenses. Members and visitors will please time their arrival for eight o'clock sharp.

RATINES & VOILES

We have a fine assortment in these two lines, just put into Stock. There is one dress in each pattern. Colors many, some choice Blue and Blacks.

Men's Suits

These are now also in Stock for Spring. Blues in Various Prices. Greys also Tweeds of many patterns as low as \$10.00 and \$12.00 COME IN AND TRY ONE ON.

W. BANFORD & SON,
LACHUTE.

Telephone No. 50.

Wholesale and Retail Flour and Feed
Cream Of the West is "Our Best."
Grain and Coal.

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

J. D. CAMPBELL
MAIN STREET, LACHUTE.

SPLENDID CONFECTIONERY

MAIN STREET, LACHUTE

LIGHT LUNCHES SERVED AT ALL HOURS
CHOICEST OF CONFECTIONS AND FRUITS

JUST RECEIVED,—

Northway Coats and Suits
Men's and boy's Suits
Cooper Caps
Voiles and Ratines
Prints and Gingham
Boots and Shoes

All the above lines are complete and
we invite you to call.

McFAUL BROS.

The Up-to-Date General Store - Lachute Mills.

We have everything for the Sugar Camp

Except the TREES

Grimm Evaporators, Syrup Cans, Sap cans, Sap spouts, Tapping bits, Strainers, etc.



TANKS AND BOILING PANS
MADE TO ORDER.

GEO. Y. DEACON, Tel. 26. Lachute Mills.

One Pair of Glasses 7 out of every 10
With Double Vision

Headaches

are caused by eyestrain. If you suffer from headaches you ought to question the condition of your eyes.

Often with vision apparently normal, eyes greatly need the help of lenses.

Only an examination can make you sure.

Have your eyes examined without delay.



Wellsworth Ultex
The One-piece Bifocal

Eugene Jousse
WATCHMAKER & JEWELLER
Main Street, Lachute.

CRESWELL'S

Canada Cement
Prices Right

R. Creswell Regist'd

Leather Industry in Canada

Canada being one of the great cattle-raising countries of the world, it is only natural that the leather industry should occupy a position of much importance in the industrial life of the country, and it is interesting to note that the value of production in 1922 shows a substantial increase over the figures for the preceding twelve months. The value of production of the tanneries in 1922 was \$24,291,884, compared with \$22,905,528 in 1921. These totals are exclusive of the value of hides and skins tanned for customers but include the amounts received by the tanneries for custom work.

An analysis of the production value shows that, of the total, "sole" leather amounted to \$9,175,420. The output of "upper" leather totalled \$10,497,813; of harness leather, \$1,845,131; of other leather, \$1,702,164; of wool, hair and glue stock, \$210,834, and of other products, \$280,734.

Capital invested in the industry in 1922 amounted to \$32,818,775, which was apportioned as follows: Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, \$286,000; Quebec, \$4,554,426; Ontario, \$27,852,404; and Manitoba, Alberta and British Columbia, \$125,885. There were employed, during the period under re-

view, 3,854 persons, to whom salaries and wages totalling \$4,302,918 were paid.

The number of establishments in 1922 was 116, which is a decrease compared with 1921 but an increase of 16 tanneries compared with 1920. Ontario and Quebec, with 39 and 65 tanneries respectively, may be said to be the centre of this industry in Canada. The livestock yards at Toronto and Montreal annually handle hundreds of thousands of livestock and provide an abundant source of material for plants in these provinces. The remaining establishments are spread over the Dominion; Nova Scotia having 3; New Brunswick, 2; Manitoba, 2; Alberta, 3; and British Columbia, 2.

The leather export situation during 1922 was very satisfactory. The value of leather, unmanufactured, exported from Canada during the calendar year 1922, was \$5,091,384, an increase over the previous year of over a million dollars. The import situation also shows an improvement, the 1922 figures showing a decrease compared with the previous year. Imports in 1922 totalled \$3,764,929, compared with \$4,059,222 in 1921 and \$5,467,528 in 1920. Fine leathers formed the major share of the imports, accounting for nearly one-third of the total value.

March Mornings.

March mornings! Each a brimming cup

That dancing Phoebus fillets up—
A drink to start the blood to race
And prick the feet to trip apace.

March mornings! When the darting sun
Leaps forth, a clear new course to run
Like nettled steed that feels the spur
And bounds with every pulse astir.

March mornings! When the boisterous wind
Retorts the whistling lad in kind,
And kicks the fuzzy cloudlets high
Like footballs on a field of sky.

March mornings! Let them come apace
To show old winter's run his race,
And that the world is all awing
And waiting for the call of spring!

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—AND THE WORST IS YET TO COME



The Useful Tin Roof.

"I'm fagging on putting a tin roof on one bedroom of my house," announced Gap Johnson of Rumpus Ridge at the auction. "Roof leak" asked an acquaintance. "Nope, not specially. But with a tin roof I can hear it rain in the morning, and won't have to get up till I feel like it."

Bad English.

"You are an educated man," said the Judge, "but this is a disgraceful crime you have been found guilty of. Have you anything to say before sentence?" "Only this, your Honor," replied the pedant. "Whatever the sentence may be, for heaven's sake don't end it with a preposition."

Modern Ways.

Mr. Spendix—"Any installments due today?" Mrs. Spendix—"No, dear, I think not." Mr. Spendix—"Any payments due on the house, the radio, the furniture, the rugs, or the books?" Mrs. Spendix—"No." Mr. Spendix—"Then I have ten dollars we don't need. What do you say we buy a new car?"

A Berlin newspaper man was recently fined for quoting eggs at 150 billion marks apiece after the government had fixed the price at 130 billion marks. He explained that he had had to pay the price he had named, but the judge told him he was "attempting to raise the price artificially."

Dehydration of Canadian Fruit

In the past year a great step forward has been taken in demonstrating to fruit growers how dehydration can save for use much of the fruit that, at certain seasons, glut the market or is wasted, says the Natural Resources Intelligence Service of the Department of the Interior.

Realizing the need for some immediate action to be taken to assist the marketing of the increasing amount of fresh fruit, the Department of Agriculture appointed a committee from its various branches which had to do with the fruit industry. It was instructed to gather information and report. The committee was composed of E. S. Archibald, director of Experimental Farms (chairman); Geo. E. Macintosh, fruit commissioner; C. S. McGillivray, chief canning inspector, Health of Animals Branch (Secretary); Dr. F. T. Shutt, director chemical laboratory division, and W. T. Macoun, Dominion horticulturist.

As a result of its interim report, the estimates of the Department of Agriculture for 1923 contained an item of \$10,500 "for experiments in dehydration of fruits and vegetables." During the year three experimental plants were erected, namely, a small model laboratory plant at the experimental farm, Ottawa, operated under the direct supervision of Dr. Shutt and Mr. Macoun, a semi-commercial plant at Penticton, B.C., and a medium sized commercial plant at Grimsby, Ontario. The two latter were erected and operated under the supervision of C. S. McGillivray.

It is known that dehydration processes vary in efficacy according to the climate in which they are used, and the system adopted by the Canadian government is the result of a personal visit to California and Oregon, during which every assistance towards a complete survey of the conditions was willingly given, and especially by Professor A. W. Christie, of the Agricultural Experiment Station of the University of California.

Hundreds of evaporating processes have been tried in the United States and elsewhere, but the most satisfactory are re-circulating processes, with the application of warm moisture to the air current, and the electric vacuum. The excellent results claimed for the latter system, and extending to fish and meat, are at present, how-

ever, beyond the reach of commercial economy. In all cases a regulating method of heat content is essential, and still more so the practical experience of operators who by touch and sight can tell to a nicety the line that separates correct dehydration from cooking. Two men owned 490 acres of fruit orchard in California; the one saved \$100,000 by knowledge and personal attention, the other lost \$80,000 by lack of care.

The Penticton plant was bought in California, and, with certain modifications to suit the climate, was set up and successfully operated last year. At the end of the season a fire destroyed most of the Government dehydrated fruit, but the plant was saved. The little fruit that was saved will provide samples for the British Empire Exhibition. There is little doubt that these will weather the critical attention of the hundreds of wholesale buyers who will be sure to examine such products with unbiased commercial acumen.

British Columbia growers have eagerly co-operated in the work. They know full well that distant markets are to be their salvation, and realize that, though their acreage had increased tenfold in the last few years, the present market is but little larger. The Ontario growers, having a large population within easy range, are naturally less anxious, but are by no means blind to the importance of dehydration.

Co-operative packing and marketing, as proved by the California Fruit Growers Association, is essential to continual success. In British Columbia 96 per cent. of the fruit growers hold together and in Ontario progress on these lines is in evidence. It may be noted that there is no antagonism between canners and dehydrators, as the market for the one product does not interfere with the other.

So far the Department of Agriculture has not had time to develop its special domestic dehydrator, nor to handle other fruit than apples, pears, peaches and plums, but the loganberry, raspberry, cranberry, etc., will have their turn. If the housewife realizes the value of having spinach, and other fresh vegetables from her home garden for winter use, an excellent type of domestic dehydrator is now on the market, while the Department of Agriculture is likely to produce a model at a price less than the patented article.

In preparation for the growing industry of dehydrated fruit, and indeed for the marketing at good prices of any fruit to be eaten fresh or canned, orchardists are strongly advised to plant the best varieties only, and even to face a temporary loss in making fire wood of the many inferior trees. It is well known that when first-class greenhouses enter the market they find few buyers, because the housewives have already filled their shelves with a poor sort of yellowish plum, which is dumped on the market earlier and at such a low price that it brings no profit to the grower.

"A Thing of Beauty."

Below are the opening lines of "Endymion," a poem written by John Keats when he was twenty-two. It was severely criticised in the "Quarterly Review," and when the poet died at the age of twenty-five Byron wrote:

Who killed John Keats?
"I," says the "Quarterly."
So savage and tartly,
"Twas one of my feats."

As a matter of fact, he died in Rome of consumption, telling his friend Keats to place on his tombstone: "Here lies one whose name was writ in water." It has proved to be carved so deep and large on the rock of literature that it can never be erased.

A thing of beauty is a joy forever;
Its loveliness increases: it will never
Pass into nothingness; but will keep
A bower quiet for us, and a sleep
Full of sweet dreams, and health, and
quiet breathing.

Therefore, on every morrow, are we
wreathing
A flowery band to bind us to the earth,
Spite of despondence, of the inhuman
dearth

Of noble natures, of the gloomy days,
Of all the unhealthy and o'er-darkened
ways
Made for our searching; yes, in spite
Of all,
Some shape of beauty moves away the
pall

From our dark spirits. Such the sun
the moon,
Trees old and young, sprouting a
shady boon
For simple sheep; and such are daffo-
dils

With the green world they live in; and
clear rills
That for themselves a cooling covert
make
'Gainst the hot season; the milder
forest
brake,
Rich with a sprinkling of fair musc-
rose blooms;

And such too is the grandeur of the
dooms
We have imagined for the mighty
dead;

All lovely tales that we have heard
or read;
An endless fountain of immortal drink,
Pouring unto us from the heaven's
brink.

In losing fortune, many a lucky
one
has found himself.

The blast that blows loudest is
overblown.

Passing Ages Leave Untouched Farmer of Bible Lands

Always the first victim—and always the ultimate victor—that is the farmer of Bible lands.

For more than 4,000 years conquerors and empires have been sweeping to and fro over these oldest of inhabited parts of the earth; and before every invasion the farmer has been the earliest to suffer the destruction wrought by imperialism. Yet to-day it is only the farmer who pursues his way in the unchanged fashion of ages ago; the very names and times of some of the once victorious empires are a matter of dispute among bookworms.

Anew I have lately been traveling over this oldest part of the Old World, and mostly of the beaten tracks. For illustration, I am just back from a journey throughout the length and breadth of Phoenicia, which lies along the eastern shore of the Mediterranean, from Gaza, whose city gates Samson stole, to Antioch, that once splendid city, where the disciples of Jesus were first called Christians. Also I have within recent months seen both the well-known and the little-known regions of Greece. I have traversed the Balkans and Turkey and sojourned in Egypt. I have also been through Arabia and Mesopotamia into Bagdad and Babylon, and have crisscrossed the Caucasus and wandered amidst the ruins of Western Persia.

Only a fragment of these journeys is indicated by the simple statement that I have gone from the Garden of Eden down into the Tigris-Euphrates Valley and to the island of Patmos, where Saint John saw the end of all things. I mention this background, not that the reader may share the bumps and the bugs that I have endured in his behalf, but only to accredit the one big observation I desire to make concerning agriculture in Bible lands.

Farming and farm folk have survived and overcome the ages. They are still plowing and sowing and reaping amid the ruins of hundreds of forgotten cities which in their day of pride deemed themselves permanent and all-powerful. It is curious how the books seem to have missed this point of the triumph of the farmer. It struck me first upon leaving the buried temples of Sakkara, in Egypt. On the wall of one of the tombs I saw a clear picture, in colors, painted thousands of years ago, of an Egyptian farmer plowing. In a little while, after leaving Sakkara, I saw a living farmer who might have posed for this very picture; so similar were the features. Dynasties had risen and fallen and been forgotten, but the type of ordinary man had persisted throughout the ages. Not only that, but the living man, hitched to the plow of the living man, were no different from those that had trodden the same fields in past centuries, as pictured on the walls of the tomb. Still more astonishing, the plow itself was the same form of sharpened wooden beam that had been portrayed in colors at least 4,000 years before, and that is still the prevailing agricultural implement throughout Asia. Archaeologists may

squabble about the exact date of Tut-enhamun's reign, but there can be no question about the reign of the plow. Occasionally, in Anatolia, I noticed a modern steel plow in use; but, true to tradition, the farmer was guiding it with one hand.

Past and Present.

Contrast is perhaps the dominant note of these realms of greatest historic antiquity. Over against the ruins of Marathus, which lies in the great plain north of the present Tripoli, in Syria, I found a perfect picture of the living present amidst the dead past—or perhaps I should say of the living past amidst the dead present.

What changes Marathus has seen! All the splendors of the East once vaunted themselves in her streets; and hot-blooded men, who are now but names in books such as Sennacherib and Alexander and Saint Paul, trod these streets in the flesh. Proud Roman youths rode in the gilded chariots that made these deep ruts in the rock; and even in their day the stone dwellings were a curiosity to be visited and discussed. What sort of edged tools did these prehistoric people use for their elaborate and extensive rock cutting? How did they dress and live? The only living thing that my companion and I found in Marathus, except the lizards and the grasshoppers, was a huge snake.

Now for the contrast. Around these beguiling ruins, and as heedless of them as of the waves that lap the shore of the neighboring Mediterranean, the Bedouin families are encamped in reed huts, harvesting the grain. They are of the same type as the farmers who used to go forth from Marathus, for now, as then, in the East the farmers do not live on the land but in villages and towns. In harvest time these Arab helpers come from the East, as they have been coming for ages, bringing their simple tools with them. What one sees today may be recorded as personal glimpses of pre-Christian farming.

The home life of these farmers, which is spent either in the black goat's hair tents of the roving Bedouin or in mud villages, has been changelessly primitive. The reed shack, which is at once bedroom, dining room, nursery and living room—there is no use for a bathroom!—of a large family, often with more than one wife, could easily be placed in the kitchen of the average Canadian farmhouse.

In the wheat field, which has been plowed with a crooked stick and is not fertilized or cultivated at all, the grain is sparse and low, and often only in little patches. Bible lands are for the most part stony ground. The reaping is done by hand sickles, made by a neighbor of emphy alikil. Four bits of bamboo are worn over the knuckles of the left hand of the reaper to facilitate grasping the stalks of grain. Men, women and children wield the sickle; I have more than once seen a Ruth following the reapers to glean the stalks their hands have missed. The grain is bound into small sheaves and these are stacked on their sides. Because there is no rainfall in the Holy

By William T. Ellis

Land during the summer, there need be no haste.

An Age-Old Threshing Scene.

Threshing is as wasteful as it is primitive. On a bit of relatively hard earth the grain and straw are thrown down, and animals are hitched to a sled that has a hundred or more bits of flint embedded in its under side. Then, for weary hours on end, the sled is driven round and round over the grain, the feet of the animals—they may be donkeys, horses, cows or oxen; I never have seen camels so employed, probably because of the cushion tires which they wear for feet—aiding in the separation of grain from husk. It is usually the children's work to ride the threshing sled, and one may see whole families crowded on a single sled.

Of course by this simple process of threshing apparently older than the practice of beating with a flail, which is in vogue farther south—much grain sinks into the ground and is otherwise lost. When the work is done the straw is stacked or carried away on the backs of camels or donkeys—the original hay wagon. Processions of these straw-laden camels, usually led by a man on a donkey, are one of the commonest sights of this season in the Holy Land. Chopped straw is the ordinary fodder for stock in the Near East; it is the nearest approach to success of the famous experiment of feeding a horse on sawdust.

When the straw has been removed from the threshing floor the wheat is ready for the winnowing. This is done by the old-fashioned method of tossing wheat and chaff into the air with a three-pronged wooden pitchfork, so that the chaff blows away and the wheat falls to the ground.

In the midst of these busy harvest scenes, I saw "two women grinding at a mill," sitting in the doorway of one of the reed shacks. Few scenes in Bible lands better illustrate the primitive scale of life than this. It tells first of all, that the women are the workers. This is no country for the feminist. There is no kind of work,

except fighting, that the women do not carry on; the favorite vocation of the men seems to be sitting in the shade, talking or playing games.

Feminine labor is bound to be cheap in a land where extra workers are secured by the simple process of marrying them. So the time and strength of two women may be spared for the dreary drudgery of grinding up a few handfuls of grain in a heavy stone mill which they laboriously turn. The meagre measure of the Eastern peasant's life is illustrated also by the pitiful smallness of the store of wheat that serves the family for food, supplemented by cheese and an occasional dish of mutton. The variety of an ordinary Canadian's fare would seem untold luxury to three people.

Though the monuments of old Marathus have had their boastful inscriptions obliterated by the gnawing tooth of time, the simple contentment of the unassuming farmer folk, who have persisted throughout the passing of all empires and civilizations, is revealed by the smiling faces of both adults and children. A child-like happiness seems to mark these primitive peoples. They do not know that their lot is hard, for they have experienced no other. Their wants are few and easily satisfied. Wealth is ordinarily rated in terms of flocks and herds and donkeys and camels. Now and then the insidious West has invaded the Arab farmer's home. I saw a family moving consisting of two camels' loads of goods, including tents and tools; and on the top of one camel's burden proudly rode an American sewing machine of the hand-operated type, which is the only kind used in the East, where people sit on the floor. As usual, the man of the family rode and the women walked behind.

France has brought good roads and safe to Syria and has forbidden the general carrying of arms, so these Arab farmers work without wearing guns and pistols and knives and clubs, as they used to do. But the new highway that runs along the coast has brought its own troubles, in the form of demon-possessed automobiles which fly past, scaring children and animals.



A remarkable view is shown of Devil's Head Canyon, near Bankhead, Alberta. Can you pick out the rock formation from which the cut gets its name?

A Form of Investment that Dates Back 5000 Years.

Three thousand years before the Christian Era the mortgage was a recognized form of investment. Tablets dug up in Babylonian ruins bear records of these transactions.

A form of investment that survives through all those centuries must be sound. As a matter of fact mortgages are about the only form of investment which presents to the investor a concrete idea of what constitutes the security. He can see his security.

The Dominion Financial Corporation of Montreal has been built on this form of investment and now conducts a large business in discount banking and mortgage loans. Mortgage loan applications received are exceeding \$500,000.00 per month. That it has been successful is indicated by the fact that a dividend of 8 p.c. has been paid since it was established. Dividends are payable quarterly, and there is a possibility of the interest rate being increased to 12% in the very near future.

Prospects for the future are even brighter. During the past year the corporation has been forced to reject, by reason of the lack of capital, more business than it has actually handled.

To overcome this handicap the corporation is offering its stock for sale. This provides an opportunity for investment that cannot very well be overlooked. The company operates exclusively in the mortgage field and money received from the sale of stock is invested in mortgages. The investor is thus assured of absolute security and high yield.

The State of Vermont has issued a license approving of the sale of this stock there.

Write for Booklet C. and Prospectus.

The Mortgage Investment Co., Ltd.

232 ST. JAMES STREET Montreal, Que.

TEAR OFF AND MAIL.

Mortgage Investment Co.,
232 St. James Street, Montreal.
Please send me post-paid your free booklet, "Choosing Your Investment." No Obligation.

Name.....
Address.....



Ladies and Gentlemen!

Do you know that you can get
a Real Montreal Shoe Shine

at **JOS. DESLAURIER'S, Main St., Lachute**
Boot Repairing Done with Satisfaction.

MORIN HEIGHTS.

Mr. Joyce is visiting at Mrs. C. Seale's.

Mrs. Gardner was a week-end guest of Mrs. J. E. Seale.

Mrs. A. Bisson and Dorothy spent Sunday with Mrs. J. E. Syvret.

Miss D. Binn and Miss Ward are spending the week at Mrs. C. Seale's.

Mr. J. C. Middleton and Mr. Vic-
tor Jekill spent the week-end here.

Rev. and Mrs. L. H. Lackey re-
turned Friday from Hemmingford.

Miss Martha Hammond of Mille
Isles has been visiting Mrs. E. Boyd.

Mr. and Mrs. R. Kennedy having
spent a week in Montreal arrived
home Monday.

Mr. H. Richards photographer is in
town on business concerning scenic
post cards, etc.

Mrs. Wm. Boyd and Mrs. F. Gold-
thorpe have been spending some
days in Montreal.

Miss Olive Seale from McDonald
College, Miss R. Christie and Miss
L. Davis spent the week-end at their
old home.

Mrs. (Rev.) a Johnston has been
visiting this week at the home of
Mr. and Mrs. E. Christie and with
other friends.

Mr. J. P. Middleton with his fam-
ily are leaving Morin this week much
to the regret of many warm friends.
They will reside at Shawbridge
where he is opening an extensive
lumber yard.

BIRTH.

BOHERTY.—On March 25th, 1924,
to Mr. and Mrs. Wesley Boherty,
a daughter.

—A Taffy Social will be held in
McArthur's Hall, Lachute, under the
auspices of the Baptist Young Peo-
ple's Union, on Wednesday evening,
April 9th. Doors open 7.30. Ad-
mission 35 cents. Note the date.

DON'T MISS IT!

BREAKFAST FOODS.—We have
always fresh supplies of all kinds
of breakfast foods, rolled oats, &
wheatflakes, 5 cts. per lb. Special
prices for 40 and 80 lb. bags.

J. D. CAMPBELL.

THE LATE A. C. LEROY.

Mr. Archibald C. LeRoy, aged 75
years, suffered a severe stroke of
paralysis, Friday morning and on
the following Sunday, March 23rd,
passed peacefully away at his home
near LeRoy, Sask.

Mr. LeRoy will be greatly missed
by the community, having been a
very highly respected citizen. He
came from Wapella in 1907.

Mr. LeRoy was born in St. An-
drews, Quebec and was a veteran
of the Fenian Raids, having enlisted
in the 11th Batt., Argyll and An-
terglen Rangers (1866), with which regiment
Mr. LeRoy later became (First)
Company Captain. The village of
LeRoy was named in remembrance
of his son, who was killed in the
great war. Mr. LeRoy was prede-
ceased by his wife, Feb. 9th, 1923.

He leaves to mourn his loss six
daughters and three sons, Miss Ida
and Olive at home, Mrs. Baylis and
Mrs. Crowter both of LeRoy, Mrs.
Clarke and Mrs. Herrick, of Winni-
peg, Messrs. Edward, Malcolm and
Charles at home.

The funeral was held at his home
on Wednesday, March 26th.

The Late Mrs. Wm. McKiddie.

†††
The death occurred on Saturday,
March 22nd, 1924, of Margaret
Thompson wife of William McKiddie
in her sixty-fourth year. Deceased
was born in St. Eugene and after
her marriage lived in Ogdensburg,
Que., where she was highly respect-
ed and loved by all who knew her.
She leaves to mourn her loss, a lov-
ing husband, three sons and one
daughter, Wallace and Clifford at
home, Stanley of Vidsac and Mrs.
Howard MacAdam of Brownsburg,
also four brothers and three sisters.
The funeral took place on Monday,
March 24th, conducted by the Rev.
A. Mathews and was largely attend-
ed.

Children Cry

FOR FLETCHER'S

CASTORIA

Spring Foot Wear

We wish to announce that we are displaying a large and choice
stock of Spring Foot-Wear for every member of the Family.

Your inspection is invited.

The choicest Novelties of the season in Men's Felt Hats and Caps
and Gent's furnishings.

Also a large assortment of Ready Made Clothing for Men and
Boys'. Semi-Ready Tailored Clothes.

Special display of new Patterns.

The season's latest styles for Men. Every Suit guaranteed.

We have the exclusive sale of Semi-Ready Suits for Lachute.

Dr. Scholl's foot comfort appliances for all Foot troubles.

W. G. STANFORTH, Main Street.

The Watchman AND OTTAWA VALLEY ADVOCATE.

FRIDAY, APRIL 4th, 1924.

THE WATCHMAN will be pub-
lished every Friday.

J. S. GILES, Editor and Prop.

Notices of Entertainments, Con-
certs, Announcements etc., 25 cents
minimum; over three (3) lines, 50
cents.

Notices of Births, Marriages and
Deaths 50 cents.

All locals, advertising any event
from which there are financial pro-
ceeds, will be charged at the follow-
ing rates,—three (3) lines or under
25 cts. For each additional line, 10
cents a line extra.

5 cts. a line for Poetry accompany-
ing Memorial Notices.

Legal Advertising,—\$1.40 per inch

EN PASSANT.

THE MILLS of the gods are re-
puted to grind slowly. Anyone in
doubt on that subject need not look
far in finding proof. The tortuous
length of some of our legal cases
supply abundant evidence that the
Law Courts—the Mills of the gods—
the Facories of Justice, are not
run on a speed basis. The recent
instance of a second trial in which
the jury disagreed again, and were
dismissed, need only be commented
upon. It is only a sample of the
snail-pace of judicial progression.

The same underlying principle which
governs the legal output is also ob-
servable in the formation of politi-
cal and public opinion. We osten-
tationously declare that we must hear
all sides before arriving at a deci-
sion, and must study every extran-
eous influence which has the remot-
est bearing upon evidence.

It is said that there are two sides
to every question, but if there is
only one correct answer what is the
use of the other side? We are not
all gifted with the ability to give a
correct answer without having to
wade through a vast sea of verbose
disputation. We cannot all be as
brief in our decision as was Dis-
raeli when he said, "The question is,
Is man an ape or an angel? I am
on the side of the angels."

The usual way of setting out to
arrive at a decision is to set up, pur-
posely, a number of obstructions and
obstacles which we proceed to knock
down in such a convincing way, that
by the time we reach the goal we
have the feeling that we have been
slaying giants. We demolish con-
trary evidence by the established meth-
od of bringing it, or allowing it to
be brought, forward, to be overturned,
so that, by conflicting "proof" our
course may be made to appear diffi-
cult and our triumph more specta-
cularly complete.

THE concession that there are
at least two sides to every question
is made, only as a proof that our
side is the right one and the other
wrong. We grant the other side per-
mission to exist, without troubling
to investigate the fact of its exist-
ence already, or of applying to it,
its correct value and description.

"How many sides has a horse?" asked
a teacher.

"Two sides," replied the pupil.

"That is right; Two sides," said
the teacher, pleasantly. "Now, what
are the two sides called," and he
held up his two hands as if prompt-
ing the reply "Right, and Left."

But the pupil ignored the hint, and
promptly made answer and said:—
"Inside, and Outside, sir," his view
point being different from that of
the teacher, and his evidence just
as good.

†††
The correctness of an opinion does
not depend upon its being dragged
through a maze of contrary argu-
ment and conflicting testimony. The
logical mind demands a prepon-
derance of evidence in support, be-
fore it sums up and places its ver-
dict upon record as an established
article of belief. Some people have
a natural ability to jump at con-
clusions: they can reach an ap-
parently correct answer to a diffi-
cult question without the drudgery
of working it out by the recognised
rules: but they are of no use as
lawyers, nor are they to be relied
upon as constructions of popular
opinion. They are too prone to self
assertion, saying "Do as I do," and
"Think as I direct you to think,"
without giving cogent reasons for
the advice. Like Moses, of old, they
would put on the breastplate of Urim
and Thummin, and settle questions
with patriarchal pomp and impres-
sive indifference to the merits of the
subject.

The Urim breastplate, donned by
the highpriest, had three stones de-
posited in its double lining, one re-
presenting "Yes," one, "No," and
one, "No answer to be given."

When any question was brought to
be decided, the high priest put his
hand in the pouch and drew out one
of the stones, and according to the
stone drawn out the question was
decided.

Our jury system may have its de-
fects, but it is to be preferred to the
Urim way of dispensing justice. If
the dispenser did not know the stones
by the feel, and only took out one
by haphazard the plan is too like
the spinning of a coin and settling
the matter by "Heads or tails," for
the modern ideas.

The Urim method might be tried
when a third jury disagrees, or when
the prosecuting and defending coun-
sel have travelled three times over
the same course and come in a dead
heat each time, or when the patient
defendant is ground so exceedingly
small by the laggard windmills of
the gods that he is willing to trust
his fate to the hazard of the die.

THE LINKMAN.

BROWNSBURG INTERMEDIATE SCHOOL.

GRADE VIII.
English Composition.

Honours.—Sarah MacVicar 98, E.
MacGibbon 95, Alma Fletcher 91, M.
Bain 93, Grace Moncrieff 92, Doris
Golphin, Violet Murdoch 90.

Class I.—Leona Thompson 87, E.
Poitras 84, Alex. Masson 81, Cuth-
bert MacQuaig 79, Bessie Mason 78.

Class II.—Robert MacArthur 72, A.
Stewart 69.

Class III.—Jack Stewart 57, Law-
rence Stephenson 51.

English Composition.

Class I.—Alfreda Zimmers 82, A.
MacGibbon 78, John Galbraith 77, W.
Hardie 76, Mary Black 95.

Class II.—John Monk 74, Marsiel
Wilson 73, Fred Wilham 60.

Class III.—Anna Poitras 54, Lau-
rence Davis 51.

GRADE VI.
English Grammar.

Honours.—Violet Golphin 98, D.
Macdonald 94.

Class I.—Alex. McCulloch, Willie
Woods 80, Theo. Zimmers 77.

Class II.—Eveline Highfield 73, E.
Brown 71.

Class III.—Ayleen Dresser 59.

GRADE V.
French.

Class I.—Audrey Monk 85, Ward
Moncrieff, Howard Tomalty 81, D.
Seary and Willie Mason 75.

Class II.—Oscar Cloutier 71, John
Brown 73, Hazel Boyd 72, Lore Ball
and Geo. Connelly 71, Agnes Elliott
70, Donald Boyd 69, Florence Wilson
Walter McQuat, Wyman Hazel 67, N.
Hazel 63, Douglas Stewart 52.

GRADE IV.
Geography.

Honours.—George Stewart, Fred
Cloutier 97, Gordon Anderson 92.

Class I.—Leslie Beecroft 89, Fran-
cis Ketylle 85, Lily White 84, Frank
McGibbon, Kenneth Gilmour 79, Alex.
McGibbon, Kenneth McAllister, Her-
bert Graves 83, Gladys Gilmour 79,
Lizzie Seary 75.

Class II.—Wilma Tomalty 69, Ivy
Steele 65, Jackie Seary 61, Edna
Woods 58, Mildred Cooper 55.

GRADE III.
Recitation.

Upper School.

GRADE III.
Nature Study.

Honours.—Willie Hazel 90.

Class I.—Geraldine McQuag 85, E.
Roberts 81, Patsy Seary 80, Earle
MacGibbon 79, David Golphin 79, H.
Campbell 78.

Class II.—Ernest Gagne 74, Edith
Gilmour 72, Hilda Jackson 72, Lily
Green 71, Stanley Seary 71, Charlie
Kennedy 67, Harry Beckingham 62.

Class III.—Alphonse Lareux 58, W.
White 57, Norman Beckingham 51,
greatly embarrassed, but it was pure-

ARUNDEL.

Mr. F. J. Elliot of Westmount, who
has been visiting Mr. J. M. Nelson
for the past ten days, returned home
on Thursday 3rd inst.

The April meeting of the Arundel
Branch of the Women's Auxiliary,
will be held on Saturday afternoon,
19th inst., at the residence of Mrs.
Smellie.

The Church services, on Sunday
next, 6th inst., will be as follows:—
ARUNDEL UNION CHURCH.

Rockway 10.30 p.m., Crystal Falls
3 p.m., Arundel 7 p.m., S. S. Arun-
del 10.30 a.m. Rev. C. H. Hethring-
ton, M.A., B.D., Pastor.

ANGELIC-Grace Church, Arun-
del, Celebration of Holy Communion
10.30. Weir 7 p.m., S. S. Grace
Church 2.30 p.m. Rev. Geo. H. Gag-
non, M.A., Rector.

STONEFIELD SCHOOL NO. 3.

GRADE V.
Grammar.

Honours.—Beatrice McKinnon 89,
Gladys Frost 82.

Class I.—Gertrude Derrick 70.

Class II.—Mable Goulden 49 Wes-
ley Walker 48.

GRADE III.
Grammar.

Honours.—Annie McKinnon 80.

Class II.—Innes Canning 61.

Class III.—Irene Derrick 57, Eil-
een Canning 55, Douglas McKinnon
54, Elizabeth Browning 50, Fred
Dewar 50.

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GRADE V.
Spelling.

Honours.—Beatrice McKinnon 100,
Gladys Frost 94.

Class II.—Helen Powning 62, G.
Derrick 62, Wesley Walker 62.

Class III.—Russell Mack 50.

GRADE III.
Spelling.

Honours.—Eileen Canning 78.

Class I.—Annie McKinnon 70, D.
McKinnon 70.

Class II.—Irene Derrick 64.

GRADE I.
Spelling.

Honours.—John McKinnon 100, G.
McKinnon 92, Joey Derrick 88.

GRADE V.
Composition.

Honours.—Gladys Frost 83.

Class I.—Gertrude Derrick 70.

Class II.—Beatrice McKinnon 65,
Russell Mack 60.

Class III.—Wesley Walker 55, M.
Goulden 45, Helen Browning 52.

Geography.

Canning 60.

Honours.—Annie McKinnon 91.

Class II.—Irene Derrick 67, Eileen
Canning 60, Beatrice McKinnon 60.

Class III.—Innes Canning 56, G.
Frost 44, Gertrude Derrick 41, F.
Dewar 41.

L. M. CROOKS, Teacher.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children

In Use For Over 30 Years

Always bears
the Signature of

W. G. Stanforth

W. G. STANFORTH, Main Street.

Are all the Children In?

Are all the children in? The night
is falling,
The storm-clouds gather in the
threatening east;
The lowing cattle seek a friendly
shelter;
The bird hies away to her nest;
The thunder crashes; wilder grows
the tempest;
And darkness settles o'er the fear-
ful din;
Come, shut the door and gather
round the hearthstone.

Are all the children in?
Are all the children in? The night
is falling,
When gilded sin doth stalk about
the streets,
For, "at the last it biteth like a ser-
pent."

Poisoned are the stolen sweets,
Oh, parents, guard the feet of inex-
perience,
Too prone to wander in the paths
of sin!

Oh, shut the door of love against
temptation!

Are all the children in?
Are all the children in? The night
is falling,
The night of death is hastening on
pace;
The Lord is calling, "Enter thou thy
chamber,
And tarry there a space."

And when He comes, the King in all
His glory,
Who died the shameful death, our
hearts to win,
Oh, may the gates of heaven shut
about us,
With all the children in—Sel.

POOR MARY!

Mary sat on the Ducking Stool,
Not of her own accord,
Men and women had placed her there
And bound her down with cord,
There she sat without a friend,
Amid their jibes and jeers,
Every time the stool went down,
Her cries were drowned in cheers,
When the mob had held full sway,

And filled with "righteous" glee,
Some were prone with sad remorse,
And back them let her free.
Poor Mary was at length unbound,
And left with their contempt,
No sister's aid was given her,
A wreck—awry—unkept.
Mary sat by the self-same stool,
At the evening's sunset, glow,
Sinister thoughts came o'er her mind,
And on those depths below,
O Father in Heaven have mercy?
My waywardness condone,
Remember Mary, Christ forgave,
Her sin not all her own.
And as she mused and gazing down,
A radiant form was seen,
An angel from the World above,
'Twas, Mary Magdalene.

Moral.
Poor Mary is symbolical,
Of what occurs today,
Men and women condemn the
same,
And punish in their way.

RYHHOS.—Brownsburg.

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As I am retiring from business, I am offering my
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Necessity the Mother of Invention



The secret of making ends meet, is, not infrequently, the difference between Success and Failure. Adaptability to hard Circumstances in order to study them with a view to overcoming them, is a mere stepping-stone to the foot of the born Inventor. And, however we look at them, Inventors are "born" as well as "made".

An Inventor has the ability to step off, into Space as it were, to "take the plunge" to quote the man in the street, which more timid, or more sophisticated folk, lack.

Most Inventions come out of two desires. A desire to save labor, and a desire for better service. But an even more fundamental stage lies back of these. The period in some man's life, of Rock-bottom Necessity. And so there has come down to us from the Ancients, who were fond of putting Truths into adages the pithy statement that "Necessity is the Mother of Invention."

The Age of Necessity, is therefore the Age richest in Inventions. The Inventions of a fundamental order, those that saved mankind from extinction, rather than those that spared his strength.

Regarded from this viewpoint what people more rich in Invention than the Indian? What people more capable of "making ends meet"? What people closer in spirit to the Secrets of Nature? What people so able to see possibilities, "a way out" where no way apparently exists, as these simple people of the woods, lakes, rivers, plains and mountains?

From these Fundamentalists, the Pioneer had at once most to fear and most to learn. It was this antithesis which sharpened desire to take-up the land and hold it against the veritably embodied Spirit of Circumvention. And it was when the early pioneers began to appreciate the cleverness of the Indian and the Indian began to appreciate the qualities of life as introduced by the new people, that one began to learn of the other and to prosper by exchange of experiences and by exchange of the inventions for which each stood.

The Indian and the pioneer have this in common. Both were always face to face with Necessity. Danger was clear-cut... everywhere. No getting away from it. And to some extent it is interesting to be able to decipher in most of the primitive inventions of the Indians, whether their habitat was the shores about the Great Lakes, the Prairies from the Lakes of the Woods to the foothills of the Rockies, or the Rockies themselves or the littoral of the Pacific, a certain Something, like an Atmosphere, a curious Fragrance, suggestive of Danger... a bizarre note...

indicative of the presence of the sinister form or forms which originally called into existence that particular invention.

I well recall the impressions experienced the first time I saw our Indian guide of the French River, drink from his paddle. We had gone up the Murdoch and portaged to Crooked Lake. (A lake that only last year was opened up by the Canadian Pacific Bungalow Camp—above). No sooner had we got into the canoe and gone a few lengths than the guide ceased stroking and careened the paddle blade so that the clean, cool water dripped as from a clear fountain into his thirsty mouth and throat. No weight had changed, the canoe still ranged ahead from the last stroke, the guide did not change his posture, there was no sound, his eye still commanded the scene. The action was so swift and silent that without bidding my own eye ranged off to the wooded bank, searching for the imaginary foe whose moccasined feet and wary intuition may have traced the invasion by the summer camper of this hitherto undeveloped haunt of trout.

Thus swiftly did this simple act recall the time when it was first practiced. That time in the history of Canada when the Red man's foes were so numerous, when the urge of hunting so keen that even when he took a drink of water he must never lose that vigilance which kept him always on guard.

In itself a mere straw, it holds a psychological subtlety that in detail shows us to what necessity and to what finesse or inventiveness those who live right down to the elemental were driven by the combative elemental forces with which they warred for existence.

We admire these things in ancient and distant peoples, but we are given to overlook them and set little value by them when they occur at our very doors as it were.

Canada is particularly rich in "inventions" of this nature. They are not here things of the Past but of the living Present. I saw the Indian drink from the paddle only last summer. You may see him this.

Adaptation or resourcefulness in so simple acts are among these primitives, progressive after a fashion. The next time our guide took a drink of the cool lake water, he broke the deep flower of a pitcher plant from a clump that grew by the bank and made a drinking-cup of it. Not limited to one cup you see. And in the transition from the oar we can feel there was a transition in poetic fancy. It was a drink of relaxation... a sip of nectar from the flower's heart. And had he been of the Far East we should have said "See the artistic development of this Jap" but being of the West and of the Wilds, it was wholly unlooked for and evoked more of surprise than anything else. It called out on elemental feelings of lurking danger or watchful foes, but the pleasing cognizance that Art is Universal and that some of the primitive inventions follow the sweeter paths of fancy, rather than the ever-present Danger spelled of the "oar-blade" cup.—By Victoria Hayward.



How Does Your Porch Floor Look?

There are two outstanding features about this Porch Floor Paint. One is that it is SPECIALLY made for Porch Floors—and combines a hard durable finish with a clean lustrous appearance. The other is that two pints will go as far as three pints of ordinary or so called cheap paint—assuring the consumer

of Best Results and a considerable saving in the cost of material. The reason is to be found in the quality of the ingredients used and the fineness to which they are ground by powerful machinery. It is easily applied, dries quickly, and can be had in six harmonious shades.

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Here and There

That the average weight of Alberta's 1923 wheat was 34 pounds to the bushel, or four pounds more than the standard, is the statement of George Hill, Dominion Grain Inspector at Calgary.

The season of navigation for the year 1923 is the longest since the year 1914, or 109 years ago, according to a statement made at Quebec by Captain J. E. Bernier, Arctic explorer.

Two-thirds of Canada's exhibits for the British Empire Exhibition are now in England, most of these being already at Wembley. Among them is a monster silver nugget, weighing nearly three tons, the biggest ever unearthed, which was dug up in Canada.

Twenty-nine million pounds of halibut were landed at Prince Rupert, B.C., during the past year, with figures for the month of December incomplete. This total is considerably in excess of the previous year. Several large shipments were made to Chicago and other middle Western States' points.

E. W. Beatty, President of the Canadian Pacific Railway, has accepted the honorary presidency of the Province of Quebec Safety League, succeeding the late Lord Shaughnessy, who was its first honorary president. The object of the League is to institute safeguards for the protection of life, especially children, providing protected playgrounds and streets.

It is estimated by the provincial tourist bureau of the Province of Quebec that 125,000 American automobiles visited the province in 1923. Of this number 40,000 travelled over the King Edward Highway, the principal route of automobilists from across the border motoring to Montreal and a record in the annals of that thoroughfare as regards American cars.



Do you need more business?

The average value of Ontario and Quebec farms is \$10,000. Their average income is over \$2,000.

There are 334,000.

Department stores and wide-awake small-town merchants are getting the surprise of their lives to find how easy it is to sell these farming families by Long Distance.

Every day brings us more proof.

Try it consistently. Pick out some attractive staple bargains. Offer them by Long Distance to six prosperous farming families a day, for a week. Judge the results by the percentage of sales.



Every Bell Telephone is a Long Distance Station.



\$200,000.00 Each Week

Leave our Province and come back to us in goods purchased by catalogue.

HAVE WE ever considered what this money, so hard to earn would represent for our Province and for our people, if it were spent here?

Evidently no, for there is not a single person who buys according to this method from strangers, who is not convinced that he is acting to the best of his own interests.

A few minutes of reflection however, would be sufficient to convince him of the grave mistake he is making.

In fact, what do we count on for a living? On the wages earned by our work. In one case as in the other, the few cents which we believe we save in buying from strangers, would represent but low value if we compared them with the higher wages and higher prices of their products, which we would obtain if, by purchasing in one's own province whatever we need we kept our money circulating at home.

The city-dweller depends on the farmer to keep him supplied with the products of the soil, and in turn, the farmer depends on the earning workman and men of profession to purchase his products.

Let the farmer spend his money in the province and the demand for

his grain, his vegetables, his fruits, his butter, his eggs and his cheese, will be accordingly increased as the wage-earner of the city is assured of remunerative employment, thanks to the increased volume of business of his employer, and will find himself in a better position to buy goods.

A few cents saved by the farmer by purchasing from strangers represents an equal number of cents less in the envelope of a wage-earner at the end of the week and, fatally, a proportional reduction in the price of farm products.

WHAT DOES GENUINE ECONOMY CONSIST OF?

Is not the answer very plain?

Help To Make Our Province Greater and More Prosperous.

SPEND OUR MONEY AT HOME

Published in the best interests of the Province of Quebec.

THE RETAIL MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION OF CANADA, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.



The Huckleberry Man.

When Esther was five years old she was big enough at last to go huckleberrying with her sisters, Lydia, Marjorie and Beatrice. Mother tied Esther's blue sunbonnet on over her curls and gave her a little pail that was just the right size for her.

The four little girls went down the road, across the bridge and through the fields. As Esther trotted along in the dust she felt very grown up. But she was a little afraid of the young grasshoppers that kept leaping up, and she was rather glad when the huckleberry field came in view.

The field was full of low bushes thick with huckleberries.

Lydia selected a spot near the fence line. "Here is a good place for you to pick, Esther," she said. "There aren't any dogberries growing right here, and you won't pick anything poisonous." She looked very wise and experienced.

The girls scattered and soon there was no sound to be heard but the soft ping-ping of berries on the bottom of tin pails.

Over in her corner Esther looked very solemn under her sunbonnet. She chose a big berry and, picking it carefully with forefinger and thumb, put it gently into her little pail. It rolled about musically while she looked for another berry worthy to follow it.

The older girls felt that there was much to teach their younger sister about huckleberrying.

"Watch out for hornets, Esther," Beatrice called after a while.

"Yes I will, Beatrice," answered Esther.

"There are holes and ridges in this field," Marjorie added. "Don't you stub your toe and spill all your berries."

"No, I won't, Marjorie," Esther answered.

From another corner Lydia called, "There's a rock under a shady tree on the other side of the field. You can sit there and rest when you get tired."

"All right, Lydia," came Esther's little treble voice. "Perhaps I'll go over right now and sit on that rock." "Oh, no, you must fill your pail first," said practical Lydia.

"How full is yours?" called Esther as she glanced with pride at three berries that were rolling round in her own pail.

"I have the bottom of my pail covered," Lydia boasted.

After that there was silence again. The ping-pinging had stopped, now, except for a little sound now and then from Esther's corner. The sun was hot, and the cheeks of the smallest berry picker were very red. She could

still see the bottom of her pail; it seemed a long, long distance to the top.

With a short sigh she sat down on the ground in the shade of a tall bush. "Huckleberrying is hard," she said.

After a while she took the largest berry from her pail and stuck it absent-mindedly on the end of a sharp little stick.

"Why, that looks exactly like a man's head on a man's neck," she said brightly. "I think I'll make the whole man."

She took out two more berries and put them on the stick. Then she pushed a little twig through the middle berry and put more berries on for arms. Next she made two legs.

"What a nice huckleberry man!" she said in a pleased voice. "I'm going to eat him, that's what I'm going to do."

But an instant later she changed her mind. "No," she said gayly, "I'll eat some other berries and take this fine man home to my mother. She will like him better than she'd like a whole pail of berries, I suppose."

When it was time to go home Lydia and Marjorie and Beatrice had their pails brimful. "Come on, Esther," they called. "Have you filled your pail?"

Esther looked down; there was a single lonely huckleberry in her tiny pail.

"No," she answered clearly.

"Well, you must come on home anyway," Lydia said a little crossly.

"I'm coming," said Esther. But as she followed her sisters down the road she kept her hand over the top of her pail.

"I suppose she has about half a pailful," Marjorie said.

Mother was delighted with the big lot of berries that the girls brought back. She held a large pan ready, and Beatrice, Marjorie and Lydia went up in turn and poured their berries into it. Esther was last in line, very hot and red-faced, with her bonnet pushed back.

"And how many has Esther brought?" mother asked with a smile.

Esther tenderly lifted out the huckleberry man and put him in her mother's hand. "For you," she said with a broad smile. Then she took out the single lonely berry and laid it in the pan. Her teeth were black with huckleberry stain and her cheeks were crimson; she looked very funny.

Mother admired the huckleberry man, and Esther cast proud looks at her sisters.

"But next time you must fill your pail, you know," Lydia said.

"Yes, next time I will fill my pail," little Esther replied.—Harriet L. Clark in Youth's Companion.

Armistice Anniversary

By Jean Berthoroy

Translated by William L. McPherson

There were five of them about the table, celebrating the anniversary of their homecoming. Two years before, freed from military service, they had returned to their village and found themselves, as by a miracle, once more among the vines and the wheat fields—aged, no doubt and exhausted by their long ordeal, but safe and sound, and still vigorous enough to resume their former toil.

They had gathered in this inn where they could feel more free to commemorate the past. Before women and children one puts water in his wine and takes care not to offend their sensibilities. But here, in their own company, sitting elbow to elbow, these five old warriors, still young, didn't hesitate to let themselves go. While emptying the bottles they found delight in heightening their present satisfaction by recalling the privations which they had endured.

The little low-ceilinged dining room held no other guests. The girl who waited on them seemed to pay no attention to their conversation. She was a powerful-looking creature of peasant stock, who must have driven the plow when she was not working. In the winter seasons, in the house of her employer, her tanned face showed traces of labor in the sun. When she had placed on the table the last course, which consisted of a big fruit tart, she disappeared. Suddenly the oldest of the comrades, Felicien, who had been silent for a moment, turned his eyes toward the door and said:

"This girl who serves in the inn—it seems to me that I have seen her somewhere else. She doesn't belong here. If she belonged here we would all know her."

"Certainly," said Bernardot—a little reddish man, with gray-green eyes. "But what has that to do with us? You don't intend to invite her to take coffee with us, do you?"

"Perhaps," Felicien answered, "if only to find out where I saw her before."

He was annoyed by the failure of his memory, usually so dependable. And he felt a sort of obsession, like that of the 2's, which buzzes about the

book which one is reading. But they talked of other things and Felicien dropped the subject.

The door opened again and this time it was not the girl with the stout arms who brought in the tray filled with cups but a young man who resembled her a little and who, if he was not of her blood, must be, at least, of her race. He had the same face, with grave, strong features, the same blond eyebrows, whose paleness contrasted with the dark tint of his skin.

Felicien called to him: "Why do you come, instead of the girl who served us?"

"Marceline? She is busy in the other room," the young man said. "Have her come here; we want to speak to her."

The others approved. Perhaps they were a little overzealous. Perhaps their comrade's curiosity had aroused their fears.

"Yes, yes; have her come. We have something to ask her."

But the waiter did not budge. He remained standing before the table, his arms free, his look fixed.

"If you have anything to ask her you can just as well ask me. It is all the same."

"Ah! Ah! Are you her brother? Or her betrothed? Or what?"

"None of those. I am only from her part of the country."

"Sit down!" said the little reddish man, pushing a chair toward him.

He poured out some wine for the young fellow to drink; but the latter refused.

"I have had dinner. I have all I need. I am in a hurry to go back to my work. Speak quickly!"

Felicien questioned him. He seemed to recognize him also. Decidedly, the obsession had returned; and that spoiled all his pleasure. He growled:

"I, too, am in a hurry. I want to know. Where did you come from—you two?"

The young man stretched out his arm, as if to indicate that they came from far away.

"From there," he said, simply.

"From Flanders? From Picardy? From the devastated regions?"

"The same. But what of that?"

Then Felicien burst out, as if he had had a sudden awakening.

"Ah! I know! I know! It comes back to me all at once. It is like a light which has just been turned on. You two were in a wagon, with many others. This girl was with you. But you were small. You were perhaps

fourteen or fifteen. And we, the soldiers, were urging you to get away. The invaders were advancing; they were going to fall upon us. And you did go. It was early in the morning. I see still the snow which had just fallen and the village with its little pointed clock tower, which was afterward knocked to pieces."

"It was my village," said the boy, whose eyes were moist. "And the fields without it were our fields."

The comrades arose. They felt a sort of respect and even timidity, before the youth, who was now silent, absorbed in some far-off vision.

"Will you go and find Marceline?" Felicien asked him gently.

This time he consented. Presently they returned together. They seemed not to understand at all what these strangers wanted to say to them. But the five had agreed among themselves that the anniversary which they had celebrated so joyously should not end in a note of sadness. Felicien again spoke for them:

"Listen! We have celebrated this evening our return home after the armistice. Certainly we had the right to rejoice, for we fought well, we experienced many hardships at the front and we suffered. But you have, without doubt, suffered more than we. Your clock tower has been destroyed. Your fields have been devastated, while we found ours just as they were. So it seems just to us that we hold out a hand to you and that hereafter we all belong to one family. There is room in our houses, and you will be there not as obscure servants but as brethren whom a cruel fate has stricken but who have the right to the same heritage."

Marceline smiled. She began to drink slowly the coffee which they had poured out for her. Her rude hands trembled a little. She thought of the pleasure which would be hers, of warming herself at a friendly fire and of encountering hearts full of fraternal feeling.

But the boy remained unmoved, unconvinced, still stiff. He thought of what he had left up there in the North and his pride as a man rose like the summer wind on the plain and said to him:

"Return! Take your spade and go cultivate the land of your own people—that soil whose fruits will not be bitter in your mouth."

Don't Jump Out of Bed.

Do not spring from bed the moment you wake in the morning. Do not spring from bed at all—take it quietly. This is the advice that the best physicians in London give to those who consult them.

The old idea was that as soon as you opened your eyes you should fling off the bedclothes, bound to the floor with a display of magnificent vitality, and hurl yourself at the business of the day. It was all wrong. It was unscientific. It took no account of the mental and physical state of the individual on waking.

Physicians who have considered the question lay down an entirely different rule. They advise that five minutes should be devoted to the business of waking up, and that hurry should be avoided.

The act of springing from bed is bad, because it accelerates the action of the heart suddenly, after the period of repose, and this in turn excites the brain, with the consequence that the individual becomes unbalanced, and remains in an unbalanced condition for hours, possibly for the rest of the day.

Getting out of bed should be leisurely, not a hurried process. The feet should be let down quietly to the floor, and the body then raised gently to a sitting position before standing up. The movements should be gradual and placid. There should be no rush. Body and mind will then come to the day's work in an equable condition.

Springing from bed tends to shorten life.

Burgling the Bank of England

A sensation was caused at the Bank of England recently when a sentry was found near one of the bullion rooms with a bullet wound in his head.

Many people are unacquainted with the steps taken to ensure the safety of "the Old Lady's" tremendous wealth.

Provision is made for every possible emergency, from fire and burglary to organized attack, while it may be hinted that water would play as important a part in the last-named contingency as it would in the first.

Armour plate, steel, and concrete combine to form an almost impregnable bulwark against robbery, while the presence in every part of the building of the Bank's own detectives by day, and soldiers and watchmen by night, means that no unauthorized person can enter without the fact being discovered.

If you happen to be in the city at six o'clock any evening you may see a party of soldiers, with bayonets fixed, led by an officer with drawn sword, marching towards the Bank. This is the Bank guard going on duty for the night.

The custom originated about one hundred and fifty years ago, as an outcome of the Gordon Riots, and it has been kept up continuously ever since.

For his services each soldier receives a shilling, fresh from the Mint, while the officer gets a guinea, which he must give to a City charity, and a dinner, to which he may invite a friend.

USING WAR SHELLS TO GROW CROPS

FERTILIZER MADE FROM ENGINES OF DESTRUCTION.

British Workers Engaged in Converting Ammunition Into Material for Manufacturing.

Three hundred and fifty thousand tons of shells! When the War ended such was the amazing quantity of munitions Britain had on her hands in France, where it was piled high on 3,500 acres. In a single heap there were 60,000 rounds of 6-in. shells, representing 2,300 tons of steel, about twenty tons of copper, and more than 240 tons of high explosives.

What was to be done with so vast an accumulation of "superfluous" material? Was it to be fired aimlessly into the air or be cast into the sea, there to provide a nine-days' wonder for the fishes? No. The lot was bought for \$10,000,000 and ever since the work of converting it into material useful to British manufacturers has gone on steadily.

How Risks Are Avoided.

Every month about 2,000 tons of munitions, as such, disappears, and in its place there are heaps of metals, chemicals, and so on, the components of such ammunition.

Great is the number of commodities recovered. In addition to steel, iron, brass, copper, lead, aluminum, and many alloys, there are resin, numerous chemicals, gases mechanical parts, rag, felt, cord, etc. Every constituent except one is isolated and returned to Britain for utilization in the arts of peace.

To obtain these results—in connection with which as many as 10,000 men and women have been engaged at one time—special methods are necessary. An unusual feature of the work is that cranes and other mechanical lifters are not employed. Every shell, after being raised by hand, is transported by means of gravity, and thus the risk of an explosion is minimized as much as possible.

If it is shrapnel, the case is first removed and the propellant extracted. Then, after the fuse and the bush have been taken from it, away it goes to a bench with a V-shaped top and a hopper underneath.

While it is resting here, nose downward, and at an angle of about 45 degrees, hammers play upon the exterior, loosening the contents—shrapnel and resin—which fall on a wire screen over the hopper. The resin rains through the screen, while the shrapnel rolls over it and drops into a box.

Next, the copper band, having been cut through with a cold chisel, is wound off, and, finally, the naked, harmless shell is stacked with hundreds of others in readiness for transport to England.

Removing the Charge.

In the case of the high explosive shell the distinctive operation is removing the bursting charge. This is generally done by "washing out." The shell is inclined at an angle of 40 degrees with its nose opposite a jet from which hot water and steam are fed into the interior. The steam causes the explosive to break up, dissolve, and flow into suitable receptacles. In from three to thirty minutes, according to the size of the shell, the interior is clear; but, as it is important that it should be quite free from explosive, it is inspected three times before it is finally passed.

German shells are a class by themselves. When the dumps were taken



By DOROTHY ETHEL WALSH.

Wise Housewives Give Thought to

Their Choice of Curtain Fabrics

Are plans for winter decorations for your home beginning to formulate in your mind? Most housewives are giving thought to them at this season, even though actual purchases may not be made until later. It is well. Much of the success of interior schemes depends on the colors chosen, and these cannot or should not be decided on at a moment's notice. Alas! the results often seen are testimony to hasty decisions.

Let us to-day do a little planning preparatory to the purchasing which must be done later. Let us ask ourselves a few questions concerning the locations and dimensions of the rooms to be decorated. The burning question of what colors would best suit the needs of a particular room should come first.

Some colors absorb light and create an impression of darkness in their surroundings. Other colors when used in a room seem to multiply the quantity of light it ordinarily receives. This is especially true of yellow.

Study your room in this way. Know that if the windows face north or east warm colors will be needed to give that cheerful, home-like atmosphere which is to be desired in all rooms. If, however, the interior is flooded with sunlight from south or west windows you may indulge in the cool shades of green or some of the delectable blues seen in the fabric world.

To-day's illustration shows a south room in which the window draperies and portieres were made

of a gray and green figured linen—an excellent combination where the



room does not have to have help in order to appear light.

over there were large stocks of projectiles. As little was known about their construction, some research work was necessary before a start could be made in breaking them up. All difficulties, however, have long since been overcome, and German shells are now being used in many ways not contemplated by their makers.

Manifold are the uses of the commodities recovered from ammunition. One of the most interesting, perhaps, is that for the contents of high-explosive shells. From them ammonium nitrate is isolated and evaporated, and the residue, which consists of the extremely dangerous T.N.T. is destroyed. The ammonium nitrate, being a fertilizer, is sold as such, and thus what might have been an element in further devastating the countryside in France is applied to increasing the beauty and richness of the Motherland.

Neatly Put.

A famous Russian dancer in this country, who is himself a good musician, was once a guest at a reception, where, without winning, he listened to a pianoforte performance, more vigorous than skillful, on the part of the daughter of the house.

"And how do you like the young lady's playing?" some one asked the dancer.

"Ah, madam," replied he, very tactfully, "I think the young lady has a very firm tread."

A little girl on hearing her mother, who had been out walking, complain that her feet were tired, observed "My legs gets tired, too, when I go out running, but I think what a nice ride my body has had."

Wayside Sayings of the World

A proverb was defined on one occasion as the wisdom of many and the wit of one. The following wise and witty sayings are common as proverbs in various countries:

Habits are at first cobwebs, at last cables.

Things don't turn up. They must be turned up.

Economy is the easy chair of old age.

The promised land is the land where one is not.—English.

Lock your door and keep your neighbors honest.

Please yourself and you'll please somebody.—Scottish.

Live in my heart and pay no rent.

Never scold your lips with another man's porridge.—Irish.

Opportunities, like eggs, come one at a time.

All the world's a camera—look pleasant, please.

There are two sides to every question—the wrong side and the right side.

Keep your eyes wide open before marriage; half shut afterwards.

If you can't push, pull; if you can't pull, please get out of the way.—American.

He that stirs poison will taste it.

Ask the opinion of an older one and a younger one than yourself, and return to thine own opinion.—Egyptian.

Money is found and rolls easily.—Rumanian.

It is better for a woman to marry the man who loves her than to mate with the man she loves.

You are master of the unspoken word; the spoken word is the master of you.

He who knows not that he knows not is a fool—shun him. He who knows that he knows not is wise—teach him.

The heart that loves is always young.

If Fate throws a knife at you there are two ways of catching it—by the blade and by the handle.

Wisdom is made up of ten parts, nine of which are silence, and the tenth is brevity of language.—Arabic and Talmud.

In buying horses and in taking a wife, shut your eyes and commend yourself to God.

He who offends writes on sand; he who is offended on marble.—Oriental, Tuscan, and Italian.

Begin in other people's way so as to end by having your own way.

Woman is like your shadow; follow her, she flies; fly from her, she follows.—Spanish.

Pinch yourself and know how others feel.—Japanese.

Patience, and the mulberry leaf becomes a silk gown.

Never employ a boy if you suspect him, and if you employ him don't suspect him.—Chinese.

If there are worms in the earth, need one dig them up?—Malay.

It is a matter of indifference whether a man marries or does not marry, for in either case he will regret it.—Greek.

Forgive thyself nothing; others much.—German.

He who takes the child by the hand takes the mother by the heart.—Danish.

If everyone tells you you are drunk, go to bed—even if you are perfectly sober.—Corsican.

Ask the young people; they know everything.

For a web begun God sends the thread.

Life is an onion which one peels crying.

It is not enough for a man to know how to ride; he must know how to fall.

The store of knowledge has no bargain sales.

There are only two good women in the world: the one is dead, the other not to be found.

God helps us, but don't let your back.—French, Mexican, and others.

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Class I.—Willie Perks 87, Kathleen Morrison 83, Donald Hay 75.

Class II.—Gerald Hammond 73, M. Heath 72, Melville Smith 72, Ruby Nichols 72, Evelyn MacCallum 71, Gavin Graham 69, Margaret Scott 68, Jane Bradley 65, Maurice Gagnon 64, Frances Douglas 63, Jean McOuat 62.

GRADE X.

History.
Honours.—Bessie Rodgers 98, N. Boyd 92, Evelyn Mathews 92, Grace Scale 91.

Class I.—George Miles 89, Elsie Todd 88, Gertrude Gilmour 86, E. Murray 84, Edna Mason 83, Alta Macdonald 80, Edgar Burwash 79, Ethel McOuat 79, Hazel Morrison 78.

Class II.—Lloyd Somerville 74, H. Kestyle 71, Christine Robertson 69, C. Miller 71, Harold Alder 67, L. Armstrong 64, Elna Black 60.

GRADE IX.

English Literature.
Honours.—Carl Gordon 94, Kenneth MacGibbon 94, Wallace Wilson 94, Henry Miles 91.

Class I.—Roy MacGregor 88, Elizabeth MacKimmie 84, Gladys Warwick 84, Ethel Doig 83, Edward Morrison 82, Marjorie MacKinnon 79.

Class II.—Mary Cruise 74, W. Clarke 71, Ethel Scott 70, Nellie Hay 70, Bessie Black 66.

Class III.—Evelyn Kelly 59, Grace Smith 59, May Yelland 56, Violet Paul 50.

GRADE VIII.

French.
Honours.—Dorothy Morrison 96, E. Morrison 92.

Class I.—Howard Doig 86, Elinor McCoy 84, Russell Elliott 76.

Class II.—Janet McOuat 70, A. Laurin 69, Reta Jones 69, Annie Kelly 67, Willis Stanforth 65, Geo. Taylor 62, Grace Rodgers 60.

Class III.—Ethel Morrison 57, L. McKiddie 55, Erma Bennett 54, I. Westgate 53, Lela McCullough 52, E. Cruise 51.

GRADE VII.

Arithmetic.
Honours.—James Logan 98, Helen Hutchinson 90.

Class I.—Laura Noble 86, Lloyd Cruise 80, Doris Prophet 77, Roy Cruise, Gordon McOuat 76.

Class II.—Shirley Hamilton, James Yelland 71, Dorina Laurin 62, C. Vhet 60.

Class III.—Edith M. Boyd 52, Eric Middleton 50.

GRADE VI.

Mental & Rapid Arithmetic.
Honours.—Rebecca Cohen 100, F. Mason 98, Reta Boyd 95.

Class I.—Florence Hay 85, Gwen MacKinnon 85, Gladys Cruise 80, M. Mathews 76.

Class II.—Eileen McPaul 70, H. Paul 70, Kathleen MacKinnon 65.

Class III.—Kenneth McPaul 56, G. Paul 56, Sam Cohen 54, E. Cruise 51, C. MacKenzie 50.

GRADE V.

English Literature.
Honours.—Sam Rashcovsky 96, R. Underhill 90.

Class I.—Stuart Jones 89, Lorne Wert 84, Eugene Jousse 80.

Class II.—Sophie Jacobson 69, D. Armstrong 63, Morton Morrison 62.

Class III.—Rowena Cowan 57, B. Cunningham 56, O. Stanforth 55, E. Dion 50, H. Jacobson 50.

GRADE IV.

French.
Honours.—Yvonne Charlebois 99, Mary Lennon 98, Maggie Chapman 97, Garfield Clark 96, Gordon Drysdale 96, Kenzie Cowan 95, Roland Dion 94, Hugh MacKinnon 93, Isabel Meland 93, Elizabeth Goldsworthy 92, Howard Jones 91.

Class I.—Mary Vliet 87, V. Faloner 85, Hannah Rodgers 81, Roland Cruise 78.

DISTRICT NEWS.

ST. ANDREWS EAST.

Mrs. G. Jeffrey has been in Montreal during the past week visiting friends.

Mr. R. Burgess, Toronto, spent the week-end with Mr. and the Misses Walsh.

Miss H. Burwash, R. N. St. Eugene is with Mrs. B. Robertson for a short time.

The Literary Club will meet at the home of Mrs. W. J. Pitcairn on Monday, April 7th, at 8 p.m.

The Messrs. W. and Geo. Simpson, Montreal, were at their summer homes for the week-end.

Mr. and Mrs. Irwin, son and friend Montreal, were guests at Miss Dewars over the week-end.

Miss Owens Montreal, is with her aunt Miss Davis, the guest of Miss Harrington for a few days.

Others from Montreal, who were in the village Saturday were, Mr. Fair and party and Col. Evans.

Mrs. J. J. Fraser returned from Montreal, last Tuesday, where she had been visiting relatives & friends.

Congratulations are due, Mr. and Mrs. B. Robertson on the arrival of a little daughter Friday Mar. 28th.

Don't forget the Auction Sale of household furniture at the home of Miss Davis, this Saturday afternoon.

Mrs. McClure, with Miss Fanny Davis, went to Montreal Saturday to spend a week with their sister, Mrs. Owens.

Mr. and Mrs. N. F. MacGregor, Mr. Norman MacGregor Jr., and Mr. and Mrs. W. Jeffrey went to Montreal Monday morning.

The Right Rev. J. C. Farthing, Bishop of the Diocese of Montreal, will be in St. Andrews E., this Friday evening. Service will be in Christ Church at 8 p.m.

ST. ANDREWS EAST.

Col. Evans and friend spent the week-end at his summer residence.

Mr. J. H. Earle spent the week-end with the Misses Hunter, at the old home.

Choir practice will be held in the Church on Saturday evening, April 5th at 8 p.m.

The Weekly Cottage Prayer meeting was held at the "Manse" on Wednesday evening.

Mrs. C. S. Wales entertained in honour of Miss Davis on Wednesday afternoon.

Mr. Robert W. Burgess of Toronto, was the week-end guest of Mr. and the Misses Walsh.

Mr. John Irwin and family spent Saturday afternoon and Sunday in St. Andrews East.

A meeting of the W. C. T. U. was held on Tuesday afternoon at the home of Miss Hibbard.

Mrs. C. A. Hyde and her son, Ross, left for Montreal on Saturday morning, returning on Tuesday evening.

Mr. W. J. Pitcairn, Mr. W. J. Rodger and Mr. W. A. Bradley were among the visitors to Montreal this week.

Sunday School will be held in the Church on Sunday afternoon, between 3 and 4 o'clock. Miss F. Hibbard, Supt.

Mrs. Fair and party spent the week-end at Abenoir, and enjoyed themselves at the camp, where "sugar-making" is in full swing.

Public Worship will be held in the Presbyterian Church on Sunday April 6th, at 11 a.m., and 7.30 p.m. The Pastor Rev. J. Burgess will preach at both services.

Mrs. McClure and her sister Miss Fanny Davis, left for Montreal last Saturday afternoon, to spend a few days with their sister Mrs. Owens, before returning to Spokane, Wash.

GRENVILLE.

Lieutenant William Fred Campbell, eldest son of Mr. Wm. Campbell, of Scotch Road, passed away in the General Hospital, Montreal, on Tuesday, March 18th, after many months of severe illness. He was living in Saskatoon, Sask., where he was taken seriously ill last September. About seven weeks ago his brother Malcolm of Montreal, went to Saskatoon, and in company with a nurse brought him to Montreal. Willie served in the Great War and was wounded. He was awarded three medals, which were placed on his breast by loving hands. Another brave soldier has left us.

Wednesday the 19th he was brought to his father's home, and on Friday the 21st, the funeral service was conducted there by Rev. Mr. Frisk, (Presb.)

The hymns sung were "What a Friend we have in Jesus," "Jesus keep me near the Cross," and "Safe in the Arms of Jesus." Among the floral tributes were a wheel with one spoke missing (from the family). Also an anchor (from Mr. and Mrs. Beauchamp), a wreath (from two friends in Saskatoon), a wreath from Mr. and Mrs. Harney, of Montreal, and a wreath from the Elks.

Among those attending from a distance were Mr. and Mrs. Willard Cole and Mr. Malcolm Campbell, of Montreal, Mr. and Mrs. W. McCrae, and Mrs. Dan McCrae, of Harrington, Mr. and Mrs. Johnston Smith, of St. Philippe, and Mr. Campbell Cooke of Harrington.

The Pall bearers were his four brothers, Gordon Malcolm, Lachlan, and Arthur, his brother-in-law, Willard Cole and cousin Hubert McIntyre. He was laid to rest in the Cemetery near the Presbyterian Church, Scotch Road.

CUSHING.

Mr. Fraser Watson spent the week-end at his home in Cushing.

Mr. Albert Stearns of Montreal, spent the week-end with his wife in Cushing.

Mrs. Geo. Nicholls spent the latter part of the week visiting friends in Lachute.

Mr. Eddie Whelehan, of Montreal, is spending a two weeks vacation with his friends here.

Mr. and Mrs. Sydney Hartley of Montreal, spent Sunday as guests of Mr. and Mrs. H. Hartley.

Miss Mildred Gaston returned on Friday from a three weeks visit with friends at North River.

Mrs. Stewart Kinnaird is at present visiting her sister Mrs. Jas. McAllister at Hawkesbury.

Mrs. Jas. Harcourt of New Glasgow is visiting her parents Mr. and Mrs. R. Pinkerton this week.

Nurse Hartley of Hawkesbury, also spent Sunday with her parents here. Mr. Fraser Watson was home over Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Emerson Cooke and two children who have been visiting friends in the vicinity for a couple of months, left last week for their home in Hoosier, Sask.

Mr. and Mrs. Archie Graham entertained about 35 of the young people of Cushing and neighboring vicinities at an informal dance, on Friday night, March 28th, in honor of their eldest daughter's birthday.

A number of the young people of the vicinity spent a very pleasant evening on Friday last, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. A. Graham, the occasion being the eighteenth birthday of their eldest daughter Miss Ivy Graham.

Miss M. Gaston returned home Friday from a lengthy visit with her grandmother, Mrs. Jas. Hammond, of Centerville.

The Rev. Mr. Usher, of St. Mungo's Church, proposes preaching a series of sermons dealing with modern views, etc., the first one starting Sunday, April 6th, Title, "Why we believe the Scriptures to be the word of God."

On Sunday next 11 a.m. at St. Mungo's Presbyterian Church, Rev. Wm. Usher will deliver the first of several sermons in defence of Evangelical belief. Subject, "Why we believe the Scriptures to be the word of God."

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FOR SALE.—McLaughlin Buggy Rubber Tire, in good order, for sale at once. For particulars apply to Mr. St. Jacques, carriage-maker, Foundry St., Lachute. Men's Suits at many prices from \$10.00 up. W. Banford & Son.

HOUSE TO LET.—A good dwelling on Main Street, with all modern conveniences. Apply to Watchman Office, Lachute.

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KEEPING MOTHER ON THE FARM.

We hear and read so much these days about the discontentment of farm women. Some magazines seem to delight in presenting before their readers the dull, drab, burdensome life led by the soprano sex on the farm.

I remember reading an article in a popular ladies' magazine that read something like this: "The town women pass by in their expensive automobiles and point out the growing grain, the beautiful flowers, the beauty of it all. They say our butter looks golden in the churn. But those same women have never seen my kitchen, hot, stuffy thing that it is; they probably never churned a 'batch' of butter in their lives. They do not know the work attached to it."

This is just a short extract of the original epistle. Doesn't it make you nearly "froth at the mouth"? Perhaps, some farm women have read that same article and looked upon it as authentic. But those of us who are lovers of God's "great, wide, beautiful, wonderful world" look upon it as scintillating rot.

It is not paved streets, the perpetual jingle-jangle of street cars, nor the jostling of elbows that makes some women want to leave their own glowing country fireside and live in the metropolis, a panorama of bright lights. Oh, no, it is usually the conveniences associated with the latter.

Does the farm kitchen have to be a hot, stuffy thing? Not when there is fresh air outside, it does not have to be. Give the average farm woman more light in her kitchen and she will look upon her vocation in a new light. "Whatever lessens woman's work benefits the race." Why not study her daily routine to see if her day's steps cannot be lessened, her day in the kitchen abbreviated a little by a few inexpensive conveniences, which, after all, spell true success?

Any man who is handy with tools can furnish a built-in wood-box. I have been slightly unfortunate in having a husband who is not especially graceful with a hammer and saw. But nevertheless my ship has come in and I have a built-in wood-box at last.

No woman can work hard all day and "come smiling through" like a newly-washed window. New linoleum, to cover that bare floor, a kitchen sink, and plenty of water close at hand will make her smile broader than she has done for a long time. Convenience, hominess, a touch of the artistic are within the reach of all.

It doesn't cost a cent more to buy gay cretonne draperies for your living room that will strike a note of harmony with the surroundings, than to buy plain scrim or marquisette ones.

The old-new braided and hooked rugs are more beautiful than ever before. They do not look like rags at all; they look like marvels.

There is a gasoline lamp now on the market that is "worth its weight in gold." The initial cost of it is more than a kerosene lamp; the general upkeep, however, is no more. How it does flood the room with its radiance. Truly, it is farm-earned money well spent. It would make even Mrs. Hard-To-Please think she was living in a big town where Thomas A. Edison shines in profusion. —H. Girard.

DINA SAVES STEPS.

Although our home isn't modern in all respects, we have a furnace, built-in cupboards, and so on, but the one I find helps me most is "Dina," or my dumb-waiter. It is built alongside of a chimney and connects with milk and fruit rooms below and kitchen above. I use it for left-overs from the meals, also for cream and butter.

We separate our milk and I find it very handy to send down water to flush the separator bowl. Also pitcher for cream and plate for butter, and if fruit is wanted husband puts it on the dumb-waiter and sends it up when he is time to separate.

In canning time I put one dozen cans or more of fruit in it and send

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By ELIZABETH YORK MILLER

"When hearts command,
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CHAPTER XL—(Cont'd.)

Mrs. Carnay forgot her spotless shoes and raced across the greasy tracks calling out and waving her hand.

"Here I am, Hugo! Here I am!" The little man straightened up with a rather frightened expression, pushed his eye-glasses more resolutely into his face, and then broke into a sheepish, somewhat tremulous grin.

"Oh, yes—there you are. Why, yes, of course—it's Jean. Not a day older—not a day. Well, well, well!"

She kissed him, first on one cheek and then on the other, and he accepted the salutation with bashful pleasure. "Now I call this good of you, Jean. I do, indeed. Where"—he peered about near-sightedly—"where is Alice?"

"She—didn't come. Oh, she wanted to, Hugo. But I'll tell you about that presently. Shall we look for your heavy luggage?"

"I haven't got any—only these." Poor Hugo was very shabby. In his dolman coat and with the little creased felt hat perched high on his head, struggling with those bulging, outrageous bags, he looked like an old-fashioned German professor on holiday.

But Jean was much more sorry for him than ashamed. If she was ashamed of anybody it was of herself. Poor, poor Hugo. One could scarcely believe that that harmless-looking little creature had ever snatched up a revolver and put a bullet through another man's brain.

Jean managed to secure the attendance of a porter and as soon as the Customs had been passed Hugo and his bags were trotted across to the Hotel de la Gare. He said he was ravenously hungry and they sat down at a table outside, the dining-room being rather crowded. There was nothing very beautiful to look at, only the station and the wide, dusty place, where a couple of mongrel dogs sunned themselves and half a dozen flaccid weltered in the heat. Nor was the lunch in any way remarkable, except for its mediocrity. But the discharged lunatic-convict seemed entirely satisfied with things as they were. He tucked into the stale hors-d'oeuvre with avidity, apologizing for his greed.

"Sometimes I get a little tired of the food at Broadmoor," he said. "It was very good—but one likes a change now and again. I can't tell you how I've enjoyed my meals lately. And this is wonderful being here. Do you know, Jean, there were times when I thought it quite possible I'd never see Italy again! That's an unpleasant sort of idea to get. It—it discourages one."

Not a word of reproach because she'd never been near him during the whole of those fifteen years.

"Hugo, it was because of Alice that I didn't come to see you," Jean said hurriedly. "I—I couldn't bear her to know . . . things that she didn't absolutely need to know. I wonder if you understand? It seems so selfish, now. I—I didn't quite realize—"

"My dear little girl, of course I understand. You don't take me for a lunatic, do you?" (Jean winced. Why should he put it like that?) "Our little daughter—of course it had to be kept from her."

"Our little daughter?" What, precisely, did he mean? Hugo knew that Alice was Hector Gaunt's daughter.

"I don't want her ever to know that her father was put away in an asylum," Hugo went on, speaking while his mouth was still occupied with food. "And such an asylum!" He waved his fork before plunging it into the little barrel of salt herrings. "Locked up with maniacs who had committed all sorts of horrid crimes. Those have been my only companions. I wonder I didn't go mad. . . . Ah, well, it's over now." He subsided with a weak sigh and helped himself to butter.

"Alice thinks that you are dead," Jean said in a desperately off-hand fashion. "At least . . . she thinks her father is dead."

"And I might as well have been," Hugo Smarle agreed. "So that's why you didn't bring her to meet me."

"Yes—er—yes, that was one of the reasons. She knew I was going to meet somebody." Jean managed a flat, mirthless laugh. "I told her you were my brother."

Hugo Smarle attacked his troublesome eye-glasses again and stared blandly at his wife. Because she had laughed, he smiled. Doubtless this was a joke, and he was perfectly willing to try to understand it.

"Your brother? Did you ever have a brother, Jean?"

"Yes. His name was John—John Balise, of course. He died when he was ten years old—about the time I was born."

"Did you tell Alice that I am her Uncle John?"

"Yes. That's what I told her. You see, Hugo, she's going to be married. Such a nice fellow—"

"Married? Married?" Hugo Smarle was terribly bewildered for a moment. "Good heavens, Jean, what can you mean? A child-like that—a child—"

"Why, Alice is nineteen," Jean reminded him. "Of course, it is young, but—"

"Nineteen?" he stared pitifully, and then a fine sweat broke out on his forehead and his lips quivered.

"You see, where I've been time stood still. I forgot that she's grown up. My little girl, a woman!"

"She's engaged to a doctor, a Harley street specialist," Jean went on. "I couldn't have found a more suitable

husband for her if—I'd chosen him myself."

"A doctor? Ugh! I hate doctors." Hugo pushed away his plate with a peevish gesture, but drew it smartly back again when the hand of the waiter reached out to possess it.

"I don't think you'd hate this one, Hugo. So kind and devoted. He adores Alice, and she's head over heels in love with him. He's rather well off, too—although that wouldn't have counted with Alice. She's a romantic child. I suppose she gets that trait from . . . from her father."

No longer could Jean bear the suspense of wondering what Hugo meant by those sentimental references to Alice as his little girl.

"Yes. I was always romantic," he said pensively. "I daresay she does get it from me."

Jean seemed to be swept by a breath of cold air. She looked at her husband, hesitated, then said deliberately. "Hector Gaunt still lives here. We went up to his farm yesterday."

"Does he? By jove, good old Hector! I should like to see him again. Has he changed much?"

"Not a great deal."

Mrs. Carnay played with her food for the remainder of the meal. As far as she could judge, Hugo was sane enough—"as sane as he had ever been," according to Christopher Smarle. Had he really forgotten that Alice was Hector Gaunt's daughter?

He had never been deceived, never even pretended self-deception when Jean and he were alone. He had rushed into marriage with him "to save her name," and he had been incredibly good to her and to the little girl he had so generously fathered, but between him and Jean there had never been the ghost of pretence. That was what made it so difficult to labor the point now. Again Jean let it pass. She really did not know what to say.

"You call yourself Mrs. Carnay, don't you? Christopher said he suggested your using the Carnay name, but he didn't tell me you were supposed to be a widow." Hugo went on. "Well, I shall do my best to remember. I'm Uncle John—"

"Balise," she reminded him.

"Yes. I don't think I'll forget. Your brother." He looked at his wife a little wistfully. "I'd rather be your brother than no relation at all. It's kind of you to put up with me, Jean. I won't bother you—or Alice. I'll do whatever you say so long as I may be with you. Just now I'm a little bewildered. I don't seem to be able to find my way about easily. Christopher was very kind, too. He came all the way to Ostend just to see me safely in the train, and he paid a double fare so that I had a wagon-lit all to myself, and he said to me, 'Now you stay right where you are until the very end of the journey.' He even paid to have my meals sent in from the dining-car, and told the conductor to see I did exactly as I was told. I was so afraid you wouldn't meet me, Jean. I got nervous as anything towards the end. 'What shall I do if she isn't there?' I said to myself. But I might have known you'd come. Christopher said it would be all right. . . . And now I think I've had enough lunch. What do we do next?"

Jean swallowed at a lump in her throat, smiled with a great assumption of cheerfulness, and sent the waiter for a sacre.

Hugo allowed her to help him into it. He did not look like a murderer, this dazed, pathetic little man; but he talked a great deal, and his chatter, though detailed, was inconsequential, even frivolous. Knowing what she did about him, it was plain to Jean that his brain was by no means normal. He talked and she listened, but only half attentive. Her mind was still busy with the problem of his suddenly assuming that Alice was really his daughter. Suppose it should become necessary to declare the true facts concerning Alice's parentage? What would happen if Hugo Smarle held to this position he had suddenly taken up?

(To be continued.)

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Universities Should be Interested in Music.

Our universities should be particularly interested in the development of musical studies, since they profess to give a liberal education, and since no education can be called liberal which does not provide some place at least for the fine arts.

Of all the fine arts the one which has the widest appeal, and which can be cultivated most readily and most profitably by the ordinary person, is the art of music. It is very unfortunate that since the beginning of public education in Canada there has been a widespread tendency to regard music as an extra, a something which could on occasion be wholly dispensed with without any particular loss to the pupil. Only in very rare instances has music been given a place of equal honor with such subjects as arithmetic, literature and history, and yet there are very strong reasons indeed why such a place should be accorded it.

The need for training in musical appreciation is at the present time particularly urgent, although no sensible person would undervalue the importance of training in musical expression. The present plague of the silly and the primitive in popular music has not come uninvited. We have, as a people, sought it by our persistent neglect of music in its more ennobling and more intelligent forms.

"Standby" Cakes.

For use with this and other desserts and to serve with tea or at luncheon one may bake these attractive "standby" cakes instead of the usual cookies. These get their name because they are the housewife's "standby"—they can be kept on hand always and, instead of getting stale, they improve with age.

Cream three-quarters of a cup of butter and then gradually add a cupful of brown sugar. Beat two eggs well and stir them up. Sift together a cup and a half of flour, a teaspoon of cinnamon, a quarter teaspoon of cloves and half a teaspoon of nutmeg (this last may be omitted if desired), and add these to the other ingredients. Then stir in a cup of seedless raisins and half a cup of chopped nuts.

Place the batter by spoonfuls on shallow greased enameled ware baking pans and bake until brown.

He knocks boldly who brings good news.

Minard's Liniment for Dandruff.

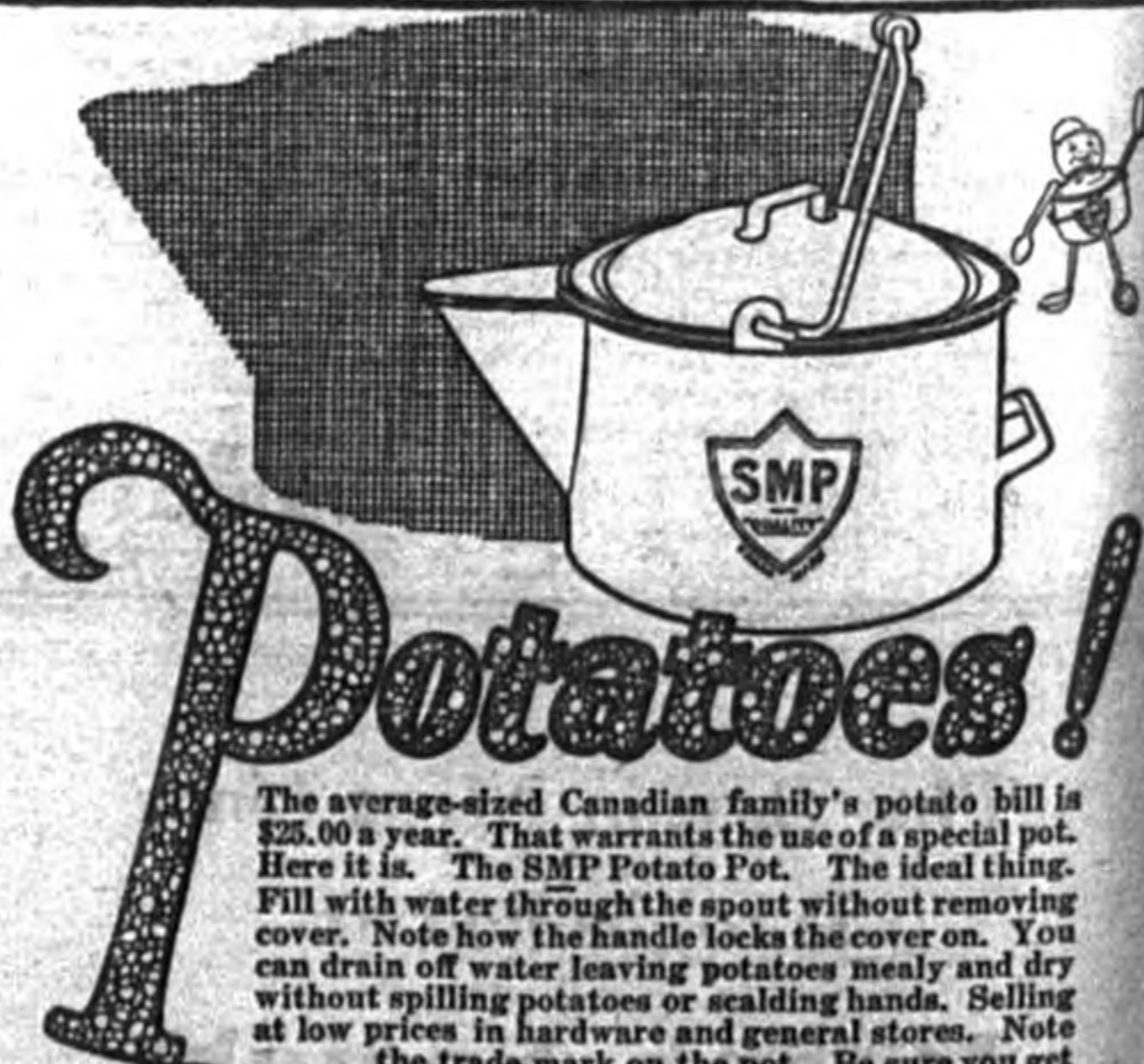
In China there is a strong movement on foot among the new generation of girls against the custom of infant betrothals.

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Lift Off—No Pain!



Doesn't hurt one bit! Drop a little "Freezone" on an aching corn. Instantly that corn stops hurting, then shortly you lift it right off with fingers. Your druggist sells a tiny bottle of "Freezone" for a few cents, sufficient to remove every hard corn, soft corn, or corn between the toes, and the foot calluses, without soreness or irritation.



The average-sized Canadian family's potato bill is \$25.00 a year. That warrants the use of a special pot. Here it is. The SMP Potato Pot. The ideal thing. Fill with water through the spout without removing cover. Note how the handle locks the cover on. You can drain off water leaving potatoes mealy and dry without spilling potatoes or scalding hands. Selling at low prices in hardware and general stores. Note the trade mark on the pot. Be sure you get

SMP Enameled WARE

Three finishes: Pearl Ware, two coats of pearl grey enamel inside and out. Diamond Ware, three coats, light blue and white outside, white lining. Crystal Ware, three coats, pure white inside and out, with Royal Blue edging.

SHEET METAL PRODUCTS CO. LTD.
MONTREAL TORONTO WINNIPEG
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WRIGLEYS

after every meal

Cleanses mouth and teeth and aids digestion. Relieves that over-eaten feeling and acid mouth.

Its l-a-s-t-i-n-g flavor satisfies the craving for sweets.

Wrigley's is double value in the benefit and pleasure it provides.

Sealed in its Parity Package.



She Had Him.

The bazaar was in full swing when a young man strolled round the stalls. He had no intention of buying anything. As he passed a tastefully decorated stall the pretty saleswoman detained him.

"Won't you buy a cigarette holder?" she asked.

"No, thank you; I don't smoke," was the curt reply.

"Or a penwiper worked by my own hands?"

"I don't write."

"Then do have this nice box of chocolates."

"I don't eat sweets."

The young woman's patience was exhausted.

"Sir," she said, grimly, "will you buy this box of soap?"

The young man paid up.

If you make money your god, it will plague you like the devil.

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IF YOU OWN A
PIANO OR PLAYER PIANO GRAMAPHONE
or any musical instrument, write for booklet of 12 musical exercises. This will be sent you **FREE OF ALL COST** and without any obligation on your part, but state plainly the instrument you own. A. Gilman, P.O. 271, Winnipeg, Canada; or Dept. C-1441, 190 Yonge St., Toronto.

Brook Trout for Sale

Brook trout fry (salmon fry) available from trout trout, guaranteed healthy and vigorous. For April delivery, \$2 per thousand. F.O.B. Shelburne. No orders accepted for less than 5,000. Write Brook Trout Hatchery, Hocking's Mills, Dufferin County, Ontario. Shelburne station. L. C. A. Brotham, proprietor.

EDDY'S MATCHES

—always satisfy the housewife

EVERYWHERE IN CANADA
ASK FOR THESE BY NAME

IN SOUPS, STEWS,

gravies, savoury dishes, and in hundreds of different ways Oxo beef cubes will make food more tasty and nutritious.

OXO CUBES

In tins of 4, 10, 50 and 100.

Soils and Crops

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

ACCLIMATIZATION OF VARIETIES OF GRAIN.

It is quite commonly believed that any variety of grain when grown in a given district for a number of years, gradually becomes more and more suited to the conditions of that district. While this may be true in the case of plants which naturally cross-fertilize, such as most of the grasses and clovers, it is not true to the same extent in the case of such plants as wheat, oats and barley, except possibly where mixed varieties containing different strains are grown. In nature, acclimatization takes place as a result of natural selection. The varieties of soil and climate gradually weed out or weaken those strains which are less suited to survive, whereas the stronger strains increase in proportion.

Since varieties differ greatly in their ability to thrive under different conditions of moisture, temperature, physical condition of the soil, it is highly important from a practical standpoint that the farmer grow the variety which is best suited to his conditions. This variety can be located only through comparative tests of different varieties sown in adjoining plots in his district. After two or three years' careful testing, it should be possible to choose the variety which seems to give the most promise. If this variety is what is known as a pure line, by which is meant a variety composed of a single strain, it is not likely that so called acclimatization will take place to any appreciable extent. If, on the other hand, a variety should happen to be a composite one, that is, composed of two or more strains of varying adaptabilities, it is quite possible that acclimatization may take place by the gradual increase in the proportion of plants belonging to the best adapted strain.

It was once thought that acclimatization takes place in a fairly definite manner in the case of practically all plant life and that any variety might, in the course of time, become especially suited to the conditions under which it was grown. That this point of view was incorrect has been clearly demonstrated during recent years, and farmers would be well advised to depend more upon comparative tests of different varieties rather than upon the time-worn theory that sorts grown in a district for many years must inevitably be superior to any new introduction.

Farmers desirous of comparing a few of the best varieties of grain of any kind are invited to communicate with the Cereal Division, Experimental Farm, Ottawa, for advice as to how to proceed. The above institution is anxious to co-operate with farmers in different districts in this work as it realizes that the soil and fertility conditions on a given farm may differ to a very considerable extent from the conditions under which varieties are tested at the Farm at Ottawa. In other words, varieties which do not do particularly well at Ottawa might be most desirable to grow under certain conditions met with on a given farm some distance away.

Where a farmer does not wish to take the time to conduct a comparative test of different sorts on his own farm but would like to have the variety he is growing compared at the Experimental Farm at Ottawa

with the varieties grown at that institution, the Cereal Division will be glad to receive from him a one-pound sample of his seed. The sack containing this sample should bear the grower's name, the variety name, and the number of years the seed has been grown on his own farm. A report on the relative performance of the varieties sent in for this test will be sent the farmer in due time.

TUBER UNIT SEED PLOTS FOR POTATOES.

In many sections of the country where seed potatoes are produced, the growers have found the advantage of having their own seed plots. A comparatively new method of planting these is the tuber unit system, i.e., all seed pieces cut from the same tuber are planted consecutively.

The tubers should first be graded for uniformity of type and size, using tubers from 5 ozs. to 8 ozs. in weight free from visible symptoms of disease. The plot of ground to be used should be well isolated from other potato fields. When this is ready to plant, the tubers (previously treated if desired) are taken to the field and cut as they are being planted. The seed pieces from each potato are planted consecutively, leaving short gaps between the groups of hills from each tuber. Stakes may be used to separate the units, but the majority of growers who practice the method prefer to leave a gap equivalent to a "miss."

When the plants are about eight inches high they are carefully inspected and where one or more plants in a unit are found affected with mosaic, leaf roll, spindle tuber or other seed-borne disease, the entire tuber unit is rogued—every hill planted from the one potato. Care should be taken in all roguing to remove the entire plant. The plots are inspected two or three times during the season, and all undesirable plants removed.

The extra amount of time involved in planting tuber unit plots is well worth the trouble when a grower has a good strain of potatoes and wishes to get them as free from disease as possible. The most important advantages of this system of planting over the usual method are that all seed pieces from a diseased tuber are together and may be readily rogued and that selections for true-breeding to type and yield may be made by harvesting each unit separately. Moreover the chances of spread of degeneration diseases are reduced to a minimum on account of removing the entire unit, whether or not each plant from that unit shows disease symptoms at the time it is rogued.

This system is being used by a number of seed potato growers in other parts of the continent. It has been found far superior to the old methods of planting seed plots as mosaic, leaf roll, spindle tuber and other degeneration diseases can be more readily eliminated. There are many strains of high-yielding varieties of potatoes that should be planted for one or two years at least in tuber unit plots in order to eliminate degeneration diseases and bring them into good condition for certified seed.

Any grower desiring assistance in preparing a tuber unit seed plot may obtain such by applying to the nearest Dominion Laboratory of Plant Pathology.

POULTRY

When the chicks are a few days old—from two to five days—they should be given access to a good chick buttermilk starting mash, and when about three weeks old this may be changed

Seeds for Sale

Peel County is noted for its high quality seeds. Peel Seed House, Brampton, Ont., is located in the very center of this district. It has large quantities of Grain, Vegetables and Special Alfalfa, Red Clover, Alsike, Sweet Clover, Timothy, etc., which are sold direct to farmers, any part, in any size lots, from one bushel up.

Peel Seed House, Brampton, Ont.

5 Room ALADDIN 798

6 Room ALADDIN 898

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Price includes all lumber cut to fit; highest grade interior woodwork, siding, flooring, windows, doors, glass, paint, hardware, nails, roofing, with complete instructions and drawings. Freight paid to your station. Permanent homes—NOT PORTABLE. Many styles to choose from. Write today for FREE Money-back Plan. Address: The Canadian Aladdin Co., Limited, Aladdin Building, Toronto, Ont.

BEAUTIFY THE HOME GROUNDS

Have you ever considered the advisability of utilizing fruit trees in your yard, in addition or in preference to what we know as ornamental trees? Fruit trees yield both shelter and shade and impart a cheerful look to the grounds, besides giving a plentiful supply of fruit in the fall, and in spring their lovely blossoms are a delight to the eye.

When planning the small home orchard, the object in view should be to grow various kinds and varieties of fruit, that the ripening period may be distributed over as long a season as possible. For instance, in apples there should be early, midseason, and winter varieties, the winter sorts, of course, predominating.

The question of varieties is all important, certain kinds which are first-class in some localities may not be adapted to your condition. It is advisable to get suggestions from experienced local fruit growers or the state experiment station.

With spring planting many losses can be traced to delay in setting out the trees until after the buds have started into growth; so, to avoid such a calamity, which means losing a year, it is most important to have this operation completed while the young trees are perfectly dormant.

GETTING THE SOIL IN SHAPE.

When devoting a piece of land entirely to an orchard, the entire area is usually thoroughly cultivated, either by digging very deeply or using a subsoil plow. The ground should be given a liberal coating of manure, also a dressing of bone meal, and the land turned over for a second time. For two or more years the intervening spaces between the trees can be devoted to vegetables and strawberries.

According to the variety, apples come into bearing in about six years from planting, and the crop will increase annually as the trees increase in size. Proper and careful pruning hastens early bearing, but indiscriminate pruning may have quite the opposite effect. During the first season superfluous shoots are cut out, the aim at this stage being the future shape and form of the mature tree. At the next dormant pruning the previous season's growth is cut back by half, after which the trees will only require thinning out the centre to keep the head open.

THE ROOM THEY NEED.

Apple trees are planted at least twenty-five feet apart. Pear trees rather closer, as their growth is more upright; say about twenty feet. Sour-cherry trees, fifteen feet. Peach trees, fifteen to twenty feet.

Pear trees invariably come into bearing much sooner than apple trees and will stand rather closer pruning. Varieties that are inclined to grow very tall should have the heads cut back hard, to keep the tree within bounds and facilitate gathering the fruit. It is therefore advisable to keep the head low and to encourage an open though free-branching habit.

Plums are most accommodating as to soil and rarely fail to produce abundant crops of fine fruit annually. They require little pruning except that necessary in shaping the tree. The peach tree does not require much pruning, if we except cutting back the strongest growths and, if necessary, thinning out some of the weakest branches should they become overcrowded. But when first planted the entire head is cut off to within two feet from the ground.

TWO EXCELLENT BERRIES.

Raspberries are one of our most esteemed small fruits. They do best in a deep, well-manured and fairly moist soil, though they are not too fastidious on that account. They should be planted two feet apart, allowing four feet between the rows. When planting in the spring the canes are cut down close to the ground, and, of course, no fruit is expected until the second year. When the canes come into bearing make it a rule to cut away the old canes immediately after the crop has been gathered, retaining the young ones. The young growths springing from the base of the plant are thinned out to four or five, retaining the strongest. The young canes must be tied to the wire trellis, spreading them out evenly so that they may all receive their full share of sun and air. Early in spring the tips are pinched out evenly.

Blackberries, equally desirable as the raspberry, are cultivated very similarly, but being more rampant in growth the plants are allowed more space.

SHRUBS THAT DELIGHT THE EYE.

The home grounds are greatly improved by the judicious use of shrubs. Among the early-flowering shrubs one that is not grown as frequently as it deserves is Spiraea thunbergii with its masses of starry bloom in May. Then there is Spiraea prunifolia with its long wreaths of double blossoms. The caralis, or Judas tree, is always welcome in the early spring when laden with its wealth of rosy-purple blossoms which appear before the leaves.

The deutzias are highly ornamental, the variety gracilis being the most popular and best known. Established plants flower profusely every spring, the entire shrub becoming smothered

with the graceful white flowers. Forsythia, or golden ball, with its bright yellow flowers, well deserves a place among our best flowering shrubs.

Diervillas, known also as weigelas or bush honeysuckle, are a delightful group of free-growing shrubs with bell-shaped flowers of various colors.

The hydrangeas form a group of hardy shrubs of considerable importance.

Mock oranges are sweet-scented, white-flowered shrubs of the simplest culture. Syringas, or, as they are more commonly called, lilacs, usually find a place in all collections of flowering shrubs. Double and single flowered, all of them are lovely, the distinct and pleasing odor adding greatly to their charm.

Spring Fever and Poultry.

By S. W. Knipe

As spring comes upon us every year there are numerous enquiries made by people who have kept a few hens and wonder if they should go into the poultry business on a large scale. This article is especially intended for such inquirers.

Just a few days ago a friend told me that the 15 pullets he got last August had laid 1,012 eggs during November, December and January, and at same rate of laying, allowing three months for rest and molt they would average 202.4 eggs each in the twelve months. "Don't you think I should give up my job and go into poultry?" he said; to which I replied, "No." He has suitable vacant land, a little money and is interested in the game. What more is needed? That which is needed in every walk of life—experience. Hatching a few chicks under a hen in the cellar or in a wooden box is a vastly different thing than hatching a couple of thousand eggs in an incubator. The hen looks after the heat, turning and cooling of the eggs, shelters her chicks from the storms, protects them from danger. Taking the hen off for a feed at night, putting her back on her eggs again, supplying the chicks with hard boiled eggs and other feed, then seeing they are closed up for the night is vastly different to caring for incubators and brooders. Incubating and brooding one to two thousand, yes, even five hundred chicks in chilly days of March and April is quite a different proposition to leaving it to the old hen in the warm days of June. You may think the difference is so slight that it does not prove a difficulty. If so, just try. But take my advice and don't.

Without the required experience you are apt to meet with sad disaster. You may have your brooder temperature just fine at night. The next morning, your fire in brooder may be almost out. Experience will teach one that machines are not perfect and weather cannot be depended upon. It is possible to have most of your eggs in incubator fertile, and even after the second test the greater majority promise to produce live chicks. Then at the critical moment a little neglect in attending your fire or lamp may mean every chick chilled or cooked. There are dozens of other things which go to making success or failure, even after your chicks are out. Feeding the wrong sort of feed, dampness or drafts, will also play havoc in the sturdy flock of chicks.

Considering all, it would be wise to continue in a small way for two or three years. Get an incubator and brooder, try them on the little space you have. Then, if you are successful and still interested, take the "plunge." Artificial incubating and brooding is the only thing possible on a commercial plan. Clucking hens cannot always be secured when they are required, and, in fact, the cost of keeping a hundred or more hens for such a purpose is entirely prohibitive. Therefore it is absolutely necessary to have a thorough practical knowledge along these lines.

Assists Farmers to Purchase Live Stock.

The Minister of Agriculture for Canada, Hon. W. R. Motherwell, by the carrying out of policies administered by the Live Stock Branch of his Department, has, during the past fiscal year, either for breeding or feeding, been able to conserve a large number of live stock consigned to stockyards and abattoirs. Unfinished steers to the number of 80,717, 89,024 heifers, 678 sows and 48,000 sheep were, under the arrangement referred to, returned to the farms for breeding purposes in the case of females and for finishing into good beef in the case of feeder cattle. Two policies are involved in this service, one, the remission of freight charges, brought about by an arrangement between the Live Stock Branch and the railway companies, and the other, the payment of the reasonable travelling expenses of farmers making the purchases. The Minister's report, which supplies this information, makes it clear that the assistance thus given was available for stock purchased for breeding or further feeding by the purchaser and not for speculative purposes.

Big fields are much cheaper to plow and cultivate than small ones.

Chapped Hands or Face

Cured by one application of MEDORA CREAM. Leaves skin smooth and velvety. Used exclusively in Toronto General Hospital for ten years. Ask your druggist for 50c bottle and preserve your youthful complexion, or sent postpaid on receipt of 50c. J. A. MacDonald, Phm.B., 34 Hogarth Ave., Toronto.

RED ROSE TEA 'is good tea' and extra good is the ORANGE PEKOE QUALITY

The April Fool Frolic

"I'd like to give a real foolish party," said Eleanor Parker to her best chum, Myra Spencer, over a pan of fudge one March afternoon.

"All right, let's!" agreed Myra. "Where'll we give it?"

"At my house, of course!" said Eleanor.

"Why not at my house?" objected Myra.

"Why not both houses?" laughed Eleanor. Then she stopped suddenly as an idea took hold of her mind. "Myra, why don't we? Give it at both houses. I'll have the games and fun at my house, and you have the refreshments at yours. Don't you see how that will fool them?"

And so the party was planned. All the boys and girls of the young crowd who always had such good times together received a few days later, an envelope containing an apparently blank card, on each side of which was written in the corner the word "Over." Of course they turned them every way, held them to the light and to the heat, but soon discovered that the card was double and was pasted together around the edge, except for one small corner. When they tore it apart they found the invitation written inside, asking them to a surprise party for Myra on April 1. They were to meet at Eleanor's and proceed to Myra's around the corner in a body.

When April 1 arrived they appeared without exception at Myra's house. But the house was dark, no one answered the bell, which they rang insistently. "Well, there's only one thing to do, and that is to come back to my house and have our party there," said Eleanor resignedly. When all had responded with a shout to this suggestion, Myra stuck her head out the window and called, "April fool, folks! Can I come along?"

You can imagine what a sensation that made, and how keyed up the crowd was for the fun prepared for them at Eleanor's. When they had removed their hats and settled down she gave out little slips of paper to each one. On them she had written instructions for a joke that must be played on certain persons before the evening was over. Thus Myra drew, "Make Rus Ryan think his tie is

crooked." Every time one of the crowd succeeded in getting his joke over and was able to cry "April fool" he threw his paper into a big hat. Those with papers left had to pay a forfeit.

Everywhere possible Eleanor had arranged the rooms with tricks. Thus magazines were stuck to each other, a cushion was laid over a seatless chair, a picture turned to the wall had April fool written across it when turned. A hidden electric fan blew a sudden blast in a dark corner of the hall. An alarm clock hidden in a candy box went off at a crucial moment.

The rugs were rolled back and the canned music turned on for dancing. Just a little earlier than usual, Myra said she must go home. This started things, and all agreed with her. Would somebody walk home with her? They would all go. When they reached the Spencer house it was ablaze with light, and the door was flung open to the jolly crowd. What was their surprise to see set through the middle of the dining room and living room a long table. It did not take long for them to realize that the party was a real one at last.

In the centre of the table was a huge bouquet of roses, which when one leaned over to smell them proved to be artificial and gave off an odor of onions. For place cards Myra had gotten up conundrums or "jokes" upon each guest. The favors were silk dunces cap pin cushions for the girls and little calendars for the men with April 1 ringed in red.

A delicious supper followed, but it seemed to come on reversed. What looked to be ice cream and cake proved to be brown bread leed with cream cheese and a croquet covered with white sauce served in a sherbet glass. The ice cream was disguised as a salad in a paper cup imbedded in lettuce leaves and sprinkled with chopped nuts and fruit. Crackers were leed with chocolate to look like large mints. White cake was baked in a breadpan and cut in thin slices. Candies looked like nuts.

It was a great "sell," all declared, but they also added that they would be glad to be sold again in the same way.

MAPLE-SUGAR TIME

BY C. O. ORMSBEE.

Maple sap, as it flows from the tree, is as clear as purest water. Were it possible and practicable to concentrate it by congelation as soon as it leaves the tree, without exposure to light or a warm atmosphere, instead of by evaporation over a fire, the syrup would be colorless and transparent, while the sugar would be as white as the best granulated sugar. Both would rank even higher among the most delicious products of the confectioner's art.

Contrary to the impression that is prevalent in many sections of the country, an extremely light color, combined with a deliciously delicate flavor, forms the essential characteristics of a high-grade maple product. On the other hand, a dark color, combined with a strong, rank flavor, is positive indication of a low-grade product, denoting carelessness in manipulation.

As intimated above, exposure to the action of light and warm air, as well as a long storage, has a tendency to darken the product and to detract from its flavor. More than this, the sap seems as susceptible as milk to bacteria influence. These conditions favor the development of several kinds of bacteria, all of which hinder the production of a high grade of sugar. It is the bacteria that darken the product and give it the strong, rank flavor which, among the uninitiated, passes for the maple flavor, and which is tolerated only by reason of the reputation possessed by the true maple flavor.

Methods of evaporation also have a very great influence upon the quality of the product. The correct method is to conduct the evaporation in large, shallow pans or evaporators. This method has been almost universally adopted. But there are good and bad methods even here.

These pans are set upon arches of stone or brick or iron, and heat is applied by means of a fire built beneath. The steam originates in little bubbles, each being held upon the bottom of the pan by means of a thin film—somewhat analogous to the film which incloses a soap bubble—and materially strengthened by the weight of the sap above. While so confined,

it forms a vacuum beneath, thus leaving a space upon the bottom of the pan that is bare of liquid and fully exposed to the blazing fire beneath.

SECRET OF QUALITY.

The natural consequence is that, as must be expected, particles of sugar adhering to the metal of the pan become scorched and thus transformed into caramel, a substance of a dark brown color, possessing a bitter and somewhat acrid flavor. As soon as the film bursts and the steam escapes, the surrounding sap rushes in, fills the space, washes away the caramel and disseminates it throughout every part of the boiling sap or syrup, thus imparting, in a measure, both the color and flavor of the caramel to the product.

Now it is obvious that the deeper the sap above the film, the more the film will be re-enforced, and the greater will be the power necessary to burst the film. This being true, it is equally obvious that the deeper the sap the longer time the space inclosed by the film must be exposed to the action of the heat. More caramel will be formed, and darker and more acrid will it be made. Its influence will be greater.

Maple sap evaporated at a uniform depth of four inches in the pan will yield a product many shades darker than if evaporated at half that depth. This point is well established, and the Quebec maple-sugar makers, who aim at the production of the highest grade of product, never allow the sap in the evaporator to reach the depth of even one inch. This, of course, requires a closer attention to detail, and involves a somewhat greater cost for labor. On the other hand, it is the one great secret of the fine quality of Quebec maple products.

If you would produce the highest grade of maple sugar products, see to it that the sap in your evaporator is maintained at the least possible depth consistent with safety.

Horns are prevented from developing by thoroughly rubbing a stick of caustic potash upon the dampened skin over each horn button when the calf is less than one week old. Apply lard or vaseline freely around the horn button. Wrap one end of the caustic pencil with strong paper to protect the fingers. Keep caustic out of calf's eyes.—Dr. A. S. Alexander.

Roller skates were first patented by Merlyn, a Flemish musical-instrument maker, in 1760.

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Going East.
No. 426, from Calumet, due at Lachute 8:32 a.m.
No. 422, from Ottawa, due at Lachute 10:53 a.m.
No. 424, from Ottawa, due at Lachute 8:13 p.m.
Going West.
No. 421, from Montreal, due at Lachute 10:09 a.m.
No. 423, from Montreal, due at Lachute 7:09 p.m.
No. 425, from Montreal, due at Lachute 8:45 p.m.
No. 427, from Montreal, Saturday & Sunday only, due at Lachute 3:42 p.m.

J. S. GILES, AGENT, LACHUTE.

NOTICE.—Mr. S. P. Dorion, of St. Philippe, wishes to inform the public that he has opened a Tinsmith Shop, and is prepared to do all kinds of Tinsmithing, Plumbing, Steam-Fitting and Electric Work on shortest notice, and prices reasonable.

A lot of Boys Sweaters 75c. to \$1.00. W. BANFORD & SON.

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The First Paper Made in Canada

St. Andrews Coming into its Own.

The progress of civilization of all countries has been and always will be measured by its consumption of paper. It is a well known fact that during the time of Assyria and Babylon, the progress of these two nations depended upon their writings of historical facts as well as the daily life of their citizens, as registered on slabs of clay. This institution or invention of the Euphrates Valley was afterwards communicated to the higher civilizations, of Assyria until it reached Egypt, where about 4000 B. C. writing in cuneiform on clay tablets reached its highest perfection.

About this time Atholthos, the most enlightened pharaoh of Egypt, founded the city of Acton of the Horizon, several miles south of Thebes on the plains watered by the Nile River. There was discovered by the priests and learned men of Egypt a certain wasp which built its nest on the sand rock cliffs of the Nile, interlapping fibres of cotton wood growing on the banks of the Nile and forming a nest not only impregnable to water but almost weatherproof. The durability of this formation appealed to these learned men and they commenced to study and experiment to produce a like material. As they worked, they discovered growing on the banks of the Nile a plant which they called papyrus, and by interlacing these fibres they secured a paper which has come down to the present generation as practically indestructible, and from their discovery the name of paper has been obtained.

Since this discovery the history of the progress of nations has been traced down rapidly from records on parchment and other materials which are practically indestructible, and there is no subject which bears upon the progress of any nation so much as the discovery and manufacture of paper, because on paper alone remain the records of human thoughts, human actions and progress to be preserved for the perusal of generation after generation.

In the building up of a new country, one development which appeals to the human imagination is the erection of the first paper mill and the making of the first sheet of paper. Canada, like all other countries, had to have its first paper mill. This paper mill is fully described in a topographical description of Lower Canada, as written by Mr. Joseph Bouchette and published in London during the year 1815. In this description he enumerates all the industries on the north side of Ottawa river which were situated in the seigneurie of Argenteuil. They consisted of two flour mills, two saw mills and one paper mill. The paper mill was the only one in the province where large quantities of various grades of paper were manufactured under the direction of the proprietor, Mr. Brown, who was a publisher of Montreal.

The paper mill mentioned above by Mr. Bouchette, which was located at

St. Andre d'Argenteuil, was the first of its kind, not only in the Province of Quebec but in the whole of British North America. This mill was started during the year of 1803 and proved to be a great benefit, not only to St. Andre d'Argenteuil but to all the surrounding country, as it used rags and straw in the manufacture of its paper instead of pulpwood and the products of pulpwood, as is done at the present time.

A Short Synopsis of the Industry.
A few years after Mr. Bouchette's description, a Mrs. Thompson wrote a history of the counties of Argenteuil and Prescott, and in her notes she reproduces Mr. Colin Dewar's description of the paper mill at St. Andre d'Argenteuil. A synopsis of this industry as published by Mrs. Thompson is as follows:

"During the year of 1802, certain gentlemen, who were acquainted with the manufacture of paper and who had been connected with paper mills at Newton Upper Falls, Mass., came to Canada at the invitation of Mr. Jas. Brown, of Montreal, to discuss with him the advisability of establishing a paper mill in Canada. As these gentlemen were well acquainted with the processes of paper making as it then existed, and as Mr. Brown had the necessary financial resources, a company was organized and a mill built. This mill was located at what is now known as St. Andrews East, Que. Certain concessions were obtained from the seigneurie of St. Andrews, such as water rights, lands, and a term of years under which to operate this mill. As Mr. Brown was the financial head in the proposition, the mill was known as the Brown Paper Mill. A canal was excavated to supply the water power; a dam was built from the east bank of the river to the end of a little island, where many of the original logs and foundation stone of the dam can even at present time be seen. The construction of the buildings necessary for this mill required a considerable amount of wood. To take care of this the company built a saw mill during 1802 at the head of the canal extending along the riverside near where a church at St. Andrews is now built. The paper mill was built where a store now stands which was recently occupied by Mr. Alex. Dewar.

"One of the leading advantages of industry to the seigneurie of St. Andrews was that it employed many men, girls and boys. The saw mill and paper mill were carried on for many years and were a source of great revenue to the village and surrounding country. This mill served a large population and was considered one of the finest industries of Lower Canada, and was pointed out with great pride by the people of that section.

"As the contract between the owners of the mill and the seigneurie of St. Andrews existed for only thirty years, in the year 1834 this mill had to cease operations and the

dam was broken up. This was considered a calamity by the people of St. Andrews, as well as Montreal, and during the summer months several propositions were put forth for the reconstruction of the dam, but the seigneurie, jealous of the prosperity this undertaking had met with, were much opposed and threatened procedure should anything be done. Therefore, this industry was allowed to pass and become only a matter of history. After two or three years of litigation and other difficulties everything was settled, the seigneurie purchased the property, but it remained idle."

However, the desirability of the location and the high quality of the water of the North river could not remain forever unnoticed, and during the year of 1923 a company has been organized to resurrect this industry at St. Andrews East. A new mill is now being built practically on the same spot where the first paper in Canada was made. This new mill will manufacture a paper which has never before been made in Canada, having up to the present time all been imported into this country, and without a doubt on this paper will be recorded the history of many future generations.

AUCTION SALE.

There will be sold by Public Auction at the residence of
MISS JULIA E. DAVIS,
St. Andrews East, P. Q.
Saturday, April 5th, 1924.

The following effects:—1 Black Walnut Sideboard, 1 black Walnut hall rack, 1 black Walnut hall chair, black Walnut small table, black walnut sofa, 2 Mahogany chairs, 1 oak rocking chair, 2 Rattan rocking chairs, 1 large and 2 small wooden rocking chairs, 5 wooden chairs, 5 white wooden chairs, 1 desk, 1 sewing machine, 1 oak dining room table small table, kitchen table, black walnut bureau, Oak bureau, white bureau, white washstand, 2 small tables Axminster rug, Brussels carpet, mirror, 3 3-4 iron beds, single bed, 4 mattresses, 2 cots, refrigerator, coal stove, cooking stove, coal oil stove, lawn mower, 2 lamps, gem jars, 2 clothes baskets, rake, hoe, fork and axe, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

Sale to commence at 1 p.m.
TERMS CASH.
W. J. BOYD, Licensed Auctioneer.

Steamship Sailings on Canadian Pacific, Anchor-Donaldson or the White Star Line, will be carefully attended to if you communicate with J. S. Giles, General Steamship Agent, Lachute. Passports secured and all necessary reservations made for any class. Phone for information and folders to No. 27 Lachute, or write Watchman Office, Box 600.



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Many Reasons From Many Users

If you were to ask the next fifty Ford owners you meet why they prefer Fords, you would get a wide variety of answers.

Some would say, "Because they seem never to wear out;" others would answer, "Because they cost so little." Many would reply "Because I can get service anywhere;" and just as many, "Because it is the only car I can afford to own."

All would tell you, "Because they

master a bad road in any weather," a woman driver would respond, "Because I can drive it so easily." From the fleet-owners you would hear, "Because I can buy two or three or four Ford Trucks for the price of one big truck."

Wherever you might inquire you would hear expressed these basic reasons why Ford predominates—why, year after year, Ford sales equal the total sales of all other cars combined.

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SPECIAL NOTICE TO ALL.
Please take note that all Advertisements sent in for publication must be accompanied by payment for same. If charged, an extra amount will be added to defray cost of billing.

Also:—All articles sent in for publication must be under signature, or they will not appear.
For prices governing all notices, see rate card on Editorial column.

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All kinds of Jewellery always
on hand. Prompt Service.
Work Guaranteed.
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SUPERIOR COURT.
Canada
Province of Quebec
District of Terrebonne.
No. 531.
LENA DESLAURIERS of Aveon,
district of Terrebonne, wife "commune enbiens" of Robert E. Smythe,
duly authorized to these presents.
Plaintiff.
vs.
ROBERT E. SMYTHE, absent in
unknown parts.
Defendant.
An action in separation as to body
and property has been instituted on
the 10th of March 1924.
St. Scholastique, 10th March 1924.
J. A. C. Ethier,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
4-11-55.

CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS

C. N. Railway Time Table.
Going West.
Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays
at 12:01 p.m.
Going East.
Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays
at 12:01 a.m.

REX THEATRE

Friday and Saturday
"THE BAIT"
(A Maurice Tourner Production)
Every night—8 o'clock.
Matinee Sunday at 2 o'clock.
Admission 25 cts. Children 15 cts.
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The Watchman,

And Ottawa Valley Advocate.

REX THEATRE

Thursday—Tonight.
FORSAKING ALL OTHERS
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WINNERS OF THE WEST
(Episode 8—"The Pit of Doom")
and Comedy "MAID TO ORDER"

VOL. XLIX.

LACHUTE, QUE., APRIL 11, 1924.

NO. 12.

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Founders and Machinists,

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FOR SALE CHEAP.—A round table and Parlor set. Apply to Watchman Office.

TO LET.—Two nice dwellings to let on Bedard's Boulevard, near Bethany St., containing each living room, dining room, kitchen, bathroom, pantry, nice cellar, 3 bedrooms and one bath room, modern electricity, etc. For particulars, please write to N. GUILMETTE, Agent, P. R. St. Hermas, Que. 4-18-2.

SUMMER BOARDERS.—Mr. Joseph Gagnier of St. Michel, announces that he is prepared to accept a limited number of guests at his Hotel at Lake Louise at reasonable prices. GOOD BOARD.

FOR SALE.—Good Ford Car, 1921 model, Electric starter, Motor newly overhauled, four new tires, new Top, paint nearly as good as new. Apply to Watchman Office.

FOR SALE.—A small double electric heater in perfect order. May be seen at Miss Slater's Store on Main Street, or Phone 18 for particulars.

FOR SALE.—The residence of the late Mrs. John Robertson, Main Street East, Lachute. For price terms and particulars apply to Jno. A. Robertson, Vankleek Hill, Ont., or apply on the premises during the afternoons of Thursday, Friday and Saturday, April 17th, 18th and 19th, when the house will be open for inspection.

FOR SALE.—Good comfortable house on Grace St., 9 rooms and all modern conveniences. Apply to Alex. Deneault, Lachute, Que.

NOTICE TO FARMERS.

CREAM WANTED.

Highest Prices and Fair Tests—You are assured of honest weight when you ship your cream to us. THE ARUNDEL BUTTER AND CREAM CO. LTD. Arundel, Que. 2-5-4.

FARMERS.

Have your cattle tested for tuberculosis under the Federal Accredited Herd Plan, you may now enter this system with a minimum of five registered animals. Application forms may be had from, ALEX. F. BOTHWELL, Lachute, Que. 4-11-2.

NOTICE.

The Argenteuil Wool Growers and Sheep Breeders Association will ship wool co-operatively to Lennoxville, again this season. Sacks and twine may be had by applying to the secretary.

WM. HAY, Pres.
ALEX. F. BOTHWELL, (acting) Secretary.

TENDERS.

Sealed tenders will be received by the undersigned up till May 10th, 1924, for the painting of Lakefield School House. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

Mrs. Albert Tomalty,
President, Lakefield Woman's Institute, Lakefield, Que. 4-11-2.

Watch and Clock Specialist.

Bring your repairs to Mr. Belanger, who will do all your work in prompt order. He carries a big assortment of Diamonds, for gifts and Engagement Rings, at a very low price, and will be in his store for business on Thursday, Friday and Saturday of each week.

Jos. Belanger, near Hill's Store,
East Ward, Lachute, Que.
Phone No. 116 r 2-3.

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Canada Cement

Prices Right

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LOCAL NEWS.

Mr. Geo. Muir spent the week-end in town.

Rev. and Mrs. Lackey spent Monday in Montreal.

Miss E. Tomalty was a week-end visitor in Montreal.

Miss Alma McCullough left this week to spend a visit in Montreal.

Miss Margaret Hills spent the week-end at home with her parents.

Mr. Howard Morrison, of Montreal, is spending this week at Hill Head.

Mrs. Wm. Ball and Mrs. J. S. Giles are visitors in Montreal this week.

Mrs. Riddell and Miss Ella Riddell spent a few days in Montreal this week.

Mrs. C. McBurney, of Quebec, is spending a short visit with her many friends in town.

Mr. and Mrs. Middleton, of Morin Heights, were week-end guests of Mrs. A. Middleton.

The Misses F. and A. Paquet of Buckingham were the guests of Miss L'Amour on Wednesday.

Mr. Jas. Calder, Mr. Dunn and Mr. Calry, of Montreal, were week-end guests of Mrs. Geo. Calder.

Mrs. Bell, of Westmount, and Mrs. Spurr, of Montreal West, were week-end guests of Mrs. J. Rice.

Rev. Dr. MacLeod is spending this week in Megantic and Scotstown attending Presbyterian meetings.

Mr. Arthur Thorburn, of Ste. Therese, and Mr. Geo. Thorburn, of Montreal, were the week-end visitors of Mrs. Jno. Thorburn.

Miss L. Pollock, of Montreal, and Miss Amy McOuatt, Nurse in training at the Montreal Western Hospital were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. W. McOuatt over the week-end.

Mr. Cecil Young has been transferred to the Nova Scotia Bank, Calumet, and we are sorry to learn he is at the present time sick with scarlet fever.

Easter Tea.

A Tea will be held in the Presbyterian Church, under the auspices of the Women's Missionary Society, on Saturday afternoon, April 19th, from 4 to 6. Admission 25 cents.

The young ladies of the town will conduct a House to House canvass, selling violets on Saturday morning, April 19th, in aid of the Children's Memorial Hospital, Montreal. Give the girls a hearty welcome.

April showers are the order of the day. Don't let the wet weather damp your spirits, but spend an occasional evening at the Rex Theatre, where you will always see a good programme. A change of occupation adds spice to one's existence.

With the call of spring comes the desire of getting your share of sport. We can supply you with everything for the purpose. Just now a special sale is on for hunting traps. Come and get them.

W. D. McOUAT, Main Street.

Don't miss hearing Professor Yohan Masih of India on Monday evening, April 14th, in the Presbyterian Church. Professor Masih is a Hindu, distinguished alike for his scholarship patriotism and piety. We are highly favored to have this visit from him. Give him a good welcome. An offering will be taken to help defray expenses. The public is cordially invited.

Mr. W. R. McAdam, C. P. R. engineer of Chapleau, Ont., was visiting his father, Mr. D. McAdam, and his sister, Mrs. James A. O'Brien both of Chabot, on his way to Montreal. He is travelling on to Toronto, to visit his two sons, David and Percy, after which he will return home again to resume his duties at the throttle; his route runs principally through mountainous districts necessitating a constant and sharp look out.

DON'T MISS THIS!
—A Taffy Social will be held in McArthur's Hall, Lachute, under the auspices of the Baptist Young People's Union, on Monday next, April 14th. Doors open 7.30. Admission 25 cents. Note the date.

WHY PAY \$25.00 for a 2 1/2 gallon chemical Fire Extinguisher? You can buy the same product locally for \$15.00—approved by the undersigners. Protect your home by securing one NOW. Apply to GEO. Y. DEACON, Lachute Mills, 18-4-2.

Both Mr. J. S. and R. A. Giles were in Ottawa this week attending a meeting of the Ottawa Valley Press Association. Sessions were held in the Chateau Laurier presided over by Mr. Jeffrey of Arnprior, with Mr. F. Davis of Carleton Place as secretary. A very profitable time was spent in a true get-together spirit, where matters pertaining to general interest of the Country Publishers were fully discussed. Mr. R. Sales, the Secretary of the Canadian Weekly Press Association was down from Toronto and as usual on these occasions he addressed in such manner as to lead his hearers up to do their best in the profession of Journalism, pleading for the highest and noblest standard to be maintained.

Honored by Curlers.

A very pleasing event took place in the Club Rooms of the Curling Rink on Saturday last, when the members took occasion to make a presentation to Mr. H. P. Johnson, of the Molsons Bank, who during his three years of sojourn amongst us has made a host of real friends.

Music was the order of the evening, and our old townsboy "Hughie" Kearns, who as a young lad often pleased our public gatherings with his musical talent, sat in at the piano and with "Jimmy" Yealand leading the choruses had the boys on the tiptoes of expectancy, in which both old and young were fairly falling over each other to ring in on the impromptu programme. A splendid spirit pervaded and after a light repast had been indulged in, President J. A. MacGibbon in few well chosen words presented Mr. Johnson with a substantial cheque, accompanied by the good wishes of his many friends, as a slight token of appreciation for the faithful services which he had rendered to the Club as Secretary.

Mr. Johnson thanked the Club for their pleasing reference and will always retain pleasant memories of the kindnesses extended to him.

Wednesday evening was the final wind-up for the Curlers when the members with their wives and friends gathered in the spacious club rooms and had a thorough time of real enjoyment. The evening was largely spent in cards, music and dancing.

Those who will handle the reins of office for the next term are as follows:—

President.—J. A. MacGibbon.
Vice-President.—Gaston Valois.
Secretary.—C. Walker.
Treasurer.—H. E. Underhill.
Auditors.—F. A. Brennan and G. Valois.

Executive Committee.—W. Houston, R. McArthur, Jas. W. Gall, P. Chabot, Geo. Fraser.

House and Ice Committee.—Jas. W. Gall, Geo. Fraser and J. A. Rice.

Reception Committee.—T. McRobbie, W. Houston, J. P. McKimmie, F. A. Brennan.

Refreshment Committee.—J. P. Miller, P. Chabot, W. J. Deacon, A. C. Miller, Geo. Brennan, E. M. Jones, Geo. Calder, T. McRobbie.

Match Committee.—J. A. MacGibbon, J. W. Gall, J. A. Rice, G. Hay, P. Chabot, R. McArthur.

Representative.—R. H. Barron.

An old dorky wanted to join a fashionable city church, and the minister, knowing it was hardly the thing to do and not wanting to hurt his feelings, told him to go home and pray over it. In a few days the dorky came back. "Well, what do you think of it by this time?" asked the preacher. "Well, sah," replied the colored man, "ah prayed an' prayed, an' de good Lawd, he says to me, 'Rastus, ah wouldn't bodder mah haid about dat no mo. Ah've been trying to git into dat ch'ch mahse'f for de las' twenty yehs and ah ain't done had no luck.'"

The Annual meeting of the Upper Lachute Branch of the Women's Institute was held at the home of Mrs. Wm. Morrison, on Saturday, March 22nd.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:—President, Mrs. J. E. Walker; Vice-Pres., Mrs. Wm. Morrison; Sec'y-Treas., Miss H. E. Smith.

A very successful taffy party was held on Saturday evening, April 5th, in the East End School. During the evening little Miss Helen Morrison drew the ticket for the quilt which had been made during the winter. The winning number was held by Mrs. D. J. Rodger, East Settlement.

H. E. SMITH, Sec'y.

PROGRAMME OF THE CHORAL CONCERT.

Chorus—"Comrades in Arms" Seniors.
Solveig's Song—Montreal Group.
Violin Solo.
Chorus—"A Lover and his Lass" Juniors.

Elocutionist.
Song—"I would that My Love" Montreal Group.
Pianoforte Duet.
Chorus—"The Wind" Juniors.

PART II.

Chorus—"The Ash Grove" Juniors.
Song—"Comes a train of little ladies" Montreal Group.

Elocutionist.
Piano Duet.
Violin Solo.
Song—"Three little Maids from School" Montreal Group.

Chorus—"Hark the Vesper Hymn" Juniors.
Song—"All through the Night" Seniors.

Chorus—"Who is Sylvia" Seniors.
Remarks by Rev. G. A. MacKinnon.
GOD SAVE THE KING.

CHURCH NOTES.

Presbyterian Church services will be held next Sunday, April 13th 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 will conduct both services in Lachute. Morning subject, "Renewing our Strength"; evening subject, "Facing Death." Everyone made welcome.

BIRTH.

KENNEDY.—At Pine Hill, Que., on March 27th, 1924, to Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Kennedy, a son.

RATINES & VOILES

We have a fine assortment in these two lines, just put into stock. There is one dress in each pattern. Colors many, some choice Blue and Blacks.

Men's Suits

These are now also in stock for Spring.

Blues in Various Prices. Greys also. Tweeds of many patterns as low as \$10.00 and \$12.00. COME IN AND TRY ONE ON.

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EASTER EGGS IN GREAT VARIETY.

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SPLENDID CONFECTIONERY

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LIGHT LUNCHES SERVED AT ALL HOURS

JUST RECEIVED,—

Northway Coats and Suits

Men's and boy's Suits

Cooper Caps

Voiles and Ratines

Prints and Gingham

Boots and Shoes

All the above lines are complete and we invite you to call.

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GEO. Y. DEACON, Tel. 26. Lachute Mills.

One Pair of Glasses 7 out of every 10
With Double Vision Headaches



Wellsworth Ultex
The One-piece Bifocal

Eugene Jousse
WATCHMAKER & JEWELLER,
Main Street, Lachute.

are caused by eyestrain. If you suffer from headaches you ought to question the condition of your eyes.

Often with vision apparently normal, eyes greatly need the help of lenses.

Only an examination can make you sure.

Have your eyes examined without delay.

MUSIC IN THE HOME

Learning from the Piano and Violin.

It is a significant fact that the question of whether the tone a pianist is producing upon his instrument is of sufficient carrying power to be heard in a hall, is one which hardly seems worthy of discussion. Forte is forte and pianissimo, pianissimo, whether played in a room or concert hall. In fact, a moment's reflection will reveal the fact that performance is merely carrying out of daily practice, and to expect a pianist to suddenly be capable of employing an entirely different grade of dynamics to that which he is accustomed to, is to expect the impossible. The same is true of the violinist, and why should the singer prove to be the exception? Of course, it is comparatively easy for both the violinist and the pianist to test out the amount of tone they are able to draw from their instruments, and they are able to realize that beyond a certain point they cannot go without sacrificing the tone quality of the instrument. Unfortunately for the singer, he is usually firm in the belief that the greater energy he puts into his instrument, the greater the result he is achieving. Nothing could be further from the truth, and only complete ignorance of the character of the vocal organ could tolerate such a belief.

In the first place, it is idle to expect that a voice which will satisfy the de-

By W. A. C. Zerril.

mands of a large hall will literally shake the walls of a smaller space. This fact can be readily appreciated by returning to the comparison between voice and violin or piano. Quality is of infinitely greater importance than seeming volume, for the brilliancy which accompanies some voices, and which creates the impression that they "teem with resonance," even to the extent of being unpleasantly hard, is usually due to the fact that the higher overtones predominate to far too great an extent in proportion to the fundamental tone. A similar effect is produced when the strings of a piano are struck with too hard a blow, which results in a harsh tone, but which does not possess the carrying power of a tone which is produced with less violence. The writer once heard a very famous pianist strike an octave with such overwhelming force that the strings were actually jarred against those adjacent. Unfortunately for the singer who is inclined to exert too great an effort when producing a tone, the construction of the throat permits no warning as definite as this to be given.

When considering the human voice, Tyndall makes the following statement, which contains material for such thoughtful consideration. He

says: "Were our organs sharp enough to see the motions of the air through which an agreeable voice is passing, we might see stamped upon that air the conditions of motion on which the sweetness of the voice depends." Since, however, it is not possible for us to see the motion of the air when a tone is produced, we are obliged to fall back upon our sense of hearing in order to judge of the quality of the tone. The extreme delicacy of the adjustment of our organs of hearing allows us, however, to infer that agreeable sensations are caused by a correct condition of motion of the air. Further, from this may be deduced that correct conditions of motion will be far more likely to be transmitted unhindered through the air than any others, which brings us to the conclusion that, above all considerations of size and space, the tone of pleasing quality is the one which we may safely assume contains those elements necessary to give it the carrying power which it so vitally needs.

Finally, our reasoning brings us to a realization that, regardless of the amount of volume which may temporarily be forced from the vocal organs, this unnaturally produced tone will not only fail to carry, but the faulty production will in time react upon the organ itself in such manner as to cause serious damage, even to the extent of permanent injury.

—AND THE WORST IS YET TO COME



The Lame Shoulder.

Although a painful or crippled shoulder is in some ways less disabling than a lame hip, it is perhaps a greater affliction since the arms are of greater service than the legs. Many things may give rise to pain in the shoulder; some are of slight moment and are amenable to treatment; some are most disabling and difficult to cure. The pain may be owing to trouble in the muscles or in the joint, for the shoulder joint is one of the most loosely constructed joints in the body; the arm is held in close relation with the scapula, or shoulder blade, by the muscles only, and the fibrous capsule that incloses the joint is loose and allows considerable sagging.

One of the most common forms of lame shoulder is the soreness and stiffness that follow some unusual movements done to excess, as when a person who is out of practice plays tennis all the afternoon. That form is merely exaggerated fatigue; the muscles are poisoned with their own fatigue toxins, chief of which is lactic acid. In such a case the toxins are rapidly eliminated, and the pain and disability quickly disappear. But when the trouble is not over-production of toxins, but under-elimination of them, we have a more chronic condition, which calls for the application of electric light and heat rays or for massage. In some cases one or more of the muscles about the joint may be inflamed. Inflammation can be recognized by the presence, more or less marked, of four cardinal symptoms: heat, pain, redness and swelling. The treatment of an inflamed shoulder should begin promptly in order to prevent an abscess from forming.

When the cause of lameness is in the joint itself it may be tuberculosis, gout, acute or chronic rheumatism, or the so-called dry arthritis, which is a diminution of the synovia, or lubricating fluid, in the joint. It is not possible to explain in a brief article the points by which these different affections can be distinguished, and the diagnosis is often difficult even for the experienced surgeon. When lameness follows a fall in which the shoulder is struck either directly, or indirectly, as when a person falls on his hand, there may be a slight dislocation or a simple strain of the ligaments.

And finally a not uncommon condition is inflammation of the bursa beneath the deltoid muscle at the round of the shoulder. A bursa is a bag filled with fluid placed at a prominent point to obviate the effects of friction of the structures as they move one over the other. When the bursa becomes inflamed either from injury or from disease its purpose is frustrated, and movement causes pain. In that case, as in most cases of lame shoulder except joint disease, the light and heat rays from the electric light bulb with a special reflector often give relief.

Never Mind.

Whether you are appreciated or not, keep on doing your best.

Never mind how hard or disagreeable your work, put your heart in it and you will make it a stepping-stone to something better.

Never mind when your fellow employees are jealous because you are singled out to do important things; when they sneer and say slurring things about "sneaking," and "toadying to the boss," being "too ambitious" and the like. You are on the road to promotion.

Never mind if people lie about you, criticize your conduct, and find fault with everything you do. Say nothing but go right on. Return good for evil. If you would overcome your enemies, be kind to them. To love those who hate you is scientific, for love takes the sting out of hate, the malice out of revenge.

Never mind how disagreeable and unaccommodating others may be, don't let it affect your conduct. Make it a rule to be courteous and accommodating to everybody, and you will be surprised to find how even the rudest will be softened by your attitude, how they will respond in kind, and what peace and harmony it will establish in your own mind.

Never mind how wrong things may go, how your plans may fail, your efforts come to naught; what disappointments, troubles and trials you may be called on to face, never show the white feather. Get up every time you fall, and push right on; face what you must like a man; don't frown or whine, but smile and work, and you'll triumph over everything that tries to down you.—Success.

The Captive.

I trust that day will never dawn
When thorough scrubbing of a floor,
And careful baking of a scone
Is all that I'm existing for.
The meals that stretch in endless
queue,
The things to make and the things to
do.

So often done before;
And Pegasus, forever gone,
Disturbs my burning thoughts no more,
But far in the Olympian blue
Scales magic heights I never knew,
While telling here I must go on
Unstirred by fiery fairy hoots a-
tramping at the door.

—Elizabeth Fleming.

Obedient Orders.

Father (severely) — "Mabel, your mother informs me that she saw you sitting on that young man's knee last night. You know what I told you?"
Mabel — "Yes, papa; you said that if he began to make love to me I was to sit on him."

WHITEFISH IN CANADA

Satisfactory progress has been made during the past season by the Federal Government in the stocking of various inland lakes with whitefish, and according to the Superintendent of Fish Culture the 1923 catch in some of the lakes was the greatest ever recorded, in spite of the fact that a few years ago many of the lakes were rapidly approaching a state of depletion. In the case of Lake Ontario, whitefish was practically gone twenty years ago, but it is now in an excellent condition as a result of the Government's activities.

Whitefish, being of a coarse and hardy nature, are eminently suitable for the inland lakes of Canada, where the waters during the winter months are too cold for the propagation of other and perhaps more valuable species. In the lakes of Northern Alberta, Manitoba, Lake Erie and Lake Ontario, the Government has found conditions to be entirely suited for the propagation of this fish, and to date work has been more or less confined to those areas with gratifying results.

The latest Government fishery statistics show that whitefish, both in quantity and value, rank among the first half-dozen commercial fish caught in Canadian waters. In 1921, the whitefish catch totalled 184,072 cwt. valued at \$1,918,698. In comparison with the three previous years, the catch compares favorably in regard to quantity, but shows a slight decrease in value, due to the abnormal demand for food products resulting from the war. While the figures for 1922 and 1923 are not as yet complete, it is believed that the catch for those years exceeded 1921.

Waters Where Fish Abound.

As stated above, major operations are practically confined to Lake Erie, Lake Ontario, Lake Winnipeg and the Northern Alberta lakes, which include Lake Athabasca and Lesser Slave Lake. At the present time, Lake Erie leads in the production of whitefish. The Northern Alberta lakes are second, followed by Lake Ontario and Lake Winnipeg. Steady progress has been made in developing the Alberta and Manitoba lakes, and these areas should in a short time take a commanding lead in the production of whitefish.

In bringing the whitefish industry back to a remunerative condition, no insignificant part has been played by the Dominion fish hatcheries. Thirty-five years ago the whitefish fishery of Lake Erie was a thing of the past, but with intensive fish cultural operations on both sides of the line it has been restored to its former importance. The same applies to Lake Ontario. In the lakes of Manitoba and Alberta there has been no need for fish cultural operations, as they have not been exploited to any great extent. When the collection of whitefish eggs was first undertaken, the Government was satisfied with a catch of thirty millions. In the following years the collection gradually increased, and in 1923 the number was over two hundred and eight millions.

Excellent for Marketing.

The palatable qualities of whitefish have made it a splendid product for marketing. Practically the whole catch is marketed in a fresh state, very little being salted, smoked or canned. In the East, little trouble has been experienced by the fishermen in disposing of their catch in the large Eastern Canadian cities. In the West, however, the domestic market being limited, the operators were forced to find markets in Eastern Canada and the United States. During the fishing season Western fishermen express large quantities of fresh fish in feed cans to Chicago, New York and other American cities, where a ready sale for the fish is found.

The steady growth in the production

of whitefish during the past five or ten years has been one of the most pleasing features of the Canadian fishing industry. The splendid edible qualities of this fish ensures its ready sale on all markets, and together with the Government's activity in the propagation of this species, whitefish fishery in Canada will undoubtedly continue in a prosperous condition.

Standards.

It is easy for those who are striving to make a reputation in any form of art to reject impatiently all precedents as something outmoded, fit only to be discarded. In a contemptuous mood they invite us to forget what came before their advent and to be aware merely of their own performance, excluding memories and comparisons.

None wishes to lay a palsying hand on the restless energy that would press forward to the conquest of the heights untrod, the attainment of the goal unseen beyond the far horizon. But they who in earnest seek to put down to their own record a fine and a lasting attainment will not spurn the advisory voices of the past; they will not scorn the practice of reverential contemplation of the things that used to be, from which a devout and a receptive spirit might forever learn.

The man who comes into a business and refuses to take the kindly proffered suggestions of those who were on the job before him is a fool. If there were studied ill-will toward the newcomer, the case would be different. Generally, where there is an honorable pride in a profession that transcends all mean emotions of envy or jealousy, the veterans are altogether glad to pass on what they know to the recruit who is willing to learn. A soldier comes into the army aware that he must submit to discipline; that it is "safest, easiest and best to obey your orders." If he rebels and flouts his corporal and his sergeant, he is doing his part to undermine the foundations of morale and discipline; and it does not need the commanding general's voice to say that for the good of the rest he must go. Standards which we found established when we came may be raised or lowered; they were not meant to remain forever at their present level. But before we strive to improve on them we should know what they are and we should be sure of what we are doing. The rules of the game are to be learned before assertive genius breaks them.

Take Heart.

All day the stormy wind has blown
From off the dark and rainy sea;
No bird has past the window frown;
The only sea has been the moan
The wind made in the willow-tree.

This is the summer's burial time;
She died when dropped the earliest
leaves;
And, cold upon her rosy prime
Fell dreiful autumn's frosty rime;
Yet I am not as one who grieves—

For well I know o'er sunny seas
The bluebird waits for April skies;
And at the roots of forest trees
The mayflowers sleep in fragrant ease,
And violets hide their eyes.

O thou, by winds of grief o'erblown
Beside some summer's golden bier—
Take heart! thy birds are only flown,
Thy blossoms sleeping, tearful sown,
To greet thee in the immortal year!
—Edna Dean Proctor.

His Forte.

A pianist recently presented himself at a concert agency with the following testimonial:

"I have pleasure in certifying that Mr. Siegfried Guatemala is a musician of considerable talents. He plays Beethoven, Chopin, Stravinsky and poker. He plays poker best."

Never go to sleep until you square accounts with your conscience.

Reflections.

I love old volumes, with the years
grown yellow;
The blue and white of china; pic-
tures quaint;
An ancient trunk, with fragrance
faded, mellow;
Old letters, holy as a shrined saint.

I love old streets; to me their door-
ways beckon;
The wistful windows and the ivied
walls;
They sigh with age, unheeded, too, I
reckon,
And sadly murmur as the twilight
falls.

And the old houses with their recol-
lections,
Where all within is sacred, hushed
and cool,
Telling of gentle folk and their affec-
tions,
Tender and placid as a crystal pool.

In all these ancient things I find much
pleasure;
The gallant days that were fond
Memory brings;
Each recollection of those years I
treasure,
And feel the gentle touch of spirit
wings.

—Aileen Ward.

Contented But Never Satisfied.

Don't go about among your fellow-men with an expression of discontent on your face, but radiate a progressive spirit which shows that you are not satisfied with what you have already accomplished. Discontent that merely grumbles and makes no effort to rise means stagnation; the divine discontent which is ever striving to reach new heights, means progress. Disraeli says, "the youth who does not look up will look down, and the spirit that does not soar is destined, perhaps, to grovel." If you don't look up and strive upward you'll never get beyond mediocrity, no matter how much ability you may have.—O. S. Marden.

Explained.

Orator—"That statement, ladies and gentlemen, is an infamous canard."
Voice—"What is a canard?"
Orator—"A canard, my friend, is something one canardly believes."

Deal Promptly With First Offence.

A certain municipal council was asked to favor a Juvenile Court to deal with youthful delinquents, and they opposed this on the ground that the Police Magistrate was very lenient with boys and dismissed most of them with a warning. Had they known it the councillors were advancing the very argument that proved the need of a specialist in preventive social work. Magistrates who simply say "go away and be a good boy," and then forget all about the lad until he comes up a second, third, and fourth time, are not helping to reform his character. The first offence is an indication of moral disease and should receive prompt treatment, the patient being kept under observation until the disease is entirely eradicated. It is the inefficient method of dealing with first offenders that encourages boys to continue in wrong doing until they have passed the stage where they can be influenced by moral considerations. In no department of social or business activity is it more important that there should be a specialist than in dealing with the youth when first starting out on a career of wrong doing.—J. J. Kelso.

May Bar Horses in London.

The straggling cabbies, survivors of the legions of picturesque characters who sat on the high boxes or hansom cabs in Victorian London, are in danger of being crowded off the streets even before time gently tucks the last of them away in the grave.

The London County Council is considering issuing a warning that in five years no horses will be allowed on the streets because they serve to slow up the faster motor traffic and are a common source of street congestion. Only farmers with their produce would be permitted to drive horses through the congested districts.

There is much more horse drawn traffic in London than in New York, but it is not so much to blame, for the turtle crawl of traffic as are the heavy steam wagons which are allowed to go on any street at any time. These road locomotives, which are like threshing machine engines, belch black smoke all over the pedestrians and the landscape in general, contributing materially to the atmosphere that is London's.

Empress of Russia to Live on the Riviera.

Marie Feodorovna, Dowager Empress of Russia, at the age of seventy-six years will shortly leave her native land of Denmark and establish herself on the Riviera, where she intends to pass her last days.

It is said the widow of Czar Alexander III. wishes to live amidst the memories that the Cote d'Azur holds for her, as it was there she first loved and became engaged to Grand Duke Nicholas, whom she never married.

A veritable mother of tragedy, Marie Feodorovna last August left England, whither she had fled from the Bolsheviks, and went to Copenhagen. With her was a poignant retinue consisting of forty odd survivors, many of whom had attended the Empress when members of the Russian Imperial Guard. Danish friends opened a subscription and raised the sum of 500,000 crowns so their former Princess could pass her latter years quietly.

Her house in Denmark is both cold and dingy. The Empress will leave it in April, going either to Nice or Cannes, where her chaplain, the Arch-priest Popoff, is looking over suitable villas.



Interior Decorations.

"Has your husband ever been decorated?"

"Not since the Eighteenth Amendment went into effect."

A cup is full enough just short of the brim.

A hermit, aged eighty-five, who has lived for fifty years in a cave in the Vosges Mountains, France, has been forced by the cold to leave his retreat.



IS THE OLD COUNTRY INTERESTED IN CANADA?

Here is the answer—A photograph of a section of the audience of 3,000 which attended the lecture given at the Free Trade Hall, Manchester, recently, by Mr. A. Ward, J.P., F.R.G.S., under the auspices of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company.

A Newly Discovered Tune.

The saying about the little one half of the world knows of how the other half lives is as true in musical matters as in others, and an amusing confirmation of it occurred a few months ago. A famous foreign violinist and composer, who had been visiting the British Isles frequently during a period of twenty years or so, was walking in the streets of Edinburgh when he heard a boy, who evidently was uncultured and unlearned, whistling a tune that was obviously a folksong. This, thought the artist, was a real discovery, and giving the boy a substantial tip, he made him repeat the tune till he himself had fixed it in his mind. Returning to his hotel he arranged it as a piece for violin or piano, and his press agent sent 'round to the papers the good news of his discovery. And then it turned out that the tune was the "Londonderry Air," which, for many years past had been one of the most popular both as a song and as a theme for bigger works! And the violinist did not know it!

BROKEN IN HEALTH

After An Attack of Influenza—
Health Now Restored.

"I am writing to tell you what Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have done for me," says Mrs. J. H. Oulton, Firdale, Man. "A few years ago I was in a badly rundown condition, so much so that I was subject to fainting spells which would leave me in such a condition that I could hardly go about. Then I was stricken with influenza, which was epidemic at that time, and this still further weakened me, and throughout the whole winter I remained in this condition. I was constantly taking doctor's medicine, but as it did not seem to help me, my mother advised me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and I got a couple of boxes to start on. When these were done I seemed to feel an improvement and I got a further supply to continue the treatment. I took in all about a dozen boxes, and by that time I was in the best of health and had gained in weight. My faith in Dr. Williams' Pink Pills is now unbounded, and I keep a supply on hand and take them occasionally if I am not feeling quite well. I often recommend them to others, and cannot praise them enough for restoring my health."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are useful in all cases where the blood is thin and watery as their mission is to build up and purify the blood. That is why they give new strength and vigor after an attack of influenza, and it is also the reason why they are beneficial in nervous disorders, neuralgia, rheumatism and that condition generally described as all run down.

You can get the pills from your druggist, or by mail at 50 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

He Picked a Professor to Win the War.

General Foch was almost unknown in England before he became generalissimo of the allied forces. Not until after 1918 did the editors of Who's Who include him among the thousands of notable men and women. But there was one Englishman at least who years before the war understood his remarkable qualities. In Celebrities Mr. Coulson Kernahan pays tribute to the presence of Lord Roberts, the "man who knew."

Lord Roberts, writes Mr. Kernahan, was not only a great soldier but also a keen observer and shrewd judge of character; he took a man's measure wholly uninfluenced by what was or was not written or said of the man. He

CORNS

Lift Off—No Pain!



Doesn't hurt one bit! Drop a little "Freezone" on an aching corn, instantly that corn stops hurting, then shortly you lift it right off with fingers. Your druggist sells a tiny bottle of "Freezone" for a few cents, sufficient to remove every hard corn, soft corn, or corn between the toes, and the foot calluses, without soreness or irritation.

Bovril
the mighty energiser

Tanlac Saved Life Says Ottawa Lady

Mrs. Varalo Tells of Recovery From Complication of Troubles—Gives Tanlac Full Credit.

"That I am alive and in good health to-day I can attribute to nothing but Tanlac," is the remarkable statement recently made by Mrs. Eva Varalo, 233 Cumberland St., Ottawa, Ontario, Canada.

For two long years I suffered terribly from indigestion, constipation, extreme nervousness, sleeplessness, palpitation of the heart, almost continuous sick headaches and shortness of breath, until life seemed a burden to

me and I had given up hopes of ever regaining my health.

"But Tanlac helped me the very first day I took it, and now after using seven bottles my health and strength are as fine as can be, and everyone remarks how well I look. I eat heartily, my food digests just perfectly, my nerves are steady, I sleep sound, my heart never troubles me and work is like play. Really, the way the treatment restored me to perfect health seems almost miraculous. Tanlac is simply grand."

Tanlac is for sale by all good druggists. Accept no substitute. Over 40 million bottles sold.

Take Tanlac Vegetable Pills.

Surnames and Their Origin

SAVILLE

Variation—Sayville.

Racial Origin—Norman-French and English.

Source—A locality or a given name.

In the given instance it is not possible to tell without genealogical research whether this family name is derived from a place name or a given name. The chances are, however, that in the majority of cases this particular family name is the development of a place name.

It is met with quite frequently in the medieval English records as "de Sevele" and "de Sayville," and under circumstances that leave little doubt as to its being born by personages in the service of William the Conqueror or his successors.

But there is some doubt as to the place referred to. It would be going too far to say that it did not mean the modern city of Seville, though this would appear unlikely. On the other hand, it is conceivable that it could have come from the place in Belgium called Serville. Yet the letter "r" is not to be found in the early forms of the surname, and though possible, it is not likely that it was injected at a later period into the name of the town.

had his own opinion of Foch. Speaking on July 29, 1908, he said:

"They refuse to believe me, and we sleep under a false security, for I do not hesitate to affirm that we shall have a frightful war in Europe, and that England and France will have the hardest experience of their existence. They will in fact see defeat very near, but the war will finally be won by the genius of a French general named Ferdinand Foch, professor at the military school at Paris."

Thus almost exactly six years before the war Lord Roberts predicted precisely what would happen in the war when it came. That in itself was a memorable fact. But that he should thus have marked out a professor and a lecturer in the schools, who was a second lieutenant in 1874, between which time and 1908 he had had no opportunity of proving his military abilities by commanding troops in actions of any importance, if indeed he had seen any action at all, and that he should have marked him as the man who was to lead the allied cause to victory, is surely one of the most remarkable examples of prescience in all history.

His Hearing Restored.

The invisible ear drum invented by A. O. Leonard, which is a miniature megaphone, fitting inside the ear entirely out of sight, is restoring the hearing of hundreds of people in New York city. Mr. Leonard invented this drum to relieve himself of deafness and head noises, and it does this so successfully that no one could tell he is a deaf man. It is effective when deafness is caused by catarrh or by perforated or wholly destroyed natural drums. A request for information to A. O. Leonard, Suite 437, 70 Fifth Avenue, New York city, will be given a prompt reply.

Life would be frightfully dull without obstacles to overcome. We can get about anything in this world if we go after it. All we have to do is to keep our hands, our minds, and our sense of humor working. Opportunity isn't just around the corner—but it's around the next corner too—and around the corner after that. And, too, if you should happen to live where there are no corners, well, it's there just the same.—E. A. Paddock.

Cleanliness renders us agreeable to others, and is an excellent preservative of health.—Addison.

What comes from the heart goes to the heart.

Ask for Minard's and take no other.

A Protective Periwig.

"Treat 'em rough!" seems to have been the motto that guided Mr. W. D. M. Bell in his dealings with the Karamojans of Africa. The way to be successful with the wild tribesmen, as he points out in the Country Life, is to get the upper hand at the first brush. Therefore when several insolent fellows tried to prevent him from watering his animals he acted on that rule.

I seized a cutting-edged club from a by-stander, he says, sprang over to one of the obstructors and dealt him the hardest blow on the head I possibly could. To my astonishment the club flew to pieces, and the native turned on me and smiled. I had hit his shock-absorbing periwig of hair and plastered mud. I might as well have struck a fully inflated automobile tire!

It was rather a setback; the only good effect was that everyone except myself roared with laughter. But then when even I began to see the humor of it I spotted a mischievous fellow calmly jabbing his spear through our water-proof ground sheet. That would not do! I drew my pistol. Now those natives were then at a most dangerous stage of ignorance regarding firearms; they firmly believed that all they had to do to avoid being struck by the bullet was to duck when they saw the smoke. Therefore when I covered them no one moved; they were waiting for the smoke. When they heard the vicious bang of the little weapon and saw no smoke the laugh was on them and especially on the fellow who had been so busy on my ground sheet; for with a ridiculous air of surprise injury he now stood looking at a half-severed and completely spoilt spear in his hand. Then the natives began to edge nervously away.

YOU CANNOT JUDGE BY APPEARANCE.

It is impossible to tell the quality of tea by the appearance of the leaf. A rough, coarse, unevenly rolled tea may taste much better in the cup than a closely rolled, well tipped tea that LOOKS much finer. The only way to be sure of getting tea of reliable quality is to buy a tea like "SALADA," whose goodness and purity are guaranteed.

The Home of History.

No. 10 Downing Street has been the official residence of British Prime Ministers for nearly two hundred years. It is well called "the centre of the British Empire," for many fateful decisions have been made within its walls.

Few people are aware that Downing Street is named after a man named George Downing, who went to America at the age of fifteen, afterwards returning and entering Parliament. He became a baronet, and was a great favorite of Charles II., who gave him the land in Whitehall upon which he built the famous street.

Sir Robert Walpole was the first Prime Minister to occupy No. 10. This was in 1731, and since that time most of his successors have lived there.

WARNER'S SAFE KIDNEY & LIVER REMEDY

Is the quickest and best relief for pains in the back and the many other indications of kidney trouble. Sold for 50 years. Satisfaction in every bottle. At your druggist, or direct from WARNER'S SAFE REMEDIES CO., Toronto.

Look Younger

Care-worn, nerve-exhausted women need Bitro-Phosphate, a pure organic phosphate dispensed by druggists that New York and Paris physicians prescribe to increase weight and strength and to revive youthful looks and feelings. Price \$1 per pkg. Arrow Chemical Co., 25 Front St. East, Toronto, Ont.

FEET SORE?

Rub every night with Minard's. It relieves inflammation, soothes and heals.



Are You a Tired Out Housewife?

Many people do not realize that the most exhausting of all work is housework and the care of children. Many a woman who should be in the prime of life finds her strength gone, her nerves unstrung and weak, worn out and run down with pale, thin, watery blood from the strain of housework.

In such cases, what you need is something to put more iron into your blood. Nuxated Iron contains iron like the iron

OLD CHUM SMOKING TOBACCO

IS FOUR TIMES SEALED



to bring you the full richness and mellow sweetness of this—

"Tobacco of Quality"

Manufactured by
IMPERIAL TOBACCO CO. OF CANADA LIMITED

I pluck an acorn from the green sward and hold it to my ear; and this is what it says to me: "By and by his birds will come and nest in me. By and by I will furnish shade for the cattle. By and by I will provide warmth the birds will come and nest in me. By and by I will be shelter from the storm to those who have gone under the roof. By and by I will be the strong ribs of the great vessels, and the tempest will beat against me in vain while I carry men across the Atlantic." "O foolish little acorn, wilt thou be all this?" I ask. Add the acorn answers, "Yes; God and I."—Lyman Abbott, D.D.

ASPIRIN

Beware of Imitations!



Unless you see the name "Bayer Cross" on package or on tablets you are not getting the genuine Bayer Aspirin proved safe by millions and prescribed by physicians over twenty-three years for

Colds	Headache
Toothache	Lumbago
Neuritis	Rheumatism
Neuralgia	Pain, Pain

Accept "Bayer Tablets of Aspirin" only. Each unbroken package contains proven directions. Handy boxes of twelve tablets cost few cents. Druggists also sell bottles of 24 and 100. Aspirin is the trade mark (registered in Canada) of Bayer Manufacture of Monoceticacidester of Salicylicacid. While it is well known that Aspirin means Bayer Manufacture, to assist the public against imitations, the Tablets of Bayer Company will be stamped with their general trade mark, the "Bayer Cross."

A redwood tree cut recently in northern California scaled about a quarter of a million feet of lumber. It was seventy feet in circumference and three hundred feet high, and two men worked seven days to fell it.

He who builds according to every man's advice will have a crooked house.

Classified Advertisements

WOOLGROWERS—COTTS AND Rejects accepted for limited time only. Apply Georgetown Woolen Mills, Georgetown, Ontario.

FOR SALE—FANNING MILL wire and zinc screening, all sizes. For prices, write J. A. Graham, 201 Langlois Ave., Windsor, Ont.

MURINE EYES
IRRITATED BY
SUN, WIND, DUST & CINDERS
RECOMMENDED & SOLD BY DRUGGISTS & OPTICIANS
WRITE FOR FREE TEST CARD, BOOKS, BROCHURES & CATALOGUES

ECZEMA IN RASH ON HANDS

Fingers Cracked. Lost Sleep. Cuticura Heals.

"Eczema began with a rash on my hands and I could not put my hands in water. It grew worse every day and my hands and fingers all cracked which made them covered with eruptions. I lost sleep with the itching.

"The trouble lasted three months before I heard of Cuticura Soap and Ointment, and after using three cakes of Cuticura Soap and two and a half boxes of Cuticura Ointment the eczema was healed." (Signed) Miss Eva E. Belliveau, 338 Highland St., Moncton, New Brunswick.

For every purpose of the toilet and bath Cuticura Soap, Ointment and Talcum are wonderfully good.

Sample Each Free by Mail. Address: "Cuticura, Limited, 244 St. Paul St., Montreal." Sold everywhere. Keep the Cuticura St. and the Talcum St. Soap. Cuticura Soap shaves without razor.

YOUNG DAUGHTER MADE WELL

Mother Tells How Her Daughter Suffered and Was Made Well by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Vancouver, B.C.—"My daughter is a young girl who has been having severe pains and weak and dizzy feelings for some time and had lost her appetite. Through an older daughter who had heard of a woman who was taking it for the same trouble, we were told of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. My daughter has been taking it for several months and is quite all right now. It has done all it was represented to do and we have told a number of friends about it. I am never without a bottle of it in the house, for I myself take it for that weak, tired, worn-out feeling which sometimes comes to us all. I find it is building me up and I strongly recommend it to women who are suffering as I and my daughter have."—Mrs. J. McDonald, 2947 26th Ave. East, Vancouver, B.C.

From the age of twelve a girl needs all the care a thoughtful mother can give. Many a woman has suffered years of pain and misery—the victim of thoughtlessness or ignorance of the mother who should have guided her during this time.

If she complains of headaches, pains in the back and lower limbs, or if you notice a slowness of thought, nervousness or irritability on the part of your daughter, make life easier for her.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is especially adapted for such conditions.

A Form of Investment that Dates Back 5000 Years.

Three thousand years before the Christian Era the mortgage was a recognized form of investment. Tablets dug up in Babylonian ruins bear records of these transactions.

A form of investment that survives through all those centuries must be sound. As a matter of fact mortgages are about the only form of investment which presents to the investor a concrete idea of what constitutes the security. He can see his security.

The Dominion Financial Corporation of Montreal has been built on this form of investment and now conducts a large business in discount banking and mortgage loans. Mortgage loan applications received are exceeding \$500,000.00 per month. That it has been successful is indicated by the fact that a dividend of 8 p.c. has been paid since it was established. Dividends are payable quarterly, and there is a possibility of the interest rate being increased to 12% in the very near future.

Prospects for the future are even brighter. During the past year the corporation has been forced to reject, by reason of the lack of capital, more business than it has actually handled.

To overcome this handicap the corporation is offering its stock for sale. This provides an opportunity for investment that cannot very well be overlooked. The company operates exclusively in the mortgage field and money received from the sale of stock is invested in mortgages. The investor is thus assured of absolute security and high yield.

The State of Vermont has issued a license approving of the sale of this stock there.

Write for Booklet C. and Prospectus.

The Mortgage Investment Co., Ltd.

232 ST. JAMES STREET Montreal, Que.

TEAR OFF AND MAIL.

Mortgage Investment Co.,
232 St. James Street, Montreal.
Please send me post-paid your free booklet, "Choosing Your Investment." No Obligation.

Name.....
Address.....



Ladies and Gentlemen!

Do you know that you can get a Real Montreal Shoe Shine

at JOS. DESLAURIER'S, Main St., Lachute
Boot Repairing Done with Satisfaction.

St. Andrews East Paper Mill.

We understand that bonds will shortly be offered for sale in this vicinity and throughout the County, in connection with the new paper mill at St. Andrews, now in the course of construction. Here is an excellent opportunity for investors, and a substantial and concrete background for investment, which should arouse considerable interest among local speculators. Here is an opportunity to lend support to an industry in our immediate locality.

The Paper Mill at St. Andrews promises to be a successful and profitable venture. The following is an extract from a letter which was handed over to us, in reference to the prospects of this industry.

"It is a generally accepted and true fact that Canada is destined to be one of the leading paper producing countries of the world but up to the present nearly all of the effort in this direction has been devoted to producing pulp in its various forms, from our forest wealth, and news print paper. True, we have a number of high-grade paper mills in Canada but these the public knows very little about and it is still a fact that large quantities of papers of certain kinds are being imported and it is safe to say that a large proportion of these imported papers are manufactured from Canadian pulp. In other words we cut down the trees manufacture the wood into pulp, ship the pulp into foreign countries, where it is converted into paper, exported into Canada and we calmly sit by permitting this to go on, paying exchange, 25% duty and freight. It seems to me the real question is, why not keep this pulp in Canada, converting it into paper, and save all this difference.

The mill at St. Andrews East has been specially designed to manufacture certain lines of paper which are now being imported under the above conditions and I have received such encouragement from those whom we shall do business that there appears to be no reason at all why we should not be running at full capacity from the start.

It seems to me we are particularly well situated, as the finest pulp made in Canada and most of which is exported, is manufactured at Hawkesbury, only fourteen miles away from

the mill site and it is pulp of this character that will largely form our raw material.

I would think that there is sufficient argument in the above remarks to fully justify our existence and encourage those with capital to invest to help establish this industry in Argenteuil County."

ROUGE RIVER IMPROVEMENT COMPANY.

Schedule of Tolls for year 1924:

The improvements are divided into 15 sections and one-fifth of the amount of Tolls has been apportioned to each section to facilitate the collection of same, as follows:

Red and White Pine, Tamarac, Spruce, Hemlock, square or vane board, per thousand cubic feet 15c.
Oak, Elm or other hardwood, square, flat or vane board per thousand cubic feet 22c.
Saw logs 17 feet in length and under, thousand feet board measure 1c.
Red and White Pine, Tamarac, Spruce, Hemlock, round or flat, over 17 feet and under 30 feet long, per thousand feet board measure 14c.
Red or White Pine, Tamarac, Spruce, and Hemlock, round or flat, 30 feet and upwards in length, per thousand feet board measure 14c.
Sawn Timber per thousand feet board measure 3c.
Staves per thousand feet board measure 15c.
Cords of Wood, shingle butts and other lumber, per cord of 128 cubic feet 14c.
Spars per piece 3c.
Railway, Ties other than Cedar, in 8 ft. or 16 ft. lengths, per length of 8 feet 1-24c.
Masts per piece 5c.
Cedar, round or flat, 8 feet long and under, per piece 3-140c.
Cedar, round or flat, over 8 ft. and under 17 ft. long, per piece 1-16c.
Cedar, round or flat, 17 ft. and under 25 ft. long, per piece 3-32c.
Cedar, round or flat, 25 ft. and under 35 ft. long, per piece 1-6c.
Cedar, round or flat, 35 ft. and upwards in length, per piece 1-4c.

ROUGE RIVER IMPROVEMENT COMPANY,
H. J. WEBB, Secretary.
Montreal, March 17th, 1924.

Spring Foot Wear

We wish to announce that we are displaying a large and choice stock of Spring Foot-Wear for every member of the Family.

Your inspection is invited.

The choicest Novelties of the season in Men's Felt Hats and Caps and Gent's furnishings.

Also a large assortment of Ready Made Clothing for Men and Boys. Semi-Ready Tailored Clothes.

Special display of new Patterns.

The season's latest styles for Men. Every Suit guaranteed. We have the exclusive sale of Semi-Ready Suits for Lachute.

Dr. Scholl's foot comfort appliances for all Foot troubles.

W. G. STANFORTH, Main Street.

The Watchman

AND
OTTAWA VALLEY ADVOCATE.

FRIDAY, APRIL 11th, 1924.

THE WATCHMAN will be published every Friday.

J. S. GILES, Editor and Prop.

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

Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths 50 cents.

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.

5 cts. a line for Poetry accompanying Memorial Notices.

Legal Advertising,—\$1.40 per inch.

EN PASSANT.

"TOO MANY COOKS SPOIL THE BROTH."

This is usually said of large and unwieldy committees and of over-populated boards of management. The criticism is also applied to the participation of the "rank of file" in things that are being concocted for the alleged benefit of the greater number, although their help in the brewing of the broth is neither asked for, nor gratefully appreciated.

The manufacture of the Hell Broth, by the three witches in Macbeth, had to be concocted by the "secret, black, and midnight hags," to invest it with enchantment, and to merit the approval of Hecate, chief chemist to the prince of darkness. Any outside interference might have affected the "virtue" of the mixture. But all committees are not composed of witches, nor can all the broth put on to boil be described as the concentrated essence of evil, although, many times, the conscientious, self-devoting, labours of many executive boards may be denounced as all that is bad. Free criticism of what an executive board is doing, or has done, is a salutary thing, if comment is openly and honestly made. It keeps the actual cooks up to the terms and conditions of the recipe in the cook-book, but when the criticism takes the form of secretly lifting the pot-lid and dropping in a bunch of bitter herbs, or an unnecessary handful of salt, it spoils the broth, and reduces the responsible and well-meaning cook to that frame of mind which caused the celebrated cook, Vatel, to commit suicide. You remember the story of Vatel? A fete was given by the Great Conde; (the Bourdon prince Louis who defeated William of Orange, in 1671,) the fete was given to Louis XIV, at Cautilly, and Vatel was Chef. The roast at the twenty-fifth table was wanting, and Vatel, being told of it, exclaimed that he could not survive such a disgrace: Another messenger then announced that the lobster for the turbot-sauce had not arrived, whereupon Vatel retired to his room and leaning his sword against the wall, thrust himself through, and at the third attempt succeeded in killing himself. Yes, cooks (and choir-masters) are touchy. Take for instance the case of Ude, the most learned of cooks—he was the author of Science de Gueule, which I take to be, in the epicurean sense, the science of good-living. Ude was chef to Louis XIV, then to Lord Sefton, then to the Duke of York, and then to the Crookford Club. He left Lord Sefton's because on one occasion one of the guests added pepper to his soup!

The European "Cooks" of the present day are as numerous as the sands of the seashore, and unless something happens soon to restrain their intermeddling, there will be no broth left to spoil, not a pot in which to cook it, nor a fire whereupon to boil it.

The Committee of Reparations, a body of experts, of whom there were high hopes when they started out upon the task of making a financial broth which would be palatable to all nations, have had their efforts rendered null and void by the crowding of amateur cooks and political pot-boilers: The German soup has been spilled and the pot overturned by the same duplication of cooks: The Russian broth has been ruined by the mixing of recipes; and the French Chef, Poincare, is getting smoke in his eyes, from the boiling over of the pot in which his patriotic broth was developing its distinctive aroma, too many cooks on this occasion having meddled too freely with the fire.

The main trouble in all the big kitchens, national and provincial, seems to be that there are too many theoretical, or cookery-book, cooks. Every dishwasher must have a "finger in the pie," must bombard the chef with "helpful hints," and must pose as a culinary adept while his qualifications, to be even a good scullion, are yet immature and underdone. The broth has no chance of being an appetizing chef d'œuvre while the master cook potters around performing all the minor duties of his retinue, and having his culinary skill and wisdom whipped like cream by a crowd of pagging critics.

"Give a good cook a fair chance" ought to be a national motto. If he has the essential elements in him, and will stay the course, don't surround him with a host of helpers who will only hinder him and take his mind off his work. "And then no useless dish his table crowds; Harmonious ranged and consonantly just, As in a concert instruments resound, His ordered dishes in their courses chime."

A good King; a good President; a good Premier; a good Mayor; a good

Chairman of Committee, to be good, each in his station and degree, must be like a good Cook who aspires to prepare a good Dinner. He should know the tastes and humours of his guests....."for if he drudges through the common work, thoughtless of manner, careless of what the place and season claim, he is but a plodding fricasseeer."

We call indeed the General of an army, him who is charged to lead it to the war.....but the true General is the man whose mind, mastering events, anticipates, combines..... All books of cookery, all help of art, all critical learning, all commenting notes, are vain, if void of genius, chou wouldst cook!

THE MORAL is obvious. If the man who is doing anything for you, in a public capacity, is not altogether a fool, don't nag at him unnecessarily: Get from under his feet, or don't grumble if he steps on you. If you think you can do better than he does, go to it: Oppose his nomination: Ask for his job: Do anything but stand at the corner telling people what you think, after the vote is taken. Furthermore, brethren, if you feel it to be your heaven-born mission to butt in before you are asked, be sure that you will help instead of hindering. Remember. "Too many cooks spoil the broth."

THE LINKMAN.

MORIN HEIGHTS.

Mr. M. Cuffling spent last week-end in Morin Heights.

Mrs. H. Pouquette and son are guests of Mrs. J. E. Seale.

Mr. Arch. Hamilton spent some days in Montreal last week.

The Methodist L. A. S. met with Mrs. Douglas Davis Tuesday.

Mr. Moffatt from Montreal, spent the week-end at Mrs. A. Davis'.

Mr. and Mrs. Swindler spent the week-end with Mr. and Mrs. Robt. Seale.

Mrs. Sole and daughter Kathleen, of Lachine, have been spending two weeks holiday at Mrs. F. Watson's.

Mr. E. Boyd made a business trip to Cambria Monday, and to Montreal on Tuesday.

Miss Vera McCullough having closed her school at New Glasgow, returned home Friday.

Other week-end visitors were the Messrs. F. Nicholson, V. Jekill, J. C. Middleton and Ed. Robinson.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Greene were guests of Mrs. A. Hamilton last week returning home on Monday.

A goodly number of W. A. members and friends enjoyed the hospitality of Mrs. N. Rogers, Thursday.

Mrs. (Rev.) A. Johnston who was visiting friends here got a sudden call Thursday of last week to the Royal Victoria Hospital, where Mr. Johnston underwent an operation for appendicitis. We are pleased to learn he is progressing favorably.

On Wednesday evening April 2nd, there was a large gathering in Davis' Hall, to bid good-bye to Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Middleton, who have been Morin residents since 20 years ago, except for a short intermediate abode in Western Canada. They have now taken up residence in Shawbridge. Bad roads and short notice limited the gathering to those in town.

Mrs. N. Rogers and Mrs. N. Hunting took a leading part in the arrangements. The presentation of a pretty three Crown China Tea Set was part of the evening's programme.

Mr. E. Christie acted as chairman, Mrs. Christie made the presentation and Rev. I. H. Lackey read the following address, which was feelingly replied to by Mr. and Mrs. Middleton, followed by brief speeches from several of the citizens. A substantial, tasty lunch was provided by the ladies and enjoyed by all present.

As a close to the speech making a big circle was formed, enclosing the guests of the evening. 'He's a Jolly good Fellow,' loudly sung, Mr. Middleton, being properly bounced by loving hands; Douglas being similarly greeted by younger friends.

To Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Middleton.

The citizens of Morin Heights having learned with regret of your intended removal from our town, feel that they cannot let you depart without giving some expression of the high esteem in which you are regarded in the community.

Whether it be from the business standpoint, from the point of citizenship in general, or from the aspect of Social, and Church and Sunday School work, you were never found wanting in integrity in the path of right. Your places will be hard to fill, but we feel that your noble example will be an inspiration to others to do their part to carry on such good work as you have been identified with.

We are pleased to know you are not going far away, and we trust we may often meet in a social way, which we would ask you to accept, not for its intrinsic value, but as a little memento to mark our good wishes.

That you and family may enjoy God's choicest blessings, and may long be spared to take your places in doing your part for the welfare of humanity, in other words, that you may be blessed and made a blessing is the sincere wish of your many friends.

Signed on behalf of the citizens of Morin Heights.

I. H. Lackey, Bella Christie.

Morin Heights, April 2nd, 1924.

PUBLIC NOTICE.—This is to remind the public that Town Water Taxes are now due and the Town officer will call for same within the next few days. Legal action will be taken if all obligations are not met.

By order of the

WATER COMMITTEE.

FOR SALE.—A good second-hand Ford Car and accessories in good running order, (as good as new.) Apply to Henry Tessier, Lachute Mills, Que.

Saving is an instinct with every well balanced man. Nothing helps to save like a savings account. The Bank of Nova Scotia will welcome your account. You can start it with any small sum. Once started, it will grow both by interest earned and your added savings.

THE Bank of Nova Scotia

ESTABLISHED 1822

Paid-up Capital \$10,000,000

Reserve \$10,000,000

Total Assets \$20,000,000

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

23-C

INCORPORATED 1855
Capital and Reserve \$9,000,000
Over 125 Branches

THE MOLSONS BANK

Special Savings Departments

are provided at every one of our branches, and assure to our depositors prompt and courteous attention.

Deposits of \$1.00 and upwards invited.

C-1-922

W. A. Houston, Mgr. Lachute Branch

Retiring from Business!

As I am retiring from business, I am offering my entire stock of Ready-made Suits and Overcoats, Tweeds for Suits and Overcoats, Hats Caps, Underwear, Socks, Gloves, Mitts, Collars Ties, Etc., at wholesale prices and below. Also my fixtures, such as Counter, Tables and Shelves, Wardrobes, Silent Salesman, Window Stands, Umbrella Case Etc. My store is to let.

GEOFFROY BEDARD,

MAIN STREET, — LACHUTE, P.Q.

SPRING STYLE EXHIBITION

SPRING STYLE EXHIBITION

Men's and Boy's Suits... Women's and Misses' Coats. A large assortment of the newest cloth and fancy shades.

Agent for Fashions Craft—made to measure for Men's Suits.

Spring Curtains, Madras, Netts and also Curtains by the pair.

Don't forget our new Gingham, Fancy Crepes, Voiles and Ratines.

Don't Miss Our Friday Sales.

H. M. Lavigne, - Lachute Mills

Opposite T. McQuat & Son's Store.

Miss M. V. Slater

Main St., Lachute.

Jewellery, Watches, Clocks, Silverware, Cut Glass and Electric Table Lamps, for Wedding, Birthday and all other Presentations. Neckties and Pendants, Brooches, Society and other Tie Pins and 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 "Pyrex" Baking Glass.

Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, French Ivory etc.

All of the highest quality.

Full Equipment Spring Supplies

CURTAINS, RODS AND FIXTURES GOODYEAR
TIRES AND TUBES HARDWARE AND
ALABASTINE, SEEDS.

All orders executed with the best of care and Attention.

I carry a full line of the Celebrated LOWE BROS., Paints.
See my advertisement elsewhere.

W. D. McOUAT

Successor to G. L. Meikle & Co.,

Lachute Academy Exams.

GRADE X. French.

Honours.—Bessie Rodgers 91, Elizabeth Murray 90.
Class I.—Hazel Morrison 84, L. Somerville 82, Hazel Copeland 79, Kettle 78, Alta Macdonald 77.
Class II.—Elsie Todd 74, George Miles 73, Gertrude Gilmour 69, E. Matthews 69, Perry Cooke 69, Linton Armstrong 67, Norma Boyd 64, H. Calder 63, Grace Seale 62, E. Burwash 62, Hazel Leishman 61, Charlie Miller 61.
Class III.—Christie Robertson 59, Ena Black 52, Irvin Bain 50.

GRADE IX. Geography.

Honours.—Henry Miles 99, Ethel Doug 98, Wallace Wilson 97, Marjorie MacKinnon 96, Kenneth MacGibbon 96, Evelyn Kelly 93, Roy MacGregor 91, Carl Gordon 90.
Class I.—Elizabeth MacKinnon, G. Warwick 84, May Yelland 82, Edw. Morrison 80, Bessie Black 79, 24, Cruise 78.
Class II.—Grace Smith 74, Wilhelmina Clarke, Nellie Hay 68, Ethel Scott 62, Violet Paul 61.
Class III.—Muriel MacPhail 58, F. Armstrong 55, Edmund Smith 50.

GRADE VIII. English Literature.

Honours.—Minnie Clifford 91, H. Doig 90.
Class I.—Annie Kelly 89, Russell Elliott 81, George Taylor 81, Dorothy Morrison 76.
Class II.—M. Dawson 64, Ethel Morrison 64, Nathan Jacobson 62, G. Dobbie 61.
Class III.—Evelyn Cruise 58, Ethel Dixon 58, Willis Stanforth 57, E. McCoy 57, Lizzie Hay 56, Lila McKiddie 56, Albert Laurin 54, Iona Westgate 53, Grace Rodgers 50, R. Boyd 50, Erma Morrison 50.

GRADE VI. Spelling and Dictation.

Honours.—Rebecca Cohen 100, K. MacKinnon 99, Reta Boyd 94, F. Mason 94, Eileen McPaul 92.
Class I.—Marion Matthews 84, G. MacKinnon 82, Christina McKenzie 81.

GRADE V. Grammar.

Honours.—Sam Raschovsky 99, S. Jacobson 95, Lena Comble 94.
Class I.—Rowena Cowan 89, S. Jones 87, Raymond Underhill 84, O. Stanforth 82, Henry Jacobson 80.
Class II.—Doris Armstrong 74, R. Cunningham 73, Morton Morrison 72, Janet Hay 71, Eugene Jousse 68, E. Cunningham 66, Elsie McPaul 62.
Class III.—Lorne Wert 59, Edgar Dion 57, Gordon McPaul 55.

GRADE IV. Hygiene.

Honours.—Hugh Gall 98, Garfield Clarke 98, Gordon Drysdale 97, E. Armstrong 94, Violet Falconer 91, M. Lennon 91, Roland Cruise 90, Hugh MacKinnon 90.
Class I.—Enid MacNown 83, Thelma Wert 81, Kenzie Cowan 79, I. Cleland 79, Rebecca Raschovsky 76.
Class II.—Katherine Giles 72, C. Lennon 71, Verner Thompson 70, J. Beech 66, Roland Dion 61, Maggie Chapman 60.
Class III.—Mary Vliet 59, Hannah Rodgers 57, Yvonne Charlebois 51.

GRADE III. English.

Honours.—Bob Houston 100, Gilbert Black 100, Andrew Fulton 99, Archie MacKenzie 99, Maureen Bernier 97, Stewart Anderson 97, L. Miller 94, Louisa Vliet 94, Amy Morrison 92.
Class I.—88, Edna Belanger 88, W. Drew 87, Wilson Gall 83, Joey Bernier 83, Carl Demerose 80, Allan Hay 78, Arthur Belanger 78, Elsie McVicar 78, Doris Dion 76, Olive Elkington 75.
Class II.—Louisa Goldworthy 73, Mamie Morrison 72, Paul Liope 68, Clayton Boyd 63, Delmar Boyd 62.
Class III.—Forbie Chapman 50.

The Best in Meat Lines
is to be had at

Joseph Speight Meat Merchant

Main Street, Lachute

DISTRICT NEWS.

ST. ANDREWS EAST.

Miss Yarker left Tuesday for a few weeks stay in Ottawa.
Mr. W. Jeffrey left Sunday night, on a business trip to Toronto.
A number of our Townsmen were in Montreal on business, during the past week.

Mrs. Howell, Montreal, came up Saturday to open up their summer home here.

Mrs. Oscar Dorion, accompanied her daughter, Miss Adria, to Montreal last week.

Mrs. Auchumty, Montreal, was the guest of Dr. and Mrs. Shaw over the week-end.

There will be the usual Lenten Litany and Address in Christ Church this Friday at 4 p.m.

While in town, the Bishop of Montreal was the guest of the Rev. W. A. and Mrs. Howard.

Mrs. Matthews, nee Victoria Perks, Fulford, P. Q. is the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Perks.

There was a large congregation at the confirmation and Dedication service in Christ Church last Friday evening.

Miss W. Burwash, who has been with the late Mrs. Robertson, of Lachute for the past two years is with her mother at the home of her brother Mr. Jas. Burwash.

Miss Adria Dorion, who has been home on sick-leave, for the past two months, was able to return to her duties in the R. V. H. Montreal, on Monday last. Her many friends wish her the best of health and every success.

ST. ANDREWS EAST.

Miss E. Walsh spent a couple of days in Montreal last week.

The Literary Club met on Monday evening at the home of Mrs. W. J. Pitcairn.

A meeting of the Building Committee of the Sunday School was held at the Manse on Thursday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Fair and party visited St. Andrews East on Saturday afternoon.

The Choir practice will be held in the Church, Saturday evening, April 12th, at 8 p.m.

Mrs. George Jeffrey has returned from Montreal where she has been spending the last ten days.

The Weekly Cottage Prayer meeting was held at the home of Miss L. Harrington on Wednesday evening last.

Among those who visited Montreal this week, were Miss E. Castonguay, Mrs. J. Burgess and Mrs. A. S. MacDonell.

Among those spending the week-end at home with their parents were Miss Alice, and Miss Bessie Rodger, Miss Janey Bradley and Mr. Willie Perks.

A very enjoyable Ladies' Aid meeting was held at the home of Mrs. Edward McGregor on Wednesday afternoon. Twenty one members were present.

Public Worship will be held in the Presbyterian Church, Sunday April 13th, at 11 a.m. and 7.30 p.m. Rev. J. Burgess will preach at both services.

Sunday School will be held in the Church between 3 and 4 o'clock p.m.

On Monday evening last, Rev. J. Burgess waited on Miss J. E. Davis, at the home of Miss L. Harrington, and presented her with a purse of gold subscribed by friends and members of the Presbyterian Church. In a few well chosen words the pastor referred to Miss Davis' faithful service, while a member of the church, and to the various offices which she had so honorably filled; and conveyed the sincere regrets of all, at losing her God, and concluded by wishing her God speed in her new home.

A meeting of the W. M. S. was held at the home of Miss Hibbard on Tuesday last. Mrs. Snowdon, President, in a few choice words, expressed regret at the loss of Miss Davis, an active member of the Society, who leaves on Monday next to take up her residence at Spokane, Wash. In appreciation of her services Miss Davis was made a life member of the W.M.S., and presented with the Society's parchment and gold pin. Miss Davis suitably acknowledged the gift, and the meeting concluded with an informal reception.

CUSHING.

Mr. Archie Graham spent Tuesday of this week in Montreal.

We are sorry to report the illness of Mr. O. E. LeRoy, we wish him a speedy recovery.

Another of our boys has left the farm and taken up clerical work. Mr. George Fuller having taken a position in the Bank of Nova Scotia at Lachute.

Owing to the inclement weather Sunday the Rev. Mr. Usher decided to postpone his sermon "Why we believe the Scriptures to be the Word of God" until after Easter.

Everybody watched with interest and pleasure the breaking-up of the ice on the Ottawa, which started on Monday, April 7th. It is expected that the river will soon be clear and ready for navigation.

GRENVILLE BAY.

Nurse La Rose has returned to Montreal to resume her duties.

We also regret that Mr. Cecil Young, Calumet Bank Manager, is laid up with Scarlet Fever.

We are all sorry to hear Miss G. Grey, of Montreal, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Tom Grey, has been ill again.

A pleasant evening was spent on April 5th, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Tom Cousins, when a number of young friends turned out to meet Miss L. A. Cousins, who was home for the week-end, and her friend Miss Miller, of Thurso.

CUSHING.

Mr. Chris Hartley of Montreal, spent Sunday at his home here.

Mr. Eddie Whelehan returned to the city on Monday morning after a two weeks vacation in Cushing.

Master Charlie Higginson and his brother John of Hawkesbury were the guests of Mrs. T. Weir Jr. on Saturday.

Miss Annie Cleland who has spent the past month at Greece's Point the guest of Mrs. Kains returned to her home in Montreal on Monday.

Operations in the sugar bushes—the vicinity are at a stand still this week, awaiting further developments. The weather situation which is at present about as unfavorable for sap (the kind that comes out of trees) as it well can be.

The condition of Ernest Dewar of Stonefield who was severely injured on Saturday March 29th, by being caught in the belt of a gasoline engine, is now we are pleased to report as somewhat more favorable. The unfortunate youth had one leg broken four places and suffered such injury to his head, that his life was despaired of. He was conveyed to Montreal and latest accounts are more reassuring.

The C. C. Club are holding a taffy social in their hall on this coming, Friday, April 11th. Besides the taffy at "five cents a lick" there will be maple candy and sugar for sale. There will also be dancing as usual and progressive games. Its all for the benefit of the "boys" and a good turnout is anticipated if the weather man proves kind. Last week the Literary Committee put on a very snappy little programme which a number of the members missed owing to the bad condition of the roads.

ARUNDEL.

The Church services on Sunday next, 13th inst., will be as follows:—

ANGELICAN.—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.—Chrysal Falls 3 p.m., Arundel 7. pm. S. S. Arundel 10.30 a.m. Rev. C. H. Hethrington, M. A., B. D., Pastor.

Mrs. Jas. Moncrieff has left Arundel, to join her husband in Mont-teith, Ont.

Mr. J. M. Nelson was in Montreal last week, returning on Saturday evening's train.

The April meeting of the Arundel Branch of the W. A. will be held on Saturday afternoon, 19th inst., at the residence of Mrs. Smellie.

Messrs. C. O. Bennett, Robt. Simon and Charles McAllister, who have been away in the west and in New Ontario, for the past seven months, have returned home here.



Economy

THE cheapest motor car is not necessarily the most economical car.

The new 1924 McLaughlin-Buick Master-Four is the logical car for every person to whom economy and service are of prime importance.

This high-grade Four is so rugged and so well constructed that repairs are seldom needed and upkeep expense is at the minimum. The Master-Four McLaughlin-Buick motor is extremely powerful, yet the gasoline consumption is low.

The Master-Four is so reliable and efficient that it delivers day in and day out service with very little depreciation, so that the man who owns a Master-Four can get a higher resale price than the owner of other makes of cars.



LAROCQUE & CHABOT,
LACHUTE, QUE.

POOR MARY AND THE GOOD SAMARITAN.

Look up sister, don't be downcast,
Remember Hagar, she was outcast,
She, her troubles, meekly bore,
And a sorrow quite as sore.
No promised Word, no future Cross,
To atone for her sad loss,
You have both, come seek within,
For help and strength, new life be-
gin.
Her master's word, that drove her
forth,
Raised not from her a cry of wrath,
Your Master's word is full of love,
He bids ye seek His Home above.

Turn ye then to paths of virtue,
He will of His mercy send you,
Seek His grace, His ways implore,
Come Mary—the past is o'er.
RYHHOS, Brownsburg.

BUY your Easter Eggs or
a Nice Box of Confection-
ery at the
Splendid Confectionery.
Main Street, Lachute

FORD CARS!

Trucks. Tractors, Plows and Discs.
We also have a number of used cars
which have been overhauled and
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TEA

#478

you will realize the difference
between "Salada" and "just tea."



FOOD FOR THE SICK.

A problem which most housewives have to solve at some time or another is the planning and preparation of food for those who are ill. In very serious illness, the doctor usually states very plainly what the patient may or may not have to eat, but often he orders a liquid diet, a simple diet, or a soft-solid diet.

A liquid diet includes milk, chocolate milk, malted milk, beef tea, extract of beef, soups (both clear and creamy), grape-juice, albuminized grape juice, albuminized orange juice and orangeade.

A soft-solid diet includes crackers and milk, pea or potato-puree, soft or cream toast, rice, tapioca, custard, ice cream, gruels, soft boiled egg and grape juice, lemonade, orangeade and egg-nogg.

A simple diet usually ordered for convalescents includes only easily digested foods, such as milk, clam broth, stewed oysters, eggs, toast, well cooked vegetables, rice, tender meat, either broiled or roasted.

The following menus are suggested for persons showing symptoms of having taken cold: Breakfast, prune juice and milk toast. Dinner, oyster stew and crackers. Supper, hot rolled oats gruel, buttered toast and tea.

These menus are suggested for the convalescent stage: Breakfast, grapefruit, poached egg on toast, cocoa. Dinner, lamb broth with rice, baked potato, baked custard. Supper, cream-tuna fish on toast, corn flakes with cream, orangeade.

Albuminized grape juice is made with two tablespoonfuls of grape juice, the white of one egg, one-half teaspoonful of sugar and chopped ice. To the beaten egg white add the grape juice and sugar and chopped ice. Serve in a dainty glass. Have all ingredients chilled before combining. Albuminized orange juice is made in the same way, using the juice of one orange and sufficient sugar to sweeten.

Egg-nogg requires one egg, one teaspoonful of sugar, a few grains of salt, three-quarters of a cupful of milk and a grating of nutmeg. Separate the egg. Beat yolk, add sugar and salt, and beat until creamy. Add the milk and fold in the white of egg, beaten until foamy. Sprinkle with nutmeg. Serve immediately.

For rice gruel use one tablespoonful of rice, one cupful of milk, three tablespoonfuls of water, a few grains of salt. Scald the milk and water in a double boiler, add the rice gradually and cook twenty minutes. Strain. Rolled oats gruel can be made in the same way.

Floating Island, which always pleases, requires one egg, one-half tablespoonful of sugar, a few grains of salt, three-quarters of a cupful of milk. Scald the milk in a double boiler. Separate yolk and white of egg and beat separately. To the beaten yolk add salt and sugar, and then gradually add the scalded milk. Fold in two-thirds of beaten white. Return to double boiler and stir constantly until the mixture coats the spoon or looks creamy, then remove from hot water. Flavor with vanilla or orange extract. Serve in a glass dish with the remainder of the egg white, slightly sweetened, on the top.

TO BE BEAUTIFUL.

Everyone ought to be interested in an appearance which is attractive and pleasing to others. Why should we presume to be a blot on a landscape of so much natural beauty? It is a personal satisfaction to know that we are making the most of ourselves.

To radiate a truly beautiful spirit, and to be sure of a sincere manner and charm of presence, we must be kindly in our thoughts as well as our words. The beauty which lasts must

be more than skin deep.

No one can be beautiful or interesting who does not get sleep enough. Scientists have proved that the brain cells pass a vital element which is exhausted during our waking hours, and renewed during sleep.

The brain cells of an individual killed, or who dies after suffering great fatigue or strain, are so lacking in this vital element that they cannot be sustained different colors readily by laboratory work; whereas, the brain cells of a rested and alert individual will take on a bright stain or tint readily. Students and other workers who fail to get sleep enough are short-sighted and stupid. They are trying to make bricks without straw or clay, and it cannot be done.

The individual who is decidedly over-weight or under-weight has sacrificed symmetry and beauty. Health is not at par, and efficiency and enjoyment of life are both lowered. The person of determination and strong will, will keep watch of his or her weight and will use safe and logical means to keep it at normal.

One important element of personal attractiveness is what may be described as "trigness" in a woman, or "careful grooming."

There are two sisters who are twins, and naturally almost identical alike in form and feature. One has stringy hair which always looks ragged and poorly cared for, sallow skin, stubby nails, and collar awry. Her clothing is of good quality, but inclined to be mussed, and often to lack brushing. Shoes and gloves show the evidence of neglect. This woman's social position is an indifferent one, for people do not value her for what she really is.

The other sister is "trig" from head to foot. Her hair is shining and clear, her eyes sparkling, her hands ways beautifully combed. Her skin is and nails in good condition, and her garments becoming and beautifully cared for. As a matter of fact, this sister accomplishes twice as much as the careless one. Her social position corresponds to her appearance, because her mental processes keep step with her culture and painstaking nature. She is frequently described as "a very beautiful woman."

Who—everybody asked—is Mrs. Egan?

It was Colonel Derwent who supplied the more technical items of information. Mrs. Anthony Egan, said the colonel, was the widow of a well-to-do broker or "City man" who had been shot by his partner in a business quarrel. Didn't they remember the Smarke case, famous in its day? Well, Mrs. Egan was the heroine of the Smarke case. The defence had at first tried to prove that she had been present when her husband was killed and knew a great deal more about the matter than she admitted, but afterwards with the Court's permission—to Hugo Smarke's plea of not guilty was added that of insanity, and the jury had brought in a verdict of Guilty, but Insane.

Some people did remember the Smarke case, or professed to do so, and were thrilled accordingly. But it was much more interesting to learn that two years ago at Pau Mrs. Egan had driven a young man of somewhat slender intellect to suicide, and a little later on nearly got herself horse-whipped by reason of her flirtation with the young husband of an elderly English schoolmistress who objected to the affair, and made of her objection a really delightful scandal.

The ladies of the Mimosa Palace Hotel began—in so far as they were able—to draw in their menfolk, and the more discreet among the men themselves, notably Count Praga and Colonel Derwent, walked softly and circumspectly, casting eyes upon the hour from a distance.

It became apparent quite soon that Dr. Ardeyne was an old friend of hers. How do such things leak out?

Nobody, unless it was Mrs. Egan's Italian maid, ever saw them together; nobody, except the concierge, knew that he had made enquiries concerning the locality of her rooms. Yet the whole hotel breathed in the knowledge, and quite suddenly people—good-looking, middle-aged women with a taste for youngish men—those who had been a little jealous and resentful of Alice Carnay, began to be sorry for her. They predicted for Dr. Ardeyne a swift fall; for his fiancée, unhappiness.

And all the time, in the very centre of this buzzing hive, lived Jean and Hugo Smarke, in sublime ignorance of Mrs. Egan's presence here.

Jean had brought her husband back in the heat of the day, when the hotel appeared to be deserted. "My brother, Mr. Balis," was given a room next to hers, and promptly collapsed into his comfort and privacy. It was a large room and he had his own balcony. He had caught a chill on the train, and he was weak and nervous, so Jean called in a local doctor and permitted Alice to see "Uncle John" only once

"When Hearts Command"

By ELIZABETH YORK MILLER

"When hearts command,
From minds the sagest counsellings depart."

CHAPTER XII.

The arrival of Carrie Egan caused a happy shudder throughout the Mimosa Palace. Mrs. Egan was of the stuff upon which hotel gossip feeds and fatten. Colonel Derwent, the dandy of the English element, who had been to some pains to search for "Major Carnay, deceased," in the Army Lists, and discovered that there was no such person, forgot Jean and his deduction that she was divorcee. The colonel's bosom friend, Count Praga—the Anglo-Polish banker—who from altruistic motives had insisted upon playing Cupid to the whole hotel, ceased his match-making activities abruptly and became both introspective and retiring. Count Praga had run into Mrs. Egan a couple of seasons ago at Pau, and he knew that wherever she was there also was the home address of trouble.

The knitting brigade clicked and clattered, the English rather shocked by their unconventional countrywoman, the French ladies mildly amused, and the Italians—as usual—wholly unconcerned with anything but their own personal and family affairs.

If Mrs. Egan was scandalous, it was merely because she declined to run on the iron rails of strict convention, preferring—as it were—her swift silver car and its resounding Klaxon horn. She wore no hat—it was said she did not own such a thing—and most of her dresses were sleeveless, and she went down to bathe from the rocky Cap Ampeglio, where there were neither huts nor tents to minimize publicity. Mrs. Egan disrobed in her own apartments and drove down in the protection afforded by her Roman striped cloak. It became the fashion to stroll past the Cap about eleven o'clock and see her head bobbing against the waves half a mile out; to stroll casually back again, wondering if she would return safely or be dashed to pieces against the rocks.

She frightened and fascinated the entire hotel before she had been there twenty-four hours. Inside of a week a few daring spirits among the younger set were feebly emulating her example and being scolded for it. Fair-complexioned girls got horrible cases of sunburn through leaving off their hats, and an Oxford undergraduate—a swimming man—was nearly drowned by following Mrs. Egan's capricious course through the rocky coast sentinels. She wore a sort of fishnet cap to confine her bushy hair at tennis, and in consequence the Lengien bandeau went into temporary eclipse. Rope sandals became the popular footwear for mountain climbs although so far no one but Mrs. Egan had abandoned the respectable and useful stocking. Two girls tried to surreptitiously while out by themselves on a lonely trail, but they got their legs badly scratched in the underbrush, and the adventure was not repeated.

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or twice from the doorway. Because of Hugo's indisposition Jean had her own meals upstairs. She rather encouraged Hugo to take things easily, dreading the moment of his first public appearance.

Would she ever be able to break him, she wondered, of babbling about Broadmoor?—or, as he called it, "That Place." To her, he talked of nothing else, recounting over and over again foolish and irritating experiences with his fellow-prisoners, their various idiosyncrasies, their petty habits, the loathsomeness of one who was caught cheating at cards, the bad table manners of another, the unpleasant characteristics of their guards and keepers. So it went on for long hours while Jean forced herself to listen patiently, and the precious holiday moved day by day towards its close.

But she comforted herself with the assurance that Alice was happy and having a good time. She would not let Alice come near "Uncle John" for fear of infection. Influenza was raging through the town and the doctor said Hugo was suffering from a mild form of it. Jean took risks herself, but she didn't intend that Alice should lose any of those golden hours by being laid up with "flu."

In the natural course of things Hugo grew better.

Towards the end of the week he was well enough to sit up for his meals, and Jean left him alone one afternoon while she and Alice went down into the town to do a little shopping.

The doors all communicating, Hugo was given the run of their now extensive suite, and eventually found his way to the sitting-room, which he had not entered before. He was half-dressed, with a faded old bathrobe over his shirt and trousers, and badly needed a shave. A stubby white haze disfigured his chin and he wore no collar. He looked a weak but somewhat ruffianly person as he ambled about making himself acquainted with these new surroundings.

The sitting-room, as usual, overflowed with the flowers which Hector Gaunt sent down regularly.

Hugo looked them over with suspicion. There were two small framed photographs of Alice, one on the mantel and one on the writing-table, and these he also inspected. Then he picked up a bronze paper-cutter and playfully jabbed a hole in the lace curtain with it, hurriedly putting it down again and drawing the curtain well back so that the hole didn't show. After this he went out on to the balcony and, looking down, discerned the heads of some people having tea on the verandah far below him. One woman wore a large hat bobbing with yellow flowers. What would happen if he should fill his bath sponge with water and let it suddenly rain on them?

With this amusing idea taking form in his mind, he stepped back into the room just as someone knocked at the door.

His heart began to beat fast. It had always been like this at "That Place"—whenever he thought of anything really jolly, some intrusive person seemed to read his mind and forestall him. In fact, of late, he had almost given up practical joking on that account. "Come in," he said sullenly.

The door opened, and to Hugo's utter amazement, there entered a man who was more familiar to him than his own brother. He clapped a hand to his forehead and gave a faint cry. Was he back in "That Place"?

The newcomer, clad in tennis flannels, stared at him with widening eyes and dropped jaw.

Hugo Smarke began to whimper. "I won't go back—you can't make me. I won't go. This is Italy. You can't take me back if I say I won't go."

Philip Ardeyne shut the door, then—as an afterthought—locked it.

"I'm not going to take you anywhere," he said. "But, of course, you can't stay in this room. How did you get here? Does your balcony adjoin this one?"

Hugo, with a trembling hand, pointed through the line of open doors. "That's my room."

The doctor looked and saw that the door on the other side of Mrs. Carnay's bedroom was open.

"Oh," he said, "that's your room, is it? Well, you'd better get back to it, old chap. The ladies who occupy these rooms might be alarmed if they came in and found a stranger here."

Hugo grinned feebly.

"I'm not a stranger," he said. "I belong here. I'm—I'm my wife's brother, you understand. My name isn't Smarke. You thought it was, didn't you, doctor? But that was just another little mistake they made at 'That Place.' My name is John Balis; and my wife's name isn't Mrs. Smarke at all. Her name is Mrs. Carnay. She's not my wife; she's my sister. And

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SAWYER SCHOOL OF SHORTHAND
307 Manning Chambers, Toronto, Ont.

ISSUE No. 12-'24.

I'm not Alice's father. I'm her Uncle John. Perhaps you'd better tell me what you mean by coming into these rooms? I've been very ill—a little light-headed with 'flu'—but I've already got a doctor. My wife saw to that. I don't want anything to do with you, Ardeyne—or with anybody else from 'That Place.'

Hugo stopped from sheer lack of breath and sank down into a chair, exhausted and trembling.
(To be continued.)

London Traffic Weakens St. Paul's Cathedral.

St. Paul's Cathedral, which for several centuries has loomed it over all London from the peak of Ludgate Hill, is showing signs of fatigue. Its stones, blackened by the fog and soot of bygone ages, are getting weary from the constant vibrations caused by the roaring traffic that swirls all around the structure, and the unrelenting pull of the Thames upon its foundations.

The south transept has begun to lean toward the river and the south-west tower has dropped several inches from the perpendicular. Something must be done soon, to preserve this crowning achievement of Sir Christopher Wren. Mervyn McCartney, architectural adviser in the dean, says a large sum of money will have to be spent on the Cathedral before very long, and the Board of Commissioners at present is considering several proposals for its preservation.

An American firm which underpinned some of New York's great skyscrapers has examined St. Paul's and recommended underpinning as a cure for its architectural maladies, but the commissioners are set against such a method.

In the eighteenth century iron straps were put around the cornices of the transepts to hold the building together and since then it has been necessary to make other repairs to the maladjustments caused by the movement of the Cathedral. Twenty years ago it was discovered that the roof under the western pediment had dropped a few inches, and within the present decade it has been necessary to repair two of the piers. It is expected that repairs to the other six piers, some of the masonry of which has rotted, will require 30 years to complete.

Meanwhile, the stream of busses and motor lorries which flows past the building becomes larger and larger, with consequent increase in the devastating vibration.



And Was Occupying a Sleeper, Too. Reggie—"Oh—aw—I beg pardon. Miss Sharpe—I didn't hear. I'd gotten into a train of thought, don'tcher know."

Miss Sharpe (sweetly)—"And you'd settled down so comfortably in a sleeper, hadn't you, Mr. Sapp?"

MY ROASTING PANS.

To save labor in washing the roasting pans, I grease them just as I grease an earthen or brass baking dish before putting in the food and placing the pan in the oven. Rubbing the inside with a piece of suet is excellent for any metal roasting pan, as the grease helps to keep the food from burning onto the pan.—N. D. F.

HAND BAGS MADE NEW.

When I want to make an old black leather hand bag look like new I rub it with the fat side of a bacon rind. This will shine up any kind of leather. Of course, rub afterwards with a piece of cloth so that all fat will be removed.—K. W.

WOMEN! DYE FADED THINGS NEW AGAIN

Dye or Tint Any Worn, Shabby Garment or Drapery.



Each 15-cent package of "Diamond Dyes" contains directions so simple that any woman can dye or tint any old, worn, faded thing; new, even if she has never dyed before. Choose any color at drug store.

ADHESIVE PLASTER.

Purchase a roll of adhesive plaster, and you will never again be without some at hand. Its uses are many and varied. Last week I found it necessary to send fifty cents in coin through the mail. I placed the money at the top of my sheet and held it in place with a strip of the plaster. Try it.

In Epping Forest there are 114 cricket pitches, 244 football grounds, and 139 tennis courts for the use of the public. Epping Forest is maintained by the City of London.

Golf is becoming popular with the rank and file of the British Army. They are now allowed to wear fatigue dress when playing.

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Page boys in one of London's large hotels are now receiving lessons in French, ready for the expected invasion of visitors for the British Empire Exhibition.

Minard's Liniment for Dandruff.

Scientists predict that the dominion of men is on the wane, and that in time women will be the ruling sex.

Canada has now more than 100,000 radio users, and the manufacture of wireless appliances is now becoming quite a profitable industry.

WOMEN

with hair on the face can have it removed permanently by electrolysis, which is the only and the most effective method.

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VARIETIES RECOMMENDED BY THE O.A.C.

For increased acre yields, it is not only important to use seeds of high quality, but it is very desirable to use those varieties which have proven superior, so says Dr. C. A. Zavitz of the Ontario Agricultural College. The Field Husbandry Dept. has done much in importing, testing, selecting and hybridizing varieties, not only with the object of supplying the most reliable information but also with the aim of originating new varieties which are superior to any already in existence. This is no easy matter to accomplish. We believe, however, that in some of our most important crops of Ontario, varieties of superior merit have been originated. The following list gives our latest information regarding a few of the most desirable varieties of farm crops for use in Ontario:

Oats—O.A.C. No. 72, Banner, and O.A.C. No. 3.
Barley—O.A.C. No. 21.
Wheat—O.A.C. No. 104, Dawson's Golden Chaff, and Imperial Amber.
Spring Wheat—O.A.C. No. 85, Marquis, and Wild Goose.
Spring Rye—O.A.C. No. 61.
Winter Rye—Rosen, New Invincible, and Petkus.

Emmer—Common.
Buckwheat—Rye.
Field Peas—O.A.C. No. 181, Arthur and Canadian Beauty.
Field Beans—Pearce's Improved Tree and Pea Beans.
Soy Beans—O.A.C. No. 211.
Vetches—Hairy.
Flint Corn—Gold Nugget, Longfellow, and Salzer's North Dakota.
Dent Corn—Golden Glow, White Cap Yellow Dent, Wisconsin No. 7, and Bailey.
Sweet Corn—Golden Bantam.
Sorghum—Early Amber.
Sunflowers—Black Giant, and Mammoth Russian.
Mangels—O.A.C. No. 2 (strain of Yellow Leviathan).
Swede Turnips—Good Luck, and Hall's Westbury.
Millet—Japanese Panicle, and Japanese Barnyard.
Pasture Rape—Dwarf Essex.
Cow Cabbage—Sutton's Earliest Drumhead.
Early Potatoes—Irish Cobbler.
Late Potatoes—Dooley, and Green Mountain.
Alfalfa—Grimm, and Ontario Variegated.
Sweet Clover—White Blossomed Biennial.
Grasses—Orchard, Tall Oat, and Meadow or Tall Fescue.

Prevention of Losses Among Chicks

By S. W. Knipe

Recent figures show that there are only about 55 chicks raised out of every 100 hatched, and this is on farms where there exists a better average of poultry conditions. Many poultry raisers try to reduce their loss by "doctoring" sick and weakly chicks. They lose sight of the fact that for the previous 9 or 10 months the stock these chicks were raised from had not the care and attention necessary to produce sturdy chickens, and so care of breeding stock results in chicks hatched with weak constitutions, unable to live under ordinary farm conditions. A strong, vigorous chicken, with good brooding system, clean and proper feeding, should be easily raised to maturity. The greatest loss is owing to lack of vitality, which may be caused by poor parent stock, poor care of eggs before they are set, or poor incubation. On farms, where the fowl are allowed to forage for themselves most of the year, there are many mistakes made in breeding, the fault often being due to both male and female. The males, often late hatched, lack vigor and are small in size. Because such birds give a high percentage of fertility in eggs does by no means warrant the assumption that the chicks hatched will be sturdy. Good hens are almost as important as good males. For best results it is not wise to mate the entire flock, better pick out only the best females and mate them to the best males procurable. Never mate cockerels and pullets. Never use hens which have been sick and out of condition. Bowel trouble and diarrhoea are sometimes caused by infection of the eggs, therefore the necessity of not breeding from any birds thus infected. The best of eggs may be ruined by faulty incubation, not only artificial, but when broody hen is used. If the hen is flighty she should not be used. Nests should be in a place easily accessible, where water and food are conveniently obtained. Incubator chicks are just as strong as hen hatched if they are properly hatched. Too high or too low a temperature, not enough fresh air, and wrong moisture conditions, are the most common faults of weak chicks from artificial incubation. Do away with these causes and you hatch good, vigorous, healthy chicks. Good incubators are usually obtained by

poultry raisers, yet a great number of these people make the "penny wise" and "pound foolish" mistake of thinking they can make a brooder at home quite good enough to brood the small number of chicks they raise. Too often these home-made brooders do not keep the proper temperature nor supply the ventilation necessary. Again, if the brooding system is too small for number of chickens hatched there is apt to be "crowding," causing loss through suffocation. Coops without floors for hen-hatched chicks often result in chilling the little birds. Chills usually bring along bowel trouble.

The close confinement of baby chicks is often claimed to cause leg-weakness, something which rarely is seen in chicks which are allowed on outside run, even for a few minutes, after they are about a week old. Of course, in stormy or wet weather this is impossible, therefore for such occasions keep sand or fine litter on the floor. Feed grain in dry litter to induce exercise. Keep brooder house well ventilated. Supply green feed such as sprouted oats, lettuce, green alfalfa or clover cuttings.

No matter how brooded the chickens must be kept free from vermin, must be kept dry, must have plenty of exercise, and small birds should not be allowed to run with half-grown ones, as the little chicks don't have a chance to get the proper amount of food if compelled to fight with much larger birds for it. Keep your baby chicks growing every minute till they mature, which can be done by proper feeding. Improper feeding is feeding too soon and without making chicks work for their meals. Positively, do not feed chicks before they are 48 hours old. The yolk of the egg provides food for at least that length of time. Additional food is over-loading a small stomach and causes digestive troubles.

To sum up the matter, the remedy for the great loss of chicks is "prevention." "Eternal vigilance" is the price which must be paid to reduce the loss to a minimum. Careful feed and attention from the day the chicks are hatched, for remember, these chicks may eventually be the breeders you are going to depend on, and must have every chance to mature into well-developed, vigorous pullets and cockerels.

SHEEP.

Sheep like fresh air and sunshine. If allowed to run at will they seldom seek protection from chilling winds and cold weather. So long as their fleeces are kept dry, they enjoy freedom.

My experience has been that there is danger of housing breeding ewes too closely during the winter months. Like many other flock-owners, I have on cold stormy nights closed the doors and neglected to open windows for ventilation. The following morning the air would be distressingly foul. This, I am thoroughly convinced, is not for the best health of the animals.

Breeding ewes need every advantage. Fresh air is not only essential to their well-being, but it costs little or nothing to provide. Opening the windows from the direction opposite to the prevailing winds generally will give the result sought. This arrangement prevents draughts which cause colds.—L. C. R.

DAIRY.

Cows, like people, are creatures of habit. They eat most of what they like best, if they can choose their diet. It is very natural for them to consume the food that is most palatable. In searching for the finest morsels, a delicate feeder often throws her feed about in the manger until it has be-

come soiled or matted up, and then refuses to eat the amount necessary to produce her maximum flow of milk.

The appetite of a cow depends upon the condition of the digestive tract. Often the digestion becomes sluggish from an excess of food low in digestible nutrients. The way to overcome this condition is to feed something that will keep the digestive organs active. Silage will do this. So will roots. Succulent food is, therefore, important when teaching the cow to consume the required amount of the foods she should have.

Select Bacon Hogs.

Ontario showed a good increase in select bacon hogs in January compared with the corresponding month of last year, the number being 29,207 against 18,815. Alberta showed a slight increase, being 1,185 against a slight increase being 1,669 against 1,386. Quebec showed a decrease, being 4,185 against 7,152, and Manitoba's figures this January were 2,793 compared with 3,708 in the corresponding month of last year.

The wisecracker who said that it is good for one to do something disagreeable each day, apparently did not realize that most of us fulfilled that unpleasant duty by getting up in the morning.

Registered Silver Foxes.

The Hon. W. R. Motherwell, Dominion Minister of Agriculture, in the report of his department for the year 1922-23, makes reference to silver fox farming. This industry, the Minister points out, had its inception in Prince Edward Island, in the vicinity of Tignish, somewhere in the early eighties. It has now spread from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and is firmly established on a business basis. According to this Report, the Canadian Silver Fox Breeders' Association was incorporated in 1920, when a stud book was opened for the registration of all foxes that came up to a required standard and which had been bred in captivity for a certain number of generations. Up to the end of March, last year, 10,000 foxes had been accepted for registration and were tattooed on the ears for identification.

The Live Stock Branch of the Department, at the request of breeders, recently took over the inspection of the foundation stock. The period of the year in which inspection can be made is limited from late September until the middle of January. Inspection has to be delayed until this date owing to the fact that it is the quality of the fur that makes silver foxes valuable and some cold weather must be experienced before the quality of the winter coats can be judged. The stopping of inspection in the middle of January is said to be due to the commencement of the breeding season at that time, when ranches have to be closed to all except those in charge.

With respect to the production feature of the silver fox industry, it is stated that there is a steadily increasing demand for furs of all kinds, and at the same time the supply from the wilds is just as steadily decreasing. Accordingly, in order to keep up the supply, it will be necessary to breed more and more fur bearing animals in captivity. As the silver black fox produces a high priced fur and one that cannot be successfully imitated, a demand for his pelt is bound to continue.

Pasture for Hogs.

It is generally acknowledged by successful hog raisers that there is economy in pasturing hogs during the growing period. This practice not only develops general thrift but is conducive to the healthy growth so essential to hogs of the "select" bacon type. The question then arises, What pastures are best for hog raising? According to experiments conducted at the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, Japanese millet has proved to be a more economical producer of pork than either oat and barley pasture or sweet clover and oats. The sweet clover and oat pasture came second, barley pasture third, and oat pasture at the foot of the list. During the pasturing period, the hogs were fed a similar grain diet in all experiments, as well as milk to drink.

With the millet pastured hogs, gains were made at a cost of 4.01 cents per pound as compared with 4.79 from sweet clover and oats, 5.46 from the oat pasture, and 5.87 from the barley pasture lot. The pasture crops were sown on the 6th of June, and the hogs were placed in the plots one month and one day later when the growth of forage averaged from 6 to 9 inches in length.

Of the several crops tested, Japanese millet proved to have the greater stock carrying capacity. Nine hogs on a plot 115 by 30 feet in size were unable to consume this crop quickly enough, and it was found necessary, after a few weeks, to divide the plot into halves, and place six other pigs on the second half of the lot. The grain ration consisted of a mixture of middlings, shorts, ground oats, ground corn and tankage, with skim milk.

Supplying Bacon Type Sows.

The introduction of hog grading has created a general demand for brood sows of the bacon type. To assist farmers in securing these, the Live Stock Branch of the Dept. of Agriculture at Ottawa, through the agency of field men, makes suitable stock available in districts where it is most needed. According to the Report of the Dominion Minister of Agriculture for the past fiscal year, 757 head of bacon type sows were purchased in Ontario and shipped for sale direct to farmers in various parts of Quebec. Besides these, more than three hundred Quebec brood sows were turned over from the breeders to districts that had not been supplied. In the Province of Alberta, according to this Report, 42 young sows of the Yorkshire breed were purchased and sold to pig club members, and a quantity of similar stock was made available to Ukrainian settlers. That this work will produce good results in due time is shown from the experience of the Peace River District, which was supplied with bacon type hogs of both sexes two years ago. The stock coming out of the district the year following the introduction comprised a much higher percentage of select stock than that marketed from other parts of Alberta.

Have the harnesses been repaired and oiled, the wagons been greased, and other tools put in repair? If not, it is likely to be now or never. It will pay to make it now instead of never.

When things look dark and discouraging in public affairs, please remember that the sun always comes to the top.

THE CHILDREN'S HOUR

TWO LITTLE SOMETHINGS.

When little Jackie Rabbit and Billie Woodchuck, Junior, returned from school one afternoon, they found their mothers were not at home. This was very unusual, and they were quite pleased. You see, they lived right next door to each other, so it meant they could have a nice long play together and their mothers would not be there to call them to do some little task.

"Come over and play in my yard, Billie," said Jackie, as he saw his little friend coming out of the house munching a big sugar cookie. (Jackie was enjoying a big ginger one with a raisin in the middle).

Billie didn't need a second invitation, because Jackie had a big swing in the maple tree in the back yard. Of all the things he liked to do, Billie thought he liked swinging the best. To go as fast as the wind to and fro up among the leaves was heaps of fun. And this is what Mother Rabbit and Mother Woodchuck found their children doing when they returned home.

"Come here, Jackie," called his mother from the back door. And off Jackie went running, with Billie following as fast as his chubby legs could carry him.

"I want you to go on an errand, Jackie. Take this package down to Sammie Squirrel's house. Mrs. Squirrel has a big surprise for you, two little somethings. Billie's mother says he may go with you."

"What do you mean by two little somethings, Mother?" asked Jackie. "Run along, children, and you will see," she answered, "but be sure and hurry back."

"Two little somethings," questioned Billie and Jackie, "what do you think they can be?"

"I bet they are two little cars," said Jackie, "and maybe we can ride in them."

"I'll bet they are two swings, and I can have a swing in each one," said Billie.

"Rap, tap, tap," on Sammie Squirrel's door.

A pretty lady squirrel all in white opened the door for them.

"Come in boys," she said.

"Please, ma'am, mother sent this package to you," said Jackie. "And she said you had two little somethings to show us."

"That's right, I have, boys. Just wait a minute." And she went tip-toeing off into the bedroom.

In a minute she was back. "Come right in this way, boys," she said. "Here are the two little somethings that your mother told you about."

And weren't they surprised when they peeked into the bedroom, for there in a snow white cradle were two little baby squirrels.

The boys wanted them to come out and play, but the nurse said they must wait until they had grown to be a little stronger.

"What's their names?" asked Billie. "This one is Sue, and this one is Sally," said the nurse as she tucked them in more closely.

The boys wanted to stay longer, but it was time for the baby squirrels to have their nap, so the nurse had to send them home.

"We'll be back to see Sue and Sally to-morrow," said Jackie.

"You bet we will," said Billie, "and maybe they won't be so sleepy then."

As one rotten apple will spoil a bushel, so will one scrub bull damage the whole herd a decade hence.

Brook Trout for Sale

Brook trout fry (salmo fontinalis) spawned from wild trout, guaranteed healthy and vigorous. For April delivery, \$1 per thousand. F.O.B. Shelburne. No orders accepted for less than 5,000. Walbridge Brook Trout Hatchery, Shelburne station, L. C. A. Another, previous issue.



\$15.00 Buys this Griffith Team Outfit

(316 west of Fort William)

Comprising Giant Rope Traces, Giant Yoke Hoses, Harness, Horse Blanket, Fly Sheet, Gully Bands and Bitlets, Complete for 2 Horses.

CAN you beat it? The whole business end of a team harness at a price that makes it a real economy! Actual service tests have proved that this outfit is a real money saver as well as a beaut. Farmers everywhere are finding the Griffith Team Outfit a great boon. In the face of the steadily increasing price of leather, order an outfit to-day. Price \$15 (or \$16 west of Fort William).

Griffith's Giant Rope Traces only, per set of four, with lead-claims, \$6 (or \$6.50 west of Fort William).

Griffith's Giant Yoke Hoses, to replace leather pole straps, with complete with snap and slides, \$10 per pair (or \$11.75 west of Fort William).

If your dealer can't supply you, order direct. Write for booklet.

60 Waterloo St. Stratford, Ont.

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28-19

RED ROSE

For particular people—
Roasted and packed same
day in airtight cans

Home Education

"The Child's First School is the Family"—Froebel.

Teaching Our Boys and Girls How to Accept Responsibility

BY HELEN GREGG GREEN.

"I don't understand Aileen! She is positively lazy about the house," complained Aileen's mother. "She'd let me wait on her hand and foot, if I'd do it. And I guess I nearly do."

"My dear," spluttered Aunt Emmy Lou, "I can explain the case. You started wrong with Aileen. When she was a wee girl you were always doing things for her. 'Wait, dear, it's raining. Let mother get your over-shoes and umbrella. If you asked her to dry the dishes, and she wanted to play instead, you would say, 'Run along, dear, mother will do them! Yes, you were Aileen's servant. There's no doubt about that.'"

The mother winced. "Oh, surely—" "Yes, it's true!" Aunt Emmy Lou interrupted. "I believe in being a child's aid, friend and mother, but never his servant. No wonder Aileen is lazy now. You've taught her to be, encouraged it!"

"Oh, Aunt Emmy Lou, don't be cross with me," Virginia smiled. "But I guess you're right. I never thought of her laziness being my fault before."

Why does it take us so long to wake up? From now on, I'll have a different system with my little girl."

But she was just twelve years too late beginning the proper "system." It's not a kindness to a child to do the hundred and one little things that he should be taught to do for himself. We must teach our children initiative, and to do this they must have little responsibilities of their own. As they grow older these may be increased so that they will gradually become more efficient and better able to face the responsibilities of life.

One of the most unhappy girls I know is one who had a great deal of responsibility thrust upon her when she was wholly unprepared for it. Of course she was not equal to it. Her parents had shielded her all her life from the responsibilities she should have had. Even very small children should be given a small amount of responsibility; first in household tasks, to be increased as the child grows older. Then in time he will be able to accept all that comes in his way in a capable, experienced manner.

Record of Performance for Dairy Cattle.

The popularity of the Record of Performance test work for pure bred dairy cattle, carried on by the Dept. of Agriculture at Ottawa, is brought out by the Hon. Mr. Motherwell, Minister of Agriculture, in the report of the work of his Dept. for the year ending March 31st last. In that year alone applications for entry were accepted for 3,868 cows, which was an increase of 882 over the preceding year, and cows were entered for the test from 1,720 farms throughout the Dominion.

A recent modification of the rules governing the test has been brought into effect. This provides for the accepting of entries only from owners who place all their pure bred milking, untested, normal cows in the test. The object of this rule is to stop the practice of some breeders entering one or two of their cows and giving them special care in order to make records that are in many instances considerably higher than the average production of the entire herd.

An interesting fact brought out in the Report is that the Minister's own Department was at that time the owner of the highest producing cow in the Dominion—the Holstein-Friesian "Agassiz Segis May Echo," located at the Experimental Farm, Agassiz, B.C. At the time the report was made, this cow held the world's butter fat record for all breeds and ages, having produced within the year 30,388 pounds of milk containing 1,345 pounds of butter fat. This record has since been slightly exceeded by another Canadian bred cow, "DeKoi Plus Segis Dixie," which produced 33,477 pounds of milk and 1,686.5 pounds of butter in 365 days.

How to Treat Garget.

In cases of garget, give one pound of Epsom salt in three pints of tepid water well sweetened with molasses; then one-half ounce each of powdered saltpetre and poke root, in feed, once or twice daily. In severe cases give two to four drams of formaldehyde twice daily in water, instead of above medicine. Rub into udder once or twice daily a mixture of one part each of turpentine and fluid extracts of belladonna leaves and poke root, and five parts of melted and unsalted lard or warm sweet oil. In severe cases rub in a mixture of equal quantities of carbolic oil, camphorated oil, and compound soap liniment.—Dr. A. S. Alexander.

CHEVROLET

Brings Motoring Enjoyment to Every Canadian

HOW great the service done for the Canadian People by Chevrolet cannot be estimated. How great the benefits it has brought to them is beyond human ability to reckon.

It has provided them, at a cost unequalled in motordom, with a means to speed up business, to increase wealth, to better health, to bring friends closer and to open up every part of the whole country to every Canadian.

The fine quality, strength, endurance and full equipment provided by Chevrolet cannot be purchased for so little money anywhere else. Moreover, the owner of a Chevrolet finds a further satisfaction in the savings effected day by day as he drives his car. No other car built can be run or maintained as cheaply as Chevrolet.

Chevrolet cars are built in Canada by Canadian workmen. Every dollar you pay not only buys a good-looking, comfortable car, but helps build up a strong Canadian industry.

Ask About The G.M.A.C. Deferred Payment Plan

For Economical Transportation—

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Dealers and Service Stations Everywhere.



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Capital Authorized: \$5,000,000.00
Capital paid up and reserve \$45,000,000.00

It is the aim of this Bank to give courteous as well as efficient service in connection with all business entrusted to its care. The most careful attention is given to all enquiries.

You can secure a safety Deposit Box in which to store your valuable and important papers. It offers you security at little cost.

ACCOUNTS OPENED AND OPERATED BY MAIL.

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Brownsburg Branch, - J. W. Lepine, M'gr.

30 Doz. Samples of Mitts & Gloves.

30 DOZENS OF MITTS AND GLOVES.
Work Shirts
Heavy pants
Famous Houston Underwear
Overalls and smocks
Wool Auto Rugs
Mackinaw coats, best range in town
Boots and Shoes
Heavy and light Rubbers
Hardware

Stoves and Heaters
Pumps
Piping
Electric globes, 35 ets. each, 3 for \$1.00
Automobile Supplies
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Come in and see our new 30 X 3 1/2 tires at \$8.00.

John McFaul & Son, Lachute.

SPRING SUITINGS!

Our Spring Suitings are now in. Come in and pick your new suit from my big assortment.

Always the Best for the Price.

Ladies' Suits made to order.

GEORGE LICOP, Merchant Tailor,

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

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LACHUTE MARBLE & GRANITE WORKS

We deal in Foreign and Domestic Marble and Granite, first class work and the best material in all latest designs, always on hand. Satisfaction guaranteed in all kinds of Cemetery work, Monuments, Headstones, Terms to suit Purchasers.

W. M. SCOTT, Prop.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

Going East.

No. 426, from Calumet, due at Lachute 8.32 a.m.
No. 422, from Ottawa, due at Lachute 10.53 a.m.
No. 424, from Ottawa, due at Lachute 8.13 p.m.

Going West.

No. 421, from Montreal, due at Lachute 10.00 a.m.
No. 423, from Montreal, due at Lachute 7.09 p.m.
No. 425, from Montreal, due at Lachute 8.45 p.m.
No. 427, from Montreal, Saturday & Sunday only, due at Lachute 3.45 p.m.

J. S. GILES, AGENT, LACHUTE.

NOTICE.—Mr. S. F. Dorion, of St. Philippe, wishes to inform the public that he has opened a Tinmith Shop, and is prepared to do all kinds of Tinmithing, Plumbing, Steam-Fitting and Electric Work on shortest notice, and prices reasonable.

A lot of Boys' Sweaters 75c. to \$1.00. W. BANFORD & SON.

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. Fruits and a choice line of Canned Goods.

A. RAYMOND

Main Street, - Lachute

A lot of Cups and Saucers colored. While they last at \$2.00 per dozen. W. BANFORD & SON.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

For Your Old Country Trip Book Passages Through

J. S. Giles, - Agent
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Passports secured and passages booked on Canadian Pacific, White Star or Anchor-Donaldson Lines.



You Can Do Wonders With a Little Paint

Perhaps there is just one room in your home that strikes a discordant note. Perhaps you would like to redecorate your entire house. But whether you do one room or many, you will be delighted with the finish and economy of Lowe Brothers' "High Standard" Paints and Varnishes.

Mellotone Flat Wall Paint

Is one of the products on which Lowe Brothers built their reputation. It is beautiful—very easy to apply and can be washed with SOAP and WATER. Mellotone is undoubtedly the most popular Wall Paint sold. One gallon covers approximately 900 square feet (2 coats, 450 square feet) and covers solidly, which is one of the reasons why it is so economical. Color Cards and Booklets free.

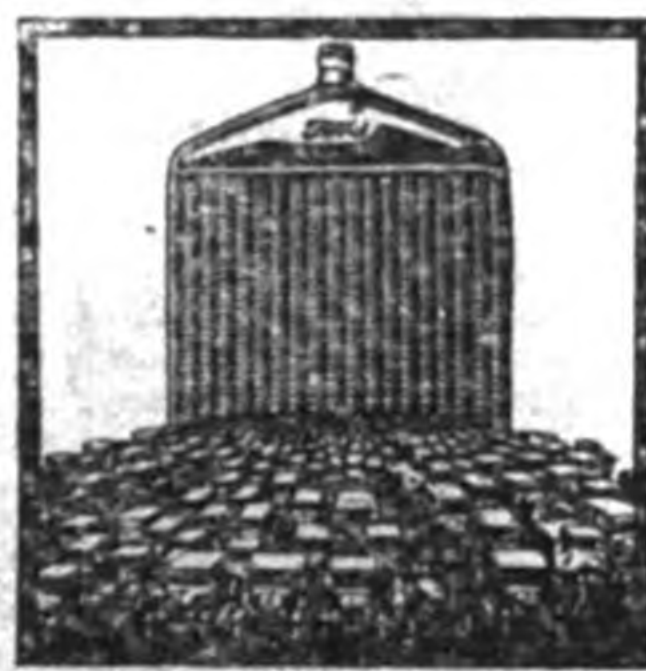
Neptunite Varnishes

Have just recently been placed on the market. They will withstand heat, ice, steam, ammonia, and the hammer test. They will not stain or wear, and marks. Hot liquids spilled upon a surface finished with Neptunite will not mar the polished finish. They are very rich in effect and above all, ECONOMICAL. Come in for your copy of the Neptunite Nudger.

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PAINTS & VARNISHES

Are sold exclusively at this store. We have a complete assortment of Linduro Enamels for Interior and Exterior Woodwork, Furniture, etc., as well as "Vernicol" Varnish Stains, "Auto-Gloss" Finishes, "High Standard" Liquid Paints. Color Cards, Booklets and suggestions are your for the asking—FREE.

W. D. McOUAT, Lachute.



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Do You Know That—

the Ford crankshaft is machined accurately to one thousandth part of an inch—

the Ford front axle is made to withstand shocks and strains ten times greater than are ever met in ordinary usage—

the Ford car is composed of four complete units: Power Plant—Front Running Gear—Rear Running Gear—Frame—

only five movements of hand and feet are required to accomplish the shift from neutral to high on a Ford car as against 15

on a selective gear shift car—

there is no possibility of failure to accomplish gear shift in the Ford car. There is no chance of clashing gears in the Ford transmission—

15,000 operations are performed in the building of each Ford chassis—

the entire building of a Ford closed body requires 38 hours and 15 minutes during which time the body passes through the hands of 249 skilled body-builders, trimmers and finishers.

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SPECIAL NOTICE TO ALL

Please take note that all Advertisements sent in for publication must be accompanied by payment for same. If charged, an extra amount will be added to defray cost of billing etc.

ALSO:—All articles sent in for publication must be under signature, or they will not appear.

For prices governing all notices, see rate card on Editorial column.

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All kinds of Jewellery always
on hand. Prompt Service.
Work Guaranteed.
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SUPERIOR COURT.
Canada
Province of Quebec
District of Terrebonne.
No. 531.
LENA DESLAURIERS of Avoca,
district of Terrebonne, wife "com-
mune enbiens" of Robert E. Smythe,
duly authorized to these presents.
Plaintiff.
vs.
ROBERT E. SMYTHE, absent in
unknown party.
Defendant.
An action in separation as to body
and property has been instituted on
the 10th of March 1924.
St. Scholastique, 10th March 1924.
J. A. C. Ethier,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
4-11-55.

CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS
C. N. Railway Time Table.
Going West.
Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays
at 12.01 p.m.
Going East.
Tuesdays, Thursdays and Satur-
days at 12.01 p.m.

REX THEATRE

Thursday—Tonight.
Dorothy Phillips
in "SLANDER the WOMAN"
(All Star Cast)
WINNERS OF THE WEST
Episode 9.
and Comedy.

The Watchman,

And Ottawa Valley Advocate.

REX THEATRE

First Class Programmes
Every night—8 o'clock.
Matinee Sunday at 2 o'clock.
Admission 25 cts. Children 15 cts.
PHONE NO. 197.

VOL. XLIX.

LACHUTE, QUE., APRIL 18, 1924.

NO. 13.

We make a Specialty of WELDING

Don't throw away any broken castings or machinery. We can make them as good as new.

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

SATURDAY SPECIAL!

33 Gall Maple Syrup

Guaranteed Pure

\$1.50 per Gallon

J. D. Campbell.

EGGS! EGGS! EGGS!

Hatching eggs from my proven strain of heavy egg producing Barred Plymouth Rocks. \$2.00 per 15. \$3.75 per 30.
Exhibition Black Leghorn Eggs at the same price.

REV. W. J. H. LUMMIS,
Lakefield, Que.

OATS FOR SALE.—I have just received a car load of Good No. 2 Canadian Western Oats. Will be sold off the car at reasonable prices. Phone 106. H. FILION, Lachute.

FOR SALE.—McLaughlin Buggy Rubber Tire, in good order, for sale at once. For particulars apply to Mr. St. Jacques, Carriage-maker, Foundry St., Lachute.

FOR SALE.—Good comfortable house on Grace St., 9 rooms and all modern conveniences. Apply to Alex. Deneault, Lachute, Que.

FOR SALE.—Five Passenger Overland Car, in good running order. Apply to J. A. MacGibbon, Main Street, Lachute. 4-25-2.

GIRLS WANTED.—To operate sewing machines. Rate during apprenticeship 18c. per hour. Kindly apply to W. H. SANDERSON, Dominion Rubber Factory, St. Jerome.

FOR SALE.—Good Ford Car, 1921 model, Electric starter, motor newly overhauled, four new Tires, new Top, paint nearly as good as new. Apply to Watchman Office.

FOR SALE.—A small double electric heater in perfect order. May be seen at Miss Slater's Store on Main Street, or Phone 18 for particulars.

FOR SALE.—The residence of the late Mrs. John Robertson, Main Street East, Lachute. For price terms and particulars apply to Jno. A. Robertson, Vankleek Hill, Ont., or apply on the premises during the afternoons of Thursday, Friday and Saturday, April 17th, 18th and 19th, when the house will be open for inspection.

ORGAN BARGAINS.

1 Chapel Organ (Goderich)
In First Class repair.
1 Dominion (6 Octaves).
Cheap for Quick Sale.
May be seen at Church of England Rectory, Lachute.

M. T. BRENNAN, D.O.O., Optometrist-Optician, of Montreal, will be in Lachute this week from Thursday night to Sunday night, at his brother's Dental Parlors in the Charlebois Block. Take this opportunity of having your eyes examined by an expert optician from the city.

Watch and Clock Specialist.

Bring your repairs to Mr. Belanger, who will do all your work in prompt order. He carries a big assortment of Diamonds, for gifts and Engagement Rings, at a very low price, and will be in his store for business on Thursday, Friday and Saturday of each week.

Jos. Belanger, near Hill's Store, East Ward - Lachute, Que.
Phone No. 116 r 2-3.

CRESWELL'S

Canada Cement
Prices Right

R. Creswell Regist'd

LOCAL NEWS.

Rev. Mr. Cliff, of Arnprior, is the guest this week of Mrs. W. J. Todd.

Miss May McGibbon, of Montreal, was the week-end guest of her parents.

Miss Rosamond Lamb, of Buckingham, is the guest of Mrs. Geo. Christie.

Mrs. Wm. Doig, of Greece's Point, was the guest of Mrs. Hugh Fraser this week.

Mrs. Hooper, of Grand Mere, is visiting her parents Mr. and Mrs. J. Hay this week.

Mrs. A. McQuat and daughter and Miss Jessie Walker spent Wednesday in Montreal.

The Misses Nancy and Joan Archibald, and Audrey Doherty of Montreal, are Easter guests of Miss Barron.

Miss Louisa MacLaren, of St. Thomas, Ont., is the guest of her aunts, the Misses S. and E. McGibbon, this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Lorne McArthur and daughter, of Ottawa, are Easter guests of their parents Mr. and Mrs. Robt. McArthur.

The property of the late Peter A. Gordon, Main St., East Ward, will be sold by Auction on Thursday, Apr. 24th at 3 p.m. See posters and advt. of same in this issue.

CARD OF THANKS.—We wish to thank our many kind friends and neighbors for kindness shown to us during our recent sad bereavement. Mr. and Mrs. James O'Brien.

The Jerusalem-Bethany Women's Institute intend holding their annual meeting, at the home of Mrs. David Morrin, on Tuesday evening, April 22nd. All members requested to be present. Roll Call, Household hints.

Messrs. Larocque and Chabot, Main St., Lachute, will be pleased to supply information and shipping weights of Ford and McLaughlin Cars to those seeking such information for registration purposes. Call and see the latest models.

DR. HERMAIN MICHAUD, of the New York Hospitals, Eyes, Ears, Nose and Throat Specialist, will be at Notary Lavigne's Office every 2nd and 4th Saturday of the month. Eyes tested with care. Montreal office—478 Mount Royal, East.

The excellent programmes now appearing at the Rex Theatre are continuing to draw a large attendance. Come and meet your friends, and be assured of a good programme every evening, commencing at 8 o'clock.

Bring your girl to the Rex Theatre Lachute. A full moon and a romantic night for a drive to town. Don't miss "Slander the Woman," tonight—a good picture with an all star cast.

The Annual Thank Offering of the Woman's Missionary Society was held in the Methodist Church, on Wednesday afternoon, and was well filled with an interested audience to welcome Mrs. Marshall, of Montreal, who gave an inspiring address on "Easter and its meaning"; a solo, "Face to Face" was sung by Mrs. Wm. Deacon, and words of welcome were given by the pastor Rev. A. Mathews. The meeting was presided over by the President Mrs. Harlow Giles and at the close a social hour was spent around the tea table. Offering amounted to \$40.00.

WEDDING BELLS.

STILLWELL-NEVEU.

At the home of the bride's parents Mr. and Mrs. Neveu of Brownsburg, on Wednesday morning, a very pretty wedding took place, when their daughter Irene was united in marriage to Mr. Sidney Stillwell, the ceremony being performed by Rev. J. A. Lackey in the presence of many friends and well wishers.

The bride wore a pretty suit of fawn cloth and was attended by Miss Katie Brown who was gown'd in navy blue, while Mr. Ernest Cockfield, acted as best man. The happy couple left on the morning train for Montreal, and on their return will reside in Brownsburg.

CUSHING.

MISS ALICE DAVIDSON.

Mrs. C. F. McFaul is spending this week in town.

Miss Alice Davidson is spending a few days in Montreal this week.

Mr. McAlpine, of Montreal, was the week-end guest of Mr. and Mrs. A. Weir, Sr.

Master Grant Nugent of Hawkesbury, spent last week with his uncle Mr. John Bradford and Mr. Harold Moon, of Hawkesbury, was the week-end guest of Miss Olga Bradford the previous week.

On Monday evening some of Cushing residents were walking on the railroad, and noticed the back door of Mr. Cushing's Hall open. They reported the matter to Mr. W. M. Canning, and he immediately investigated, to find that some one had forced an entrance and ransacked everything. Mr. Cushing, who has been residing in Montreal for the past two years, is expected up to look into the matter, he being notified at once.

FOR SALE CHEAP.—A round table and Parlor set. Apply to Watchman Office.

Easter Tea.

A Tea will be held in the Presbyterian Church, under the auspices of the Women's Missionary Society, on Saturday afternoon, April 19th, from 4 to 6. Admission 25 cents.

Methodist Church Ladies' Aid.

On Thursday the 10th inst., the Methodist Ladies' Aid was right royally entertained by Mrs. McKibbie. It being the Annual meeting, quite a number were present, in spite of threatening clouds.

The secretary reported a very prosperous year financially and a good increase in membership, under the able management of Mrs. Jones, who have spared neither time nor energy in making the society a success.

Officers elected for the coming year:—President, Mrs. M. Jones; Hon. Vice-Presidents, Mrs. Drysdale, Mrs. Williams; Vice-President, Mrs. Parsons; Secretary, Mrs. Morrison; Treasurer, Mrs. J. D. Campbell.

Parsonage Committee.—Messdames, Jones, Parsons, Morrison, Campbell and Mathews.

The Ladies are planning to make 1924-1925 the best year yet.

BROWNSBURG.

Mr. Steve Walford, of Montreal, is visiting friends in Brownsburg.

Mrs. C. Stewart and nephew Herst spent last week in Montreal.

The many friends of Mrs. George Colbourne will be sorry to learn of her serious illness.

Mr. Alex. Masson has purchased the property of the late Mrs. Mott on Maple Ave., and will shortly move in.

Mr. Wm. Ryan, of Mille Isles, who has passed his 81st year, is visiting old friends and acquaintances in Brownsburg, after an absence of 25 years.

Mrs. F. Kettyle who has been attending the marriage of her sister at her home in Mountain, Ont., has returned home and was accompanied by her mother, Mrs. F. W. Cummings for a visit.

CHURCH NOTES.

Presbyterian Church services will be held next Sunday, April 20th as follows: In Lachute at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. and in Brownsburg at 7 p.m. At the morning service the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be observed. Mr. Wadsworth will conduct the evening service in Lachute. The minister will conduct the morning service in Lachute and the evening service in Brownsburg. There will be no other outside services this Sunday. It is hoped that all members of the congregation will be present at the communion service at 11 a.m. "This do in remembrance of me." Everybody is made welcome.

Services in the Baptist Churches, Sunday 20th inst.—Dalesville 11 a.m. Brownsburg 3 p.m., Lachute 7 p.m. Topic: Report of Baptist Jubilee of Foreign Missions in India and America.

Easter services in the Methodist church will be conducted by the Pastor next Sunday, at Lachute 10.30, and 6.45 p.m., Brownsburg at 3 p.m. The Pastor will deliver an appropriate message, and the choir will render special music in celebration of the Resurrection of our Lord. Every one will be welcomed at these services.

BIRTH.

McADAM.—On April 10th, 1924, at Brownsburg, Que., to Mr. and Mrs. Percy McAdam, (nee Ruby Mason) a daughter.

DEATH.

WASON.—Suddenly at Bay City, Mich., on Sunday, April 13th, Jno. James Wason, aged 51, youngest son of the late Geo. S. Wason of Hawkesbury, and brother of John R. Wason, of Lachute.

O'BRIEN.—Died on April 12th, 1924, Leslie Mullen O'Brien, youngest and dearly beloved son of Mr. and Mrs. James O'Brien, of Chatham, aged 6 years, 3 months.

IN MEMORIAM.

MARTIN.—In loving memory of a dear husband and father, Paul Martin, who departed this life on April 18th, 1921.

Sadly we miss you, but yet in our sorrow, We hope for the future, to banish the pain;

Faith points the way for a brighter tomorrow, And whispers to us that we will meet you again.

Inserted by wife and family.

ROWE.—In loving memory of our dear little Isabel, who passed away April 18th, 1923.

We miss her most who loved her best. Mother & Father, Franklin & Perry.

NOTICE TO FARMERS.

CREAM WANTED.

Highest Prices and Fair Tests—You are assured of honest weight when you ship your cream to us.

THE ARUNDEL BUTTER AND CHEESE CO., LTD.

Arun del, Que.

2-5-4.

RATINES & VOILES

We have a fine assortment in these two lines, just put into stock. There is one dress in each pattern. Colors many, some choice Blue and Black.

Men's Suits

These are now also in stock for Spring. Blues in Various Prices. Greys also. Tweeds of many patterns as low as \$10.00 and \$12.00 COME IN AND TRY ONE ON.

W. BANFORD & SON,
LACHUTE.

Telephone No. 50.

Wholesale and Retail Flour and Feed
Cream Of the West is "Our Best."
Grain and Coal.

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

J. D. CAMPBELL
MAIN STREET, LACHUTE.

EASTER EGGS IN GREAT VARIETY.
AT THE

SPLENDID CONFECTIONERY

MAIN STREET, LACHUTE

LIGHT LUNCHES SERVED AT ALL HOURS

JUST RECEIVED,

Northway Coats and Suits
Men's and boy's Suits
Cooper Caps
Voiles and Ratines
Prints and Gingham
Boots and Shoes

All the above lines are complete and we invite you to call.

McFAUL BROS.

The Up-to-Date General Store - Lachute Mills.



Gold Seal CONGOLEUM ART-RUGS

GEO. Y. DEACON, Tel. 26. Lachute Mills.

One Pair of Glasses 7 out of every 10
With Double Vision Headaches



Wellsworth Ultex
The One-piece Bifocal

are caused by eyestrain. If you suffer from headaches you ought to question the condition of your eyes. Often with vision apparently normal, eyes greatly need the help of lenses. Only an examination can make you sure. Have your eyes examined without delay.

Eugene Jousse

WATCHMAKER & JEWELLER,
Main Street, Lachute.

None Better "SALADA" GREEN TEA

is the finest uncolored green tea procurable in the world. Superior to the best Japans. - Try it.



THE NEW BABY'S WARDROBE.

When the long-expected, little pink bundle arrives that is to upset the whole routine of the house, he should find everything in readiness for him. I always found it a good idea to begin planning the wardrobe early, so that I would not be rushed at the last minute even by minor details. Even baby clothes have fads, and at present the dresses are made about twenty inches long. These never have to be shortened and they do simplify the care of the baby a great deal. After all, the long dresses were only for show and to keep the feet warm—and there are nice soft wool hose and the cunningest kinds of booties to do that now.

Another nice little fad in dressing infants at the present time is to put tapes on the dresses, tapes on the shirts, and tapes on the bands. Everything ties which was pinned heretofore. This is a very good idea, too, if the garments are made to fit properly.

Machine hemstitching is popular as a trimming on the little dresses and is not expensive. Of course all kinds of handwork that are not too elaborate are always in good taste on baby garments. Care is always observed so that no harsh trimmings are used about the neck and wrists, where they might chafe the delicate skin.

A good list of the necessary articles needed for an infant is given herewith: Three shirts, three dozen diapers, outdoor wraps, three gowns, three pairs of hose, four bands, three baby blankets, four plain slips, three flannel skirts and three pairs of booties.

The shirts should be of wool or part wool for winter, and of silk or cotton for summer. All wool is very hard to wash. One can buy the knit bands, or the first bands can be straight strips of soft cloth about twenty-six inches by five inches, and can be replaced by the knit bands with shoulder straps at about three weeks. The hose for winter are better of wool, and of cotton or silk for summer. About the most satisfactory wrap for winter is the baby bunting, and a cashmere coat does nicely for summer.

Very few mothers nowadays put a great deal of work and money into the first dresses, as they are soon outgrown.

LEMON LORE.

Put a few drops of lemon juice in the food chopper before grinding sticky fruits, such as figs, raisins or dates, and the grinder will not only be easier to clean but food will be saved since it will not stick to the utensil.

A good furniture polish can be made by adding one part of lemon juice to two parts of olive oil.

If there is no tooth paste on hand simply add a dash of lemon juice to the water with which the teeth are to be brushed and the result will be gratifying.

The discoloration so common to aluminum pans, especially when alum is present in the cooking water, can be removed by rubbing the vessels with a rag that is saturated with lemon juice.

A little lemon juice sprinkled over apples that have been chopped for salad will prevent their discoloring and add to the flavor of the dish. Immediately after dishwashing.

WRIGLEYS

Chew it after every meal

It stimulates appetite and aids digestion. It makes your food do you more good. Note how it relieves that stuffy feeling after hearty eating.

Walters teeth, sweetens breath and keeps the mouth clean.

Sealed in its Purify Package

WRIGLEY'S DOUBLE MINT CHewing Gum

Mammoth Bone From Sea.

while the hands are still a bit moist, drop a bit of lemon juice in the palms and rub it well over the hands. This will keep dishwashing hands soft and white.

It is well to buy lemons in sufficient quantities to get them cheap and always to have them on hand. They keep best if they are covered with cold water, which should be changed once a week.

To remove iron rust or ink stains run the spots well with lemon, then cover with salt and lay in the sun. If the spots are obstinate and do not yield to the first treatment repeat two or three times.

It is well to put hot water over lemons and let them stand in the steaming bath for a few minutes before squeezing them. The juice is more easily extracted and the quantity is also increased.

When there is no sour milk on hand and it is desired to use a recipe calling for some, fresh lemon juice may be slowly added to sweet milk, stirring till the milk thickens. This product may be used precisely as sour milk and the results will be quite satisfactory.

When the family tires of lettuce dressed with vinegar and sugar substitute lemon juice for the vinegar and notice how they will welcome the change.

The oil that is contained in the skins of lemons improves the quality and increases the quantity of lemonade that can be made from a given number of lemons. To secure some of this oil cut the lemons into small pieces after the juice has been squeezed out. Cover with sugar and let stand one hour. The oil and additional juice which has been released by this process should then be pressed out and added to the juice first extracted.



A POPULAR "HOUSE" OR "DAY" DRESS.

4645. Easy to adjust and withal comfortable is the style here depicted. Mohair with plaid suiting for the facings would be very new and serviceable. This style is also good for gingham, linen, pongee, and wool crepe.

The Pattern is cut in 6 Sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. A 33-inch size requires 4 1/2 yards of 36-inch material. Collar and pocket facings of contrasting material require 3/4 yard. The width of the dress at the foot is 2 yards.

Pattern mailed to any address on receipt of 15 cents in silver, by the Wilson Publishing Co., 73 West Adelaide St., Toronto. Allow two weeks for receipt of pattern.

Send 12c in silver for our up-to-date Spring and Summer 1924 Book of Fashions.

Consolation. We are consoled for the loss of those confiding persons who doffed the heavy undies two weeks too soon, by the comfortable reflection that they'd have only lived to rock the boat—or, still later in the season, carry the old fowling piece at full cock.

Mammoth Bone From Sea. The shoulder blade of a mammoth was recently dredged from the sea by a trawler and landed at Douglas in the Isle of Man.

"When Hearts Command"

By ELIZABETH YORK MILLER

"When hearts command,
From minds the sagest counsellings depart."

CHAPTER XII.—(Cont'd.)

Ardeyne felt as though somebody had clubbed him half insensible. He stood there dazed, yet thoroughly comprehending. This man was Alice's father, this "Uncle John" whom Mrs. Carnay had kept so carefully from his sight. Less than a month ago John Baliss was Hugo Smarle, the criminal lunatic being adjudged a sane and therefore soon-to-be-free man. The medical board had "sat upon" his case for the fourth and last time, and against his better judgment Philip Ardeyne had been forced to yield to the consensus of opinion. Alice's father!

And then—as poor Jean had anticipated night happen—Philip Ardeyne's anger rose hot against Alice's mother. It was she, poor, pitiful, silly woman, who had tried to engineer this clumsy deception. She had brought Smarle here, or he had been forced upon her, and she thought to pass him off as another man altogether. Alice must have been in the plot. Ardeyne shuddered. Then he thought of Carrie Egan, the widow of the man Hugo Smarle had slain. She was here, too—under the same roof. No wonder Mrs. Carnay had kept Smarle a prisoner.

During the strained silence Hugo's uncanny brain leapt to a conclusion. "Ardeyne, are you the doctor Alice is engaged to?" he asked. Ardeyne nodded without speaking.

Hugo groaned and slapped his knee. "That's done it!" he exclaimed, ruefully. "My wife—my sister, I mean—didn't want you to know. Well, as a matter of fact, she didn't want anybody to know. Doubtless you're prejudiced. You think because I was in that Place I must have been like all the rest of 'em. Jean is going to be dreadfully cross with me. What shall I do?"

"Nothing," Ardeyne said, finding his voice at last. "You needn't let Mrs. Carnay know that—that we've ever met before. Do you think you can keep it to yourself?" Hugo looked crafty. "Trust me. It was only that you took me by surprise. I'm not likely to fall into that pit again."

CHAPTER XIII.

Philip Ardeyne went downstairs and out into the air. For the moment he was utterly confused. As he crossed the terrace one of the lift boys ran after him and gave him a note from Alice which should have been delivered before. Had he received it half an hour earlier he wouldn't have gone up to the Carnay's sitting-room in the hope of finding her; he wouldn't have made that unpleasant discovery. For a whole week Hugo Smarle had been in the hotel, and so had Carrie Egan. And the woman who called herself Jean Carnay? Hadn't she known Mrs. Egan was here? It was possible that she hadn't.

The doctor tore open Alice's note: Dearest,

I've coaxed poor Mumsey out for a breath of air. She's nearly made herself ill looking after Uncle John, as you know. We have a little shopping to do and will be at the English tea-gardens about four o'clock. Please forgive me for not showing up for tennis.

Your own, Alice.

Ardeyne realized that he had his tennis racket under his arm and had expected to spend a pleasant afternoon on the courts. He had gone to the club and, when he did not find Alice there, had resigned their place to another couple. Then he had gone back to the hotel and discovered Uncle John. He handed the racket to the lift boy and walked straight down through the terraced gardens to the Strada Romana. His feet were taking him in the direction of the English tea-gardens. He walked along slowly and presently there hove into view, coming towards him, a curious little procession. At its head walked—or strode magnificently—the farmer, Hector Augustus Gaunt, in tweed knickerbockers with a grey flannel shirt open at the neck, and an old, discolored Panama on his head. Then came two mules heavily laden with sacks of provisions, and last plodded the old, old woman of the farm, barefooted, carrying her shoes, and with an immense burden of empty flower baskets on her head. Undoubtedly they had been to Ventimiglia for the market and were returning with the week's supplies.

With a wave of his hand Gaunt halted the procession and spoke to Philip Ardeyne.

"Did Mrs. Carnay's brother arrive safely?" he asked, without the formality of a greeting.

"Yes," he replied, a little abruptly. So Hector Gaunt was in the plot to deceive him also.

"Give Mrs. Carnay my kindest regards," said Gaunt. "Tell her . . . he hesitated for a second. "Tell her to bring her brother up to the farm when she feels like it."

"The little cavalcade made a forward movement as though to go on, but Ardeyne checked it. "You know Mr. Baliss?" the doctor asked.

"I haven't seen him for a good many years," Gaunt replied. "I hope he's well."

Ardeyne spoke of the "flu" and Hugo's mild attack of it.

"Oh—then as soon as he's better, tell Mrs. Carnay to bring him up to the farm. Good-day to you, sir."

Off they went, the tall, lonely-looking man striding ahead, the barefooted old woman bringing up the rear.

It had all been most casual—too casual, Hector Gaunt knew—must have been a party to the attempted

deception; and for some reason unknown to himself the doctor was allowing Gaunt to think it was successful.

He walked on, his feet continuing to take him in the direction of the tea-gardens. Alice was waiting for him there—waiting with that crafty, scheming little mother of her. But at the thought of Alice Ardeyne's heart softened and trembled. He was up against the terrible fact that he loved Alice.

This, if you like, was a form of insanity. To love a girl with the blood of a Hugo Smarle in her veins was bad enough, but to argue in a sneaking way to oneself that one could risk it and marry her was downright madness.

Ardeyne halted for a moment at the head of the narrow muddy lane which led down from the Strada Romana to the tennis club and the tea gardens. Should he go on? Should he, too, be a party to this thing and pretend that he was fooled? It seemed necessary just for the time being.

He continued down the lane. The magic call of tea was clearing the courts, and the white-clad players were streaming across to the little wistaria-embowered chalet where two enterprising English girls had established their tea house.

Alice and her mother sat apart at the back of the garden under a lemon tree. An extra chair tipped against the table awaited Philip Ardeyne. Mrs. Carnay's hands moved feverishly over a jumper she was knitting. There were scarlet spots on her cheeks. She looked breathless, and Alice looked vaguely unhappy.

Ardeyne had no more than seen them, no more than nodded, when Mrs. Egan rose up and confronted him, a startling and beautiful apparition in her short and sleeveless tennis frock, her duffy hair repressed in a net of scarlet ribbon.

"Oh, Phil—what a miracle to catch you alone!" she cried, her voice in no wise modified. "Sit down with me. I'm alone, too."

Then she turned her head and followed his glance, shrugging her shoulders and making a little moue. "Sorry! That's your girl over there—isn't it? And the woman? Is that her mother?"

Ardeyne held his breath as Mrs. Egan scrutinized Jean Carnay, whom apparently she had only just this moment noticed.

Jean's cheeks were hectic now, and her hands flew rapidly but in a futile fashion. She was not counting the stitches. Hemmed in, she could not make an excuse to Alice and walk out of the place without passing close to Ardeyne and Mrs. Egan. No one but herself knew actually what she suffered, but the doctor guessed.

Mrs. Egan was staring at her in a quiet, puzzled fashion, but most intent; the shapely brown arms hung inert; the woman's head was reared a little, her nostrils slightly distended. Her attitude was that of some magnificent jungle animal surprised, scenting possible danger.

"Phil, I should like to meet Miss Carnay's mother," she said, after this momentary pause. "Shall we all have tea together?"

What could he do or say? There seemed no way of evading it. But the mischief—if any—was already done, and one could only go on with the elaborate pretence which Mrs. Carnay had set up.

Ardeyne heard himself assuring Carrie Egan that, for his part, he would be delighted. He lingered to get the attention of one of the fluttering young waitresses and Mrs. Egan went on ahead of him. After he had settled the matter of cakes and scones, he joined them.

Everything seemed all right. Ardeyne felt that his delay might be called cowardly, but for the life of him he had been unable to force himself to be present at the meeting between those two women. He wondered if they had known each other well, or perhaps not at all in the long ago. He, himself, was abroad at the time of Hugo Smarle's trial, a student at Bonn, scarcely more than a boy. His friend, Tony Egan, was considerably older; Smarle, he had not known, except by hearsay. But those two women, Jean Carnay—as she called herself now—and Carrie Egan, would both have attended the trial. The terrible circumstances were such that they could not help remembering each other.

" . . . Oh, yes, we like it here very much indeed, but shortly we must be moving on. I don't know that the climate absolutely agrees with me. It isn't everybody's climate, I find." Mrs. Carnay was speaking. Her nervous smile included Ardeyne. She looked as though in a high fever, with her flushed face and brilliant, terrified eyes.

Their tea arrived and was disposed of very hurriedly.

Mrs. Egan, too, fell upon the climate of the Italian Riviera. Never had it received such a blasting. Treacherous, fit only for old women of both sexes who knew enough to creep indoors before sunset and always kept a bottle of quinine tablets in their pockets, said Mrs. Egan.

Then she got up with an ungainly movement which endangered the equi-

WESTERN PIONEER TELLS INTERESTING EXPERIENCE

Frank Rikert, Who Left Illinois for California in Covered Wagon in 1864, Wouldn't Take \$100 for Bottle of Tanlac.

Frank Rikert, well-known resident of North Sacramento, Cal., who came from Illinois in a covered wagon in 1864, along with other hardy pioneers, recently exhibited a bottle of Tanlac, which he had just purchased, to a friend at his home and remarked: "If I thought this was the last bottle of Tanlac I would ever be able to buy, I wouldn't take one hundred dollars for it," thus proving the high valuation he places on the famous treatment.

librium of the tea-table, and hurried off with an informal leave-taking. "Perhaps I'll see you all later. We have a set to finish, and it's getting late."

(To be continued.)

"The Street O' Dreams."

I know a little Cornish street
That winds down to the sea;
A street of crazy cobbles, neat
As cobble-stones can be.
It simply teems with life by day
And yet, at night, it seems
Throughout its narrow, moonlit way,
A fairyland of dreams.

The little houses seem, in pairs,
To lean across the stones
Discussing all the day's affairs
In whispered undertones.
Quant shadows in the moonlight dance
To music of the breeze,
(And if to see them you should chance,
Do not disturb them, please!)

I call my street the Street o' Dreams—
The name appeals to me,
Because its every cobbles seems
To breathe of phantasy:
The Cornish air, the Cornish skies,
Explain in part—and then
My street is like the dream-blue eyes
Of Cornish fishermen.

I love my little Cornish street
That winds down to the sea;
I love its roughness 'gainst my feet—
Its quaint antiquity.
The timbered cottages, rose-clad,
The crystal road-side streams;
All those dear memories make me glad
Of you—dear Street o' Dreams.

—Leslie M. Hurd.

The Things I Miss.

An easy thing, O Power Divine,
To thank Thee for these gifts of thine!
For summer's sunshine, winter's snow,
For hearts that kindly, thoughts that glow,
But when shall I attain to this—
To thank Thee for the things I miss.

For all young Fancy's early gleams
The dreamed-of joys that still are dreams,
Hopes unfulfilled, and pleasures known
Through others' fortunes, not my own,
And blessings seen that are not given,
And ne'er will be, this side of heaven.

Had I too, shared the joys I see,
Would there have been a heaven for me?
Could I have felt thy presence near,
Had I possessed what I held dear?
My deepest fortune, highest bliss,
Have grown perchance from things I miss.

Sometimes there comes an hour of calm;
Grief turns to blessing, pain to balm;
A power that works above my will
Still leads me onward, upward still;
And then my heart attains to this—
To thank Thee for the things I miss.

—Thomas Wentworth Higginson.

There Was Once a Road Through the Woods.

They shut the road through the woods
Seventy years ago.
Weather and rain have undone it again
And now you would never know.
There was once a road through the woods
Before they planted the trees.
It is underneath the coppice and heath,
And the thin anemones,
Only the keeper sees.
That, where the ring-dove broods,
And the badgers roll at ease,
There was once a road through the woods.

Yet, if you enter the woods
Of a summer evening late,
When the night-air cools on the trout-ringed pools
Where the other whistles his mate,
You will hear the beat of a horse's feet
And the swish of a skirt in the dew,
Steadily cantering through
The misty solitude,
As though they perfectly knew
The old lost road through the woods—
But there is no road through the woods.

—Rudyard Kipling.

The Spider Monkey.
The spider monkey is so called on account of its extremely long slender limbs and long tail.

Clock as Savings Bank.
To save money, an inventor has made a clock that has to have small change dropped in it before winding.

There is but one tragedy! It is to be petty, to give up and to be afraid.

Minard's Liniment for Dandruff.

"I believe Tanlac really saved my life when I took it after the Flu about a year ago," continued Mr. Rikert, "for the attack left me 20 pounds off in weight, and unable to turn over in my bed without assistance. I tell you, I thought my time had surely come."

"But, thanks to my wife's insistence, I kept on taking Tanlac till I was able to do all my work again, had back all my lost weight, and I've been feeling years younger ever since. I'm always telling my friends about Tanlac, and can't say too much for it."

Tanlac is for sale by all good druggists. Accept no substitute. Over 40 million bottles sold.

Take Tanlac Vegetable Pills.

Warned by a Star.

It is a little known fact that the earth receives heat from the stars. So small, however, is the amount of warmth imparted to our world from the nearest star that it would take 1,000,000,000,000 years for it to boil a pint of water.

The heat felt is about equal to that of a candle burning fifty-three miles away. The heat of the stars is measured with an instrument called a thermocouple, which consists of two pieces of wire soldered together to make a circle. These pieces of wire are of different metals, one piece being of bismuth and the other a mixture of bismuth and another metal.

The light coming from the star is allowed to fall, through the lens of a large telescope, on to one of the joints of the thermocouple, and the heat is just sufficient to set up a current which can be detected by a very delicate galvanometer.

WOMEN! DYE FADED THINGS NEW AGAIN

Dye or Tint Any Worn, Shabby Garment or Drapery.

Diamond Dyes

Each 15-cent package of "Diamond Dyes" contains directions so simple that any woman can dye or tint any old, worn, faded thing new, even if she has never dyed before. Choose any color at drug store.

A Epidemic.

The teacher explained to the class that an epidemic was "something that spreads."

Teacher—"Now, Tommy, give me an example of an epidemic."
Tommy—"Jam, mias."

Making Use of Monkeys.

The Malays for centuries have domesticated monkeys and have trained them to climb coconut trees and pick the nuts.

Minard's Liniment Heals Cuts.

WEBSTER MAGNETOS
PARTS and SERVICE
Auto Starter and Generator Repair Company.
559A Yonge St. Toronto

WHEN IN TORONTO VISIT THE Royal Ontario Museum

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CANADA IS HEAVY MINERAL IMPORTER

Million Dollars a Day for Mineral Goods.

In 1923 Canada bought raw and manufactured mineral goods from other countries to the value of \$381,000,000—or an average of more than a million dollars worth a day. The Dominion also did a considerable export trade in such goods, but last year our mineral sales abroad fell short, by \$227,000,000, of balancing our bill for mineral products imported from the United States and elsewhere.

Those were some of the significant facts laid before the annual meeting of the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy at Toronto by Dr. Charles Camsell, Deputy Minister of the Department of Mines at Ottawa. Dr. Camsell brought into the limelight several arresting features of Canada's position as a trading country which have not ordinarily attracted much notice. Analysing the Dominion's purchases and sales abroad as revealed by the import and export figures, he showed that Canada—despite the extent and variety of its mineral wealth—is heavily a debtor nation in its international trade in the products of mining and mineral-manufacturing industries.

During recent years, particularly in the last quarter of a century, Canada has been drawn into foreign trade on a very large scale. Judged by the value of external trade transacted per head of population, the Dominion now stands in the very front rank of trading countries. Broadly viewed, the activity of the Canadian people in international commerce resolves itself very largely into the process of swapping their raw or manufactured farm, forest, and fisheries products for the mineral products and textiles of other countries. Generally speaking the country's commercial position is a strong one, showing a fairly large surplus of exports over imports. But, Dr. Camsell pointed out, the part played by the mineral trade does not appear to do anything like full justice to Canada's natural capacity as a mineral-producing country. To anyone who has studied the mineral possibilities of the Dominion there seems to be no good reason why the Canadian people should continue indefinitely to buy several hundred million dollars worth of mineral commodities abroad each year and to pay for those purchases so largely with the proceeds of her sales of farm and forest products.

Dr. Camsell drew attention further to the fact that Canada's debtor position in mineral trade has been emphasized rather than reduced in recent years. One might imagine that the growth of our mining and mineral-manufacturing industries in the last twenty years or so would have made the Dominion less dependent upon imported mineral products. The tendency, however, has been in the opposite direction. In 1900, for instance, Canada's imports of mineral products exceeded her exports of such goods by less than \$30,000,000, whereas last year the excess of imports amounted to over \$227,000,000. In 1900 mineral products figured very prominently among our purchases from other countries, but our mineral sales were sufficient to pay for \$48 out of every \$100 worth of imported minerals. Last year our mineral sales were sufficient to cover only \$40 out of each \$100 worth of mineral purchases abroad.

This growing dependence of Canada upon foreign mineral commodities applies particularly in the direction of the United States. Dr. Camsell referred to our heavy adverse balance of trade with the United States and pointed out that in this situation the mineral trade plays a remarkable part. In one sense the mineral trade is entirely responsible for the huge annual balance against the Dominion. In fact, Canada gets decidedly better than an even break on Canadian-American trade if one leaves out of account the trade in mineral commodities. Our mineral purchases transform the whole face of our business relations with the United States. For example, on the trade in products other than mineral goods we had a balance last year of nearly \$75,000,000 in our own favor. But on mineral products alone we had an adverse balance of \$262,000,000 which wiped out the favorable balance of other classes of goods and left us with an unfavorable balance of \$187,000,000 on the year's trade as a whole. The very tidy favorable balance, created mainly by the trade in forest products, simply melted away under the huge deficit piled up by our purchases of American mineral commodities.

Public attention, said Mr. Camsell, is constantly being drawn to the phenomenal rise of our pulp and paper industries and to the astonishing growth of our exports of newsprint and other raw or manufactured products of forest origin. As a people we are very well acquainted with the fact that this rapid expansion in our sales of wood and paper products to the United States has been one of the most spectacular features in the entire commercial history of the Dominion. But ordinarily we are not even conscious of the equally important fact that the whole of our trading surplus on the exchange of wood and paper products with the United States falls far short of the sum required to meet our deficit on the exchange of mineral commodities. Out of every \$100 worth of American goods bought in 1923 by Canadians \$64 worth took the form of mineral products. Furthermore, the United States sold to the Dominion \$100 worth of mineral products for every \$29 worth they bought from us.

In concluding, Dr. Camsell expressed

the view that it is perhaps a natural and inevitable condition that, for the time being, Canada should have to face a considerable deficit in her mineral trade each year. Since 1900, according to the Natural Resources Intelligence Service of the Department of the Interior, the Dominion's resources in the forms of arable and forest lands have undergone amazing development. Great new areas have been opened up, with whole provinces of new rural communities, with a dozen or so new towns and cities, and with hundreds of smaller centres. The consumption of mineral commodities has expanded at a remarkable rate. It would have required an extremely rapid rate of growth for mineral development to keep pace with the expansion in these other directions, and thus to prevent a decided increase in our national deficit on mineral trade.

Looking on the matter in this light, the position of our mineral trade is not to be regarded as an evidence of national negligence or failure. It is rather a temporary and inevitable stage in Canadian development. But, if our mineral resources in Canada are anything like as great and varied as we believe them to be, there is now every incentive to bend every effort toward making the mineral trade occupy a position in Canada's international commerce vastly different from that which it now holds. From the standpoint of strengthening the general commercial position of the Dominion it looks very much as if nothing could be more desirable for the next few years than to see mineral development, along broad and varied lines, hold the centre of the stage in our industrial progress.

For the Heathen.

Wealthy Miser—"I never give to missions!"
Collector—"Then take something out of the bag, sir. The money is for heathens."

The years should bring you not merely old age but wisdom.

—AND THE WORST IS YET TO COME



When Black First Worn.

It was not till the 16th century that black was used generally as a sign of mourning in France. The royal family alone did not follow this rule. The king had the privilege on such an occasion to wear violet, and the queen and the princesses grey or white.

Add Boiling Water.

When the water in the underneath section of the double boiler gets low, pour in boiling water to replenish it. Cold water will make the article being cooked take just that much longer to get done.

Women as Linguists.

The women of Russia, Hungary and Turkey have the reputation of being the best linguists of any women in the world. In the countries named it is rare to find an educated woman who does not know at least three or four languages.

A Needlework Stool.

A small floor cushion covered with needlework in a fascinating old-fashioned design is low enough and small enough to be of much service.

He who blows in the dust fills his own eyes.

Nova Scotia's Tourist Traffic

An increase of thirty per cent. in the number of tourists who visited the Province of Nova Scotia in 1923, as compared with 1922, is recorded by the Nova Scotia Tourist Association. Approximately 65,000 summer visitors entered the province during the past year, compared with 50,000 in the preceding year. From May 1st to August 31st, 3,300 tourist motor cars entered the province, as against some 2,000 during the 1922 season. As the fall weather was usually mild it is expected that the figures for 1923 will be considerably increased when the final returns are made.

The records show that these tourists came from all parts of the United States and Canada, the New England States, especially, being well represented. The proximity of Nova Scotia to Maine, New Hampshire and New York State has made this province a favorite holidaying centre for people from those states. The middle western states are also represented, while in one or two cases visitors from the Pacific coast are recorded as having visited the province during the past year. In addition to the American tourist traffic, there was a considerable inter-provincial movement.

An idea of the importance of the tourist traffic to Nova Scotia may be gleaned from the figures compiled by the Tourist Association. Basing their estimate on an average expenditure of \$20 for each tourist, which is very conservative, the Association figures that approximately \$6,000,000 was left by the visitors amongst the various tourist centres of the province. This sum was of greater value in actual cash distributed than the combined values of the coke, the gold, the building materials and the game and furs produced annually by this province.

While the showing made in 1923 was very gratifying, it is thought that the historical, scenic and other attractions of the province have not been sufficiently brought to the attention of prospective tourists, and plans are under consideration for an active advertising campaign during 1924 in the larger cities of the Eastern United States and Quebec and Ontario. In addition, it is proposed to print a number of leaflets setting forth the many points of interest in the province. The good roads of the province will also be well advertised, and it is anticipated that the number of tourists visiting the province in 1924 will be well over the 75,000 mark.

Childhood Days.

When the ice-man came out of the house he found a small boy sitting on one of his blocks.

"Here," he roared, "what are yer a sitting on that for? Git off of it!"
The boy raised a tear-stained face.

"Was you ever a boy?" he inquired faintly.

"Of course I was," said the ice-man, fuming. "But—"

"And did you never play truant?" put in the youngster. "Of course I did," said the ice-man. "Now, then, you—"

"An' when you got home did your father take a stick and—"

"Sitt where you are, my little man," said the ice-man. I understand."

To Protect Pedestrians.

Autos in China must wear mud "splashers" to protect pedestrians as well as the car occupants.



He—"Is your answer final?"
She—"Oh, no, I'd like the chance to give you the same answer a few times more."

Dollar-a-Day Hospital Service for Alberta Folk

By Rene B. Stern

Hospitals Act of 1917 was not satisfactory so that activity dates only from the amended act of 1919, in which year the Alberta Department of Public Health was also established.

What does the Municipal Hospitals Act accomplish?

Suppose a man had to go to hospital for a month and, after a major operation, had had day and night nurse for the first three weeks and one nurse the remaining week of his stay. In the usual one or two-bed room where such a serious case would be housed, by the time he had paid for his room and board, operating room fee, two nurses for three weeks and one for the fourth, as well as their board and "incidentals" such as dressings and medicines, he would do well in getting off at a hundred dollars a week, exclusive of his doctor's fee. In any Alberta district maintaining a municipal hospital, that man, if he is a rate-payer, would have a bill of something between \$33.50 and \$66.00, depending on his particular hospital district. This is not a weekly rate but his entire bill, exclusive of the doctor's fee, for his whole month in hospital!

The scheme under which the Act operates is simplicity itself, as it well should be. It may be as well to state at the outset that the word "municipality" means a given district, town or city or farmlands and that all of these hospitals, so far, have been established in cities or towns of under 10,000 inhabitants and form the centre for farming districts.

Educational or propaganda work reduced to a minimum, if not entirely ually begins through some farmers' organization, the women's clubs or Women's Institutes. When the people have been interested in the project, a request is sent to the Department of

Public Health and the proposed district is surveyed. Possibly the area demanding a hospital is too small or includes a district logically belonging to some other area. An organizer from the department interviews the people from the proposed district and meets with their councils, going over the provisions of the Act, discussing various types of hospital that can be built and deciding on the district finally included as tributary to the proposed hospital.

Two-Thirds Majority.

A municipal hospital may be established on receipt of petitions from the local councils or from twenty-five rate-payers of each area included in the district but effort is made to have the district large enough to keep the tax from becoming a burden. Small buildings, designed for enlargement as need arises, are recommended so that unnecessary expense may be avoided. Sometimes an existing hospital is taken over and sometimes service from some running institution is contracted for at municipal hospital rates. But no scheme is ratified unless carried by a two-thirds majority of the total votes cast.

The rate varies from two and a half to four cents an acre; \$4.80 is a fair average on a quarter section of land. Besides the dollar a day (the one hospital charging two dollars has only a two and one-half cent tax rate) a charge, not exceeding five dollars, is made for operating-room service.

These are charges to the rate payer and his family, and non-rate payers like teachers, clerks and farm hands may enjoy like benefits by a small annual payment. Non-rate payers who do not pay this annual fee are charged

regular private hospital rate for service.

Suppose some families do pay their hospital tax for years and no member of their families reap personal benefit? says Arthur Whiston, Secretary of the Municipal Hospitals Branch. "None of us regret enjoying good health, do we? Many persons pay accident or health insurance for the feeling of safety it produces but do not regret that they have not collected on their policies. And while such policy is personal, the man who pays his rates on the municipal hospital, provides not alone for his family but also helps care for the little widow next door who may be having all sorts of illness and misfortunes to contend with; also he is helping maintain a place where women from lonely farmsteads will have the best of care—care that is reducing our infant mortality rate and the loss of young mothers to the minimum. It pays the community to keep its people fit, that they may not be a charge on the district."

Lowering Death Rate.

"Our death rate showed that over 110.3 individuals in every thousand under one year of age died in the three years previous to the installation of our hospitals. Four babies, two of whom died from influenza infection, in our total loss in hospitals while only three mothers out of some sixteen hundred maternity cases have been lost. Leaving all humanitarian considerations aside it would seem as if these hospitals are worth while from a practical standpoint."

"Money makes no difference in these hospitals where private rooms are assigned to cases needing them and as people grow stronger they go into the two-bed or four-bed wards. At the same time, special nurses and all types of special care are available for serious cases and again money makes no difference for the flat rate of a dollar a day for rate-payers and a little over double that for other folk is maintained."

Mr. Whiston is very proud of his nursing staff for they are all graduate nurses and the past year a training class for probationers has been started at High River Hospital. It is hoped that after a year of probationary work they can be sent for a regular course to the University of Alberta, which now maintains a fine medical school and is entering into the plan for training its provincial nurses.

Hospitals are not all of one type. Drumheller, with its coal-mining district, has erected a forty-two bed building with special provision in its finely equipped operating room for accident cases. At the other end of the scale, Mannville and Onoway have ten beds each, their chief function being care of maternity cases and the usual run of a farming community's illnesses and accidents.

Minimum of Cost.

Sometimes the hospitals are taxed to their limit, the eighteen-bed institution at Vermilion having cared for thirty-four patients at one time. In times of epidemic the provincial Department of Health steps in and assumes command, so the local hospitals can count on aid at such times. The nursing service is another aid

to the hospitals for the district nurses are the pioneers who make a community realize the value of proper health-care, and the building of a municipal hospital is a logical consequence of this awakening. "In time of health, prepare for sickness," a favorite slogan of the hospital advocates, is bearing fruit. The hospitals are proving a boon to their communities, and also, fortunately, are living up to that other slogan of theirs: "The maximum of service at the minimum of cost."

Perhaps the burden of sickness, speaking from the standpoint of community or class consciousness, is most heavily felt by women since women are the mothers of the race—life givers. Now that woman has greater voice in matters at large, than she has ever had before, the vital question of public health is being "mothered," as never before. There is no greater work in which women's clubs can use their influence.

Scoured Violins.

A man was out of work for some time when his friend introduced him to an Antique Violin dealer who offered him a job in his place. The man did his utmost to give satisfaction. One day his employer had to go away for the day and left the shop under his care. As it was a quiet day the man started tidying up. He thought the violins looked rather dirty, so he would give them a good turn and scrubbed them with water and soap. It would have been interesting to see the face of the employer on his discovering, after his return home, that his assistant had done.

Information.

Small children frequently see things from an angle which surprises their elders, as the following story, told by a Sunday-school teacher, indicates:

The lesson was from II Kings, and had to do with the mocking of the prophet Elisha by little children, and their punishment at the hands of two she bears, who ate forty-two of the offenders.

"Now," asked the teacher, "which little girl can tell me what this Bible story teaches?"

After a brief silence one tiny girl spoke up: "Teacher," she replied, "it teaches us how many little children two she bears can eat."

Shovelling for Air.

Compressed air shovels have been found great time savers in cramped places.



Then the Brim Shrieked.
Nephew—"And I've gotten the best looking men for my car I could find."
Old Aunt—"My dear boy, I'd always hoped you would never get mixed up with women of that kind."

Do not let Your \$'s Loaf!

Are your invested dollars doing a full day's work for you?

Many believe, because they are getting a fair making on their money and the security is absolutely guaranteed, that they are following the only proper course.

Security is, of course, the first consideration in making an investment, but that does not alter the fact that you can increase your income by 50 p.c. and still be assured of absolute safety.

The Dominion Financial Corporation of Montreal offers you an opportunity to get a much greater return on your money and still be safe.

This corporation, which operates extensively in the discount banking business in and near Montreal, has been paying an annual dividend of 8 p.c. ever since it was established. It has found the business of discounting mortgages highly profitable. Last year it was actually forced to decline more business than it handled because of the lack of working capital.

To offset this disadvantage it is now offering a limited amount of preferred stock for sale. All money secured through the sale of stock will be invested in mortgages, the form of investment on which the success of the company has been built.

Don't let your dollars loaf on the job. Invest them in mortgages through the Dominion Financial Corporation and your income will be materially increased without sacrificing your security.

Write for Booklet C. and Prospectus.

The Mortgage Investment Co., Ltd.

232 ST. JAMES STREET Montreal, Que.

TEAR OFF AND MAIL.

Mortgage Investment Co.,
232 St. James Street, Montreal.
Please send me post-paid your free booklet, "Choosing Your Investment." No Obligation.

Name.....
Address.....

Ladies and Gentlemen!

Do you know that you can get
a Real Montreal Shoe Shine

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Boot Repairing Done with Satisfaction.

BAPTIST MISSION JUBILEE.

Fifty years Mission work in India was celebrated last week in Toronto and in Montreal by the Baptist people of Ontario and Quebec. I can only speak for Toronto, although I am credibly informed that the celebration in Montreal perhaps quite equalled if not in numbers, at least in fervor or devotion, the observance in Toronto. The inception period under the leadership of Revs. A. V. Timpany, and John McLaurin, was passed under review together with the procession of those who followed them as missionaries to the people of eastern India. The Memorial Tablet of those who during the fifty years gave their lives to this mission enterprise was most fitting and impressive. Some of them returning home completed their record among friends and scenes in our home-land. The presence of two native Indians, Dr. Joshee, and Dr. Eva D'Prater added much to the interest of the jubilee. These occupy honorable positions in medical, as well as missionary and civic relations in their own land. Their appearance and their addresses created intense interest.

A special appeal was made by the President of the Foreign Mission Board, S. J. Moore, Esq., for \$50,000 for additional missionaries, and for the more perfect equipment of missions among the teeming multitudes of Indian people. The announcement made at the close of this "Coronation" service was that nearly \$35,000 was already secured and that the balance of the amount asked for would in a short time be forthcoming. All told the meetings of this Foreign Missions Jubilee were splendidly successful.

Because of my absence from home for ten days or more, and because of the many things demanding my attention during these days, I am somewhat late in correcting an error into which I fell in giving to our town "paper" an account of the Dal-eauville Tea some weeks ago. To give needless offence to anyone is not easily pardonable. I regret having given such offence. That such offence was given was made known by Mr. James Murdoch, a short time ago in the "Watchman" and although a little

late I make the endeavor to put the matter right. The information given me as to the persons involved was quite off the mark, and my interpretation of the Y. M. C. A. bell was as far off the right view of it, as the information was. No one could reasonably object to the delectation of a number of young people on a festival occasion by the ringing of a bell whether "sanctus bell," of Y.M.C.A. bell. It was my interpretation of it that was foreign. I put into it, to some extent, the spirit of the semi-wild "chari-vari" orgies which do not comport my will with the spirit of the christian church. And it was for this mistaken reason I made the stricture. Some valuable lessons however may be learned. To needlessly give offence is not Christian. An ambition should be cultivated by all to rise to the high level of New Testament Church life. Whether in daily life, or whether on festival occasions this high level must be sought, and we should not rest satisfied short of anything which does not reach the dignity and decorum of the best development of organized christian life. To attain this end I am sure that I shall have the sympathy and the co-operation of those to whom I may have given temporary umbrage. I value highly their friendship and fellowship, and will gladly do what I can to cultivate the happiest relations with them so that the good of all may be secured.

ST. PATRICK.

ROUGE BOOM COMPANY.

Schedule of Tolls to be collected upon the different kinds of timber and logs passing through the Company's booms for the Season 1924:
Tools Sacking Total
On each saw log 17 feet and under in length 1c. 14c. 24c.
On each piece of round or flatted timber over 17 feet in length 5c. 2c. 7c.
On each piece of square or waney timber 10c. 2c. 12c.
On each piece of four-foot wood 1-20c. 11-20c. 3-5c.
On each railway tie 8 feet in length 7-30c. 11-30c. 3-5c.
ROUGE BOOM COMPANY,
H. J. WEBB, Secretary. 2-5-3.

Spring Foot Wear

We wish to announce that we are displaying a large and choice stock of Spring Foot-Wear for every member of the Family.

Your inspection is invited.

The choicest Novelties of the season in Men's Felt Hats and Caps and Gent's furnishings.

Also a large assortment of Ready Made Clothing for Men and Boys. Semi-Ready Tailored Clothes.

Special display of new Patterns.

The season's latest styles for Men. Every Suit guaranteed.

We have the exclusive sale of Semi-Ready Suits for Lachute.

Dr. Scholl's foot comfort appliances for all Foot troubles.

W. G. STAMFORTH, Main Street.

The Watchman AND OTTAWA VALLEY ADVOCATE.

FRIDAY, APRIL 18th, 1924.

THE WATCHMAN will be published every Friday.

J. S. GILES, Editor and Prop.

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

Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths 50 cents.

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.

5 cts. a line for Poetry accompanying Memorial Notices.

Legal Advertising,—\$1.40 per inch.

EN PASSANT.

RIP VAN WINKLE slept for twenty years. There is nothing phenomenal which remained asleep for a long time and never knew they were asleep at all. Some of them are asleep yet, and are in such a state of suspended animation that you would think they never shall, never could, and never want to wake up. To all appearance their arrested minds are as well and truly wrapped up in the bandages and cerements of perpetual slumber, as any mummy ever yet dragged from its violated sarcophagus, in the sacred name of Science.

I often wonder if their sleep is dreamless, if any little flicker of fancy ever dances on the embers of their minds, or if any fluttering sigh ever stirs within them, like a reminiscence zephyr of the Spring-time of their lives, breathing over long-forgotten memories of ambitious dreams. Rip van Winkle woke up after twenty years, but in the interval things had progressed mightily. While he lay in the Katskill ravine, developing a patriarchal beard, and his body ageing and contracting rheumatism and lumbago, the passing of time was changing his home-town. He did not know it again, when he came back, like the bad penny, and it is greatly to the detriment of the character of the amiable but worthless Rip, to say, that the town flourished more, because of his absence; but it must be said, regardless of consequences. We can see the same thing around us every day. Every Rip van Winkle who stays on, in the average small town, retards its natural progress: Twenty Rips will stop it altogether; and twenty more will cause its requiem to be rung from the belfry tower.

SPRINKLED here and there over the country are little Rip van Winkle towns: Peaceful, restful communities: Grass grows in the middle of their streets: Daylight Saving arouses as much interest as the future of the Eskimos or the cultivation of Caribou: They are twenty years, or more, behind the times, and but for a picture-house, a few radio sets, and the enforced use of public electric lighting, they would be quite stagnant and moss grown. Why? Because they are the home-towns of the genius homo, Rip van Winkle. Nothing more, nothing less. The collective Rip lives there. He ploughs and sows, buys and sells, dresses, and thinks, in the same way as did the rude forefathers of the hamlet.

"Stuckinthemud" is known because he lives in the middle of it, and it never will be on the map until he migrates, or is harvested. Now, if you live in such a place, the thing to do with Rip is to show him that he is as good as dead and buried. When you meet him in the street, tread lightly, as if you were walking over his grave: When he raises his voice to object to an improvement, if it really is an "improvement," listen reverently, without comment,—you would not argue with a voice from the tomb—and go ahead, as if he were sleeping up in the Katskills. Forget him, and go ahead. When he wakes up he will have to adapt himself to altered conditions, but his voice will have lost its timbre, and his aches and pains will stop him from popping up and saying "I rise to a point of order" the way he used to do.

In due time he will sit still on his porch reading a newspaper set up by hand, living in the past, and gradually realising that Stuckinthemud has changed its characteristics and has gone ahead in front of him, and in spite of him.

THERE ARE TIMES in our lives when we must realise that we are all, more or less, Rip van Winkles. Twenty years ago few of us could have foreseen that we could sit at our ease at home, as we do now, listening to someone talking or singing thousands of miles away. Progress has forged ahead of us. Whether we have been asleep or only nodding our heads in a temporary nap, the broadcasting voice in our ears makes us open our eyes and take notice.—If we are wise Rips we will apply the lesson to other possibilities among which we live and move. The coming of Radio into the practical things of life is indeed an awakening. We are compelled to realise that all the time we have lived (and perhaps millions of years before we were born) the same conditions which now minister to our comfort and education, have been surrounding us, unobserved, and simply waiting to be lined up. Winkle-like, we are surprised, but unlike the Rip of Washington Irving's story, and the Rips of our home-towns, we are prepared for further surprises, without any personal shock or sense of detachment, because we have kept par-

tially awake and have lived in the desire to welcome progress, instead of defeating it.

We have not, in home-town affairs, fallen under the spell which Henrick Hudson has so often caused to encompass the "Inartistic Rip van Winkles" of all towns deserving the opprobrious name of "Stuckinthemud."

THE LINKMAN.

Lachute Academy Exams.

GRADE IX.

Latin.

Honours.—Carl Gordon 97, Wilhelmina Clarke 95, Ethel Doig 95, K. MacGibbon 95, Gladys Warwick 95. Class I.—Henry Miles 89, Mary Cruise 88, Wallace Wilson 88, Marjorie MacKinnon 85, Roy MacGregor 79.

Class II.—Nellie Hay 72, Evelyn Kelley 72, Ethel Scott 63. Class III.—Ted Smith 59, Bessie Black 57, Violet Paul 57, Grace Smith 57, May Yelland 51.

GRADE VIII.

Physical Geography.

Honours.—Annie Kelly 97, George Taylor 95. Class I.—Howard Roig 87, Nathan Jacobson 87, Gordon Dobble 85, D. Morrison 81, Iona Westgate 80, L. McCullough 78.

Class II.—Erma Morrison 76, Reat Boyd 74, Willis Stanforth 67, Lila McKiddie 66, Ethel Dixon 65, Lizzie Hay 65, Russell Elliott 64, Minnie Clifford 74.

Class III.—Erma Bennett 59, Ethel Morrison 59, Albert Laurin 58, Janet McQuat 58, Evelyn Cruise 57, Elinor McCoy 55, Milton Dawson 54.

GRADE VII.

Composition.

Honours.—James Logan 100, Jim Yelland 95, Laura Noble 91, Doris Prophet 91, Helen Hutchison 92, G. McQuat 91.

Class I.—Roy Cruise 81, F. Middleton, Christina Vliet 80, Shirley Hamilton 79, Edith Boyd 75. Class II.—Hazel McKiddie 69, L. Cruise 66, Dorina Laurin 53, Willie Painter 53, Stewart Armstrong 50.

GRADE VI.

Arithmetic.

Honours.—Rebecca Cohen 98, G. MacKinnon 96, Freda Mason 96. Class I.—Florence Hay 84. Class II.—Gladys Cruise 74, Reat Boyd 72, Sam Cohen 70, S. Boyd 70, Heartland Paul 61, Eileen McFaul 62.

Class III.—Marion Matthews 56, K. McFaul 55, Kathleen MacKith 50.

GRADE V.

Arithmetic.

Honours.—Stuart Jones 100. Class I.—Raymond Underhill 85. Class II.—Lena Combie 78, M. Morrison 63, S. Rashovsky 62. Class III.—B. Cunningham 59, E. Jousse 57, S. Jacobson 55, Rowena Cowan 52.

GRADE IV.

Spelling and Dictation.

Honours.—Gordon Drysdale 99, V. Falconer 98, Rebecca Rashovsky 98, Garfield Clark 97, Elizabeth Goldworthy 93, Enid MacNown 93, Mary Lennon 93, Roland Dion 92, Eleanor Armstrong 90, Yvonne Charlebois 90. Class I.—Hannah Rodgers 85, K. Cowan 85, Roland Cruise 83, Kathleen Clunie 78, Howard Jones 78, M. Vliet 75.

GRADE IV.

Mental and Rapid Arithmetic.

Honours.—Roland Cruise 100, G. Clark 99, Isabel Cleland 97, Gordon Drysdale 95, Yvonne Charlebois 92, Hannah Rodgers 91, Verner Thompson 90.

Class I.—Katherine Giles 89, Hugh Gall 86, Mary Vliet 86, Rebecca Rashovsky 86, E. Goldworthy 85, Kathleen Clunie 84, Maggie Chapman 84, Roland Dion 83, Violet Falconer 83, Enid MacNown 81, Mary Lennon 79, Eleanor Armstrong 78, Kenzie Cowan 76.

Class II.—Hugh MacKinnon 71. Class III.—James Beech 59, Howard Jones 57.

GRADE III.

Hygiene.

Honours.—Bob Houston 100, S. Anderson 98, Louisa Vliet 98, Arthur Belanger 95, Edna Belanger 94, W. Drew 91.

Class I.—Elsie MacVicar 83, M. Berniquet 87, Allan Doig 86, Gilbert Black 86, Lulu Miller 85, O. Elkington 83, Clayton Boyd 81, Delmar Boyd 81, Mamie Morrison 77, Louisa Goldworthy 77, Doris Dion 76, A. MacKenzie 75, Wilson Gall 75.

Class II.—Carl Demerise 72, Jos. Berniquet 72, Paul Licop 64. Class III.—Allan Hay 57, Forbie Chapman 55.

GRADE II.

Reading.

Honours.—Gerald Wert 97, Alice McNown 96, Gladys Massie 95, D. MacKith 92, Helen McFaul 92, L. Canning 90, Dorothy McFaul 90. Class I.—Minnie Robinson 88, D. Combie 75, Sidney Maiden 75. Boyd 80, Alvin Ward 80, Harold Class II.—Harold Maiden 72, Gertrude L'Abbe 60.

GRADE II.

Geography.

Honours.—Helen McFaul 100, D. MacKith 100, Minnie Robinson 97, Gladys Massie 97, Sidney Maiden 97, Alice McNown 95, Gerald Wert 94, Harold Maiden 91.

Class I.—Doris Boyd 89, Bobby Miller 85, Dorothy McFaul 82, A. Ward 78, Earl Rogers 76.

GRADE I.

Geography.

Honours.—Helen McFaul 100, D. MacKith 100, Minnie Robinson 97, Gladys Massie 97, Sidney Maiden 97, Alice McNown 95, Gerald Wert 94, Harold Maiden 91.

Class I.—Doris Boyd 89, Bobby Miller 85, Dorothy McFaul 82, A. Ward 78, Earl Rogers 76.

GRADE I.

Geography.

Steamship Sailings on Canadian Pacific, Anchor-Donaldson or the White Star Line, will be carefully attended to if you communicate with J. S. Giles, General Steamship Agent, Lachute. Passports secured and all necessary reservations made for any class. Phone for information and folders to No. 27 Lachute, or write Watchman Office, Box 600.

HEIRS WANTED.

Missing Heirs are being sought throughout the world. Many people are to-day living in comparative poverty who are really rich, but do not know it. You may be one of them. Send for Index Book. "Missing Heirs and Next of Kin," containing carefully authenticated lists of missing heirs and unclaimed estates which have been advertised for, here and abroad. The Index of Missing Heirs we offer for sale contains thousands of names which have appeared in American, Canadian, English, Belgian, Swedish, Indian Colonial, and other newspapers, English, Scotch, Irish, Welsh, German, sorted by lawyers, executors, administrators. Also contains list of English and Irish Courts of Chancery and unclaimed dividends list of Bank of England. Your name or your ancestor's may be in the list. Send \$1.00 (one dollar) at once for book. INTERNATIONAL CLAIM AGENCY Dept. 416. Pittsburgh, P.A. U. S. A.

ROUGE RIVER IMPROVEMENT COMPANY.

Schedule of Tolls for Year 1924:
The improvements are divided into 15 sections and one-fifteenth of the amount of Tolls has been apportioned to each section to facilitate the collection of same, as follows:
Red and White Pine, Tamarac, Spruce, Hemlock, square or vany board, per thousand cubic feet 15c.
Oak, Elm or other Hardwood, square, flatted or vany board per thousand cubic feet 22 1/2c.
Saw logs 17 feet in length and under, thousand feet board measure 1c.
Red and White Pine, Tamarac, Spruce, Hemlock, round or flatted, over 17 feet and under 30 feet long, per thousand feet board measure 14c.
Red or White Pine, Tamarac, Spruce, and Hemlock, round or flatted, 30 feet and upwards in length, per thousand feet board measure 15c.
Sawn Timber per thousand feet board measure 3c.
Staves per thousand feet board measure 15c.
Cords of Wood, shingle butts and other lumber, per cord of 125 cubic feet 3c.
Spars per piece 3c.
Railway. Ties other than Cedar, in 8 ft. or 16 ft. lengths, per length of 8 feet 1-24c.
Masts per piece 5c.
Cedar, round or flatted, 8 feet long and under, per piece 3-140c.
Cedar, round or flatted, over 8 ft. and under 17 ft. long, per piece 1-10c.
Cedar, round or flatted, 17 ft. and under 25 ft. long, per piece 3-32c.
Cedar, round or flatted, 25 ft. and under 35 ft. long, per piece 1-6c.
Cedar, round or flatted, 35 ft. and upwards in length, per piece 1-4c.
ROUGE RIVER IMPROVEMENT COMPANY,
H. J. WEBB, Secretary,
Montreal, March 17th, 1924.

FARM FOR SALE.—In Chatbore, consisting of 55 acres of good land, two storey house with good roof and fine stone cellar with solid rock floor in cellar, barn 30x12, with stable, horse fork and new iron roof, horse stable in good condition, and implement shed. Two good wells, good sugar bush and orchard, practically all fenced with new Page wire. This farm is in good state of cultivation, suitable for corn, potatoes, or other kinds of crops. Front road is the Montclair-Hull highway, 3 acres from school, Cheese factory, store and telephone. Rural route, good neighbors speaking both French and English. Clear deed. Apply to Lemuel Forrester, Chatbore. 4-11-2.

HOUSE TO LET.—A good dwelling on Main Street, with all modern conveniences. Apply to Watchman Office, Lachute.

THE MOLSONS BANK

Special Savings Departments

are provided at every one of our branches, and assure to our depositors prompt and courteous attention.

Deposits of \$1.00 and upwards invited.

0-2-22

W. A. Houston, Mgr. Lachute Branch

Retiring from Business!

As I am retiring from business, I am offering my entire stock of Ready-made Suits and Overcoats, Tweeds for Suits and Overcoats, Hats Caps, Underwear, Socks, Gloves, Mitts, Collars Ties, Etc., at wholesale prices and below. Also my fixtures, such as Counter, Tables and Shelves, Wardrobes, Silent Salesman, Window Stands, Umbrella Case Etc. My store is to let.

GEOFFROY BEDARD,

MAIN STREET, — LACHUTE, P.Q.

SPRING STYLE EXHIBITION

SPRING STYLE EXHIBITION

Men's and Boy's Suits... Women's and Misses' Coats. A large assortment of the newest cloth and fancy shades.

Agent for Fashions Craft—made to measure for Men's Suits.

Spring Curtains, Madras, Netts and also Curtains by the pair.

Don't forget our new Gingham, Fancy Crepes, Voiles and Ratines.

Don't Miss Our Friday Sales.

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 and 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-Strip 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 "Pyrex" Baking Glass.

Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, French Ivory etc.

All of the highest quality.

DISTRICT NEWS.

ST ANDREWS EAST.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Irvin, Montreal, were week-end guests at Miss De-wars.

Col. Evans and family, Montreal, are at their summer cottage for the Easter holidays.

Messrs. W. and Geo. Simpson, of Montreal, spent the week-end at their summer cottage.

Mr. Wainwright Shaw, Montreal, spent Friday evening and Saturday with his parents Dr. and Mrs. G. F. Shaw.

Mrs. Geo. Jeffrey who had been spending some ten days with friends in Montreal, returned on Thursday evening last.

Mrs. H. W. Robertson returned on Saturday afternoon, after spending some ten days, with her daughters in Montreal.

There will be Celebrations of the Holy Eucharist at 8 and 11 a.m. in Christ Church Easter Day; Even-song at 7.30 p.m.

Friday, being Good Friday, there will be a Litany and Address followed by "The Story of the Cross," in Christ Church at 10.30 a.m.

Miss H. Burwash, St. Eugene, who has been with Mrs. B. Robertson and Mrs. W. MacAdam for the past two weeks left Friday evening last for Montreal.

Mr. W. Jeffrey and family, who have been occupying the Arthur McGregor house, for the winter, are now settled in their summer cottage, for the season.

The sympathy of all is extended to Mrs. Geo. Jeffrey and Miss Henry, in the heavy loss they have sustained in the destruction of their beautiful home, by fire, last Friday afternoon.

A number of friends were at the station Monday afternoon to bid Miss Davis, "Bon Voyage," when she left for Montreal en route for Spokane, Wash. U. S., where she with Miss Farnham will in future reside, with her sister Mrs. McClure.

It is hoped that the Council and towns-people, will profit by what might have been, had it been at night, or on the other side of the river, a most serious conflagration; and also to it, that some fire protection will in future be provided for property owners and residents.

Mrs. Geo. Jeffrey, through our correspondent, wishes to most sincerely and heartily thank, friends, acquaintances and neighbors alike for the great assistance rendered her Friday afternoon. Every one who could be spared, came to her assistance. When one considers the lack of any fire protection, it is a remarkable tribute to their cool headedness and energy, that nearly everything was taken out from cellar to top floor.

MORIN HEIGHTS.

Mr. Edgar Boyd started butter making operations this week.

Miss Ailsie Seale returned home to Morin from Montreal last week.

We are sorry to learn that Messrs. Alex. and Leslie Graves are both on the sick list.

Mr. Norman Dicey, after an absence of some months, returned to Morin last week for a vacation.

Mrs. Racey, who has spent the last two months at Mrs. C. Seale's, returned home to Montreal Tuesday.

School is closed at present on account of the illness of the Teacher, Miss Morrison who went to her home in Arundel last Wednesday.

Word was received Tuesday of the sudden death of Mrs. Rochfort. Her brothers, Messrs. Robt. and Wm. Kennedy, and sister, Mrs. Essie Kennedy, and other friends took the afternoon train for Montreal from Piedmont.

ARUNDEL.

The Church services, on Sunday next 20th inst., Easter Sunday will be as follows:—

ANGELICAN-Grace Church, Arundel, Celebration of Holy Communion 10.30 a.m., Weir, Celebration of Holy Communion and special music 7 p.m. S. S. Arundel 2.30 p.m. Rev. Geo. H. Gagnon, M.A., Rector.

ARUNDEL UNION CHURCH.—Rockway 10.30 a.m., Crystal Falls 3 p.m., Arundel 7 p.m., S. S. Arundel 10.30 a.m. Rev. C. H. Hethrington, M.A., B.D., Pastor.

The April meeting of the Arundel Branch of the W. A. will be held at the residence of Mrs. Smellie, on Saturday afternoon.

The New Butter and Cheese Factory started operations on Monday, 14th inst., and will soon be going in full swing. We wish the undertaking every success.

Miss Elta Loughren, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Loughren was moved in to the Royal Victoria Hospital, on Saturday morning, the 12th. We sincerely hope to see her soon back in Arundel in good health.

AUCTION SALE.

There will be sold by Public Auction at the residence of the late PETER A. GORDON, East Ward, Lachute.

THURSDAY, APRIL 24th, 1924.

The following effects,—1 buggy, 1 sleigh, set light harness, 2 robes, 1 buffalo robe, 1 wheel barrow, carpenter tools, forks, shovels, hoes, quantity fire wood, washtubs and washboard, 3 chests, 1 cooking stove, 1 double stove, bedroom set crockery, lamps, gen jars, 1 dinner set crockery, 1 tea set crockery, curtains and window shades, 1 grandfather clock, 1 sideboard, 2 dining tables, 3 small tables, 7 parlor chairs, 12 dining chairs, 1 rocking chair, 1 sofa, 1 bedroom set, (furniture) 1 bureau and washstand, 1 iron bedstead, 1 wooden bedstead and washstand, 3 mattresses, 3 feather beds, 1 parlor rug, 1 bedroom rug, stair carpet, mats, 1 chest drawers, 1 sewing machine, bedding and linens, 1 ladder, other dishes and cooking utensils, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

TERMS CASH.

Also the property, consisting of 7 room house, stable and shed, situated in East Ward, also two vacant lots adjoining property at the rear.

TERMS: 10 per cent of purchase price cash on day of sale, balance within 15 days or when Deed is transferred.

The house will be open for inspection on the 23rd and 24th. Sale to commence at 1 p.m. sharp. W. J. BOYD, Licensed Auctioneer.

Full Equipment Spring Supplies

CURTAINS, RODS AND FIXTURES GOODYEAR
TIRES AND TUBES HARDWARE AND
ALABASTINE, SEEDS.

All orders executed with the best of care and Attention.

I carry a full line of the Celebrated LOWE BROS., Paints.
See my advertisement elsewhere.

W. D. McOUAT

Successor to G. L. Meikle & Co.,

ST. ANDREWS

Mr. Charman visited St. Andrews East this week.

Mr. R. E. T. Pringle spent a few days in Montreal last week.

Mr. J. Fair and party spent Saturday afternoon last in St. Andrews.

The Choir practice will be held in the church on Sunday evening at 8 o'clock.

Mr. Timberlake of Montreal, was the week-end guest of R. E. T. Pringle Esq.

Among the visitors to Montreal this week were, Mrs. C. W. Lamb, Mrs. Patton and Mr. E. MacGregor.

The Literary Club will meet at the home of Mrs. W. J. Pitcairn on Monday evening next at 8 p.m.

The Weekly Cottage Prayer meeting was held at the home of Mrs. C. W. Lamb on Wednesday evening.

The Sunday School will be held in the church on Sunday afternoon between 3 and 4 o'clock. Miss F. Hibbard, Supt.

Rev. Burgess attended Presbytery in Montreal on Tuesday, and remained over for Convocation in Morin Had on Tuesday evening.

Among those spending the week-end with their parents were, Miss Allison Rodger, Miss Janey Brndley, Jack Blair and Willie Perks.

Mrs. Percy William Matthews is spending a few days with her father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. G. Perks, and friends.

Public Service will be held in the Presbyterian Church on Sunday, April 20th, at 11 a.m. and 7.30 p.m. The pastor Rev. J. Burgess will preach at both services. Special music at both services.

Miss J. E. Davis left St. Andrews East en route for Spokane, Wash., on Monday afternoon. She will spend a week in Montreal with her sister Mrs. Owens before proceeding with her sisters, Mrs. McClure and Miss Fanny Davis to her destination. A number of friends congregated at the station to bid her farewell and bon voyage.

Mrs. Geo. Jeffrey desires to thank all those who so kindly assisted in the removal of the furniture, etc., at her home which was destroyed by fire last Friday afternoon. As it would be impossible to thank them all individually in person, Mrs. Jeffrey hopes they will accept this public acknowledgment of her warm appreciation of their voluntary and unstinted efforts to save her belongings and prevent further damage.

Last Friday afternoon, fire broke out around half past twelve o'clock at the home of Mrs. Geo. Jeffrey on the west side of the North River. Owing to the absence of any fire fighting apparatus, the house was burned to the ground. Most of the furniture was saved through the efforts of the many willing workers who worked effectively and heroically, as long as the flames would permit. The house cost in the vicinity of \$13,000.00 only a few years ago, and was only partially covered by insurance. How much longer are the residents of St. Andrews East going to allow this criminal state of affairs to exist, before taking steps to provide some sort of fire fighting equipment. Had the wind been blowing in another direction, on this occasion, incalculable damage, and possibly loss of life may have resulted; especially if the fire had occurred during the night.

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For Infants and Children
In Use For Over 30 Years
Always bears
the
Signature of *Dr. J. C. Watson*

Why Look to Distant Fields

To SPEND your Money Buying Stocks in Oil Lands, Fox Farms or Patents?

When you can INVEST it in First Mortgage 6 1/2% Bonds of the Western Quebec Paper Mills Limited, where your money will give you a sure return and be manufacturing Canadian Pulp, with Canadian labour for Canadian consumption, and right within a few miles of your own home, in Our own County of Argenteuil.

Invest in your own home industries and get real returns in profit, pride and progress.

You will be called on in the next week or ten days.

AUCTION SALE.

There will be sold by Public Auction at the residence of

JACK SMITH,

Arundel, Que.

TUESDAY, APRIL 29th, 1924.

The following effects:—Two work horses, 1 colt 2 years old, 18 milch cows, 2 heifers 2 years old, 5 heifers 1 year old, 1 bull 1 year old, 5 pigs, 15 hens, 2 lumber waggon, express buggy, cutter, set driving sleighs, hay loader, side delivery rake, mowing machine, 2 sets harness, 1 two furrow plough, walking plough, set disc and single and double harrows, 1 Evaporator, 1300 sap cans and spouts, 2 storage tanks, gathering tank, quantity of brick and shingles, 2 coolers, 1 churn, one horse-power threshing mill, 4 milk cans, 2 cream cans, 3 beds, 1 sideboard, 2 cupboards, 1 range, 1 heater, table, washing machine, chairs and many other articles unmentioned.

Sale to commence at 10 a.m.

TERMS: \$10.00 and under cash, over ten dollars to two hundred dollars 12 months credit, over two hundred dollars eighteen months credit by furnishing an approved joint note.

EDGAR BOYD, Licensed Auctioneer.

THE GREAT ENIGMA.

Whence we came, whither we go,
Of a surety, we do not know;
We came, we live, we have our way,
And in the night, we pass away;
At least the form that comes at birth,
Returns again to Mother Earth.
But not the Soul, this reappears,
To live again in other spheres.
New scenes—new homes—in Summerland.
The past a phase of Shadowland.
Old ties—old friends—and those we loved,
To share their joys, without sorrow,
All come to greet their lost beloved;
Where all is day,—no tomorrow;
Where all may sing, in scenes sublime,
Their hymns of praise, and love Divine.

As all our sin by Christ was borne,
We all await the promised Dawn,
In such a Faith, we do believe,
And our reward "The Great Re-
prieve."

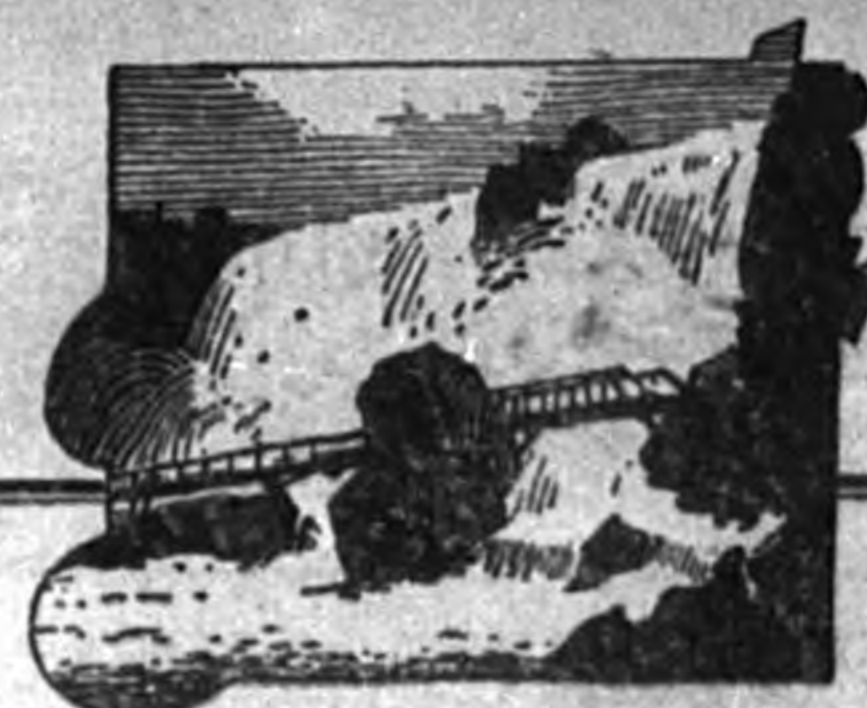
RYHOS.—Brownsburg.

The Best in Meat Lines
is to be had at

Joseph Speight
Meat Merchant

Main Street, Lachute

HOUSE TO LET.—Seven room house
bathroom, furnace, hot and cold
water, very central. Apply to
Miss Hampton. 3-7-24.



They compare all water-
falls with Niagara

as
They compare all
automobiles with
McLaughlin-Buick



LAROCQUE & CHABOT,
LACHUTE, QUÉ.

SUMMER BOARDERS.—Mr. Joseph Gagnier of St. Michel, announces that he is prepared to accept a limited number of guests at his Hotel at Lake Louise at reasonable prices. GOOD BOARD.

BUY your Easter Eggs or
a Nice Box of Confectionery at the

Splendid Confectionery.
Main Street, Lachute

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

FORD CARS!



Trucks, Tractors, Plows and Discs.
We also have a number of used cars
which have been overhauled and
painted.

TIRES

WE HAVE Just received our Spring Stock of all
sizes in Tires and Tubes. Ford Size \$7.50 up.
All other Prices Right.

Free Air

WE Put it there for you to use, so we invite you
to use it and save your tires.

Vulcanizing

Tires and Tubes Vulcanized at reasonable prices
and every job guaranteed. Bring in your tires
before you want your car.

Batteries

We Exchange your old Battery for a new U.S.L.
at small cost. We charge and repair all makes
of Batteries.

Enamel

Makes your Old Car look
like NEW. We have it in 10
different colors.

Auto Accessories

Chains all sizes, Wrenches,
Patches, Motor Meters, Horns,
Pumpers, Jack Pumps, etc.

\$4,000

Stock of Ford parts. If you
cannot call at our store.

Phone 4111

"SERVICE" is our Motto.
Geo. Y. Deacon

Soils and Crops

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TO PREVENT SORE SHOULDERS ON WORK HORSES.

One of the most important problems on a farm where horses are used for a large part of the heavy work is that of preventing and treating sore shoulders.

Sore shoulders greatly lessen the efficiency of a horse in the field besides being very painful to the animal. Sore shoulders are much more common on young horses unused to the work than on old hardened animals. A young draft horse often gets sore shoulders when first broken to work because of tender skin, but the most common cause is poorly fitting collars.

In all cases, when providing a collar for a horse the collar should be fitted to the horse and not the horse to the collar—that is, a collar that is too large should not be used on a horse with the hope that he will finally get large enough to make it fit properly. This is a mistake that is often made on colts at breaking time. A common cause for sore shoulders in older horses is improper care of collars.

When trying the collar on the horse to see if it will fit, the animal should be in a natural standing position on level floor or ground with his head held at a height which seems to resemble his carriage when at work. The collar, when fastened, should fit snugly to the side of the neck, and the face of the collar should correspond closely and be in even contact with the surface of the shoulder from the top of the withers to the region of the throat. At the throat there should be enough room for a man's hand to be inserted inside the collar.

The collar selected should have ample hame space so that any likelihood of hames pulling off and bruising the horse's shoulder during heavy draft will be eliminated. The hames should fit tightly in to the collar groove made for them.

The horse collar should be examined carefully every time it is going to be used. All dirt and sweat found on the face of the collar should be cleaned off and the surface which comes into actual contact with the

shoulder and neck of the horse should always be smooth and hard. A corn-cob or currycomb may be used in scraping off the sweat and dirt from the surface.

In order to prevent galls and more serious conditions it is not enough to give close attention to the selection and care of the collar. The shoulder of the horse should always be watched and given special care regularly when the animal is at steady work. If the selection of the collar has been properly made and all other things in regard to this piece of the harness looked after, the care of the animal's shoulder is a simple process. Under normal conditions washing the shoulder with soap and pure water at the end of a day's work, when the harness has been removed, and thoroughly drying the part by rubbing it with clean cloths, is all that is necessary. The colt that is being broken to work in the spring should be started in on light draft while the weather is still cool so his shoulders as well as the rest of his body may be toughened.

Other common causes for diseased neck and shoulders on a horse where preventive measures should be applied are: Implements with excessive tongue weight or excessive movement of the tongue when the implement is being drawn; side draft, a free-going animal hitched with a slow or lazy one where the head of the fast one may be drawn to one side while working; walking on a ridge or in a furrow that is too narrow, which may cause the animal to slip constantly or side-step and in this way injure his shoulders. Besides these we have these parts of the body, the neck and shoulders, exposed to accidental injuries.

The most common diseases found in the neck-and-shoulder region of the work horse are galls, hot abscesses, cold abscesses, local dry gangrene, shoulder swellings and fistula of the withers. In practically all cases the causes are an ill-fitting collar or neglect of some of the preventive measures mentioned. And while most of these diseases yield quite readily to treatment, in all cases they are a loss to the owner and painful to the horse.

It's Easy to Save Girdled Trees

By Gilbert W. Peck

Bridge grafting may seem like the job for an expert, but it is not a difficult operation and the amateur who will follow a few simple instructions should be as successful in the work as a man with experience.

Many instances might be cited where growers, inexperienced in bridge grafting, have saved for themselves many dollars' worth of fruit trees. Nevertheless, thousands of trees are allowed to die because the growers lack confidence in their ability to do the work. Some men, too, have the idea that a bridge-grafted tree always lags behind, is unproductive and sickly. This is not the experience of the vast majority of growers who have done bridge grafting. Now and then a girdled tree which has been saved may become sickly and worthless, but this may be due entirely to some other cause.

There are a few essentials in connection with the operation of bridge grafting that must be adhered to in order to insure success. The underlying principle in all forms of grafting is the same—that is, the cambium, or growing tissues of stock, and scion must come in contact with each other or growth cannot result. The cambium is a single layer of cells between the bark and the wood, and it is this tissue of a scion that must come in contact with the same tissue on the trunk of a girdled tree before the graft can possibly unite and grow.

HERE'S THE SURE-FIRE METHOD.

Here is the simple method which has proved entirely successful. The scions are made three or four inches longer than the girdle and large portions of growing tissues are exposed by cuts at each end of the injured section. Usually it is advisable to cut the lower end of the scion first, and place it in position on the trunk just below the girdle, where it is outlined on the bark. The scion is then removed and, following the outline, the bark is cut through into the wood. If the grafting is being done at the proper time the little pieces of bark corresponding in size with the end of the scion will slip out readily, exposing a considerable portion of cambium tissue. The scion is then put in place and held while the other end is bent over against the bark at the upper side of the girdle. This should be done to get a better idea of the correct plane on which the top cut should be made. The cut surface of the scion should fit flat on the exposed stock.

When the scion is ready for insertion it should be nailed at the bottom first. In order to hold the middle portion of the scion from coming close against the girdle, it may be necessary to use a wedge, between it and the trunk, when nailing in the top. It is very important that the scions of a bridge be bowed out half or three-quarters of an inch. If this is not

done the pressure of the growing scion against the stock, late in the season, may force it to give way at the top or bottom. This bow also permits the tree to rock to and fro in heavy winds without danger of breaking the unions. The scions of a girdle should be placed about an inch and a half apart. If this is done it takes only three or four years for them to grow together and gives a much larger carrying capacity for quick recovery of the tree.

DORMANT WOOD ESSENTIAL.

If a tree has been girdled on one side only it is advisable to put in the necessary number of bridges to take care of the wound. Fine wire brads about an inch and a quarter, with large flat heads, are satisfactory for nailing in the scions.

It is essential to success in bridge grafting that scion wood be dormant at the time it is used. This may be accomplished by cutting the scions any time during late fall or winter and by keeping them in a cool cellar, buried in moist sand or sawdust. One should be careful not to keep them too wet or allow them to dry out. Scion wood may be allowed to remain in the trees with safety until a month or three weeks before the grafting is to be done. Vigorous one-year-old water sprouts or sucker growths from hardy varieties such as McIntosh, Duchess, Wealthy, Snow, Spy, or the like, make the very best scion wood. During early spring young orchards should be looked over carefully for mice injury so that if damage has been done there will be ample time to collect a supply of scion wood. If some of the trees have been girdled down to the roots it will be necessary in cutting the scion wood to secure a supply curved to fit the girdled portion on these particular trees.

For best results grafting should be delayed until a very little green shows in the tree about the time the first leaves are from a quarter to half an inch in length. At this time the bark peels readily.

As soon as the bridges on a girdled tree are in place it is necessary that all cut surfaces be carefully and immediately waxed to prevent drying out.

Melt together five pounds of crushed rosin and either one pound of beeswax or a pound of paraffin. To this add half a pint of raw linseed oil, and when the mixture has cooled somewhat stir in half a pound of powdered charcoal until smooth and free from lumps.

A concrete hog-wallow beats the old-fashioned kind, and also permits the hog owner to ward off disease.

The hog may not be thoroughly posted in arithmetic, but when you come to square root he is there.

POULTRY

Birds require more air than other animals and a poultry house must have dryness, light and ventilation. The ideal equipment for the small farm flock would be one laying-house and one brooder house. The brooder house can be ten feet wide and ten feet deep, built on skids and this is a large enough load for a team when the house is moved to clean soil for the growing of the chicks.

The dirt floor in laying-house is a carrier of disease, unless five or six inches of the soil are removed and replaced each year. Board floors are all right, but expensive. Concrete floors are the most economical in the end. Fill in with field stone about six inches, to break the rise of capillary moisture. An asphalt top on the floor helps to keep it dry. All of the floors in the contest houses are covered with a thin layer of asphalt over the cement. The asphalt paint is put on cold and allowed to harden for about three days and this keeps down the capillary water.

A poultry house which is giving good satisfaction, has a height of nine feet. The back wall is four feet six inches, and the front wall three feet six inches. The roof lights are of green sash to give an even distribution of light throughout the house. There are back windows to prevent the litter from stacking up near the back of the house and help in summer ventilation. Hens face the light when they scratch and the litter must continually be forked toward the front if the house has no back windows.

The ventilator for the house can be of galvanized pipe or wood about twelve or fourteen inches wide, and it is found that the wood ventilator is best. This type of ventilation helps to take the moisture from the straw and should extend to eighteen inches from the floor. Summer ventilators can be placed in the roof or near the top of the ventilator shaft to reduce the heat in summer. This proves quite necessary, due to the increase of heat in the house, which results from the windows in the roof.

Enough roosts should be provided in a poultry house to allow eight inches per bird. The roosts should be nine inches from the front of the dropping boards and nine inches from the back and they should be fourteen inches apart. Old sheds or sheep barns can sometimes be used for poultry houses by using a straw loft for ventilation. The waste oil from a crank case is fine to kill mites. The nests should be a foot square and hinged to the wall, and about one nest to six birds is a satisfactory ratio.

I use old inner tubes for rim liners. Split the tube and cut as wide as the rim. Put around rim and punch holes in tube for valve to go through. This holds tube in place. You will get much longer wear from your good tubes, as they do not get against the rim and rot.—J. W. S.

Hens or pullets forced for heavy egg production during the winter should not be used for breeders in the spring, for the vitality of a flock is reduced by forced feeding.

O.A.C. No. 144 Oat.

The O.A.C. No. 144 oat was obtained from the Siberian variety through nursery plant selection. This oat, which matures about the same time as the Banner, has a spreading head, white grain and less than the average per cent. of hull found in oats. The straw is strong and it has proven to be an excellent yielder of grain.

When tested on thirty-two farms situated in twenty-one different counties in Ontario in 1923, it outyielded the O.A.C. No. 72 by 5.7 bushels, the O.A.C. No. 8 by 10.3, and the Liberty Hullless oat by 17.3 bushels of grain per acre. In triplicate plot tests at the College in the average of the last five years, it surpassed the O.A.C. No. 72 by 4.8 and the Banner by 5.6 bushels of grain per acre. During this five-year period, the straw of this variety lodged less than either the O.A.C. No. 72 or Banner oats.

This new oat, originated by the Department of Field Husbandry of the Ontario Agricultural College, will be one of the varieties of oats distributed this spring for co-operative tests by the Agricultural and Experimental Union. Any farmer who wishes to give this oat a trial will receive seed by making application to the Secretary of the Experimental Union for the Oat Experiment. The supply of seed of this variety is limited and consequently is available only to co-operative experimenters.

Sacrifice of Dairy Calves.

A saving of heifer calves from heavy milking cows kept for producing milk for city trade, was urged at the Dairy Cattle Conference recently held in Ottawa. An enormous sacrifice of good dairy stock is said to result from the present practice whereby dairymen in many cases depend upon buying to replenish their herds instead of rearing the heifers from good cows. Cases were instanced of many calvelets a year of the very best cows being bought up and shipped out of certain counties in Ontario to replenish commercial milking herds. Under this system the cows no longer produce the progeny they are capable of producing, which is so much needed. It was urged that means be found for inducing milk producing farmers to use improved bulls only, and to encourage the organization of heifer clubs among the boys and girls for taking over and rearing heifer calves.

Sprouting Potatoes.

Seed potatoes intended for early crop should be set to sprout not later than March 20th for south-western Ontario—northern and eastern districts correspondingly later, up to April 1st. Shallow flats or wooden trays about three inches deep are the most suitable container. The potatoes are set eye end up in the flats and exposed to the light in a room where the temperature does not go above 65 degrees. These will grow a sturdy vigorous sprout in three or four weeks.

I thank heaven that I was born poor.—Sir Ernest Pollock.

Home Education

"The Child's First School is the Family"—Froebel.

Teaching Definite Tasks—By Edith Lochridge Reid

Children learn to love work quite as well as play if the mother uses tact and wisdom in assigning the first little personal tasks. But a child must assume duties and responsibilities gradually. It will be useless to pick up baby's toys for two or three years and then suddenly some day under stress of conditions, announce to him that he must do it himself. Not only will he rebel at the discipline of the task, but he will be really bothered about how to go about it and just where everything belongs.

A better method is to start as soon as Bobbie can get around well on his feet by himself. Pick up the toy dog and say, "Now let's put Fuzzy-wuzzy in the corner of the box here. That's his home." Bobbie is bound to be interested. The next day when play-time is over suggest that Bobbie take Fuzzy-wuzzy home all alone. He will be as proud as anything to do this little task. So for several weeks let this bit of work grow into a habit. Insist that the dog be put away. Then add one other toy. Bobbie can by this time carry one under each arm, which is a big achievement in his eyes.

The point is, stick to one thing—teach just one task until it is so well learned that it is no trouble for the child to do it. Later he can haul several toys in his little red wagon—

a load of blocks is lots of fun. So from caring for toys he can learn to hang up his coat. Be sure there is a hook low down and in an easily accessible place. He will early learn to put all his clothes away, and thus become a real helper, for as every mother will admit, picking up the children's clothing from places where it has been strewn, demands many hours of time in the course of a year.

There isn't a doubt but that very small children can be trained to do many tasks successfully—often surprising a casual observer who happens to drop in during their performance but who has not been a witness to the gradual development. However, two important points must be remembered in this phase of training, the tasks must be taught one at a time until thoroughly learned, and they must be made a part of the daily routine. It is useless to have baby pick up the toy dog two days a week and mother do it the rest of the time. Any lapse in the program is fatal to success.

In employing such a method in child training we are only making use of a psychological principle as old as the human race, and one which applies to adults as well as children: we all like to do things that we can do well, and we learn to do things easily and properly by doing them often.

A Gorgeous Flower for Shady Spots.

The shady part of the garden that will not grow even decent grass can be made beautiful by the use of the tuberous begonia. So long as a bit of the ground can get either the early morning or late afternoon sun, or for an hour's duration during the middle of the day, a bed of tuberous begonias planted there will bring charming results. This plant does for the shady spot what the geranium does for the sunny location, but it does more because of the variety of colors secured and the greater beauty of the foliage. The tuberous begonia cannot be used in an open location facing the sun during the hot part of the day because the leaves are apt to curl up and wither.

The tuberous begonia has been greatly developed in recent years. The best varieties produce flowers from four to six inches across and bloom from July until frost takes them off. They require rich soil. When the space is reached by the roots of trees, they need plenty of moisture. If started in light soil in pots or flats set in a warm place at the first of April, they will be almost ready to bud by the first of June, but some growers prefer to plant the tubers direct in the soil early in May or as soon as the ground would be ready for potatoes.

The plants should be set 12 to 15 inches apart, about 2 1/2 to 3 inches deep, with the hollow side of the

tuber uppermost. Tuberous begonias as well as dormant tubers are frequently offered as premiums for membership in the horticultural societies. By this means the tuberous begonia has become well known in many parts of the province that they might not otherwise have reached. The surface of the soil should be kept stirred during the summer and a dressing of bonemeal or other manure, preferably from the poultry yard, applied from time to time.—Ontario Horticultural Association.

Treating Concrete for the Stable Floors.

Regarding the treating of concrete floors for dairy barns and stalls, I know of no special way except by different methods of laying. There are two quite different ways of placing concrete for this purpose and in doing either it is necessary to avoid two evils.

One evil is to get the floor so smooth that the animals slip badly on it; the other, to get it so rough that it is difficult to clean and has a wearing effect.

A very satisfactory floor can be made of concrete by what is known as the one-course method of construction. By this method the concrete is laid of the desired thickness, wet enough so that it will quake when struck with a shovel. It is then screeded, with a two-by-four sawed back and forth across the surface, and settled by striking gently and rapidly on the top of this two-by-four. It may then be floated with a wooden trowel which gives an even surface and one which can be cleaned reasonably well.

A more expensive method of floor construction is laying the concrete in two floors somewhat in the same manner as sidewalks are usually constructed. A thickness of floor is put in and a surface coat of richer material, usually one of cement to two of sand, mixed wet, is placed on top. It is then leveled by means of the two-by-four used as a screed, and a wooden float for leveling.

It is generally advisable to use the steel trowel very sparingly on the surface as it has a tendency to pull toward the surface and to produce a very smooth surface which is also likely to crack if too much cement is drawn to the surface. Where concrete floors are used in the stalls for animals, it is advisable to keep plenty of bedding in the stalls.

Cork floors or creosoted wood block floors are sometimes used for stalls. Perhaps the principal advantage is that these floors conduct less heat so that the animals are kept somewhat warmer. These floors, are, however, more expensive than concrete.—H. H. M.

Common Clay for a Forge.

I have noticed small cast-iron forges in farm workshops about the country, and have observed that very few of the hearths are provided with the clay coating that should be maintained for the preservation of the forge and insurance against fire.

Fire clay is, of course, recommended by the manufacturers for this purpose, but common clay, if it is free from other substances, will serve the purpose. The clay should be moistened with water enough to make it plastic or puttylike in consistency, and a smooth coating applied over the surface of the hearth to the thickness of one inch at the least. Care should be observed that none of the clay is allowed to drop into the air-blast opening.

After applying, the clay should be allowed to dry naturally for a day or two, according to weather conditions, after which a fire should be built in the forge to harden the coating. A slow, steady heat for two hours will usually suffice to give the clay a brick-hard finish.—G. E. H.

Sugar is found in the sap of nearly two hundred plants and trees.



Number 1—Unloading fish by elevator at Port Alberni. Number 2—Captain R. B. Bennett, skipper of the steamer Princess Ena, which has carried 12,000 tons of salt herring this season from Barclay Sound to Vancouver for trans-shipment to the Orient. Number 3—Canadian Pacific S.S. Princess Ena. Number 4—System of hoisting the herring. Number 5—Slinging fish from scow to dock. Number 6—Product in barrels ready for export.

RED ROSE

TEA "is good tea"

The ORANGE PEKOE QUALITY makes finer tea and more of it

Surnames and Their Origin

WOOLLEY.

Racial Origin—English.
Source—A locality.

Here is a family name likely to puzzle you or deceive you as to its origin. It is almost impossible to get away from the idea that in some way it is connected with the word "woolly."

It has nothing to do with wool, however. Nor does it belong to that class of family which have developed from phrases descriptive of personality in any way. It is a development from a surname which was descriptive of the locality, or localities, in which its original bearers lived, or with which they were connected in some way.

And you don't recognize its origin readily, because it is a compound of two Anglo-Saxon words, one of which long ago disappeared and one which is virtually obsolete to-day.

"Wold" was a word used by the Anglo-Saxons to designate something wild or uncivilized, a sort of wilderness. You'll get the connection by changing the "o" to an "i" in the word. And "ley" in its broadest sense meant "land" or "ground." A "wold ley," therefore, was a wild or uncultivated piece of ground, or hillside, without the normal forest growth.

DIAMOND

Variations—Dimond, Dimont, Diamant.
Racial Origin—Dutch and French.
Source—A given name.

Here is a family name for the origin of which several explanations have been advanced. On the face of it you might suppose that it was a development in some way from our word indicating the precious stone.

It is not impossible, of course, that in an individual case, here and there, the name did originate that way. But so far as the available records go, this is not considered probable.

It may be that in some instances the family name was formed from an Anglo-Saxon given name. But there is nothing even to indicate this. Apparently it has come from a given name which, among the Dutch, was at first "Dieman," and then "Diamant"; and among the French, "Diman." It was also found among the Flemish as "Deman," and the French call it "Démant." All of these linguistic variations are traceable as descendants of the old German "Diomund," a given name indicating that its bearer was devoted to the protection of his followers.

In some instances the family name may have been formed before, and in others after it was brought into English.

TEETHING TROUBLES

Baby's teething time is a time of worry and anxiety to most mothers. The little ones become cross; peevish; their little stomachs become deranged and constipation and colic sets in. To make the teething period easy on baby the stomach and bowels must be kept sweet and regular. This can be done by the use of Baby's Own Tablets—the ideal laxative for little ones. The Tablets are a sure relief for all the minor ailments of childhood such as constipation, colic, indigestion, colds and simple fevers. They always do good—never harm. The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

The First Banks.

Few things play a more important part in our lives to-day than the system of banking.

The word bank originally meant a tradesman's stall, and the first bank in anything like the modern sense existed about 2,700 years ago. We learn about this bank from clay tablets discovered near Babylon. Apparently the first firm of bankers was that of Egibi and Son, who flourished in Babylon about 600 or 700 B.C.

The early Chinese were in the habit of issuing paper money—indeed, they got into difficulties by issuing too much. There was a bank in China about A.D. 1,000.

But banking as we understand it to-day did not begin until the twelfth century, when the Bank of Venice was established. This was followed by the Bank of Barcelona, in Spain, and the Bank of Stockholm, in Sweden. The latter was the first bank in Europe to issue paper money. This was in 1668. Other early banks were the Bank of St. George, at Genoa, the Bank of Hamburg, and the Bank of Amsterdam.

WHERE THE BEST TEA GROWS.

The tea plant flourishes best on the well drained side of a mountain in a country where there is plenty of moisture and a warm sun. Certain parts of Ceylon, India and Java are ideal for the growing of delicious tea, hence from these countries come the finest varieties. "SALADA" is a blend of the choicest qualities grown. In these, the three most famous tea-growing countries in the world.



She—"Don't you think the Van Luer's will have a wonderful carriage?"
He (absolutely)—"I know they used to, but I thought they sold it and got an automobile."
Keep Minard's Liniment in the house.

Is Baldness a Blessing?

Bald people usually bemoan the loss of their hair and sign for the locks which have gone for ever. But there is at least one advantage which comes from baldness.

For example, have you ever met a bald man who was consumptive? It has been proved that bald men are peculiarly immune from this disease. One doctor has said that out of five thousand consumptive patients not a single one was bald.

Baldness is sometimes caused by bad dieting; but more frequently by letting the cold and damp penetrate to the roots of the hair. A man will emerge from a barber's shop with his hair wet even on the coldest day.

Excessive exercise is liable to bring on baldness. Athletes become overheated, and, when they cool off, their scalp becomes chilled.

HOME TREATMENT SAFE AND EFFICIENT

Ailing People Made Strong by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills do one thing, and do it well. They build up the blood, increasing the number of red corpuscles. As this is done the blood becomes a richer red and is able to carry more oxygen, the great supporter of human life. As the blood improves in quality the tissues of the body are better nourished and the functions of the body are better performed. This is the reason Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have been so successful in the treatment of diseases due to poor, thin blood, and it is also the reason why they are so successful in building up strength after fevers and acute diseases. Among those who have used Dr. Williams' Pink Pills with great advantage is Mrs. Helena B. Taylor, Hanover, Ont., who says: "Not long ago I was critically ill. The trouble started with anaemia and a run-down system, and ended with pleurisy. I was confined to my bed for three months and three doctors were in attendance at different times. My life was despaired of, and I was practically living on doctors' medicine, because I could not eat. My friends did not expect me to recover. During my girlhood Dr. Williams' Pink Pills had brought me through a severe attack of anaemia, and my mother urged that I should try them again. The doctor could not understand why we wanted to try these pills, but we decided to do so. After taking six boxes a decided change was taking place. I was actually getting hungry and anxious to live. After using twelve boxes a miracle was worked. I could walk and felt my strength coming back, and people on all sides were asking what was helping me, and we were not slow in telling them it was Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. With my health fully restored through the use of these pills I am a striking example of what this wonderful medicine can do, and now I never see a pale or sickly-looking girl or woman that I do not feel like going up to her and asking why she does not take Dr. Williams' Pink Pills."

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



Yes, That's What He Meant.

Count DeBunk—"What you call that department of your church for young people what is always giving ice cream festivals?"

Church Member—"Oh, you must mean our sundae school, I'm sure!"

His Last Chance.

A certain canny Scotsman had carried on a courtship of long duration without definitely committing himself. The girl, if she worried herself at the long probation, gave no sign until one morning her tardy lover, thumbing a small notebook, said: "Maggie, I have been weighing up your good points, and I have already gotten ten. When I get a dozen I'm goin' to ask ye the fatal question."

"Weel, I wish ye luck, Jock," answered the maiden; "I have also gotten a wee book, and I've been puttin' down your bad points. There are nineteen in it already, and when it reaches the score I'm gain' to accept the blacksmith!"

Where is Florence?

An old colored woman came up to the ticket window at a big railway station and addressed the agent. "I wants a ticket to Florence," she said.

The ticket agent spent some minutes turning over railway guides apparently with no success and then asked: "Where is Florence?"

"Settin' over dar on de bench," replied the colored woman.

The unfailing mark of strength is patience.

The woman who knows how to manage a man never lets him know it.

Ask for Minard's and take no other.

Antiquities at the Royal Ontario Museum.

Comparatively few people are aware of the fine collections of antiquities which are displayed in the Royal Ontario Museum of Archaeology in Toronto. Space in the building is already at a premium and those in charge live in constant hope of the erection of a new wing, which would permit of an advantageous display of the many interesting and instructive specimens at present packed away in storerooms.

From time to time the Department of University Extension, University of Toronto, issues bulletins designed to keep the public in touch with noteworthy additions to the archaeological collections and keep people posted on the historical value of the museum's exhibits. A recent bulletin describes sections of the Chinese, Canadian and Indian pottery collections, as well as recent additions to other groups.

A Lohan or Apostle of Buddha, the gift of Mrs. H. D. Warren, amply illustrated and described in the pamphlet, attracts considerable interest. It is a Chinese pottery figure of the Tang dynasty, measuring 41 inches in height. The statue, which is delicately modeled in white clay, and covered with green, yellow and white lead glazes, is supposed to be one of sixteen Lohan or disciples of Buddha thought to have been taken from a remote mountain sanctuary in Chihli some years ago. The Lohan, represented as a young man, was a human being who had reached the end of the eight-fold path and had attained perfection and enlightenment. Other statues of the Lohan group are to be found in the British Museum, the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, the Metropolitan Museum in New York, where there are two, the University Museum in Philadelphia, and the Matsukata Collection in Japan.

Of no small appeal to Canadians both from the patriotic and artistic point of view is the description of the Museum's two cases of Canadian-made pottery. This collection is the work of J. S. Keele of the Dominion Department of Mines, Miss Adeline Wade-worth and the pupils of Miss Grocock at the Central Technical School, Toronto. The clays are taken from Muskoka, and various other parts of the Dominion from coast to coast.

From the ancient New World has come a distinctive group in the pottery section, namely Indian pottery from the Casas Grandes region of northern Chihuahua, Mexico. This was originally part of a collection which was divided between the Museum at Santa Fe, New Mexico; the Archaeological Society of Washington, by which it was deposited in the National Museum; and the Royal Ontario Museum, thus giving these three institutions remarkably complete series of this class of early pottery. The pieces, of which numerous illustrations are given, are done in plain, black, red and polychrome. The unusually thin walls of the vessels bear witness to the skill of the potter and the fine quality of the clay used, while the design and coloring excites admiration. This pottery is known to have been made before Columbus even dreamed of a New World.

The impression of a preponderance of art over utility is given by a beautifully executed wheel-lock petronel, a recent addition to the Arms and Armor collection. This gun, the gift of Robert Mond, is of German workmanship, dating from the latter half of the sixteenth century. Despite the fact that the stock of the gun is delicately inlaid with stone and the butt terminates in a pear-shaped formation much like a spear-head in appearance, the weapon was apparently deadly enough for the age. The German Reliers gained no small reputation for themselves due to their skill with this weapon which had the advantage over the more ancient match-lock gun that it could be carried in a holster loaded for quick action.

ASPIRIN

Beware of Imitations!



Unless you see the name "Bayer Cross" on package or on tablets you are not getting the genuine Bayer Aspirin proved safe by millions and prescribed by physicians over twenty-three years for

Colds
Toothache
Neuritis
Neuralgia
Headache
Lumbago
Rheumatism
Pain, Pain
Accept "Bayer Tablets of Aspirin" only. Each unbroken package contains proven directions. Handy boxes of twelve tablets cost few cents. Drug-gists also sell bottles of 24 and 100. Aspirin is the trade mark (registered in Canada) of Bayer Manufacture of Monoaceticacidester of Salicylicacid. While it is well known that Aspirin means Bayer Manufacture, to assist the public against imitations, the Tablets of Bayer Company will be stamped with their general trade mark, the "Bayer Cross."

Ogden's CUT PLUG

Now in Vacuumized Tins



80¢
the ½ lb

always fresh

Ogden's Liverpool.

ried in a holster loaded for quick action.

Reminiscent of a period in English History, about the middle of the eighteenth century, when there was a revival in the fashion for oriental objects of ornament, is a Chinese Chipendale mahogany cabinet. This is an addition to the T. Eaton collection. It is distinguished by its pagoda-like design of top and the delicate fretwork. It is the fore-runner of the modern China cabinet and very similar in appearance as well as in use.

Typical of Roman burial custom is the front of a Roman boy's sarcophagus made in the second century A.D. and bearing on it a medallion portrait of the deceased. As was the fashion in that age there are figures on the sarcophagus of the boy's game-cocks and rabbits. This example of ancient funeral sculpture comes from Bologna.

Ten-Point Success Creed.

1. Work and Earn.
2. Make a Budget.
3. Record Expenditures.
4. Have a Bank Account.
5. Carry Life Insurance.
6. Own Your Home.
7. Make a Will.
8. Invest in Safe Securities.
9. Pay Bills Promptly.
10. Share with Others.

Island War on Typhoid.

Typhoid fever, which formerly was very prevalent in the Virgin Islands, has been abolished by inoculation with anti-typhoid vaccine of all persons between the ages of 5 and 45.

Reader Takes Newer Form of Iron--Feels Years Younger

"Six weeks ago I saw a special offer in the paper telling how thousands of people grow old in looks and energy long before they are really old in years, because, as examinations by physicians have shown, an enormous number of people do not have enough iron in their blood. I have been taking Nuxated Iron for two weeks; the results are simply astounding. The roses have come back in my lips and cheeks, and I can consciously say that I feel ten years younger."

The above is a typical hypothetical case showing the results that have been achieved by a great many people since we started this "satisfaction or money back" offer on Nuxated Iron. We will make you the same guarantee. If, after taking the two weeks' treatment of Nuxated Iron, you do not feel and look years younger, we will promptly refund your money. Call at once for a bottle of Nuxated Iron at any good drug store.

How to Purify the Blood

"Fifteen to thirty drops of Extract of Root, commonly called Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup, may be taken in water with meals and at bedtime, for indigestion, constipation and bad blood. Persistence in this treatment will give permanent relief in nearly every case." Get the genuine at your druggist.

CUTS!

Minard's eases inflammation, soothes and heals cuts and bruises.



The Perfect Illusion.

Harold—"Poor old Winkus! His imagination gets the best of him."

Percy—"What's he been doing now?"

Harold—"So hoarse he can hardly speak to-day. Tore the inside out of his throat cheering a football game he was listening to over the radio."

Happy is the man whose pocket is empty enough that he can, if necessary, put his pride in it.

Classified Advertisements

WOOLGROWERS—COTTS AND Rejects accepted for limited time only. Apply Georgetown Woolen Mills, Georgetown, Ontario.



Heal Skin Troubles With Cuticura

If you are troubled with pimples, blackheads, redness, roughness, itching and burning, which disfigure your complexion and skin, Cuticura Soap and Ointment will do much to help you. Always include the Cuticura Talcum in your toilet preparations.

Sale Etc., Outward 25 and 50c. Talcum Etc. Sold throughout the Dominion, Canadian Depot: Leonard, Limited, 344 St. Paul St., W., Montreal.

Use Cuticura Soap and Ointment without water.

BEFORE MY BABY CAME

I Was Greatly Benefited by Taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Sydenham, Ont.—"I took your medicine before my baby was born, and it was a great help to me as I was very poorly until I had started to take it. I just felt as though I was tired out all the time and would have weak, faint spells. My nerves would bother me until I could get little rest, night or day. I was told by a friend to take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and I only took a few bottles and it helped me wonderfully. I would recommend it to any woman. I am doing what I can to recommend this good medicine. I will lend that little book you sent me to any one I can help. You can with the greatest of pleasure use my name in regard to the Vegetable Compound if it will help others take it."—Mrs. HARVEY MILLER, Sydenham, Ont.

It is remarkable how many cases have been reported similar to this one. Many women are poorly at such times and get into a weakened, run-down condition, when it is essential to the mother, as well as the child, that her strength be kept up.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is an excellent tonic for the mother at this time. It is prepared from medicinal roots and herbs, and does not contain any harmful drugs. It may be taken in safety by the nursing mother.

PROVINCIAL BANK

OF CANADA

Capital Authorized: \$5,000,000.00
Capital paid up and reserve \$4500,000.00

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 secure a safety Deposit Box in which to store your valuable and important papers. It offers you security at little cost.

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30 Doz. Samples of Mitts & Gloves.

30 DOZENS OF MITTS AND GLOVES.
Work Shirts
Heavy pants
Hemmed Hosiery Underwear
Overalls and smocks
Wool Auto Rags
Blackknaw coats, best range in town
Boots and Shoes
Heavy and light Rubbers
Hardware

Stoves and Heaters
Pumps
Piping
Electric globes, 35 cts. each, 3 for \$1.00
Automobile Supplies
Aluminum
Come in and see our new 30 X 3 1/2 tires at \$8.00.

John McFaul & Son, Lachute.

SPRING SUITINGS!

Our Spring Suitings are now in. Come in and pick your new suit from my big assortment.

Always the Best for the Price.

Ladies' Suits made to order.

GEORGE LICOP, Merchant Tailor,

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

Lachute

LACHUTE MARBLE & GRANITE WORKS

We deal in Foreign and Domestic Marble and Granite, first class work and the best material in all latest designs, always on hand. Satisfaction guaranteed in all kinds of Cemetery work, Monuments, Headstones, Terms to suit Purchasers.

W. M. SCOTT, Prop.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

Going East.

No. 420, from Calumet, due at Lachute 8.32 a.m.
No. 422, from Ottawa, due at Lachute 10.53 a.m.
No. 424, from Ottawa, due at Lachute 8.13 p.m.

Going West.

No. 421, from Montreal, due at Lachute 10.00 a.m.
No. 423, from Montreal, due at Lachute 7.00 p.m.
No. 425, from Montreal, due at Lachute 8.45 p.m.
No. 427, from Montreal, Saturday & Sunday only, due at Lachute 3.42 p.m.

J. S. GILES, AGENT, LACHUTE.

NOTICE.—Mr. S. F. Dorion, of St. Philippe, wishes to inform the public that he has opened a Tinsmith Shop, and is prepared to do all kinds of Tinsmithing, Plumbing, Steam-Fitting and Electric Work on shortest notice, and prices reasonable.

A lot of Boys' Sweaters 75c. to \$1.00. W. BANFORD & SON.

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. Fruits and a choice line of Canned Goods.

A. RAYMOND

Main Street, - Lachute

A lot of Cups and Saucers colored. While they last at \$2.00 per dozen. W. BANFORD & SON.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

For Your Old Country Trip
Book Passages Through

J. S. Giles, - Agent
Watchman Office, Lachute

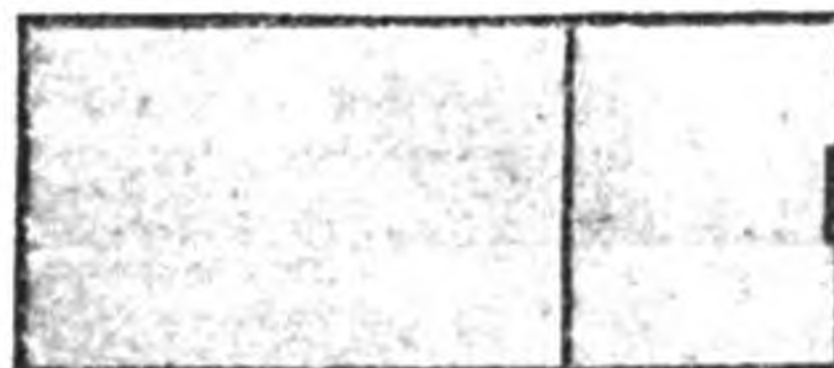
Passports secured and passages booked on Canadian Pacific, White Star or Anchor-Donaldson Lines.

Cheap Paint? Here is the Answer!

No. 1
(From an actual photograph)
A measure of an equal "cheap" paint at \$4.00 per gal., brushed out on wood, it covered 612 sq. feet.



No. 2
(From an actual photograph)
An equal measure of Lowe Brothers' "High Standard" paint at \$5.75 per gal., brushed out on a similar surface, covered 1,000 sq. feet.



Using an equal measure of each paint, and brushing them out on the same surface, we obtained the results pictured above.

Observe that Lowe Brothers' "High Standard" paint covered approximately 50% more surface, and covered it better than the so-called "cheap" paint.

From this actual test it will be seen that it would take approximately 3 gallons of "Cheap" paint to do a job that would require only 2 gallons of Lowe Brothers' "High Standard" Paint.

Practically applied to a house it would work out this way:—



These houses are both of the same type, and each has a painting area of 2,000 square feet.



To paint this house (2,000 sq. ft.) with "cheap" paint Mr. A. required 6 1/2 gals. at \$4.00 per gal. \$26.00

It takes a painter 1 day to apply 1 gal. of paint, therefore to apply 6 1/2 gals. of "cheap" paint it took 6 1/2 days at \$5.00 per day \$32.50

Total cost \$58.50

To paint this house (2,000 sq. ft.) with Lowe Brothers' High Standard Paint, Mr. B. required 4 gals. at \$5.75 \$23.00

A painter can usually apply in a day more Lowe Brothers' High Standard Paint than any other, but figuring on an equal basis of 1 gal. per day, it took 4 days at \$5.00 per day \$20.00

Total cost \$43.00

By using Lowe Brothers' High Standard Paint Mr. B. saved \$3.00 on the cost of paint and \$12.50 on the cost of labor—a total saving of \$15.50 on the complete job.

Never Figure the Cost of Paint by what it costs "per gallon." So-called "cheap" paint is the dearest you can buy measured by "job" cost, which is the only true measure of paint performance.

Before you paint consult us. We will be glad to show you how to paint most economically, and to give you color cards and other information for your guidance.

W. D. McOUAT, Lachute.

EXCLUSIVE DEALERS FOR

Lowe Brothers PAINTS AND VARNISHES

Have you ordered your Ford?

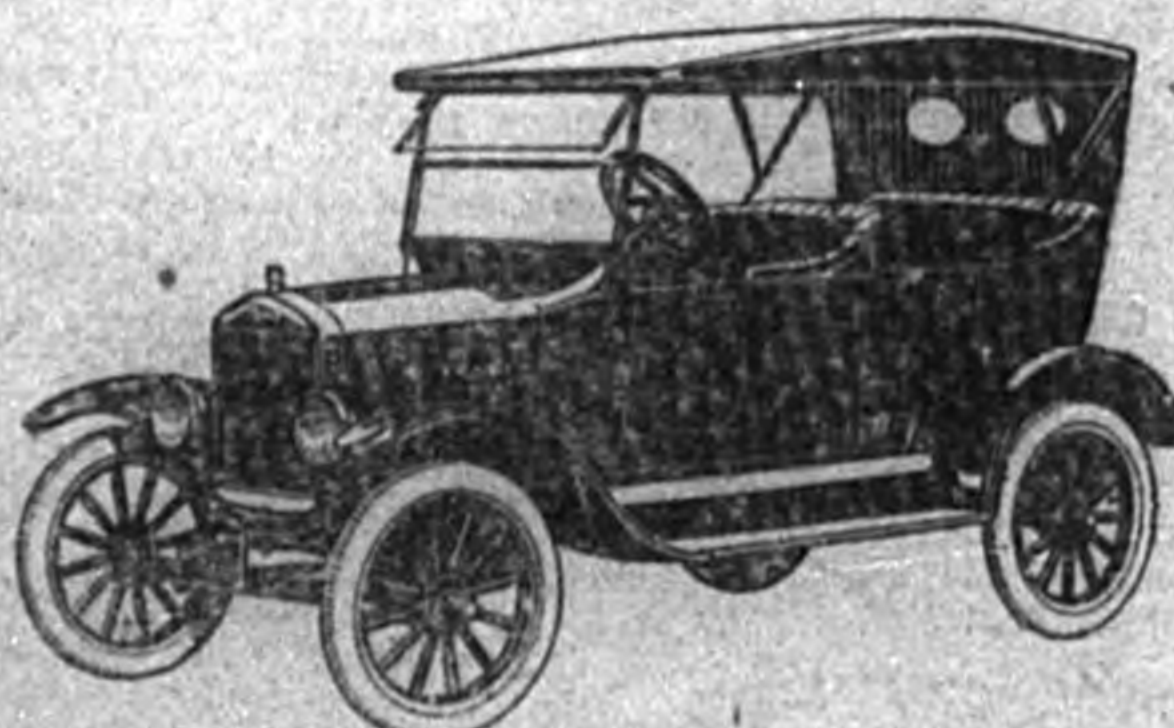
Spring is here and the finest motoring days of the year are but a few weeks away.

A Ford car offers a splendid means of relaxation after the hard grind of the day's work. More than that, it gives your family a means of enjoyment and opens the way to many forms of recreation in the open air. And it enables all of you to enjoy the convenience of motor transportation at all times.

If you are planning to drive a car this spring we cannot urge too strongly the advisability of placing your order for immediate delivery.

\$445

A. C. F. Ford, Ontario Government License Extra
Engine Starting and Lighting Equipment \$25.00 extra



See Any Authorized Ford Dealer

H. LAURIN Dealer, Grenville
LAROCQUE & CHABOT, Lachute.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO ALL

Please take note that all Advertisements sent in for publication must be accompanied by payment for same. If charged, an extra amount will be added to defray cost of billing etc.

ALSO:—All articles sent in for publication must be under signature, or they will not appear.

For prices governing all notices, see rate card on Editorial column.

—With the call of spring comes the desire of getting your share of sport. We can supply you with everything for the purpose. Just now a special sale is on for hunting traps. Come and get them.

W. D. McOUAT, Main Street.

FOR SALE.—A child's cot and go-cart, also several other articles. Apply to Watchman Office, Lachute.

Ratines in many colours. Styles. Only in dress lengths.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

PROFESSIONAL COLUMN.

† † †

L. L. LEGAULT, K. C.

Advocate,

Telephone No. 60

Lachute, - P. Que.

LAW OFFICES

of

MACNAUGHTON & MICHAUD, ADVOCATES BARRISTERS, ETC.

LACHUTE TEL. 178

Consultations every Saturday.

MONTREAL OFFICE

224 St. James St. Tel. Main 7128

GAETAN VALOIS, L.L.L.

Notary

Money to loan on security

Depositor of the late J. E. Valois, notary's papers.

Lachute, - P. Que.

CONSULT

CHAS. CALDER & Co

COURT HOUSE, - LACHUTE

Concerning

Insurance of any kind.

J. F. LAVIGNE, B.A.

Notary Public

Municipal, Provincial and Victory

Boats Handled

Telephone 178

Opposite Post Office

Main Street, Lachute, Que.

DR. J. E. CHRISTIE.

B. Sc. M. D. C. M.

Physician and Surgeon,

In office of late Dr. G. H. Christie,

Main Street, 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.

W. J. BOYD

Licensed Auctioneer

Sales conducted in English and

French.

Telephone 78.

Lachute, - P. Que.

DR. J. O. TOUCHETTE.

Veterinary Surgeon

Prompt and Efficient Service

is always ours.

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Lachute, - P. Que.

L. P. SAUVE

Physician, Surgeon

Special Electric Treatment

Phone—187 ring 4.

Foundry Street, Lachute.

ALBERT CHAMERLAND

JEWELLER

All kinds of Jewellery always

on hand. Prompt Service.

Work Guaranteed.

Lafayette Block, Opposite Post

Office.

Main Street, Lachute.

CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS

C. N. Railway Time Table.

Going West.

Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays

at 12.01 p.m.

Going East.

Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays

at 10.30 a.m.

REX THEATRE

Thursday—Tonight.
WALTER HIERS in
"Mr. Billings Spends his Dime"
WINNERS OF THE WEST
(Episode 10—"Sands of Fear")
and Pat Sullivan Comedy.

The Watchman,

And Ottawa Valley Advocate.

REX THEATRE

First Class Programmes
Every night—8 o'clock.
Matinee Sunday at 2 o'clock.
Admission 25 cts. Children 15 cts.
PHONE NO. 197.

VOL. XLIX.

LACHUTE, QUE., APRIL 25, 1924.

NO. 14.

We make a Specialty of WELDING

Don't throw away any broken castings or machinery. We can make them as good as new.

T. McOUAT & SON,

Founders and Machinists,

Lachute Mills.

PAINTING PAPERHANGING
GRAINING MARBLING SIGNS
AND ARTISTIC DECORATING
Automobile, Buggy Painting and
Varnishing. Estimates given.
Reasonable Prices.
35 years Experience.
BURKES Box 304, Lachute.

WANTED.—Teacher for Seignory
School No. 7, Thomas' Gore No. 6,
and Hill Head No. 2. Apply to
Wm. Copeland, Sec.-Treas. School
Commissioners, Parish of St. Jeru-
salem, Lachute, Que. 5-4-2.

FOR SALE.—One Pedigreed Ayr-
shire bull, 2 years old, also 12
well-grown young pigs, 5 months
old, in good order for fattening.
BRASH, St. Andrews East.

BY PRIVATE SALE.
At the residence of the late Mrs.
John Robertson on Main Street, La-
chute, on Saturday April 26th, from
ten a.m. to five p.m., the entire con-
tents of the house, including piano,
parlor, living room, dining room and
kitchen furniture, and the furnish-
ings of four bedrooms. 25-4-1.

WAITRESS WANTED.—One speak-
ing English and French. Good
wages. References required. Ap-
ply to The Splendid Confectionery,
Main Street, Lachute. Phone 34.

FARM FOR SALE.—With or with-
out Stock, consisting of 90 acres,
with good buildings. For further
particulars, apply to,
Watchman Office, Lachute.

WANTED.—A Representative in La-
chute or locality for the Confed-
eration Life. No experience neces-
sary. Here is a good chance to
increase your income. For full
particulars write to,
H. J. LAFLAMME,
51 Sparks St., Ottawa.

TENDERS.
Sealed Tenders for the building of
a Sunday School Room in connection
with the St. Andrews East Presby-
terian Church, according to plans
and specifications in my possession,
will be received by the undersigned
until April 26th inclusive.

W. J. PITCAIRN, Secretary.

EGGS! EGGS! EGGS!
Hatching eggs from my proven
strain of heavy egg producing Bar-
red Plymouth Rocks. \$2.00 per 15.
\$3.75 per 30.
Exhibition Black Leghorn Eggs at
the same price.

REV. W. J. H. LUMMIS,
Lachute, Que.

FOR SALE.—Five Passenger Over-
land Car, in good running order.
Apply to J. A. MacGibbon, Main
Street, Lachute. 4-25-2.

DR. HERMAIN MICHAUD,
of the New York Hospitals, Eyes, Ears,
Nose and Throat Specialist, will be
at Notary Lavigne's Office every 2nd
and 4th Saturday of the month.
Eyes tested with care. Montreal of-
fice—473 Mount Royal, East.

NOTICE TO FARMERS.
CREAM WANTED.
Highest Prices and Fair Tests—
You are assured of honest weight
when you ship your cream to us.

THE ARUNDEL BUTTER AND
CHEESE CO., LTD.
Arun del, Que.

Watch and Clock Specialist.
Bring your repairs to Mr. Belan-
ger, who will do all your work in
prompt order. He carries a big as-
sortment of Diamonds, for gifts and
Engagement Rings, at a very low
price, and will be in his store for busi-
ness on Thursday, Friday and Sat-
urday of each week.

Jos. Belanger, near Hill's Store,
East Ward - Lachute, Que.
Phone No. 116 r-2-3.

CRESWELL'S

Canada Cement
Prices Right

R. Creswell Regist'd

LOCAL NEWS.

Miss Mary Hope spent Easter holi-
days in Annapolis.

Mr. Guy Todd of Montreal, spent
Easter in town.

Mr. Harry McIntyre, of Barrett,
was a week-end visitor in town.

Miss Norah Christie, of Montreal,
is spending this week in Lachute.

Miss Thelma Clark, of Upper La-
chute was in Montreal for Easter.

Miss Catherine Barron, of Mont-
real, is spending this week in town.

Miss Elsie Riddell, of Montreal,
was a recent guest of Mrs. Braney.

Mr. Chas. Joss, of Three Rivers,
was the guest of his mother for Easter.

Miss Bella Marshall, of Browns-
burg, spent Easter with friends in
Montreal.

Mr. and Mrs. Jas. McFaul spent
Easter at Osgoode, Ont., visiting
friends.

Miss Lillian Hamilton, of Mont-
real, is spending this week with her
parents.

Mr. Alvin Kyle of Montreal, was
the holiday guest of Mrs. Matthew
Rodger.

Dr. and Mrs. Hooper, of Grand
Mere, were Easter guests of Mrs.
Jno. Hay.

Mrs. Scrivener and sons of Mont-
real, are the guests of Mrs. Jousse
this week.

Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Houston and
son Bobby, spent the Easter holi-
days in Ottawa.

Miss Lilly Palliser, of Montreal,
was the guest of Mrs. J. A. McGib-
bon over Easter.

Mr. Arthur White, of Montreal,
spent a few days last week the guest
of Mr. Jousse.

Miss Edith Beers of Montreal, was
the Easter guest of her parents, Mr.
and Mrs. A. Beers.

Miss Carrie Hooker of Montreal,
is spending this week with her
mother at Geneva.

Mr. T. B. Boa, of Montreal, spent
the holidays with his many friends
in town and vicinity.

Mrs. Robt. Miller has returned
home, after spending some months
in Montreal.

Mrs. K. Fraser left last week to
visit her son in Aylmer, Ont., for
a few weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. Preston and children
of Montreal, were holiday guests of
Mrs. F. Roberts.

Mr. Jas. Calder of Montreal, is
spending this week with his parents,
Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Calder.

Mr. and Mrs. Walker McArthur
are spending a week visiting friends
in Montreal and Chateaugay.

Mr. F. Cooke, of Ottawa, and Mr.
John Dobbie, of Harrington, were
recent guests of Mrs. P. Dobbie.

Dr. and Mrs. Rutherford and
daughter, of Hawkesbury, were
Easter guests of Mrs. J. R. McQuat.

Miss Millie Davis, of Ottawa, and
Mrs. Arthur Davis, of Morin, were
Easter guests of Mrs. Wm. Deacon.

Miss Edna Bull, of Montreal, is
spending this week the guest of
Mrs. Hugh Fraser, Sr.

Miss Hazel Leishman spent Easter
holidays the guest of her cousin,
Miss Mary Leishman of St. Jeru-
salem.

Miss Mabel Rodger of Montreal,
and Miss Lena Morrison of Shaw-
bridge, were Easter guests of their
parents.

Miss Grace L. Boa of Montreal, is
spending the Easter holidays with
her cousins, the Misses Ellen and
Alma Boa.

The Misses Jessie and Margaret
McQuat, of Ottawa, were Easter
guests of their sister, Mrs. C. C.
Stewart.

Misses Alice, Margaret and Ber-
trice Warwick of Montreal, were the
Easter guests of their sister, Mrs.
S. Goldsworthy.

Miss Dora Barley, Miss Montgo-
mery and Mr. Ernie Saunders, of
Montreal, were Easter guests of Miss
Jessie Barley.

Miss Hattie McCoy and Mr. Geo.
McCoy, of Montreal, Mr. Lorne Mc-
Coy, of Ottawa, were holiday guests
of their parents.

Mr. Andrew Boa of East Settle-
ment spent Monday and Tuesday in
Vankleek Hill, and was the guest of
Mr. D. A. McPhee.

The Robertson property in the
East Ward has been sold to Mr. John
Miller, the purchase price, we under-
stand, being \$5,300.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Cooke, Miss H.
Sutton and Miss Winnie Silverson of
Montreal, were week-end guests of
Mr. and Mrs. Henry Sutton.

Mr. Peter Todd, of Burlington, Vt.,
spent the Easter holidays the guest
of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Wm.
Todd of East Settlement.

Mr. Robt. Hamilton has purchased
the house adjoining his store from
Mr. Jas. McGibbon and expects to
move in about May 1st.

Miss Grace McQuat spent Easter
holidays at Strathmore, the guest of
her cousin, Mrs. Mount.

Mr. Norman Thornburn, of Mont-
real, was the recent visitor of Mrs.
Jno. Thornburn.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Burnett, of
Montreal, were week-end guests of
Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Graham.

Miss Lizzie Paul, of Montreal, is
spending two weeks the guest of her
parents Mr. and Mrs. Jno. Paul.

Mr. and Mrs. Egbert McQuat and
son of Macdonald College, and Mr.
Edward McQuat, of Ottawa, were the
Easter guests of Mrs. J. W. McQuat.

Mr. Jas. McGibbon, who has been
spending the winter with his daugh-
ter at Sherbrooke, is spending a
month in town the guest of his brother
Mr. Archie McGibbon.

Mr. and Mrs. Bissett and their two
daughters and Miss Emily McGowan
of Lachute, Mr. and Mrs. Jno. Mac-
kie, of Montreal, spent the holidays
with Mrs. Mackie.

Miss Lydia E. Millar, Nurse in
Training at Hawkesbury, Ont., spent
last week-end the guest of her par-
ents, Mr. and Mrs. John Millar of
East Settlement.

The many friends of Mrs. Louis
Lafleur, who has been in the Hotel
Dieu, Montreal, will be pleased to
learn of her improvement and that
she is expected home shortly.

The members of Laurentian Lodge
No. 14 I.O.O.F. will attend Divine
service in St. Simeon's Church, on
Sunday morning next, at 11 a.m.,
and celebrate the 105th Anniversary
of the Order.

Miss B. Poirier was presented
with a rose bowl and candlesticks on
Saturday last on the occasion of her
marriage to Mr. Phileas Masson, as
a slight token of esteem from the
Bell Telephone Staff.

The Misses Alice Bain, Flora Mc-
Donald, Phoebe McQuat, Elsie Mc-
Allister, Esther and Grace Morrison,
Margaret Jones, Evelyn Creswell,
and Hazel Brown who are attending
McDonald College, were guests of
their parents for the Easter holidays.

May-Day Tea.
The W.A. of St. Simeon's Church,
will hold a Tea in McArthur's Hall,
on Saturday afternoon, May 3rd,
from 4 to 6. There will be a Fish
Pond for the children, Home-made
Candy for sale, and also a table of
attractive summer clothes for small
girls and boys, for sale by the Guild.
Admission 25 cents.

A very pleasant social time was
spent on Saturday afternoon last, at
the Presbyterian Church, when the
W. M. S. held an Easter Tea. Dur-
ing the tea hour, an impromptu pro-
gramme of songs and piano duets
was given and the proceeds which
amounted to \$25 were forwarded as a
Special Easter Offering.

The results of the sale of Violets
on Saturday morning last, were
most gratifying to the Ladies of the
Curling Club, and also to the 22
young girls of the different churches,
who met with such a ready response.
The sum of \$115.00 was realized
which will be forwarded to the Chil-
dren's Memorial Hospital.

The interment of the late Reverend
Dr. John C. Brophy, Pastor of St.
Agnes Church, Montreal, will take
place on Monday afternoon, April
28th, upon the arrival of the 1.15
train at St. Andrews East. Friends
and acquaintances are respectfully
requested to meet the cortege which
will proceed immediately to the cem-
etery.

Mr. and Mrs. James Yelland en-
tertained at a very enjoyable evening
on Saturday last, on the occasion of
their 20th wedding anniversary. The
out-of-town guests were Mr. and Mrs.
Harry Wall, Mr. and Mrs. B. Hagg-
ins, Mrs. Winch, Miss Hannah, Mr.
J. Lockwood of Montreal, also Mr.
and Mrs. H. Wooding and son Jack
and Mr. and Mrs. A. Pink, of Ottawa.

There are too few of our citizens
who give rightful thought to the
painstaking work accomplished by
our Boards of School Commissioners,
whose duties involve much time and
consideration in devising ways and
means to uphold the standards of
our Scholastic Institutions and see
that the very best staff of teachers
is obtainable to train the children
and turn the young people out in
such manner as to enable them to
meet life in its competitive sphere.
Lachute is particularly fortunate in
having such men as Commissioners
T. Christie, G. F. Calder, E. H. Wil-
son, E. H. McCoy and Dr. J. H.
Mason serve on the Board and we
are glad to be able to report that,
at their meeting held recently,
at which some 18 applications were
received to fill the two vacancies in
our teaching staff for the coming
school year, the successful applicants
were Miss C. Jones and Miss Alice
M. Rodger. This is most encourag-
ing and gives us a feeling of genu-
ine pride, to think that the Acad-
emy will enter upon the coming ses-
sion with a staff of eight teachers,
comprising six of its own graduates.
Principal J. H. Brunt, B.A., is to be
congratulated upon the excellent
work accomplished by the present
staff under his supervision. After
September, the staff will comprise
the following teachers:—Mr. J. H.
Brunt, Principal, the Misses G. H.
McQuat, M. E. McGibbon, C. M.
Henry, C. Jones, Alma Dixon, A. M.
Rodger and Elizabeth Tomalty.

RATINES & VOILES

We have a fine assortment in these two lines, just put into Stock.
There is one dress in each pattern.
Colors many, some choice Blue and Blacks.

Men's Suits

These are now also in Stock for Spring.
Blues in Various Prices. Greys also. Tweeds of many patterns as
low as \$10.00 and \$12.00 COME IN AND TRY ONE ON.

W. BANFORD & SON, LACHUTE.

Telephone No. 50.

Wholesale and Retail Flour and Feed
Cream Oil the West is "Our Best."
Grain and Coal.

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

J. D. CAMPBELL MAIN STREET, LACHUTE.

EASTER EGGS IN GREAT VARIETY.
AT THE

SPLENDID CONFECTIONERY

MAIN STREET, LACHUTE

LIGHT LUNCHES SERVED AT ALL HOURS

JUST RECEIVED,

Northway Coats and Suits
Men's and boy's Suits
Cooper Caps
Voiles and Ratines
Prints and Gingham
Boots and Shoes

All the above lines are complete and
we invite you to call.

McFAUL BROS.

The Up-to-Date General Store - Lachute Mills.



Gold Seal
CONGOLEUM
ART-RUGS

GEO. Y. DEACON, Tel. 26. Lachute Mills.

One Pair of Glasses 7 out of every 10
With Double Vision Headaches



Wellsworth Ultex
The One-piece Bifocal

are caused by eyestrain. If
you suffer from headaches
you ought to question the
condition of your eyes.
Often with vision appar-
ently normal, eyes greatly
need the help of lenses.
Only an examination can
make you sure.
Have your eyes exam-
ined without delay.

Eugene Jousse

WATCHMAKER & JEWELLER,
Main Street, Lachute.

Soils and Crops

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

KEEP THE SOURCE CLEAN.

The milk-consuming public is demanding better milk every year. If the dairymen desire to see their business grow, they must provide that better milk. Only too many of them still believe that no matter how dirty the milk they ship to the creamery, the cheese factory, the condenser, or milk distributing plants, that these various organizations are able by some kind of scientific magic to cleanse and renovate the products so as to make it satisfactory. While it is true that clarification and pasteurization can do wonders in that direction, they cannot do it all. This was brought home to me most forcibly not so long ago on inspecting a farm where milk was bottled for city delivery.

Everything about the dairy or bottling house was above criticism, the equipment was ample, and the methods good. In the barn conditions were by no means as satisfactory. Every experienced milkman knows that unless he gets clean milk to start with, that later precautions are only partially satisfactory. Inasmuch as the average dairy farmer is not concerned with bottling his own milk, he is able to concentrate his attention upon maintaining satisfactory barn conditions. When the milk comes from the barn it must be "right," or the best quality of milk cannot be set before the consuming public.

There is no longer is any dispute about the right type of barn. In the modern dairy barn the floors are of concrete, and ample gutters are provided. Most new barns which are being built have sanitary steel stanchions. In other words, the cows are given a chance to stay clean. Chutes are provided, so that hay, bedding, and feed can be taken into the stable without raising a great amount of

dust. Many large windows provide ample sunlight. In this kind of barn odors are reduced to a minimum. Nothing worse could happen to the milk than to have it contaminated with foul stable odors. A good ventilation system, which may be home-built, is almost a necessity, and will eventually be required by city inspectors.

There is nothing more disgusting than to go into a stable and see the cows covered with manure which is matted into the hair. Manure is removed at least twice daily out of every well regulated stable. The attendant also watches carefully to see that none of the droppings remain where the cows can lie down upon them, but pushes them into the gutters. Plenty of bedding follows as a matter of course. But in addition to the prompt removal of the manure, clipping the flanks and udders of the cows makes it much harder for filth to attach itself. Then if the cows are groomed or brushed so as to remove all loose hair, clean milking is much easier. It is even a good plan to take a steel wire brush and wash the cow's tails thoroughly about once a month in soap and hot water. If the cows are groomed a short time before milking, they should be chained up in the stanchion so they cannot lie down until milked. This is easily accomplished with a strap around the cow's neck, with a snap to fasten the strap to a little chain at the top of the stanchion.

The habits of the milker are important. I am not an advocate of absolute dry-hand milking, but like to wipe off the udder of the cow with a damp cloth just before milking, and to wash my hands after every cow. To keep enough milk in your hands so that it can drop into the pail is a filthy habit. Semi-covered pails, tests show, will keep most of the dust and hair from falling into the milk.

How to Plant a Tree

If You Give it Just About Half a Chance it Will Do its Best to Live.

BY FRANK A. WAUGH.

Plant it with the roots in the ground and the buds in the air. This is the only rule in transplanting young trees—at least the only rule to which there are no important exceptions.

Beginners in gardening do not feel like that. They have a superstition that planting a tree is a ceremony; that it has some astrology in it; that one has to consult the moon, the calendar and the Cyclopaedia Universalis. Yet the truth is that a young healthy tree is very hard to kill. With the tree it is a matter of life or death; and the tree wants to live a great deal worse than we want to have it.

All the ancient and solemn exhortations to extreme care are probably bunk. Take one, often repeated, about preserving all the small, fibrous roots. No ordinary transplanting does not preserve 5 per cent. of the fibrous roots; and if 5 or 10 per cent. should be preserved by the conscientious gardener they would die and rot in the ground and a new set of feeders would be put out before the little tree really took up life anew.

Or take the other charming thought that all the main roots must be saved and carefully combed out by somebody's fingers, tenderly placed in their natural position and softly bedded down with moist earth. Henry M. Stringfellow some years ago shocked the horticultural world out of that notion. He preached what he called "the new horticulture"; and his doctrine succinctly stated, was that all the roots should be cut off the transplanted tree and nearly all the top. When he was ready to plant there was nothing left but a stub of a root four inches long, a stub of a top four inches long and a label. And the most ridiculous part of his system was that his trees grew just as well as those of the trained nursery.

WE CAN'T MAKE DEAD ONES GROW.

Another instructive example showing how much a young tree will stand may be drawn from the universal practice of the foresters. They feel obliged, for reasons of economy, to cut out all the frills and plant trees just as rapidly and just as cheaply as it is possible to do it. So they take a bucketful of nursery trees in one hand and a spade or adze in the other, start in a bee line up the hill and plant as fast as they walk. A hole is forced in the raw woody sod, the seedling is forced into the hole, the earth is firmed back with one jab of a hauled boot and the tree is planted. In spite of the unprepared soil and in spite of the competition of weeds and grass, nearly all these trees grow.

So we may with confidence approach our little task of transplanting our few garden trees. We will not ask them, either, to submit to any unnecessary rough-housing. On the contrary, we will do what we easily can to make them happy in their new homes.

But let us remember what Mrs. Thorne said to her married daughter when asked about cooking salt mackerel. Mrs. Thorne said, "In the first place I get a good mackerel." This is indeed highly important. If a nursery tree is dead when we begin to plant it no amount of ceremonious care will bring it back to life. It is probable, indeed, that 90 per cent. of the failures in transplanting small trees are due to exposures and injuries which occur between the time the tree is dug and the moment when it gets back into the soil.

Some of these injuries are due to careless digging and packing, to bad storage, to heating or drying in shipment or to exposure to the air and wind after unpacking. This last item of exposure is one of the most deadly; and inasmuch as it is wholly within the control of the tree planter himself he is inexcusable if he permits its occurrence.

THE SIMPLE JOB OF HEELING IN.

The next point at which the anxious tree planter may properly give himself some concern is in the preparation of the soil. Above has been cited the practice of the silviculturists in planting in raw sod; but this is not to be recommended for fruit trees, bush fruits, ornamental trees and shrubs or any other garden species. Indeed, all experience shows emphatically that any failure to have the land well cultivated, sweet and clean, greatly multiplies the percentage of losses.

If any number of trees are to be planted it is often necessary to keep them for a few days after their arrival from the nursery. They should be heeled in. The trees are taken out of the bale or packing box in which they are received. The roots are rolled in a puddle of thin mud. This process, known as puddling, is almost always followed by large planters and also by the knowing small ones. It covers the roots with a coating of soil, which greatly retards their drying out.

They are then placed in a trench, usually about eighteen inches deep, the roots are deeply covered with moist earth and solidly trodden down. Here they will keep for weeks provided the weather is not so warm as to start them into growth nor so dry as to desiccate them. Of course the effects of a very dry spell can be alleviated by heavy watering.

When the hour comes for the final planting the trees can be taken out of the trench and placed in a large pail or a barrel. In this receptacle will be some water and perhaps some soil, to keep the roots from drying. If many trees are to be planted the holes should be dug in advance or by a separate gang working ahead. If only a dozen or so are to be handled the holes can be dug one at a time as we are ready for them. The holes must be dug big enough and deep enough for the trees, remembering on the one hand that roots should not be

rolled up and forced into the hole, and on the other that it is wise to cut off all long and sprawling roots.

Indeed, both roots and tops should be cut back at transplanting time. It is by no means necessary to go to the Stringfellow extreme, but considerable pruning is advisable. The best amount will depend on many variable conditions which cannot be discussed here; but the discussion may be spared the easier, since the trees are bound to grow in any case.

Using fresh sweet friable soil for filling in upon the roots is really essential, in spite of all facts mentioned at the beginning of this article. A tree bedded in straw, manure, sod, stones or clods hard as brick shards stands a poor chance. This clean soil should be firmed down by hard tramping. This, too, is important.

A common practice is to water trees heavily when they are planted out. If the ground is quite dry this treatment is advisable. On the other hand, if the soil is moist and in thoroughly good tilth this watering is unnecessary. In some cases it may even prove positively harmful. For example, if planting is done in clay, the watering and tramping of the soil may puddle it and lead to its baking, after which the tree will have a hard time indeed.

Another common practice is to apply manure or fertilizer about newly planted trees. The fertilizer may act as a mulch and do considerable service; but the plant food thus generously offered the little tree is seldom used. The transplanted tree has to spend the greater part of the new year building a new root system and until this system has reached some development fertilizers cannot be gathered. There is, in fact, seldom any call for extra plant food before the second year.

There are then a few points which may be reasonably observed in transplanting young trees. First, get a good tree, one that is thoroughly alive. Second, keep it in good condition by momentary planting. Third, have the soil in the pink of condition. Fourth, plant the tree quickly, firm the soil and go on to the next one.

After this all that is necessary is to give the tree a chance. God made that tree with every twig, fibre and cell full of life and with no other purpose or expectation but to live. Living is its business; and as our purposes happen to coincide with those of the tree we ought to get on together with great success.

The Best Sources of Seed Grain.

Persons looking for reliable information as to where desirable seed of approved varieties may be purchased will find the Canadian Seed Growers' Association, 114 Victoria St., Ottawa, one of the most satisfactory sources upon which to draw. This organization is composed of several hundred growers of high grade seed grain. They operate according to definite rules in order that their seed, if satisfactory, may be in line to receive the highest official seed grade, namely, "Registered Seed." This grade of seed is required to be pure as to variety, free from weed seeds and other impurities, contain not more than one seed of other cultivated crops per five pounds of seed, and germinate at least 90 per cent. Seed which does not quite comply with this high standard, in so far as freedom from other cultivated grain is concerned, but which does not contain more seeds of other cultivated grains than a total of 10 to 15 per cent. may receive the official seed grade called Extra No. 1. It is one of these grades which the farmer should endeavor to secure for seedling.

The Association constitutes the chief medium through which the pedigree seed produced at the Experimental Farm is propagated and brought into commerce. It also cooperates with our best seed merchants, the latter purchasing a considerable proportion of their supplies from or direct through the former. The Association is, therefore, in a position to direct prospective purchasers wherever they may be as to where they may most likely be able to secure Registered or Extra No. 1 seed of the varieties which will give them satisfactory results.

The commercial value of pure, vital seed of productive varieties is fully recognized by a great many of our best farmers. Unfortunately, however, it is not appreciated very fully as yet by the average crop raiser.

Special Trial Samples.—In order to facilitate and encourage the distribution and trial of registered seed through Canada, the Canadian Seed Growers' Association is prepared to receive orders for 100 pound sacks or more of Banner, Victory of Gold Rain oats, O.A.C. 21 barley, or Huron, Marquis or Ruby wheat, at \$3 per 100 pounds, f.o.b. shipping point, for the wheat and barley, and \$3.75 per 100 pounds for oats. A money order attached to a letter ordering 100 pounds or more of one of the above varieties addressed to the Canadian Seed Growers' Association, 114 Victoria St., Ottawa, will receive prompt attention.

The above amount of seed would give a farmer a very good start in good seed and at the same time would give him an opportunity to compare the returns from his own seed with those realized from the seed purchased.

To get rid of worms on people or animals, apply castor oil three or four times—worm will disappear.

Churning.

On many thermometers at 62 deg. the word "churning" is printed. If the manufacturers placed it there as a guide, many have mistaken it for a rule.

There is no standard temperature for churning, as conditions vary and many things should be taken into consideration; for example, low churning temperatures may be used when we have such conditions as rich cream, not too much in the churn, succulent feed, and cows fresh in milk.

Choose the temperature that will bring the butter in nice, firm graules in from 20 to 30 minutes.

A range of temperatures that will cover most farm conditions would be 54 to 58 deg. F. in summer, and 56 to 64 deg. in winter, so says Miss B. Millar, Dairy Dept., O. A. College.

In farm dairies the barrel churn is used, and having it about one-third full will make the work easier. A great many of the long churnings are caused by having too much cream in the churn. Another cause of long churning is having the cream too cold. If, after churning about thirty minutes, there is no sign of butter coming, raise the temperature of the cream a few degrees. Take the cream from the churn, place the can in a vessel of warm water and stir the cream until the required temperature is reached.

With very thin cream it is difficult to gather the butter and it may be necessary to draw off part of the buttermilk and continue the work, re-adding the churn slowly.

If the butter breaks and will not gather, but remains about the size of clover seed, take the temperature of the contents of the churn, add a quart or two of water a few degrees warmer, revolve the churn a few times, let it stand a minute or two, then draw off part of the diluted buttermilk, and continue the churning.

If a rich cream thickens during the process of churning and concussion ceases, add enough water at the same temperature to dilute it so that it will drop again.

Difficult churning is caused in a number of ways but can be avoided if a little thought is given to the question.

When the granules of butter are about one-half the size of wheat grains, add a couple of quarts of water several degrees colder than the temperature of the cream and continue churning until the granules are the size of wheat grains, when the churning as a rule is completed.

If butter comes with the first drawn buttermilk, it is a sign that the churning is not quite completed. Give a few more turns to the churn.

The Columbine.

The columbine, more correctly named the aquilegia, is one of the most desirable of the perennial garden flowers. Its hardiness is beyond doubt, indeed we find it growing wild in many parts of the province. So favorably has this flower been regarded that a number of horticultural organizations recommended the columbine for the national flower of Canada. The columbine appears in many colors and shades. During recent years the long-spurred varieties have grown rapidly into favor. The columbine is frequently used as a premium offered by horticultural societies and is often shown in the flower shows, in classes for themselves alone, in collections of perennials, and in decorative baskets or vases.

There are several forms of the columbine exhibiting most striking and beautiful colors. In all mixed borders and beds they are almost indispensable because they continue to bloom over a fairly long period in the early part of the summer, the foliage itself is attractive, and does not appear to be subject to disease or insect enemies. In cultivation the columbine can withstand partial shade, although it does better in the open sun. It requires a moderately rich soil for luxuriance of growth and bloom. In the mixed border the columbine should occupy a position towards the front because it does not grow higher than about twenty inches.

The columbine is readily produced from seed but does not bloom the first year. Seed should be sown thinly and covered only slightly as, one would sow lettuce for example. The plants require to be thinned out if growing too close together during the early part of the summer and transferred to their permanent place in the border in the autumn. Horticultural society members can arrange between themselves to grow many kinds of perennials and other garden flowers, to be exchanged at planting time. This is but one of the advantages of membership in one of these societies.

Hark! the hours are softly calling,
Bidding Spring arise,
To listen to the rain-drops falling
From the cloudy skies,
To listen to Earth's weary voices,
Louder every day,
Bidding her no longer linger
On her charmed way.

Hens in their second year of laying are the most satisfactory, as their chicks are stronger and develop better. These birds should be the best of the original flock of pullets.

If the roosts and nests are painted with a strong salt brine, there will be no more trouble with mites. I use an old paint brush. Do not let the chickens drink any of the brine.

Home Education

"The Child's First School is the Family"—Proebel.

Teaching Children to be Truthful by Example

BY HELEN GREGG GREEN.

Dropping in at my neighbor's next door, I found a worried mother and a tearful little girl.

"Why, Babette, what's wrong?" I asked the child.

"Mother just punished me for fibbing," sobbed Babette.

"For lying, Babette," frowned the mother.

"Oh, mother, I only—" began the child.

"Don't argue with me, Babette!" ordered the mother. "Run out and play! But remember, never lie to Mother again!"

A few days later Babette told me her mother was not well, so I called to see if I might help in any way.

While we were chatting, and Babette was playing with her dolls on the floor, we heard a knock at the door.

"Teresa!" called Babette's mother to the maid, "If those are callers, tell them I'm not at home."

Teresa obeyed.

Babette stopped dressing her dolls, and scurried to her mother.

"Why, Mother!" she said, "why is it you tell me not to lie when you do it yourself?"

The mother looked amazed.

"Why—why—" and she blushed scarlet, looking at me as if for help. But I was tongue-tied, and greatly embarrassed for the mother. Suddenly the tears started down her cheeks.

"Why, Babette, dear, Mother is ashamed! I never thought of this before. Why, how could I expect my little girl to be truthful when Mother's so untruthful herself? To think I've set such an example for my child."

"Why didn't I understand?" she said thoughtfully.

Yes, why didn't she think? Do not parents know that children are very impressionable and are easily influenced by the right kind of example; and by inculcating proper ideas and ideals?

Yes, there's no doubt about it, parents must learn to think.

A young bride recently told me that as a child she thought her mother absolutely incapable of telling an untruth. And to her knowledge she never did.

A beautiful example, and a beautiful record.

Parents usually appear infallible in their children's eyes. And that is as it should be.

Raising Ducks in a Running Stream.

It may be that you do not raise ducks, but if you have a small, gently-flowing stream of water on your farm it might be profitable to use the plan of a certain farmer in keeping another kind of poultry in addition to your hens and turkeys.

Of course, ducks can not be turned into a stream and left to swim at their own discretion, because your neighbor would soon be having roast duck for dinner. It is rarely profitable to turn the water of the stream aside, dam it to form a small pond and then fence it in. This entails a great deal of labor and such a pond is very apt to become stagnant and a breeding place for germs. The man in question, who now keeps many hundreds of ducks, started with a small flock and built a pen for it. Leading from the doors of his laying-house which was a few feet from the bank of a stream, he built a fence of chicken-wire stretched on wooden posts, just as he would have built a runway for his chickens. This runway, however, began in a space of sandy beach and terminated in a quarter of an acre of constantly freshening water. The ducks were held in by the fence and yet had the freedom of a small fresh pond. As his business grew he increased the number of his flocks. He now has a track, elevated above the water, upon which runs a small car. When he feeds his flock he walks behind the car, pushing it ahead of him and throwing the feed to the ducks below.

A Cistern Cover.

We have happily discovered that a five-dollar bill can easily be saved by the use of a discarded demountable tire rim in place of the usual cast-iron manhole cover. The adaptation with concrete is easily made and the result is a tight job that will keep all vermin from finding their way into the cistern. When the cistern or reservoir is already built, the rim is laid on top of the opening and built up all around with good rich concrete, flush with its top edge. A little troweling will result in a smooth job. The inside of the top edge of the rim in place flares out just right to mold the flange on the concrete cover which is made in place.

Support for running in the cover may be had on any projection which may be inside the rim after it is in place or a false bottom may be made of boards and hung from wires tied to sawhorses or a beam placed over the opening. We make the false bottom roughly and fill in with tamped earth so that the cover will result in being about two inches thick when in place. Use plenty of old iron rods for reinforcing and set in two horseshoes or pieces of strap iron for handles. Oil the inside of the rim to prevent the concrete from adhering to it. Use a one-to-three mix and allow the cover to set for a week under damp earth and you will have a really fine job.

I have a row of rhubarb, which for several years has not been doing well. Cultivation and replanting did not improve it, so I decided last year to make it grow or kill it with kindness. I gave it the usual dose of garden fertilizer, and then added three pounds of nitrate of soda. It grew and grew. I have never seen better rhubarb, nor more of it, from the same number of plants. One of my neighbors, who also used nitrate, not so much as I did, dissolved it in water and drenched his plants every dry evening during April and May, showed me stalks twenty-four inches long and measuring four and a half inches around, with leaves twenty-seven inches wide. The rhubarb was just as tender and juicy as you could want.—B. C. Welsh.

Producers are advised not to feed poultry before shipping, unless the birds will not arrive until the following day. It is desirable to have poultry arrive with empty crops.

THE CHILDREN'S HOUR

HOW ROLLY RABBIT CHANGED OLD GRUMPY FOX.

"There goes old Grumpy Fox," said Rolly Rabbit as he saw him pass on his way to the Woodland post office one fine morning. "That old fellow hasn't smiled in so long, I'm afraid he has forgotten how."

"Has he always been like that?" asked Bruin.

"Ever since I can remember," answered Rolly.

But it was right then that Rolly resolved to see what he could do to make old Grumpy Fox smile and be happy like the other Woodland folk.

And so it was when old Grumpy returned from his morning trip to the post office that Rolly was out by the front gate fixing its broken hinge.

"Good morning, Mr. Fox," said Rolly Rabbit as he came near. "A fine day it's going to be."

"Bah," said Grumpy Fox. "I can't see anything fine about this day. The bright sunshine hurts my eyes, and he went on down the road, his cane poking the sand at every step.

The next morning Rolly was fixing the latch on the gate when Old Grumpy passed.

"Good morning, Mr. Fox. It's a beautiful morning, don't you think?" he said.

"Oh, it'll do," said Grumpy, and his voice was almost gentle. This surprised Rolly so much that he decided to carry his plan further.

The next afternoon, Rolly knocked at Old Grumpy's door, and in his hand he carried a big sack.

"Come in," said Old Grumpy Fox, as ugly as he could. But when he saw it was Rolly his expression changed and his voice was gentle.

"I have brought you some of my sugar cookies," said Rolly, placing the big sack in Grumpy's lap.

Right then a strange thing happened. Big tears began to roll down Old Grumpy's cheeks.

"No one has ever been so good to me before," said Grumpy between sobs.

"Perhaps you haven't been good to them," said Rolly.

"Well, I guess I have been rather cross," admitted Old Grumpy Fox. "Since you have been so kind to me, I can see what kindness means to others."

Soon after that Old Grumpy Fox became known in Woodland as Old Smiley Fox, because he did so many things to make others happy that he was always happy himself.

OPEN DOORS.

If I could but in Boyland dwell,
There is a thing I'd do,—
I'd let my doors stand wide apart,
For some Guests to pass through.

I'd welcome all of good report,
Pluck, Courage, Helpfulness,
Do-unto-Others, Honesty,
And Tidiness-in-Dress!

A Will-to-Work, Promptness, and Grit,
The giant brave, I-Can,
And all the friends whose influence
One needs in Grown-up-Land.

But should Temptation once appear,
With other Foxes, a score,
I'd summon Conscience to my aid,
And quickly bolt my door.

At times one's doors should open
stand,
In Boyland first to last,—
But there are times in every life,
When one should shut them fast!

—Adelbert F. Caldwell.

The Governor-General, Baron Byng to visit Lachute.

It has been intimated by the Mayor that the Governor-General will pay an official visit to Lachute on the afternoon of Friday May 16th, arriving at 2 p.m. A suitable reception programme is being arranged, full particulars of which will be published later.

TOWN HALL.

The Committee of Citizens appointed by the Town Council, to take into consideration the erection of a Town Hall, making provision for municipal administration, and re-constructing Fish's Bridge are hard at work. They have had several meetings and have investigated several proposals. It seems that the improvements above are imperative, and the problem of cost combined with efficiency is being carefully investigated. A further meeting will be held on Friday evening next, when it is hoped to have certain estimates which will enable the Committee to make a recommendation to the Council.

WEDDING BELLS.

MASSON-POIRIER.

A very pretty wedding was solemnized on Monday morning last, at the Church of St. Anastasia, when Miss Bernadette Poirier was united in marriage to Mr. Phileas Masson, the ceremony being performed by Rev. Father Marsolais in the presence of a large congregation of friends and well wishers. The bride looked sweet and dainty in a gown of white tulle and carried a bouquet of white carnations and roses. Her veil was carried by two little girls the Misses Seguin and Poirier. After the ceremony a wedding breakfast was held at the home of the bride's parents, and Mr. and Mrs. Masson left by motor for Montreal and Espanola.

ARUNDEL.

The Arundel Model School will reopen on Monday 28th inst.

The church services on Sunday next 27th inst., will be as follows:—
ANGELICAN.—Weir 10.30 a.m., Rockway 2.30 p.m., Grace Church, Arundel 7.30 p.m., S. School Grace Church 2.30 p.m. Rev. Geo. H. Gagnon, M.A., Rector.

ARUNDEL UNION CHURCH.—Crystal Falls 3.00 p.m., Arundel 7.30 p.m., S. School, Arundel 10.30 a.m. Please note, that Commencing Sunday, 27th inst., the hour of service in Arundel will be 7.30 p.m. for the summer months. Rev. C. H. Hethrington, M.A., B.D., Pastor.

Rev. Mr. Hethrington has secured a Travelling Library, from McGill University, and Books may be had at the Manse, on Monday, Thursday and Saturday evenings from 7.30 to 8.30.

Amongst those home for the Easter holidays were:—The Misses Margaret Stanforth, Edna Loughren, D. Gagnon, Margaret Rathwell, and G. Sobey, and the Messrs. P. Stanforth, Hugh Simon, Maurice Gagnon, Denis Stanforth and Ross Sobey.

The April meeting of the Annual Branch of the W. A. was held at the residence of Mrs. Smellie, on Saturday afternoon, 19th inst., those present being:—The Mesdames Gagnon, Wm. Scott, W. H. Kerr, Smellie, Jno. Thomson, Joseph Boyd, Robt. Bates, the Misses Dorothy Kerr and Grace Boyd, and Mr. J. M. Nelson.

The financial statement showed that the funds of the Branch were in a satisfactory state, and it, and the minutes of the previous meeting were, on motion, accepted. Considerable business was transacted and correspondence read, after which Mrs. Smellie served delicious refreshments.

OATS FOR SALE.—Just received a car of good Western Oats. Suitable for seed. H. FILION. Lachute.

The Watchman AND OTTAWA VALLEY ADVOCATE.

FRIDAY, APRIL 25th, 1924.

THE WATCHMAN will be published every Friday.

J. S. GILES, Editor and Prop.

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

Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths 50 cents.

All local advertising any event from which there are financial proceeds, will be charged at the following rates:—three (3) lines or under 25 cts. For each additional line, 10 cents a line extra.

5 cts. a line for Poetry accompanying Memorial Notices.

Legal Advertising.—\$1.40 per inch.

EN PASSANT.

"THE BEST Counsellors are the dead," Francis Bacon says in his essay on "Counsel," which means advice.

It was only recently that I discovered anything humorous in Bacon's Essays. I had always regarded them as logical sermons, serious affairs, abounding in precepts for princes and peoples, laid down with all the weight and circumstance of academic authority. But now, I encounter gleams of unsuspected humor in them: Cryptic humor: Not seen at first glance, but which dawns upon you later.

There are people who never can appreciate any kind of humor. They would not recognise the taste of it even if they had it mixed with their food. Grouchy, pessimistic, fiddle-faced folks, who tell you that the modern installation of radio is a sinful interference with the mysteries of the universe, which are not intended to be revealed to man while he lives: They would rather pay the fine than be caught smiling, having no sense of humor, and the song of a robin on a spring morning gives them the cold shivers.

Now, should you happen to be one of the fortunate mortals to whom is vouchsafed the saving grace of an appreciation of humor, be careful how you smile. You are being watched on all sides; by those who would consign you to everlasting torment if you dare to smile, and by those who fire samples of alleged humor at you, and expect you to laugh. On such occasions, and particularly if you happen to have any Scottish blood in you, smile at the fatuous notion that the thing said is humorous, smile at its thinness, or its transparent absence of true humor, smile for any reason that occurs to you, but for the sake of the country of your forefathers, smile. Laugh, if you like; let your eyes twinkle and your features relax, but do it gracefully, thoroughly, honestly. A celebrated historical character smiled twice in his life,—once when his mother died, and once when he lost a battle. Some criminals condemned to death have gone to the scaffold smiling. There are plenty of precedents for smiling when you feel more like weeping, but a diplomatic, tactful smile carries the day and saves the situation. When people don't know you are getting hot under the collar they break away and give you a chance of getting in a keener rapier thrust of your own brand of humor, which ought to be a lesson to them.

IT IS a popular but vastly mistaken idea that a surgical operation is required to get a joke into a Scotsman's head. That is a gross aspersion on the national character. The fault lies in the alleged joke. Many people laugh or smile at the slightest provocation; their minds being so shallow that a minnow can agitate the whole pool. That is the reason why so many inferior jokes get passed off as humorous, and why so many truly humorous things are never noticed. Take Bacon for instance. Between the lines of his Essays there is a layer of humor which gives a piquancy to the text: a sort of Bacon Sandwich, if I may so without being misunderstood. In his discourse on "Counsel," he says—"The best Counsellors are the Dead." The humor of this saying is obvious: It needs no explanation; it is self-evident, like virtue, and is therefore, its own reward, none other being forthcoming. Many quaint things have been said about the vice of advice, either asked for or given voluntarily. "The inconveniences of Counsel" Bacon calls it, the chief inconvenience being "the danger of being unfaithfully advised, and more for the good of them that counsel, than of him that is counselled,—men will counsel with an eye to themselves."—he says.

Advice is often asked although we mean to please ourselves about taking it in good part, or acting upon it, and sometimes people ask us to advise them when their only object is that we shall turn ourselves inside out for their own purposes. "Neither is it necessary that he that counsellet what he shall do, should declare what he will do.....for there be many wise men that have secret hearts and transparent countenances.....I knew a Counsellor and Secretary that never came to Queen Elizabeth of England with bills to sign, but he would always first put her into some discourse of estate, and seek her advice, that she might the less mind the bills.....Fortune is like the market:—where many times if you can stay a little the price will fall....."

Bacon's advice about asking advice is good:—"Let him (who seeks counsel) beware how he opens his own inclination too much in that which he propoundeth, for else advisors will but take the wind of him, and instead of giving free counsel will sing him a song of plaisebo, (flattering complaisance).....It is better to sound a person with whom one deals, afar off, than to fall upon the point at first, except you mean to surprise him by some short question.....men discover themselves at unawares."

IN HIS Essay on "Friendship" Bacon brings home the subject of advice. He says:—"A man may think that two eyes see no more than one.....but when all is done the help of good counsel is that which setteth the business straight. And if any man think that he will take counsel, it shall be by pieces; asking counsel in one business of one man, and in another business of another man; it is well (that is to say, better perhaps, that he asked none at all); but he runneth two dangers. One, that he shall not be faithfully counselled; for it is a rare thing, except it be from a perfect and entire friend, to have the counsel given, but such as shall be bowed and crooked to some ends which he hath that giveth it. The other, that he shall have counsel given, hurtful and unsafe.....Therefore rest not upon scattered counsels; they will rather distract and mislead than settle and direct.....But to enumerate these things were endless: I have given the rule, where if a man cannot fitly play his part, he may quit the stage."

Summing the whole thing up, it looks like this:—The best counsellors are the dead. If you ask advice from a friend it cannot be the best, because he is still alive. If you confer advice upon others, it is not the best, because you continue in the flesh. Better let your friend wait until you are dead, then he can take it or leave it without hurting anybody's feelings.

THE LINKMAN.

ST. ANDREWS EAST.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Irwin were week-end guests at Miss Dewars.

Miss H. McEwen spent Easter with friends in Lachute.

Col. Evans and party spent the week-end at their summer cottage.

Miss Edna McEwen spent Easter week-end with friends at Chatauguay, Que.

The Choir practice will be held in the Church on Saturday evening at 8 o'clock.

The Literary Club met at the home of Mrs. W. J. Pittairn on Monday evening.

Mrs. and Miss Ferguson of Montreal, were the week-end guests of Mrs. Patton.

Mr. and Mrs. John Fair and party visited St. Andrews East on Saturday afternoon.

Miss Hazel Brown spent the Easter Recess with her parents Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Brown.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Earle of Montreal, were the week-end guests of the Misses Hunter.

Mrs. Bernard Snow and Master Lionel of Montreal, were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. A. C. MacDonell.

Miss Audrey Shorey, daughter of Major Shorey, entertained a party of friends during the Easter week.

Among those who were in the city since our last report, were Mr. W. J. Bradley and Mr. Rossell Brown.

The Weekly Cottage Prayer meeting was held at the home of Mrs. W. J. Pittairn on Wednesday evening.

Miss M. Taylor, of Brownsburg, spent the Easter Recess with her mother and her sister in St. Andrews East.

Mr. and Mrs. Learmouth, of Ottawa, spent Easter Recess in St. Andrews and leave next Saturday morning for town.

Among those spending the week-end with their parents were Miss Mabel Rodger, Miss Alice Rodger & Miss Bessie Rodger.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Weightman and their little daughter, Marie, of Chippawa, Ont., were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. A. C. MacDonell.

Among those spending the Easter holidays with their parents were Miss Yvonne Ladouceur and Miss C. Besserer and Mr. Fred Webster.

Public Worship will be held in the Presbyterian Church, on Sunday April 27th at 11 a.m. and 7.30 p.m. The Pastor Rev. J. Burgess will preach at both services.

Miss Kathleen Bradley and her friend Miss Burke spent Easter Sunday with their parents Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Bradley, as did also Miss Eleanor and Miss Janey Bradley.

There will be a meeting of the Sunday School Building Committee in the Church on Saturday evening the 26th inst., at 8 o'clock. Full attendance is requested. Important business.

The Sunday School will be held in the Church on Sunday afternoon, between 3 and 4 o'clock under Miss Hibbard. Beginning first Sunday in May the Sunday School will be held in the morning between 10 and 11 a.m.

The death of Robert J. Day occurred suddenly last Thursday evening. He had been in poor health for some months, and the end was not unexpected. The funeral service was conducted in the Anglican Church by the Rev. W. A. Howard.

The C. G. I. T. of Lachute Presbyterian Church are giving an entertainment on Saturday, May 3rd, in St. Andrews Town Hall, at 8 p.m. Don't miss this concert—an excellent programme of dialogues, songs, character sketches, etc. Admission 25 cts. Children 15 cts.

Steamship Sailings on Canadian Pacific, Anchor-Donaldson or the White Star Line, will be carefully attended to if you communicate with J. S. Giles, General Steamship Agent, Lachute. Passports secured and all necessary reservations made for any class. Phone for information and folders to No. 27 Lachute, or write Watchman Office, Box 600.

Careful and prompt handling of his collections, dependable credit information, a sympathetic understanding of his requirements, and ample resources for the demands of his business are services a business man has a right to expect from his bank. The Bank of Nova Scotia can and does meet these expectations. Discuss your needs and problems with the nearest manager.

THE Bank of Nova Scotia

ESTABLISHED 1832

Paid-up Capital \$ 10,000,000

Reserve - - - 19,500,000

Total Assets - 210,000,000

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

23-E

INCORPORATED 1855

Capital and Reserve \$9,000,000

Over 125 Branches

THE MOLSONS BANK

COURTESY TO ALL

In all departments every effort is made to eliminate unnecessary formalities and to assure speedy and courteous service to customers.

Savings Departments at every Branch.

D-3-922

W. A. Houston, Mgr. Lachute Branch

Retiring from Business!

Money Saved is Money Made

After May 3rd, my store will be closed, so if you want to take advantage of the few bargains I still have to offer you, come at once for if you don't, in eight days more, you will regret not having done so. These are real genuine BARGAINS. Come in and see for yourself, and by so doing, Save Money.

GEOFFROY BEDARD,

MAIN STREET, — LACHUTE, P.Q.

SPRING STYLE EXHIBITION

Men's and Boy's Suits... Women's, and Misses' Coats. A large assortment of the newest cloth and fancy shades.

Agent for Fashions Craft—made to measure for Men's Suits.

Spring Curtains, Madras, Netts and also Curtains by the pair.

Don't forget our new Gingham, Fancy Crepes, Voiles and Ratines.

Don't Miss Our Friday Sales.

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 and 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 Repairing quickly done and guaranteed.

A full line of the "Pyrex" Baking Glass.

Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, French Ivory etc.

All of the highest quality.

Exquisite, Fragrant, Rich copper colour.

VICTORIA TEA

One of the famous Victoria Family

LAPORTE-MARTIN LIMITED, Montreal, Quebec

ROUGE RIVER IMPROVEMENT COMPANY.

Schedule of Tolls for year 1924:

The improvements are divided into 15 sections and one-fifteenth of the amount of Tolls has been apportioned to each section to facilitate the collection of same, as follows:

Red and White Pine, Tamarac, Spruce, Hemlock, square or vane board, per thousand cubic feet 15c.
Oak, Elm or other Hardwood, square, flatted or vane board per thousand cubic feet 22 1/2 c.
Saw logs 17 feet in length and under, thousand feet board measure 1c.
Red and White Pine, Tamarac, Spruce, Hemlock, round or flatted, over 17 feet and under 30 feet long, per thousand feet board measure 1 1/4 c.
Red or White Pine, Tamarac, Spruce, and Hemlock, round or flatted, 30 feet and upwards in length, per thousand feet board measure 1 1/2 c.
Sawn Timber per thousand feet board measure 3c.
Staves per thousand feet board measure 15c.
Cords of Wood, shingle butts and other lumber, per cord of 128 cubic feet 1 1/2 c.
Spars per piece 3c.
Railway Ties other than Cedar, in 8 ft. or 16 ft. lengths, per length of 8 feet 1-24c.
Masts per piece 5c.
Cedar, round or flatted, 8 feet long and under, per piece 3-140c.
Cedar, round or flatted, over 8 ft. and under 17 ft. long, per piece 1-16c.
Cedar, round or flatted, 17 ft. and under 25 ft. long, per piece 3-32c.
Cedar, round or flatted, 25 ft. and under 35 ft. long, per piece 1-6c.

Cedar, round or flatted, 35 ft. and upwards in length, per piece 1-4c.

ROUGE RIVER IMPROVEMENT COMPANY.

H. J. WEBB, Secretary.

Montreal, March 17th, 1924.

HEIRS WANTED.

Missing Heirs are being sought throughout the world. Many people are to-day living in comparative poverty who are really rich, but do not know it. You may be one of them. Send for Index Book. "Missing Heirs and Next of Kin," containing carefully authenticated lists of missing heirs and unclaimed estates which have been advertised for, here and abroad. The Index of Missing Heirs we offer for sale contains thousands of names which have appeared in American, Canadian, English, Belgian, Swedish, Indian Colonial, and other newspapers, English, Scotch, Irish, Welsh, German, sorted by lawyers, executors, administrators. Also contains list of English and Irish Courts of Chancery and unclaimed dividends list of Bank of England. Your name or your ancestor's may be in the list. Send \$1.00 (one dollar) at once for book.

INTERNATIONAL CLAIM

Dept. 446. AGENCY

Pittsburgh, P.A. U. S. A.

HOUSE TO LET, A good dwelling on Main Street, with all modern conveniences. Apply to Watchman Office, Lachute.

Spring Foot Wear

We wish to announce that we are displaying a large and choice stock of Spring Foot-Wear for every member of the Family.

Your inspection is invited.

The choicest Novelties of the season in Men's Felt Hats and Caps and Gent's furnishings.

Also a large assortment of Ready Made Clothing for Men and Boys'. Semi-Ready Tailored Clothes.

Special display of new Patterns.

The season's latest styles for Men. Every Suit guaranteed.

We have the exclusive sale of Semi-Ready Suits for Lachute.

Dr. Scholl's foot comfort appliances for all Foot troubles.

W. G. STANFORTH, Main Street.

Full Equipment Spring Supplies

CURTAINS, RODS AND FIXTURES GOODYEAR
TIRES AND TUBES HARDWARE AND
ALABASTINE, SEEDS.

All orders executed with the best of care and Attention.

I carry a full line of the Celebrated LOWE BROS., Paints.
See my advertisement elsewhere.

W. D. McOUAT

Successor to G. L. Meikle & Co.,

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that the undermentioned LANDS and TENEMENTS have been seized and will be sold at the respective times and places mentioned below.

FIERI FACIAS DE TERRIS.

Superior Court.

Province of Quebec,
District of Terrebonne.

No. 194.

AMEDEE AVELINE, plaintiff,
against WILFRID VENDETTE, defendant.

As belonging to the said defendant, the following immovable to wit:

A lot of land known and designated on the official plan and book of reference of the parish of Sainte Marguerite, as forming part of the lot No. 24, of the eleventh range of the township of Wexford, containing three arpents in width by thirteen perches in depth, more or less; bounded in front by the road of the first range of Doncaster and on the three other sides by the residue of said lot No. 24, belonging to Mr. Lahaie, as the whole appears herein with the buildings thereon erected.

To be sold at the door of the Catholic parish church of the parish of Sainte Marguerite du Lac Masson, said district, the THIRTEENTH day of MAY, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-four, at ONE o'clock in the afternoon.

J. W. CYR,

Sheriff's office, Sheriff,
St. Scholastique, April 2nd, 1924.

AUCTION SALE.

I will sell by Public Auction the effects of

ARTHUR McCUTCHEN,
on the premises of PETER DOBBIE
Centre Ward, Lachute.

MONDAY, APRIL 28th, 1924.

Two beds, springs and mattresses,
1 sideboard, 1 dresser, 1 baby cot,
7 kitchen chairs, 1 kitchen table, 1
square congolem parlor rug, 1 dining
room table, 1 washing machine,
wringing and stand, cupboard, 1 baby
sleigh, window shades, wash stand,
wicker rocking chair, large quantity
stove pipes, linoleum, 1 high chair,
wash tub, dish pan, 1 lantern, 1
32-40 rifle, 2 screen doors, window
screens, hall oil cloth, wash boiler,
pots and pans, large clothes basket,
1 toilet set, 1 stove board, and many
other articles too numerous to mention.
Sale to commence at 1 p.m. sharp.

TERMS: CASH.

W. J. BOYD, Licensed Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE.

There will be sold by Public Auction at the residence of

JACK SMITH.

Arundel, Que.

TUESDAY, APRIL 29th, 1924.

The following effects:—Two work
horses, 1 colt 2 years old, 18 milk
cows, 2 heifers 2 years old, 5 heifers
1 year old, 1 bull 1 year old, 5 pigs,
15 hens, 2 lumber waggons, express
buggy, cutter, set driving sleighs,
hay loader, side delivery rake, mowing
machine, 2 sets harness, 1 two
furrow plough, walking plough, set
disc and single and double harrows,
1 evaporator, 1300 sap cans and
spouts, 2 storage tanks, gathering
tank, quantity of brick and shingles
2 coolers, 1 churn, one horse-power
threshing mill, 4 milk cans, 2 cream
cans, 3 beds, 1 sideboard, 2 cupboards
1 range, 1 heater, table, washing
machine, chairs and many other articles
unmentioned.

Sale to commence at 10 a.m.

TERMS: \$10.00 and under cash,
over ten dollars to two hundred dollars
12 months credit, over two hundred
dollars eighteen months credit
by furnishing an approved joint
note.

EDGAR BOYD, Licensed Auctioneer.

The Best in Meat Lines
is to be had at

Joseph Speight Meat Merchant

Main Street, Lachute

DISTRICT NEWS.

ST. ANDREWS EAST.

Mr. W. A. Bradley was in Montreal on Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Irwin and son, were holiday guests at Miss Dewar's. Miss Belknap, Montreal, was the holiday guest of Mr. and Mrs. Alec LeRoy.

Mrs. Wm. V. Walker and Mrs. W. A. Bradley spent a day in the city recently.

Miss B. May, of Hull, spent the Easter Holiday the guest of Dr. and Mrs. G. F. Shaw.

Miss Loughren left Good Friday to spend the Easter Holidays with her parents in Arundel.

Mr. Allan Jones of Montreal, spent Good Friday with his friends Mr. and Mrs. Robt. Jones.

Mr. MacGregor, returned Friday afternoon after a three weeks business trip through New Ontario.

Among those who went to Montreal last week were the Rev. J. Burgess, Mrs. Lamb and Mrs. Patton.

Mrs. W. MacAdam went to Montreal Saturday to spend the holiday Season with relatives and friends.

There will be a Sale of the household effects of the late Miss Weldon, this Friday afternoon at her late residence.

There was the usual Litany and Address followed by the Story of the Cross, in Christ Church, Good Friday morning.

We are pleased to see Mr. Wm. V. Walker home again from Montreal General Hospital where he has been for treatment.

The Rev. W. A. Howard M.A., and Mrs. Howard left Tuesday a.m. for Montreal, the former to attend the meetings of the Diocesan Synod.

The Rev. E. G. May M.A., of Hull, with his sister Miss May spent Monday in St. Andrews, the former the guest of Dr. and Mrs. G. F. Shaw, the latter of Mr. and Mrs. Alec LeRoy.

Among those who spent the Easter holidays at their respective homes, were, Miss B. Robertson, and the Messrs. W. Shaw and friend S. Hardy and W. A. M. Howard, Montreal and Mr. K. Dorion, Stonefield.

Christ Church looked unusually pretty on Easter Day, with its wealth of beautiful Spring flowers. There were very large congregations and the lovely Easter Services of the Anglican Church were very bright and hearty.

The funeral service of the late Mr. Robt. Day, who passed suddenly away after some month's illness, was taken by the Rev. W. A. Howard, M.A., from Christ Church on Saturday afternoon. Much sympathy is expressed by those who knew him so well.

Among those who spent the Easter holidays in their summer homes, were Mr. and Mrs. W. Simpson, with Miss K., Master W. and friends; Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Simpson and children; Col. and Mrs. Evans and daughters; the Misses Dunlop, Miss A. Shorey and friends; and Mr. and Mrs. A. Howell and family, all of Montreal, and Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Larmouth, family and friends of Ottawa.

GRENVILLE.

Mrs. Jas. Wade is visiting friends in Ottawa for a few weeks.

Miss Robillard, of Chicago, is the guest of her sister Miss Kate Robillard.

Miss Vera Gauley, of Montreal is at her home here for the Easter holidays.

Mr. John Milne and two daughters of Montreal, spent Easter Sunday and Monday at Mr. Thomas Cummings.

Mr. Wesley Dodd is spending a few weeks at his home here and is busy repairing the house and property.

Miss Ellen Steele teacher of Mt. Royal School, Montreal, is spending her Easter holidays with her mother and sister.

Miss Laura Cousins, teacher in Thurso, is spending her Easter holidays with her parents here and with friends in Lachute.

Miss Helen Eaton of Montreal, is spending her Easter vacation with her grandmother, Mrs. John Steele and other relatives here.

Miss Abigail Stewart, of Ottawa, and Miss Geraldine Stewart, teacher of Avoca; are spending their Easter holidays with their parents here.

Miss Perry Cooke who is attending school in Lachute and Miss Lois Cooke, of St. Canute, visited their aunt Mrs. John Cameron and uncle Mr. Walter Murray at Easter, also other friends.

EASTER REPORT OF STONEFIELD SCHOOL.

GRADE V.

Honours,—Beatrice McKinnon 79,
Gladys Frost 72.
Pass,—Gertrude Derrick 63, Mable
Goulden 61, Wesley Walker 59, H.
Browning 55.

GRADE III.

Honours,—Annie McKinnon 74.
Pass,—Eileen Canning 66, Irene
Derrick 63, Fred Dewar 62, Elizabeth
Browning 61, Innes Canning 59.

GRADE II.

Pass,—Douglas McKinnon 55.

GRADE I, SR.

Honours,—John McKinnon 83, Geraldine McKinnon 75.

GRADE I, JR.

Honours,—Joey Derrick 75, James
Sims 71.

GRADE I, SR.

Pass,—Lorne O'Brien 59.
L. M. CROOKS, Teacher.

HOUSE TO LET.—Seven room house
bathroom, furnace, hot and cold
water, very central. Apply to
Miss Hampton. 3-7-24.

CUSHING.

Miss M. Whelehan is visiting friends in Montreal this week.

Mr. O. K. Dorion spent Easter Sunday with his friends in St. Andrews.

Mr. Wm. Candlish of Montreal, spent Saturday at the home of Mr. and Mrs. A. Graham.

Mr. Wm. Davis, of Grenville, visited his sister Mrs. T. Weir, Sr., on Thursday of last week.

Mr. Albert Stearns of Montreal spent his Easter holidays with his wife and family in Cushing.

Mr. and Mrs. E. McMeekin, of Ottawa, visited Mr. and Mrs. John McMeekin of Stonefield during the holidays.

Miss Ivy Graham spent Monday and Tuesday of this week the guest of the Rev. Ed. and Mrs. Morrison of Lachute.

A number of our young people attended the Grenville dance on Monday evening and reported a very pleasant time.

Mrs. Gleeson and family, of Fasset, were Easter guests of her parents Mr. and Mrs. John Gaston at Graecia's Point.

The Misses Jessie Nugent and Eunice Gwynne, of Hawkesbury, are spending their holidays the guest of Miss Olga Bradford.

A meeting of the Methodist Ladies' Aid was held at the home of Mrs. William Kerr on Thursday last and was very enjoyable.

Miss Elsie Graham of Hawkesbury, and Miss Ruth Dobbie of Buckingham, are spending their Easter holidays with their parents.

Mr. Floyd Innes of McGill College visited his parents during the Easter holidays and Mr. Alton Douglas of Fasset, was the guest of his parents.

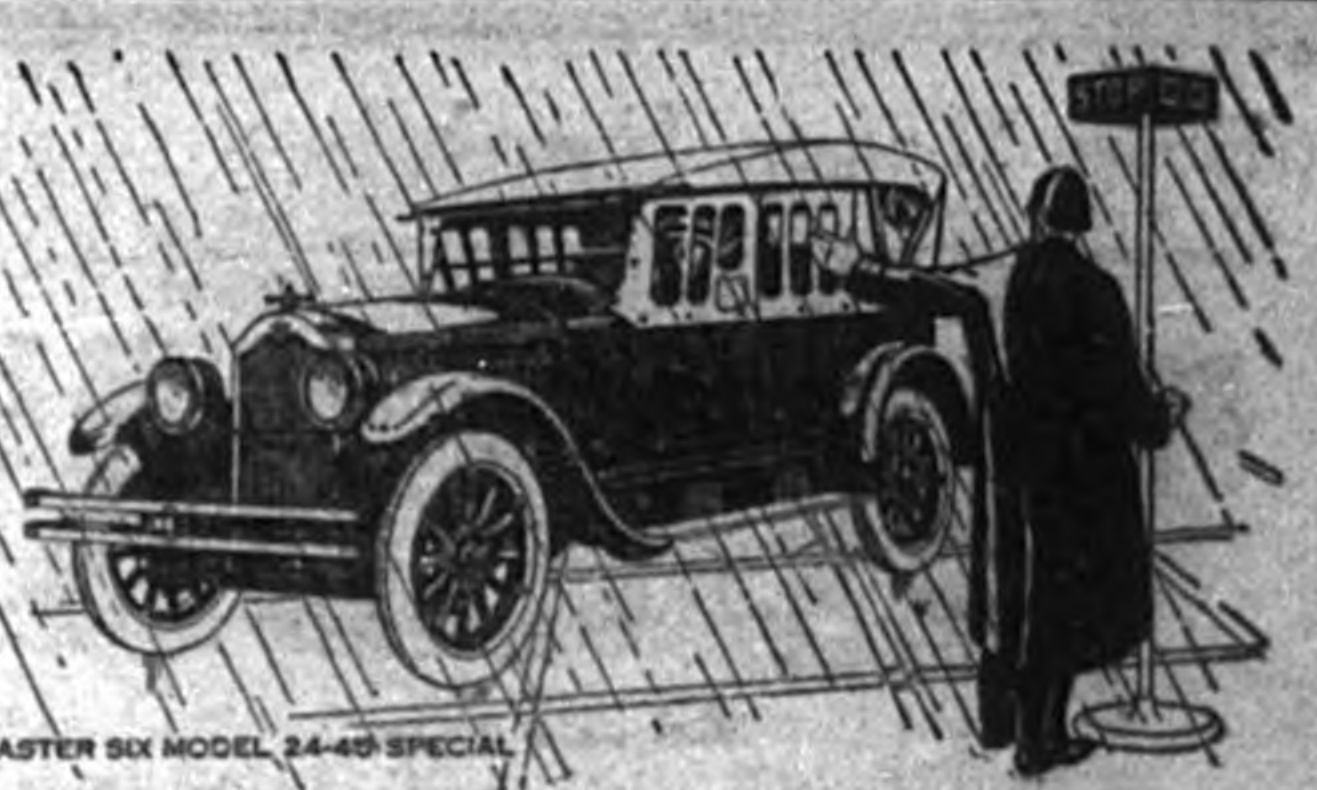
Latest report has it that Mrs. Jas. Fraser and family left on Monday to join Rev. J. Fraser at Shannonville, Ont. We wish them success in their new field.

Mrs. Geo. Hodgson of Montreal, is visiting her daughter Mrs. Frank Fuller and Miss Nellie Hodgson of Montreal and Mr. Geo. Fuller of Lachute were Easter guests.

Miss Miron Weir of Montreal, is spending the holiday with her parents also Mrs. S. Kinaird and little daughter, having returned home from a visit to Hawkesbury.

Miss Katie Whelehan, Mr. Ed. Whelehan Jr., and Miss Susie Rick, of Montreal, were Easter guests of Miss M. Whelehan, Mrs. Greig and Miss Gladys Greig were Easter guests of Mrs. Frank Gaston.

Miss M. Lois and Mr. Owen Keatley spent Friday and Saturday in Montreal and Mrs. E. O. Keatley & Master Franklin spent Saturday in Montreal bringing with them as Easter guests Miss Church and Miss Smith of Montreal.



Comfort in Any Weather Safety for Emergencies

SOLID COMFORT is the inevitable result of McLaughlin-Buick mechanical perfection—the comfort of a car properly balanced—the comfort of deep upholstery—genuine leather, of course. Protection against wind, rain and cold provided by the snug-fitting side curtains made with overlapping flaps to keep out the strongest breeze, giving closed car comfort in a touring model. Complete protection against the unforeseen emergency—the protection of McLaughlin-Buick tested Four-Wheel Brakes, which reduce the stopping distance by half and eliminate skidding. Such is the protection afforded by this new Master Six Touring.

Ask us about the G.M.A.C. Deferred Payment Plan. C-316

LAROCQUE & CHABOT, LACHUTE, QUE.



CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS

C. N. Railway Time Table.
Going West.
Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays
at 12:01 p.m.

Going East.
Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays
at 10:30 a.m.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

ROUGE BOOM COMPANY.

Schedule of Tolls to be collected upon the different kinds of timber and logs passing through the Company's booms for the Season 1924:

Tools Sacking Total	On each saw log 17 feet and under in length	On each piece of round or flatted timber over 17 feet in length	On each piece of square or waney timber	On each piece of four-foot wood	On each railway tie 8 feet in length
1c. 1 1/4c. 2 1/4c.	1c. 1 1/4c. 2 1/4c.	1c. 1 1/4c. 2 1/4c.	1c. 1 1/4c. 2 1/4c.	1c. 1 1/4c. 2 1/4c.	1c. 1 1/4c. 2 1/4c.

ROUGE BOOM COMPANY.
H. J. WEBB, Secretary. 2-5-3.



FORD CARS!

Trucks. Tractors, Plows and Discs.
We also have a number of used cars
which have been overhauled and
painted.
PRICES RIGHT.

TIRES

WE HAVE Just received our Spring Stock of all sizes in Tires and Tubes. Ford Size \$7.50 up. All other Prices Right.

Free Air

WE Put it there for you to use, so we invite you to use it and save your tires.

Vulcanizing

Tires and Tubes Vulcanized at reasonable prices and every job guaranteed. Bring in your tires before you want your car.

Batteries

We Exchange your old Battery for a new U.S.L. at small cost. We charge and repair all makes of Batteries.

Enamel

Makes your Old Car look like NEW. We have it in 10 different colors.

Auto Accessories

Chains all sizes, Wrenches, Patches, Motor Meters, Horns, Bumpers. Jack Pumps, etc.

\$4,000

Stock of Ford parts. If you cannot call at our store.

Phone No. 26.

"SERVICE" is our Motto.

Geo. Y. Deacon

For Your Health

you should buy the best.

"SALADA"

TEA

H500

is the purest and most scientifically prepared tea, sold today. — Try it.



AREN'T YOU GLAD THAT—

Your husband isn't an angel? He'd be such a sorry sight in overalls.

You need not submerge your mind with your hands in the dishwasher?

God reserved the right of judging your neighbors and allowed you the privilege of enjoying them?

The city is at last moving to the country by the radio route, and that you don't need to dress up to receive it?

You have comfortable old clothes and comforting old friends?

Your eyes are set in the front of your head instead of the back? There is so much more to be gained from the forward look.

Life must be lived moment by moment? How very distressing it would be to have the whole day's duties descend on our helpless heads at once.

Cows have the urge to stray into your neighbor's cornfield? Without their unintentional assistance you might remain forever in the dark concerning his real disposition.

Christmas comes in winter instead of early spring when there wouldn't be a minute of time to prepare for or enjoy it?

The Great Artist picked out the particular patch of sky canvas above your pasture bars upon which to paint the ever recurring masterpiece of the sunset?

INDISPENSABLE RUBBER BANDS.

A nickel's worth of rubber bands bought at a bookstore is a good investment for a housewife. When there is no suitable cover for a dish of cold vegetables or other leftovers a piece of waxed paper or a white cloth may be firmly held in place by means of a rubber band. Patch bundles of dress patterns can be put away quickly if rubber bands are used.

A rubber band slipped lengthwise over the pages and back of the cook book will keep the desired place.

In the work basket rubber bands confine the loose ends of darning cotton.

When there are no lids to glasses and jellies must be covered with paper the use of rubber bands will save time and keep the cover securely in place.

Unightly flower pots may be quickly transformed into harmonious containers by the use of green crepe paper held firmly in place by the ever helpful rubber band.

CHEER-UPS.

In my Aunt Mollie's jam closet is a shelf of what she calls tasters, and what I call cheer-ups. Aunt Mollie keeps all of the small glasses and wide-mouthed squatty bottles in which salad dressing, cream cheese, cherries, or other small quantities of food are packed. They are washed carefully and decorated prettily, and when preserving time comes they are filled with the choicest of jellies and jams against the time when a friend who is ill needs a cheer-up gift. Then wrapped in colored paper, the dainty glass, with just enough jelly to tempt the whimsical appetite of an invalid, is a welcome addition to the sick-room tray. Small bottles that hold but one small glass of liquid are filled with grade juice or blackberry cordial to make blessed the name of Aunt Mollie in many a shut-in life during the dreary convalescent days. — J. V. R.

WRIGLEYS

After Every Meal

It's the longest-lasting confection you can buy—and it's a help to digestion and a cleanser for the mouth and teeth.

Wrigley's means benefit as well as pleasure.



OUR BRUSH FAMILY.

How the busy housewife would ever get along without the help of the various members of the prolific brush family must forever remain a mystery. They have an insatiable capacity for work of all kinds and a marvelous adaptability to every use. They serve uncomplainingly and their only ambition in life is to make dirt flee before them.

But, like most other families, they have their peculiarities. They do not want to be left lying on their backs after they have emerged from their suds bath in the scrub pail. In the brush, as in the human family, it is far better to respect peculiarity than to try to eradicate it. If you fail to do so the brush family will retaliate by letting bristles fall from their backings and ultimately refusing to be of any service whatever round the house.



4659

A SET OF TWO PRACTICAL GARMENTS FOR INFANTS.

4659. A dainty yoke dress and a comfortable "barrie" or petticoat is here depicted.

The dress could be of lawn, batiste, or fine nainsook. The barrie coat of flannel or cambric.

The Pattern includes both designs. It is cut in One Size, and requires 2 yards for the dress and 1½ yards for the barrie coat. To make the waist portions of the "barrie" or cambric will require ¼ yard.

Pattern mailed to any address on receipt of 15c in silver by the Wilson Publishing Co., 73 West Adelaide St., Toronto. Allow two weeks for receipt of pattern.

Send 12c in silver for our up-to-date Spring and Summer 1924 Book of Fashions.

WOMEN CAN DYE ANY GARMENT, DRAPERY

Dye or Tint Worn, Faded Things New for 15 Cents.

Diamond Dyes

Don't wonder whether you can dye or tint successfully, because perfect home dyeing is guaranteed with "Diamond Dyes" even if you have never dyed before. Druggists have all colors. Directions in each package.

SPRINKLING CLOTHES.

"Come with me while I sprinkle and fold the clothes," invited my neighbor. To my surprise she led the way to her pleasant back yard, where the washing still hung in snowy array on the clotheslines. Then she proceeded to surprise me still further, accustomed though I am to the homely task of sprinkling and folding clothes for the ironing.

From a storage space under the back porch she drew forth a wheeled platform made from a child's wagon and on it placed her clothes basket and the small basket for clothespins. With a small pail of water and a whisk broom she walked along the lines sprinkling the desired articles.

When placing the clothes in the basket she put at the bottom all plain things that had not been sprinkled, each one neatly folded. Next all starched and sprinkled pieces. And at the top the folded sheets. Colored things had already been sprinkled and folded in a small round basket.

"I handle the clothes this way whenever possible," she explained. "I like working out of doors all I can. It saves handling the clothes again. And provided the dampened clothes are well covered they iron just as well folded in this way as when they are each rolled separately." — A. M.

"When Hearts Command"—

By ELIZABETH YORK MILLER

"When hearts command,
From minds the sagest counsellings depart."

CHAPTER XIII.—(Cont'd.)

"And I must get back to the hotel," murmured Mrs. Carnay. "No, no, Alice. You're not to come with me. I've left poor Uncle John far too long. He'll be feeling most neglected."

Ardeyne moved the table so that she could pass. "I met Mr. Gaunt just now," he said. "He gave me a message for you."

Jean lifted her brightly inattentive glance. "Yes?" she inquired absently. "He wants you to bring your—your brother to see him."

"Oh, yes—how kind! Yes, I will." And she, too, hurried away.

Alice looked anxiously after her. "I don't think mummy is very well. I do hope she hasn't caught Uncle John's flu." Did you notice, Philip?

She doesn't seem at all herself. "She looks a little feverish," Ardeyne admitted.

"Perhaps the climate doesn't suit her, but—oh, I know I should not say it, but for the last few days I've been rather sorry Uncle John came. He's made a perfect slave of mummy. He's a selfish, fussy old man. This was to have been a holiday for her."

Ardeyne inquired if she had seen much of her "Uncle John."

"Scarcely anything at all," she replied. "Mummy's so afraid I'll catch his cold."

"Do you—do you remember him very well?" Ardeyne was not consciously pumping her, but there was one thing he most certainly had to find out.

Alice laughed uncomfortably. "I don't remember him at all. I never heard of him until mummy announced that he was coming. I've wondered—is it wrong of me to say this?—if there's something just a little queer about him. Poor old mummy's just hating his being here, although she doesn't let on a word. That isn't her way. But I know her so well. She's perfectly wretched and—and so am I."

"My dear! And I thought—"

"Oh, I know. I am happy, Philip. Only—but we can't talk here. There are too many people about."

Then wait a moment while I pay the bill, and we'll go."

He went inside to settle for the tea, and then suggested that they take a rather roundabout course home, up behind the Convent School to the hillside overlooking Sasso and around to the back of the hotel by the Via dei Colli.

As they began to scramble up she gave him her hand.

How lovely it was in the silence of the hills at sunset, the colors soft yet vivid, the air so still that his breath was like a scented whisper.

At the top they halted and looked back. It seemed as though they were alone together in a painted dream world. Far out at sea drifted the grey trail of a steamer's smoke; some little birds piped apprehensively in the olive grove behind them; at their feet was spread a carpet of purple violets.

"Philip—you do love me, don't you?"

Behind the question lay her instinctive jealousy of Carrie Egan, but nothing more. There was neither guile nor deceit in the eyes which met his with such yearning trust. And if there had been—?

He held her to him so closely, kissed her so ardently—yet with remorse, too—that Alice was a little frightened.

"Philip!" she gasped. "Don't—please! Someone might see... you're crushing my hat, dear."

"I love you—I love you—love you!" Ardeyne exclaimed, his lips brushing her soft cheek. "Nothing shall ever take you away from me—nothing in this whole wide world."

"But nothing can—nothing will." She laughed happily.

"Nothing," he repeated, as one making a vow to himself.

"Has anyone tried to?" she asked, moved by his strange manner. In spite of herself she kept thinking of that too-familiar Mrs. Egan.

"Of course not—my foolish little love!"

CHAPTER XIV.

Dawn, pink-fingered, felt stealthily along the rim of the eastern horizon, but it was dark and silent in old Bordighera as a woman skirted the edge of the town, her anxious face set towards the heights of Monte Nero. Just before the road descended to the turning to the cemetery, she halted for a moment and studied a wooden sign on the high pink wall which enclosed a small villa. The sign said that this was the Villa Charmil, that it was to be let furnished, and particulars were to be obtained at the Laiterie of one D. Bonetti. It was just light enough for the woman—Jean Carnay—to read the lettering. She pressed close to the grilled gate and, peering through, obtained a restricted view of a tiny garden and house. "Villa Charmil," she repeated to herself. "I wonder—"

Then she went on, hurrying, in the vain hope of beating the sunrise. It was now four o'clock, and she had only slept a few hours. What would the porter think of her leaving the hotel so early? She had told him

that she was going for a walk. Well, that was true enough. It was a good stiff walk to the summit of Monte Nero before breakfast.

She had left a note for Alice and another for Hugo, but she hoped to be back before either of them awakened. Oh, for Tomaso and his roomy saddle! Oh, for a pair of sensible shoes!

But she was used to the martyrdom of high heels, and her mind was so filled with grinding anxiety that for once she scarcely noticed any physical discomfort. Her main idea was to get on as fast as possible, and reach Hector Gaunt's farm ahead of the sun.

Brighter and brighter grew the eastern sky, and poor Jean panted and plodded up and up through the endless terraces, not even pausing for a moment's rest at the little chapel. In the gloom of the dawn dark figures bent silently over the long rows of stocks and carnations, gathering produce for the flower market. Now and again a laden mule or donkey came slipping and clattering down the path attended by a peasant boy or woman.

Jean exchanged greetings with the beasts' guardians, who showed no surprise at seeing an English lady abroad so early and alone.

Now the sun came up, beating her by a good half hour. For the last lap she found a short cut, a steep, muddy path that sorely taxed her strength and soiled her skirt and shoes with red earth. Above her she could see the farmhouse silhouetted against the blazing gold of the sunrise, and Hector Gaunt, himself, working with a couple of men and his old woman on one of the lower terraces.

She called out to him and was answered first by his dog. Then he dropped the tool he carried and came rushing down to meet her.

"Jean, what does this mean? Why didn't you send for me? I would have come. I was waiting for you to send for me."

Jean began to cry little weak whimpers, like a distressed child at the sight of its mother, and Gaunt lifted her bodily in his arms.

"There, my dear—my poor dear. Don't wriggle, please. Maria!" He called to the old woman and bade her make some fresh coffee. The workmen stared with unsmiling eyes at the sight of their master carrying a white-clad signora in his arms, and the old dog sniffed along behind wagging his stiff, rheumatic tail.

Jean's arms went around Gaunt's neck. She could not well help herself, but it was a comforting position, and she became more and more conscious of her aching feet and altogether unhappy frame of mind. It was good to be taken care of, if only for a little while; good to weep on somebody's shoulder.

"Never mind. Whatever it is, we'll fix it all right. There, my poor dear, try not to cry any more. We'll soon have you looked after."

"Oh, I do want to be looked after—I do!" she wailed, her lips puckered dismally.

She realized for the first time in years that she was dead sick of looking after other people. All her life long she had been doing it—first old Madame Douste, then Hugo, then Alice, now Hugo again. There seemed to be no end to the thing.

Hector Gaunt carried her into the big, warm kitchen and Maria brought a basin of water for her feet and a pair of Gaunt's woolen socks, miles too large. She sat in a rickety old chair with her feet in the basin, and told Gaunt all about her troubles, unconscious of her utterly dishevelled appearance. Her hair was straggling about her ears, there was a smudge of red clay across one cheek furrowed with tear stains, her skirts were all drabbed.

Meanwhile Maria was being admonished as to breakfast.

"Oh, I couldn't eat a thing! I must start back almost at once. Please don't have anything cooked on my account," Jean implored him.

But Gaunt assured her that it was not wholly on her account. Working on the land since four o'clock, he was quite ready, he said, to indulge in something more substantial than a Continental breakfast. Only they must eat here in the kitchen. The dining-room was as cold as a tomb until the sun got into it.

He cooked the bacon and eggs himself, while Maria laid a corner of her well-scrubbed table with a checked cloth, blue and white, and brought a loaf, a pot of honey, and a little pink jug of cream.

Jean sank into a blissful state of expectancy. For all she had protested, the smell and sight of the food made her hungry. The kitchen, with its strings of onions, and dried peppers hanging from the rafters, and the wide, open hearth, where a few olive-wood logs crackled, was a pleasant, homely place. Gaunt frizzled the eggs and bacon over a charcoal brazier. He was so tall that he had to dodge the strings of onions when he straightened up. Some hens came pecking and cackling into the doorway, as though curious about the visitor, and Maria shooed them away with raucous reproach for such familiarity.

(To be continued.)

Minard's Liniment for Dandruff.

You Can't Beat Tanlac Says Alberta Citizen

"The Tanlac Treatment Made Me Look and Feel Like a Different Man," Says Petro.

"The Tanlac treatment has made me look and feel like a different man," is the positive statement of H. G. Petro, well-known citizen of Okotoks, Alberta, Canada.

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The Most Wonderful Bird's Nest.

Which is the most wonderful bird's nest in the world? asks the English Band of Mercy. This is a difficult question to answer, for nests vary so very much in shape, size and material. Certainly one of the most wonderful is that of the South American oven-bird. This is built of mud, and is closed, save for a narrow tunnel, which leads into a grass-bull chamber within. Another strange nest is that of the Chinese Swift, which is made entirely from saliva hardened by exposure to the air.

Minard's Liniment Heals Cuts.

Overlooked.

"There's nothing in the paper! It is a burning shame." But what he meant was merely that it didn't print his name.

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Queen Mary delights in antique furniture and is said to be quite an expert when it comes to judging and valuing it.

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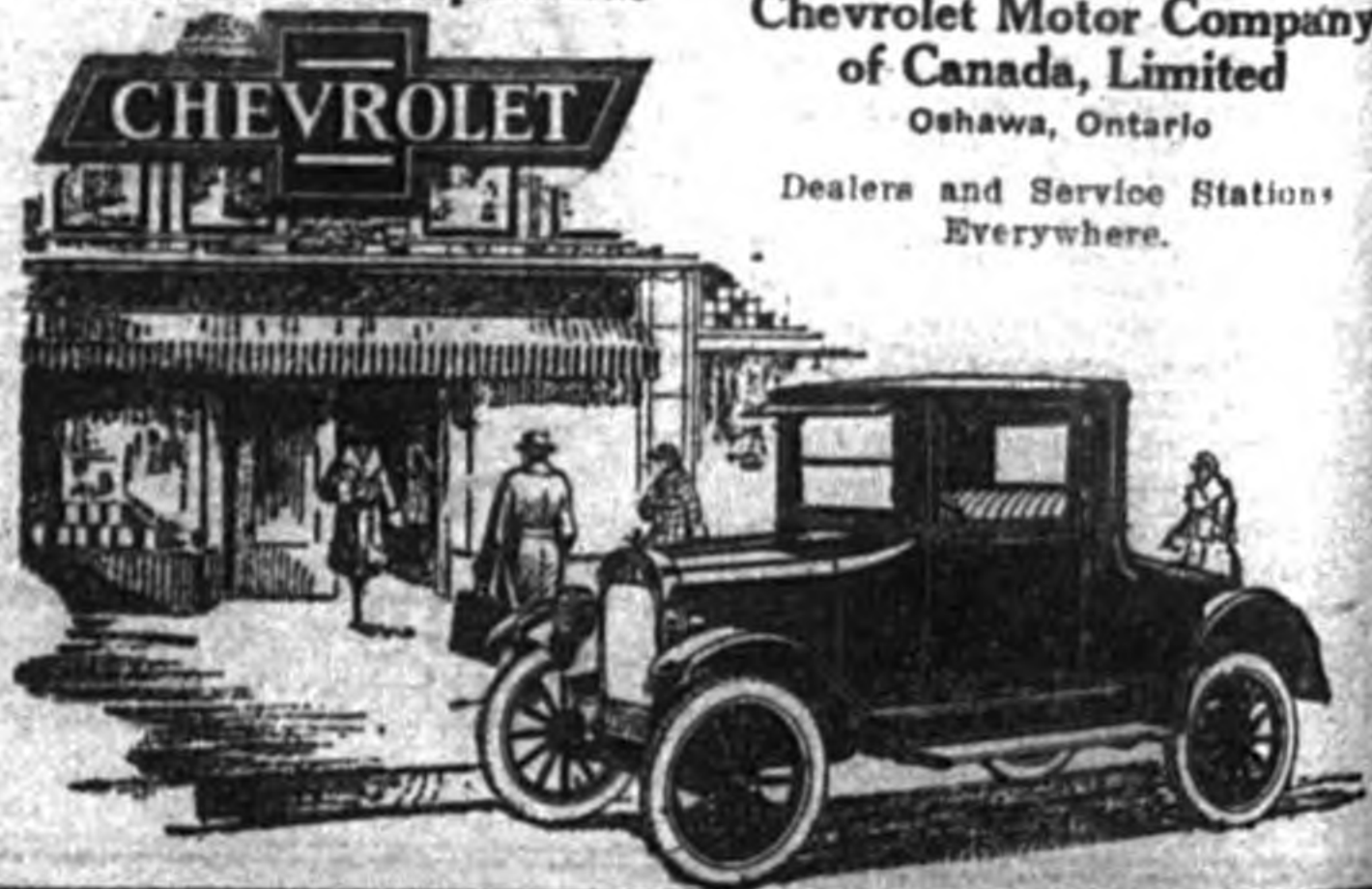
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MUSIC IN THE HOME

No Easy Job to Play to Children's Audience, Says Famous Pianist.

There are movements in various parts of Canada and the United States to bring more and better music to the children. Various methods are adopted, chief of which perhaps is instruction in music in the schools. Other methods are through organ recitals, music memory contests, children's concerts, etc.

Guy Maier, the celebrated pianist, is a strong advocate of the last mentioned method, although he states that it is no easy job to hold the attention of an audience of children. His particular reason for saying this is that you not only have to play to the children, but you have to talk to them as well.

"A singer, of course, he says, 'has the advantage of words, and sometimes of costume as well, but a pianist has to make up his story and tell it, too. But even at that it is the greatest possible fun."

"The principal thing is to get in rapport with your children, and once you have achieved that, the sky is the limit to what you can do. I have played the entire program of the most drastic ultra-modern things, and had

them love it. I have given them Bach, Beethoven and Chopin and had them sit enraptured. Children will take anything if it is presented in an interesting way.

"From the beginning you must realize that you cannot talk down to children. You have to meet them on their level, as equals, just as in playing with them. And another thing is to let them help in the music. For instance, I have them make insect noises in certain pieces, and beat time in others, and hum the tunes of some of them. Then, about every ten minutes I make them stop and tell them that it is my turn. And they invariably stop and are as good as gold.

"Their remarks after the concert are always delightful. One little girl about six, in a town out West, came up on the platform carrying the grimmest doll I have ever seen, and said with much dignity: 'My doll enjoyed your concert very much, Mr. Maier.' At the same concert a lad of twelve, one of your super-masculine beings, said condescendingly that he had liked my playing, though of course he realized that it was for those who liked that sort of thing best. I find

that it is the incorrigibles who ask me where they can get the music of Schubert's Waltzes.

"I had one curious experience in a boys' school, which shows the conservative attitude which is taken in some places toward innovations. I was engaged to give a recital at this school, and promptly at eight o'clock the boys were marched into the chapel, a dreary building with hard wooden benches, and they came looking like martyrs entering an arena. My first pieces were greeted with perfunctory applause. Then I decided to start something, so I played 'Javo,' which happened to be popular then. Faces brightened at once, so without stopping in between I went from one popular tune to another, and shouted to the boys to sing along with me. They were rather nonplussed at first, but finally they all sang and pounded out the time with their feet. Meanwhile, the faculty were sitting with faces stolid with disapproval. After about fifteen minutes of this, I went back to my program and held the interest of the boys to the very end. But—! Not a member of the faculty came near me after that concert, and my cheque was handed to me by a servant."

The Gift.

Earth gets its price for what Earth gives us;

The beggar is taxed for a corner to die in.

The priest hath his fee who comes and shrives us.

We bargain for the graves we lie in;

At the devil's booth are all things sold.

Each ounce of dress costs its ounce of gold;

For a cap and bells our lives we pay.

Bubbles we buy with a whole soul's tasking;

'Tis heaven alone that is given away,

'Tis only God may be had for the asking.

—J. R. Lowell.

The Beauty of the Commonplace.

O heart of mine, still let us find

A happiness in little things;

The low sweet whisper of the wind,

The sleepy song the river sings,

The drone of a gold bee behind

A daffodil to which he clings.

O heart of mine, still let us see

The beauty of the commonplace;

Of budding leaf and blossoming tree,

Of hazy hills and star sown space,

For he who loves simplicity

Shall meet his Maker face to face.

—Elizabeth Scollard.

Betrothed as Babies.

For centuries past it has been the custom in China for the parents of a baby girl to betroth her, in infancy, to the youthful son of a friendly couple, and there have been numerous cases in which the girl has not seen her husband-to-be until she arrived at the home of his parents for the marriage ceremony. The match was a question solely for the respective parents and the young couple were not consulted.

Western civilization, however, is encroaching on China, and the fact that the old order is changing is proved by four advertisements inserted in the vernacular Press of Peking recently, by which young women have given notice to the world that they decline to recognize the betrothals arranged for them in their infancies, and that they reserve for themselves the right to select their life partners.

All Alone.

A young man took his grandmother to an art exhibition. They wandered about looking at the paintings with interest. Finally they stopped before a portrait which showed a man sitting in a high-backed chair. Tacked to the frame was a small white card.

"What does it say on the card?" asked the old lady.

"A portrait of J. F. Jones, by himself," was the reply.

The old lady went closer to the picture. "What fools these art people must be!" she muttered. "Anybody can see Jones is by himself. There's nobody else in the picture."

How Tuberculosis is Caught.

An easy way to catch tuberculosis is from some sick person who has been spitting on the floor or pavement. The spit dries like powder and goes into your lungs and you are apt to catch the disease if you are tired or weak.



Have Probably Been Dried.

"Most of the planets have many moons."

"Yes?"

"Yes; but astronomers have failed to find moonshine on a single one."

Germany Leads in Movies.

Germany has more motion picture theatres than any other country of Europe.

Stars We Cannot See.

Two hundred millions of millions of miles away is a star called Algol. It is the second brightest star in the constellation of Perseus, and it has the curious habit of varying in brightness at regular intervals.

After much research we know now that Algol consists of two stars—one bright, the other dark. They are each about a million miles in diameter and about two million miles apart. They revolve around one another, and when the dark star is between us and the bright one, the light we receive from the latter diminishes.

There are several other stars of the Algol type, and it is simply through our researches that we are aware that there exist in the heavens dark stars—stars which give no light at all and are in themselves totally invisible.

How many there may be we do not know, for it is only by their power of eclipsing bright stars that we can recognize them at all.

A Warlike College Yell.

Here is a suggestion from Harper's Magazine that may be helpful to harassed undergraduates who are trying to compose a new "yell" that shall be at once inspiring and unintelligible:

"We've got a dandy college yell now."

"What is it?"

"We give four Russian battleships, a sis-boom-ah and then two Chinese generals."

World's Oldest Mine.

The oldest company in the world is that which owns the Falun Mine in Sweden. This mine has been worked for seven hundred years without a break and has never changed hands. The company is called the Stora Kopparbergs Bergslags Aktiebolag, and there is evidence that it was mining copper in the year 1225.

In these seven hundred years the Falun Mine has yielded over a ton of gold, fifteen tons of silver, and about half a million tons of copper. Now it produces 30,000 tons of iron pyrites every year. The mine is a huge hole in the ground, nearly a quarter of a mile long, half that distance across, and some two hundred feet deep.

Men dig for iron pyrites a thousand feet below its level and there are eighteen miles of galleries containing nearly three thousand separate chambers.

A decent into these depths is a strange and rather terrifying experience. First the visitor must don heavy black serge overalls and a wide-brimmed black hat. He is given an acetylene torch shaped something like a kettle.

The visitor makes his way down a path of duck-boards. The air grows colder and colder, and at the end of ten minutes he must walk warily in case he slips on the ice. The galleries are fearsome places with holes eight hundred feet deep, into which the visitor might fall if it were not for the red fares burnt by the guides.



Has Preached 22,000 Sermons.

Canon Hay Aitkins, 83-year-old vicar of Norwich Cathedral, England, has preached 22,000 sermons, and says he is out to preach many more. He began preaching at the age of 17, and his delightful sermons are well known both in England and Canada.

Gave the Game Away.

The head of the house had telephoned that he would bring home a guest to luncheon—a guest whom his wife realized he would delight to honor.

Preparations were made accordingly, with results satisfactory to her hospitable and housewifely heart.

Unfortunately, six-year-old Gladys came in a trifle late. Sweeping the table with an all-embracing glance, "Hum," she muttered, audibly, as she climbed into her chair, "is this lunch?"

"Why, of course, it's luncheon," Gladys said her mother with a repressive gesture.

But Gladys was not to be stayed.

"Well," she replied, "maybe it is; but it looks exactly like Sunday dinner."



An Undesirable Partner.

Mr. Fish—"You only danced once with Mr. Eel at the fish ball."

Mrs. Fish—"Yes, once was enough—he wriggles so terribly."

THE NEWER COMMERCIAL CANADA

Production of Western Farms Exceeds Combined Output of Many Important Natural Resources.

The first twenty years of the present century has witnessed a striking change in the character of Canada, commercially and industrially. The most important of these is undoubtedly the opening up of the wheat lands of the prairie provinces, says the Natural Resources Intelligence Service of the Department of the Interior.

Nearly three centuries were required to build up the magnificent farming communities of eastern Canada, but as late as 1890 hardly more than the advance guard of agriculture had crossed the threshold of the western plains.

Twenty-five years ago neither Saskatchewan nor Alberta could muster a hundred thousand people all told. Commercially, in their contribution to the business of the country they were perhaps equivalent to less than half a dozen of Ontario's forty-odd counties. To-day their production furnishes the life-blood to a huge proportion of Canadian enterprise. Western prosperity has become a barometer for business throughout the Dominion. The western wheat crop is of vital concern to business enterprise from Halifax to Vancouver. No other item of Canadian production is watched with anything like the degree of national interest that is centred upon the progress of the crops of the prairies from the time they are sown until they are reaped.

Governments, railways, financial institutions, manufacturers and wholesalers, business interest of all kinds, large and small, share directly or indirectly in the boon of a good harvest or in the disappointments of a meagre one. The eagerness with which the crop estimates are received in industrial and commercial centres of the Dominion is perhaps the most convincing testimony to the manner in which the agricultural west has shifted the whole outlook of Canadian business.

It is not only in the temporary fluctuations of current business in the distributing cities of the West itself or in the industrial and financial centres of the East or in its effect upon railway traffic and earnings from coast to coast that the pulsating power of western farm output asserts itself as a chief "prime mover" of Canada's economic machine. The western farm yields an influence far beyond the yearly variations of trade. It is the constructive force behind the building up of huge additions to the country's permanent industrial assets.

Whole communities, divorced entirely from direct farm pursuits, owe their rise or growth largely to the agricultural settlement of the prairies. The colonies of Alberta have been opened hardly less than by the grain-grower than the miner. Likewise the lumberman and fruit rancher of British Co-

lumbia, many of the lake-shipping communities draw heavily upon the commercial support of the prairie provinces. Scarcely a city of any importance in Eastern Canada but has its flour mills built or enlarged to grind western grain, its implement, textile, furniture, leather, rubber or other concerns leaning strongly upon the orders turned in by their western salesmen.

Summed up in all its ramifications the settlement of Western Canada can justly claim credit for an enormous share of the real increase in the producing property of Canada in the last twenty-five years—whether that increase has taken the form of the West itself, or of new or enlarged towns and cities, of new or enlarged factories and mills of all kinds in the East, of great harbor improvements on the Great Lakes and on the seaboard, of coal mines in Alberta, of sawmills in British Columbia or of a thousand and one other enterprises.

Take another method of appraising the effects of the opening of the west. Lumbering has long been a great industry in the magnificent forests of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia. Mining, from Cape Breton to the Yukon, produces a large and steadily mounting annual return. The renowned fisheries of the Atlantic and Pacific coasts and of numerous inland waters employ tens of thousands of people and support a far-flung trade. But it gives some conception of the change that has been wrought in the commercial character of the Dominion to realize that the total annual product of these great industries with their centuries of solid development—all of the lumber cut in the whole of Canada in a year, plus all of the fish landed and marketed, plus again all the gold, silver, coal, copper, nickel and other wealth produced from Canadian mines—all of these lumped together do not equal the farm output produced each year in the Prairie Provinces which, twenty or twenty-five years ago, were hardly on a par, commercially, with a half dozen Ontario counties.

Thus, in considerably less than one generation, there has been injected into the economic life of the Dominion a huge producing and consuming area, so big that the Canada of 1900 presents few features at all comparable with it.

This Agricultural Empire of the West may safely be put down as the most salient feature of the newer commercial Canada.

Dogs of War.

At the time of the armistice there were about 10,000 dogs with the armies of all sides.

British Empire in Miniature to be Seen at London Exposition

Huge Exhibition Will Open on April 23 and Is To Be Most Elaborate of Its Kind Ever Offered Public.

You look down upon towers and minarets and landscape gardens, domes and high roofs and stately walls, palaces and courts and lofty bridges, with here the slender outline of the Taj Mahal at Agra, here the squat shape of a West African fort, there a glimpse of a Chinese street in Hongkong, there, again, an English art gallery.

This is Wembley, a name put on the Map of England and of the world by the British Empire Exhibition, to be staged here from April 23—"The British Empire seen as through a shop window," in the expressive phrase of the Prince of Wales. The viewpoint is the terrace of the stadium, the largest sports arena in the world, one and a half times the size of the Roman Colosseum, covering an area of over ten acres and accommodating 125,000 spectators.

Everything scales to this at Wembley. Never before has an exhibition on such vast lines been planned. The British Empire Exhibition will be the largest thing of its kind the world has ever seen. Its grounds, laid out in what was one of the most beautiful parks of greater London and arranged with the idea of preserving so far as possible the best of the magnificent old trees, cover an area of some 240 acres. Fifty million dollars has been spent on the making of the concrete and steel city at Wembley which reproduces the whole of the British Empire in miniature.

"Around the world for eighteen pence"—the price of admission—is the slogan of the promoters of the exhibition, the profits of which, to be shared with the dominions and colonies, will be devoted to public purposes. It is a large claim, but it is justified. The British Empire covers a fourth of the estimated area of the inhabited earth, and almost every part of it will be represented at Wembley.

Interest Shown by Dominions.

The amount of space which the Dominion Governments are occupying is altogether unprecedented. The area covered by the exhibits of several of them actually is as large as that which the British government itself has been accustomed to take in great international exhibitions. Canada and Australia each has spent \$1,250,000 on building alone.

The exhibit of the British government will, in one sense, provide a contrast to the other pavilions in the exhibition. While the latter are for the most part devoted to some special territory or some special industry or group of industries, this government's exhibit will be more general in scope. Its aim will be to illustrate the functions of the home government as a whole, but with special reference to the empire, and to show something of what the responsibilities of the home government are in regard to empire defense, communications, settlement and economic development.

Around a large court of honor, in the middle of the British Government Building, run galleries, accommodating the exhibits of a large number of government departments and semi-official bodies whose functions have a direct bearing on the welfare of the home country and the empire. On another floor, lit entirely by artificial light, is a collection of models and other devices notable chiefly for their originality and ingenuity. A special feature is a large scale relief map of the world, measuring 40 feet by 20 feet and set in water, through which model ships will run along the main ocean routes connecting various parts of the empire.

At the far end of the building will be a theatre, but with a large tank of water instead of a stage. Here will be presented various spectacles, such as the Spanish Armada, the Battle of Trafalgar and the Raid on Zeebrugge. The naval episodes will be under the direction of the Admiralty, and the Air Ministry also is preparing to stage a scene of an air bombardment of London. The army will rely mainly on scenic models, three of which will illustrate the defense of the Ypres salient, the capture of the Meuse Ridge and the Battle of the Somme.

Government Gives Best.

A mere catalogue of the various bodies, official and semi-official, such as the Postoffice, the Mint, the Ordnance Survey, the Tropical Health Committee and so on, would not do much to enlighten prospective visitors as to the scope of the British government's exhibits. Every branch of the government's activity will be represented, and in no case have imagination and thought been spared to make the exhibits attractive and stimulate interest in them. The Ministry of Health, for example, exhibits two models; one of which represents a modern industrial town just as it has

BY WARRE B. WELLS

evolved, without plan or method, the streets at all angles and the buildings jumbled together haphazard. The other shows a town built upon the same site, ideally planned, with wide open spaces and ready access to all the chief centres.

Aside from the government pavilion, Great Britain will be represented at Wembley principally in two colossal buildings—the Palace of Engineering and the Palace of Industry. Jointly, these two buildings cover more than twenty-five acres of ground, or twelve times the size of Trafalgar Square. In the Palace of Engineering, probably the largest concrete building in the world, will be housed the most ambitious practical effort that has ever been made to acquaint the world with the achievements and possibilities of the great key industries of Great Britain. The section, representing more than three hundred of the leading engineering and shipbuilding firms, will contain the finest collection of engineering plant, machinery and materials

ever assembled in one exhibition. The exhibits will range from some weighing 150 tons each down to the most delicate testing instruments that have ever been made.

A Complete Coal Mine.

Close by a full-sized colliery, complete with massive headgear, pit ponies, washeries and all the up-to-date paraphernalia of coal mining can be seen in actual operation. This is being organized by the Mining Association of Great Britain in conjunction with the Institute of Mining Engineers and the Miners' Federation of Great Britain. Visitors will be lowered in a two-decked cage to the shaft bottom, and will step out into actual underground workings, where they will have an opportunity of witnessing the whole process of winning and transporting the coal out of the workings to the pithead.

The art of the Empire will be represented in the Palace of Arts, which will house a notable collection of pictures and sculpture, drawn not only from the United Kingdom but from all the overseas dominions, to whom a separate range of galleries in the

Many Acres Occupied by Wembley Site of Display Which Will Dazzle Many Millions of All Nations.

building has been allotted. Ecclesiastical art finds an appropriate setting in a lofty basilica. Two galleries will be devoted to the art of the theatre, where will be shown a series of model sets illustrating the development of stagecraft from its earliest beginnings to the advanced ideas of to-day. The miniature splendours of the Queen's Dolls' House here will first be open to public view in a gallery specially built for the purpose.

Colonial Exhibits.

The Canadian and Australian pavilions face the Palaces of Engineering and Industries, across the lake which divides the exhibition, with the pavilion of the Indian Empire at one end. This latter pavilion reproduces the artistic beauties of the Taj Mahal at Agra and the Jama Masjid at Delhi. The South African pavilion is built in the old Dutch style with characteristic steep and loggia. The Burma section, which adjoins the Indian grounds, contains a pavilion designed on lines of purely Burmese architecture and decorated by some of the finest carvings in the exhibition.

Similarly, the towers flanking the Ceylon pavilion, in the Kandyan style, are modeled on the famous "Temple of the Tooth" at Kandy. The Hongkong section reproduces a native street in which many Chinese will be seen at work in their normal surroundings. The Palestine and Cyprus pavilion is designed in the style of the Eastern Mediterranean. The West African section takes the form of a walled city and is an exact replica of a typical city in the hinterland of West Africa. Similarly, the East African Building is a copy of an actual Arab palace, the entrance door of which is a replica of one of the beautiful old carved doorways to be seen in Zanzibar. The West Indian and Atlantic group occupies a pavilion built in the Georgian Colonial style, surrounded by a tropical garden, in which is a model of the famous lake of pitch near Trinidad.

Adjacent to the exhibition itself will be the largest amusement park in the world, a feature of which is an exact replica of the tomb of Tut-ank-amen at Luxor, into which visitors may descend. This is being staged under the direction of one of the most distinguished Egyptologists of the day.



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CANADIAN PACIFIC

Going East.
No. 426, from Calumet, due at Lachute 8:52 a.m.
No. 422, from Ottawa, due at Lachute 10:53 a.m.
No. 424, from Ottawa, due at Lachute 8:13 p.m.

Going West.
No. 421, from Montreal, due at Lachute 10:00 a.m.
No. 423, from Montreal, due at Lachute 7:09 p.m.
No. 425, from Montreal, due at Lachute 8:45 p.m.
No. 427, from Montreal, Saturday & Sunday only, due at Lachute 3:42 p.m.

J. S. GILES, AGENT, LACHUTE.

NOTICE.—Mr. S. F. Dorion, of St. Philippe, wishes to inform the public that he has opened a Tinmith Shop, and is prepared to do all kinds of Tinmithing, Plumbing, Steam-Fitting and Electric Work on shortest notice, and prices reasonable.

A lot of Boys Sweaters 75c. to \$1.00. W. BANFORD & SON.

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Aren't willing to try.
Funny-bone People—
They laugh, grin and giggle,
Smile, twinkle the eye;
If work is a joke, sure,
They'll give it a try.
Jaw-bone People—
They scold, jaw and sputter,
They froth, rave and cry;
They're long on the talk, but
They're short on the try.
Back-bone People—
They strike from the shoulder,
They never say die,
They're winners in life, for
They know how to try.

Don't be what you ain't,
Jes' be what you is.
If you is not what you am,
Then you am not what you is.
If your just a little tad-pole,
Don't try to be a frog.
If you're just the tail,
Don't try to wag the dog.
You can always pass the plate,
If you can't exhort and preach.
If you're just a little pebble,
Don't try to be the beach.
Don't be what you ain't,
Jes' be what you is,
For the man who plays is square
Is a'going' to get "his."

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
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SUPERIOR COURT.

ES PARTE: Dame Elizabeth Belle of St-Jerome, wife common as to property of Anthime Charbonneau and of the latter, for assisting and authorizing his wife,

Petitioner,
and

Vacant Estate of the late Michel Blondin, of his living time, blacksmith of the town of St-Jerome, District of Terrebonne.

The Estate of the late Michel Blondin, having been declared vacant by a judgment, delivered by Judge Desautels, on the 7th of April 1924, render the petition to that purpose presented by the petitioner, notice is hereby given to the creditors and relations of the said late Michel Blondin, to be present on the 9th of June 1924, at the Court House of St-Jerome, for the purpose of at such a date, give their advice about the nomination of a curator, the said meeting and convocation having to take place exactly at 10 o'clock in the morning. By order of the Superior Court.

ST. JEROME this 23rd of April 1924.

J. B. BELAIR,
Attorney for the petitioner,
5-2-2.



MAIL CONTRACT.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon, on Friday, the 16th May, 1924, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails, on a proposed Contract for a period not exceeding four years, 6 times per week over the LACHUTE No. 3, from the town of Lachute to the Rural Route from the Postmaster General's Pleasure.

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

District Superintendents Office.
J. P. CHILLAS,
Montreal, 17th April, 1924.
District Superintendent of Postal Service.

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SPECIAL NOTICE TO ALL.

Please take note that all Advertisements sent in for publication must be accompanied by payment for same. If charged, an extra amount will be added to defray cost of billing etc.
ALSO:—All articles sent in for publication must be under signature, or they will not appear.
For prices governing all notices, see rate card on Editorial column.

—With the call of spring comes the desire of getting your share of sport. We can supply you with everything for the purpose. Just now a special sale is on for hunting traps. Come and get them.

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