

Sunday Only
Betty Compson in
"GARDEN OF WEEDS"
Comedy and a Wild West Film.
Monday and Tuesday
"IS MONEY EVERYTHING?"
and Jack Hoxie in
"THE GALLOPING ACE"

The Watchman,

And Ottawa Valley Advocate.

Wednesday & Thursday
"A Couple of Down-and-Outs"
An English Racing Picture.
Comedy, and other Attractions
Friday and Saturday
Virginia Valli in
"THE SIGNAL TOWER"

VOL. XLIX.

LACHUTE, QUE., JANUARY 2, 1925.

NO. 50.

The Heartiest Greetings
and All Good Wishes for

A BRIGHT and HAPPY NEW YEAR
is extended to All

by

T. McOUAT & SON

Millers and Machinists, Lachute Mills.

NEWS EAST.

Principal Gagnon, of Lachute, visited Montreal last week. He was accompanied by Mr. Kinnon and Miss Kinnon. They visited St. Andrews, and were entertained by Mrs. (Dr.) B. N. Gagnon. On Sunday School meets between 10 and 11 o'clock in the Church Hall. The next meeting will be on Wednesday at 8 o'clock in the Church Hall. Worship will be held in the Church, on Sunday Jan. 5, at 11 a.m. and 7:30 p.m. Special morning and evening. Rev. J. G. Shaw, will preach at both services. Miss Emma Todd, Miss Margaret, Mr. Henry G. Shaw, were among the guests to Montreal last week. Mrs. White has sustained a severe blow in the loss of their daughter who resided in the State of Maine, U.S.A. The sympathy of the community is extended to her and her husband at this time.

The Christmas Tree Entertainment which was held in the Church Hall, of the Presbyterian Church, last Friday evening, was an unequalled success. For the past four years the Anglican and Presbyterian Sunday Schools have united in this Annual festivity, with the happiest results, and with a cordiality of spirit which augurs well for the days to come. The scholars were trained and instructed again this year, by Principal Gagnon, Miss Allison Rodger, and Miss Mabel Rodger. Both teachers and scholars deserve the highest praise for an entertainment which was heartily appreciated, and which was above the average. Miss Tita Wales deserves special thanks for her faithfulness at the piano, and for the time she devoted to the practices. Santa Claus didn't forget any of the kiddies; and they all beg to remind him, that they wish him a speedy return.

The Literary Club will meet on Monday, January 5th., at Dr. B. N. Wales' at 8 o'clock p.m.
The Choir will meet for practice in the Church Hall on Saturday evening, between 8 and 9 o'clock.

CHURCH NOTES.

Church of England services in the parish of Lachute will be held (D.V.) on Sunday, Jan. 4th., as follows:—Holy Communion at Lachute 11 a.m. and Brownsburg 7 p.m.

Watchnight Services in The Baptist Church this evening From 10:30 to 12:10 All Welcome.

Sunday, Jan. 4th., 1925., services as follows:—Brownsburg 11 a.m., Lachute 3 p.m., Lachute 7 p.m. P. A. MacEwen, Pastor.

New Year services will be held in the Methodist Church next Sunday, conducted by the Pastor, at Lachute 10:30, East Settlement at 2:30 p.m. and Brownsburg at 7 p.m. Subject:—The new resolve for the New Year. Commence the New Year well and be in Church next Sunday.

IN MEMORIAM

DIXON.—In loving memory of H. G. Dixon, of Lachute, who passed away on December 26th, 1922. We miss our loved ones from our hearts. But never from our hearts. Inserted by John A. Dixon and family.

The Farmers' Club of the Parish of St. Jerusalem.

The Annual General Meeting of this Club will be held in McArthur's Hall, Lachute, on Tuesday, Jan. 13th at 8 p.m. The Law requires your membership Fee to be paid at least one hour before the meeting. Show your interest in your organization by attending and help us have a good meeting.

W. T. Jackson, Pres.
J. A. Pollock, Sec.-Treas.

The Prize Winners of the Root Competition, under auspices of the Farmers' Club for 1924 are as follows:
(1) Atchison McCrea 93.1
(2) C. R. Rodger 92.7
(3) Wm. Pollock 92
(4) Jno. Miller 89.7
(5) Q. R. McAdam 89.2
(6) Richard McAdam 87.1
(7) Jno. Scott 86.4
(8) Geo. Morrison 86.3

HOCKEY.

Nationals vs. Lachute.

The Lachute hockey boys made their seasonable debut on Saturday last, in an exhibition game with the Nationals, of Montreal.

The match was witnessed by a large and expectant crowd, anxiously awaiting a forecast of the season's play. Lachute team, comprising Messrs. K. Campbell, Charron, Barker, Jas. MacKimmie and J. & V. Durand, put up a good game; and their performance—although lacking somewhat the brilliance which characterized the excellent record of last season, promises fair accomplishments this year.

The Nationals appeared on the scene with a strong and clean-cut team, among whom was Dave Campbell, our former townsman, whose skill upon the ice was not unknown to many of the spectators who had previously witnessed his play among our own line-up. The score, from the beginning, showed the opponents in the lead. The first period ended with 3-nil, second 6-2, and finally 9 goals to 5 in favour of the Nationals.

LACHUTE MASONS' RALLY.

Argenteuil Lodge Dinner

The Annual St. John's Day meet of Argenteuil Lodge, No. 67, A.F. & A.M., was held in Lachute on Saturday afternoon last. Most Wor. Bro. Charles McBurney, Past Grand Master, was present, and installed the following officers:

Dr. J. H. Mason, W.M.; E. R. Morrin, I.P.M.; H. W. Butler, S.W.; A. R. McAdam, J.W.; Rev. A. G. MacKinnon, chaplain; R. P. Fraser, treasurer; J. A. MacKimmie, secretary, L. real, are spending New Year's as M. Hooker, S.D.; Dr. J. E. Christie, J.D.; W. J. Graham, D. of C.; J. D. Campbell, organist; H. R. Beckingham, I.G.; D. Black and E. M. Jones stewards; J. McGillivray, tyler.

During the evening, a banquet, at which ladies were present, was held in the Presbyterian Church. A musical programme was rendered, selections being given by Messrs. J. Yeland, A. Dev, Dr. Drew, H. Butler and J. MacKimmie. Several short speeches were given, together with an appropriate address from Most Wor. Bro. Charles McBurney, who as an old Lachute resident Argenteuil Lodge is very proud of having had occupy such a high and important position as Master of the Grand Lodge.

Mr. John McRuer, of Boisvieux, Man., is spending a few weeks with friends in Lachute, Hill Head, and Brownsburg.

DEATH.

CRAIG.—At Lachute, on Dec. 19th., Rosie Vivrais, wife of William Craig, at the age of 36 years.

LOCAL NEWS.

Miss Dorothy Morrison spent Xmas at Avoca.

Mrs. R. Miller was a visitor to Montreal this week.

Mr. Jas. Calder, of Montreal, is home for the holidays.

Miss Doris Campbell is spending the holidays with her parents.

Miss Jessie Millar was the weekend guest of Mrs. Wm. Berry.

Miss Eup. Creswell leaves today for a lengthy visit to Montreal.

Misses Hazel and Catherine Morrison spent Christmas in Montreal.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Underhill and family spent Christmas in Montreal.

Mr. and Mrs. J. P. MacKimmie and family spent Christmas in Montreal.

Miss Freda Russell, of Montreal, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. E. H. McCoy.

Mrs. Cliff and children, of Arnprior, are the holiday guests of Mrs. W. J. Todd.

Misses Nancy and J. Archibald, of Montreal, are the guests of Miss Barron.

Miss Lily Robinson, of Montreal, was the guest of her mother over Christmas.

Miss McGregor, of Montreal, was the recent guest of her mother, Mrs. Wm. McGregor.

Mr. Bert Rodgers, of Montreal, was the guest of Mrs. J. White over the Xmas holidays.

Mr. Chas. McBurney, of Quebec, was the recent guest of Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Christie.

Dr. Crabb, of Montreal, was the guest of his sister, Mrs. Geo. Creswell over Christmas.

Mr. and Mrs. Lamb and family, of Buckingham, spent Christmas the guests of Mrs. Geo. Christie.

Mr. and Mrs. D. Currie, of Montagu, were the guests of Mrs. J. P. MacKimmie.

Mrs. W. J. Deacon, accompanied by her mother, Mrs. A. Davis, has returned home from Merin Heights.

Miss Lydia Millar, of Hawkesbury, is the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Millar during the holidays.

Miss Edith Beers and Mr. R. Beers, of Montreal, were the Xmas guests of their parents Mr. and Mrs. A. Beers.

Mr. and Mrs. Hunter, of Montreal, and Mr. Bert McArthur, of Ottawa, were the holiday guests of Mrs. Archie McArthur.

Misses May and Catherine McGibbon, of Montreal, are holiday guests of their parents, Mr. and Mrs. Archie McGibbon.

Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Giles, of Ste. Anne's, and the Misses Giles, of Montreal, were guests of Mrs. Henry Giles for the Xmas holidays.

Mr. and Mrs. L. Morrison and Mr. Howard Morrison, of Notre Dame de Grace, were Christmas guests at Mr. and Mrs. J. A. MacGibbon's.

Miss Mabel and Gertrude Steele, of Brownsburg, left last week for Detroit, to spend Xmas and New Year's with friends and relatives.

Mr. Wm. Kidd, of Louisa, arrived last week in Winnipeg, where he reports weather much similar to that in Argenteuil at the present time. Mr. Kidd finds his family well and prospering. After a short visit, he will travel further West.

FOR THE NEW YEAR

LET me be a little kinder, let me be a little blinder to the faults of those about me; let me praise a little more; let me be, when I am weary, just a little bit more cheery; let me serve a little better those that I am striving for. Let me be a little braver when temptation bids me waver; let me strive a little harder to be all that I should be; let me be a little meeker with the brother that is weaker; let me think more of my neighbor and a little less of me.—Selected.

Men's & Boys' Suits

We have a good stock all sizes of Men's and Boys' Suits. Blue and Grey Worsteds, Brown Tweeds and Worsteds. Also Boys' Suits in Tweeds and Worsteds all sizes.

We are still well assorted in Ladies' Coats for Winter at Clearing Prices, as we don't want to carry one

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.

New Year Greetings.

AND ALL GOOD WISHES

We trust that 1925 may
bring Health, Happiness, and Prosperity,
and the passing days may serve to build up still higher
that wealth of good feeling and mutual satisfaction
which we have enjoyed together with our patrons in
past years.

McFAUL BROS.

Don't let your RADIATOR FREEZE
Let us fill it with

MAPLE LEAF ANTI-FREEZE
ALCOHOL

For Ford Radiator \$2.00

BATTERY STORAGE

Your car battery improperly cared for during the winter months means more battery trouble next year, and very often a new battery. Our battery charger is one of the best and latest on the market. Storage room for 300 batteries.

Bring us your battery or phone 26, and we will call for it. Do it now.

GEO. Y. DEACON,
LACHUTE AND BROWNSBURG.

THE BEST OF HEALTH,
HAPPINESS, PROSPERITY, and ENJOYMENT
OF LIFE THROUGHOUT THE NEW YEAR.

Our sincere and hearty wishes to all

EUGENE JOUSSE

Jewelry Store

Main Street, Lachute.

CRESWELL'S
Canada Cement
Prices Right
Creswell Regist'd

IT COSTS SO LITTLE!

IT takes so little to make us glad, to cheer us up, to make us happy; it takes and costs so little to be kind, to be thoughtful, to be considerate; it takes so little to cheer others up who are discouraged, so little to lend a helping hand; yet it means so much to others as well as to ourselves. We think too much about doing the things which look big in our lives, and we think too little of the everyday little acts of thoughtfulness, of kindness, the little helpfulness to those who are disheartened and down and out. After all, is it not the little things that make up life?

Unsurpassed for pure, rich flavor "SALADA"

GREEN TEA H470
is superior to the finest Japans, Young
Hysons or Gunpowder. Try it today.
FREE SAMPLE of GREEN TEA UPON REQUEST. "SALADA," TORONTO



ARE YOU RUDE TO YOUR CHILDREN?

A common sin among otherwise decent enough parents is rudeness toward their children. We little realize the sufferings children undergo from hurt feelings.

The most inexcusable form of parental rudeness is the reproach of children in the presence of others. You would far better strike your child in the face than say some cutting sarcasm to him that humiliates him before strangers.

There is but one way to make your child uniformly respectful and polite to you and to all he meets, and that is to be uniformly polite to him and considerate of his feelings.

The ornament of a home is courtesy. Would you like a few samples of the common rudeness of parents? Here they are:

"Get up out of that chair. Don't you know enough to offer your chair to a lady?"

"Look at your face! Go and wash yourself this minute!"

"Leave the table!"

"So you didn't pass your examination? Well, that's about what I expected!"

"Quit that!"

"Go away!"

"Now don't try to be smart!"

All these before company.

No child was ever improved by these tactics. They irritate, excite, rebellion, and where they do not prematurely harden the child's feelings are the cause of intense pain.

Whatever rebuke you may feel called upon to give, let it wait until you and the little girl or boy are alone together.

I remember once a domineering old preacher was visiting at my father's house. Dinner was over and only my father and his guest remained chatting, while I, a boy of perhaps seven, stood about listening to their conversation. By and by I went up to the table, took a piece of cake and stood eating it. The preacher thereupon proceeded to administer a sharp rebuke to me.

"Don't you know," he said, "that it is not good manners to take food from the table? Put that cake back; and if you want more to eat, sit up and take it like a gentleman."

"Come here, son," said my father; and, putting his arm about me, as I was sobbing with anger and chagrin, he said:

"Mr. Barker, I always speak respectfully to my children, and I expect other people to do the same. Your

language is brutal and a far greater offense to good breeding than was my boy's act."

I forget what happened after that. I only remember that I felt such a surge of love toward my father that I gladly would have died for him—Dr. Frank Crane.

HOMESPUN HINTS.

A little glycerine rubbed over the surface will keep corks from sticking in the necks of bottles containing glue, cement, shoe polish, etc.

When soft custard or custard sauce curdles in making, set in a pan of ice water and beat with an egg-beater until smooth.

If the surface is solid, not veneered, cover the dent in wood with small pieces of blotting paper dipped in hot water and apply the tip of a heated poker to the topmost piece of paper. Repeat as many times as may be necessary to cause the compressed wood fibres to swell to their original dimension.

This remedy is only efficient when the dent is made by a blow or pressure and not when the wood fibres are gouged out.

For cleaning embroidery on goods that will not wash, cover with a thick paste of powdered French chalk and alcohol, lay a piece of clean muslin over it, and roll up like a jelly roll. Lay in a dark place for several days or until the alcohol has entirely evaporated, unroll, and brush off the dry chalk.

Wet the ends of the fingers and draw them over a wet cake of toilet soap with a scratching motion, forcing the soap under the nails. This will keep out dirt when doing gardening or any kind of dirty work in the house and can easily be removed with a nail brush and hot water.



TWO "NURSERY TOYS."

4787. The "Teddy Bear has ever been popular with "little" children, and the Giraffe will please equally well. These toys may be made of felt, or flannel, or Terry cloth, and filled with cork, kapak, or excelsior. The "Teddy" may also be made of plush, "Teddy bear cloth" or elderdown.

The Pattern is cut in One Size. It will require 1/2 yard of 36-inch material for the "Teddy" and 1/4 yard for the Giraffe.

Pattern mailed to any address on receipt of 20c in silver, by the Wilson Publishing Co., 78 West Adelaide St., Toronto.

Send 15c in silver for our up-to-date Fall and Winter 1924-25 Book of Fashions.

COCOA CAKE.

Will you please send me recipe for cocoa cake?—Mrs. E. S.
One cup sugar, 1/4 cup cocoa, 1/4 cup butter, 1/2 cup hot water, 1/2 tsp. soda, 1/2 cup sour milk, 1 cup flour, 1 egg (white to be beaten very stiff), vanilla, salt.

Bake in moderate oven. Frost with white mountain frosting.

WHEN IGNORANCE WAS BLISS.
Methusalem ate what he found on his plate.

And never, as people do now, Did he note the amount of the caloric count—

He ate it because it was chow.

He wasn't disturbed, as at dinner he sat.

Destroying a roast or a pie, To think it was lacking in granular fat.

Or a couple of vitamins shy.

He carefully chewed every species of food.

Untroubled by worries or fears Lest his health might be hurt by some fancy dessert.

And he lived over nine hundred years!

"When Hearts Command"

By ELIZABETH YORK MILLER

"When hearts command,
From minds the sagest counsellings depart."

CHAPTER XLIII.—(Cont'd.)

The touch of the dog's tongue, both comforting and repugnant, brought Jean back to herself. She pushed him away, laughing hysterically. Both Hector and Hugo were safe.

Gaunt had reached the bottom and was staggering towards her in a half-drunken fashion, Hugo lying across his shoulder as inert as a dead man, with head and arms and feet dangling. "Something's the matter with him," Gaunt gasped out, as they subsided on to the rough grass. "Perhaps it's only a faint."

Carlo brought the lantern and they lit it. Bright as the moonlight was, its radiance had an unnatural quality, and it seemed impossible to tell just what had happened to Hugo.

The lantern, flashed upon his dead-white face, revealed little or nothing beyond the obvious fact that he was unconscious.

"Just a faint," Gaunt assured Jean and himself. "Fetch some water and my brandy flask, Carlo. You'll find the flask in my coat pocket."

But neither the water nor the brandy revived Hugo. He was not dead, but his breathing was strange—a sort of snuffling snore, a grim parody of sleep.

Gaunt gave Carlo some hurried directions. He was to go down into Ventimiglia as fast as he could and fetch a doctor.

Carlo made off. Used as he was to the mountains, it would take him scarcely more than half an hour to get down, but it would take the doctor considerably longer to get up.

Gaunt bandaged his head with a wet handkerchief. He was considerably weakened by loss of blood, but it was the trickling into his eyes that he minded. He looked rather terrible with his streaked face, his eyes glaring feverishly as he bent over the unconscious form of Hugo.

Jean brought the pillows and blankets from the cave and they laid Hugo out on them, covering him up in a vain effort to bring some warmth to his cold limbs.

"Can't you make him swallow a little brandy?" she whispered.

Gaunt shook his head. "I don't think I'd better try, if it's what I imagine."

"What?"

"A clot on the brain, I think."

Jean sat beside Hugo holding one of his unresponsive hands. Gaunt washed his blood-caked face, lit his pipe and sat down on a rock to wait for the dawn and the doctor. Tito was a little bored. He yawned and went to sleep at Hugo's feet.

CHAPTER XLIII.

The long road between Ventimiglia and Bordighera was almost deserted as the open carriage took Alice from the station. She put up her umbrella to keep off the blinding glare of the sun. Clouds of white dust rose up and enveloped the carriage and settled upon her clothes, her face and hands. It was an acrid, bitter heat that scorched like fire.

No one was astir. The untidy little shops and houses along the way were closely jumbled against the sun. Occasionally a dark form was seen hovering in some dim interior. Dogs and chickens slept in the shade. An empty tramway-car bounced by, the driver in his shirt-sleeves; the conductor lolled half asleep in the rear, a cigarette drooping from his lips.

As they approached Bordighera, the little town, so busy and vigorous with life in the tourist season, wore a vacant, empty air. The big hotels were all shuttered, the flower gardens burnt out and withered, the palms white with dust. It was the prolonged hour of the siesta.

Some slight relief came when the carriage began to crawl up the long winding road to the Old Town. Here a slight breeze tossed the rough brown grass and rattled the big leaves of the aloes.

The dust-covered, sweating horses toiled on and up, past the cobbled little space where the old fishermen sat drowsing with their folded nets, and through the narrow passage that led to the entrance of the Villa Tatina.

Alice's heart began to beat fast, and she leaned forward as though to quicken the pace. Soon she would see her mother... and her father.

The gates to the villa stood open, and the gravelled driveway had a neglected air, as though Guido had forgotten his duty of raking it. It was scratched with wheel and hoof marks. But Alice did not notice. She sat waiting for the moment to leap out of the carriage. This was the Villa Tatina, where her mother had loved and been courted. She threw a furtive glance at the suffering garden, so parched, so dry and withering.

The door of the villa also was open, and at the sound of wheels a woman servant came out. It was Clementine. "Ah, signorina, whom are you seeking?"

"The Signora Carnay. She lives here, does she not?"

"Yes, the Signora Carnay lives here."

"I am her daughter," said Alice. "Ah! A gleam of admiration shone in Clementine's cold eyes. She had heard of the signora's daughter from Louisa. 'But, yes. You are the Signora Ardeyne? Yes!'"

Alice nodded and turned to pay the cabman.

Clementine rushed to take the bags. "But you are here so quickly, signorina! How is it possible that you have come so quick? It was only yesterday—"

"Yesterday? What?" Alice's voice was sharp.

"That the Signora Carnay sent for you."

"Sent for me? My mother sent for me?"

"Yes," said Clementine. "The signora telegraphed to you last evening. The poor signor, your uncle, is dying. And the signora is very ill herself."

I heard the carriage, and thought it was the doctor again, although it is but an hour since he left. But come inside, signora. You will faint in the heat. I will call the Signor Gaunt. Sit down and rest a moment. How tired you must be!"

But Alice did not sit down. He was dying—that strange eerie little man whom it was so difficult to think of as her father—and mummy had sent for her. Only she had got the message long before a telegram was despatched. Her mother's voice had reached her in some mysterious way. How thankful she was to have obeyed the summons. Mummy needed and wanted her. She took off her hat and jacket and travel-stained gloves. Had she glanced into one of the Venetian mirrors it would have told her that she was not looking her best; that, for one thing, she needed a wash. But this was not a moment when mirrors interested her.

It seemed that Clementine was gone a long time. Pattering footsteps sounded in the quiet house, a bell rang. Madeline looked out inquisitively from a swing door leading to the kitchen quarters, and withdrew after a somewhat prolonged scrutiny of the visitor.

Then Hector Gaunt came up the stairs from the little library-room in the basement, and he, too, was surprised that Alice had arrived so soon. She did not explain to him how it had happened, but questioned him anxiously about the situation in the household. He looked an old, tired man, and there was a cut on his forehead which had been bandaged with plaster.

He took her into the drawing-room and told her as best he could; referring always to the man she believed to be her father, as Hugo. They had gone on a picnic to Castle d'Appio, and Hugo had taken it into his head to climb up to the top of the ruin. There had been trouble in getting him down, for at the last he had been taken with a seizure of some sort, and remained unconscious ever since. He was dying now. The doctor said he could not possibly last more than a few hours. Her mother was with him. Yes, of course Alice could go up. She mustn't be shocked by her mother's appearance. Jean had been through a great deal.

Alice suddenly found herself weeping on Gaunt's shoulder. There was something very comforting about this big, quiet man, who seemed to take life—or death—as it came, making no great fuss over either. She had a longing to tell him her own troubles. She felt that he was the sort of man who could solve them for her; or at least convince her of how little moment they were.

"Come, my dear, dry your eyes. Don't let your mother see you crying. You must be a brave girl and help her."

"Yes—yes, I will." Alice mopped her streaky face and tried to smile. "I've been such a beast to mummy, but she's an angel and will forgive me."

"It's a pity," said Gaunt, "that you don't quite know what an extraordinary woman your mother is. But not an angel—oh, dear me, no!" He laughed sadly. "Come, then."

They went upstairs to the big cool room in which Hugo lay. The blinds had been drawn to keep out the glare and the room was pleasantly dim. A shadowy white form rested in an armchair at the head of the bed, moving a fan gently to and fro above the unconscious face. He looked like a shriveled little boy, did Hugo, but grotesquely so with his thin white hair and grey stubble of beard. His eyes were half-open and he breathed with a deep, snoring sound.

Jean looked up and smiled, her lips twitching pitifully. Gaunt took the fan out of her hand and concerned himself with the dying man.

"Oh, mummy—I heard you call for me and I came as fast as I could! It was in the middle of the night—night before last—and early yesterday morning I started. Mummy, can you ever forgive me for being such a beast?"

Alice dropped to her knees beside the armchair and buried her hot face in her mother's lap.

"Yes—it's all right, dear. I don't

wonder you felt badly. I'm so glad you came. The poor little man is going fast. He was very fond of you, Alice—very good to me, poor Hugo. And you mustn't think of him, ever, as a murderer, Alice. We're convinced—Hector and I—that he didn't kill Mr. Egan. Hector is certain of it. And if he was mad, he was only a little mad. He was so kind to women in distress. That was his madness, Alice—being kind and wanting to help women who had got themselves into difficulties. He couldn't bear to see others suffer. I've been thinking it all out—how good he was to me and to you. It worried him very much that Christopher had told you he was your father, although he was so fond of you. But I assured him you were happy. You are happy, aren't you, darling?"

Shaking with sobs, Alice hid her face more deeply in her mother's skirts. This was no time to discuss the details of her own tragedy. (To be continued.)

Progressive Sentences.

Here are some curious sentences in which each word contains one more letter than the preceding word:

I do not care about garden parties, although receiving numberless invitations periodically.

"I go," was that hero's answer, dashing forwards, Napoleon's battalions immediately surrendering.

I am not very sorry Walter tumbled headlong, screaming alarmingly unutterable maledictions.

I go ten miles every Monday, through pleasant woodlands, oftentimes judiciously accompanying excursionists mountaineering.

I am sad when fancy brings mocking memories returning; detestably importunate, occasionally disappointing, unquestionably disembarassing, unreasonableness, conscientiousness.

I do not feel alarm, having happily overcome jaundiced prejudice's innumerable traduccments, determinately unrestrainable, notwithstanding unextinguishable misinterpretation, characteristically intercommunications' incomprehensibleness.

For sore feet—Minard's Liniment.

Good and Bad Luck.

To balance "unlucky" superstitions there are many "lucky" ones. If, when dressing, one accidentally puts on a garment inside out, an unexpected gift will shortly arrive. To carry about a coin with a hole in it is to secure one's self against misfortune, and if swallows are permitted to build near a house, the owner need not trouble to take out a fire insurance policy.

WHEN IN TORONTO VISIT THE

Royal Ontario Museum

253 Bloor St. West, near Avenue Road. Largest permanent exhibition in Canada. Archaeology, Geology, Mineralogy, Palaeontology, Zoology. Open daily, 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.; Sunday, 2 to 5 p.m. Floor, Bay, and Church cars.

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Every one can now have beautifully polished floors and linoleum with little effort—no stooping and at small expense. All you require is Johnson's Liquid Wax and a Johnson Liquid Wax Mop.

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JOHNSON'S WAX MOP

It's a small compact lamb-wool mop especially adapted for applying wax to floors and linoleum. Will prove a great time and labor saver.



Just pour a small amount of wax on the mop and apply to the floor with a natural mopping motion, being sure to spread the wax well.

JOHNSON'S LIQUID WAX

Johnson's Liquid Wax is the most satisfactory finish for all kinds of floors—wood, linoleum, tile or composition. It not only beautifies, but protects and makes floors easy to care for, giving a hard, sanitary, dustless surface. Johnson's Liquid Wax cleans, polishes, preserves and protects—all in one operation. Johnson's Liquid Wax will make your floors beautiful, easy to care for—they won't be slippery—and will not heel print.

\$3.55 Floor Polishing Outfit \$3.00
AN IDEAL CHRISTMAS PRESENT

It's the new, easy way to have beautiful floors and linoleum.

This Offer Consists of

1—Johnson Liquid Wax Mop \$1.50

(For applying the wax)

1—Quart of Johnson's Liquid Wax 1.50

(For Polishing Linoleum, Floors and Furniture)

1—Half Pint of Johnson's Klean Floor 30

(For cleaning floors before waxing)

1—Johnson Book on Home Beautifying 25

\$3.55

This Offer is Good at All Stores.

This offer is good at department, drug, grocery, hardware and paint stores. If your dealer cannot furnish this outfit, mail your order and \$3.00 direct to us and we will make immediate shipment—prepaid.

This outfit makes a Christmas present for the home that will be remembered throughout the year.

S. C. Johnson & Son, Ltd.
"The Wood Finishing Authorities"
BRANTFORD, CANADA

NURSES

The Toronto Hospital for Incurables, in addition with Bellevue and Allied Hospitals, New York City, offers a three years' Course of Training to young women, having the required education, and desirous of becoming nurses. This Hospital has adopted the eight-hour system. The pupils receive uniforms of the Hospital, a monthly allowance and travelling expenses to and from New York. For further information apply to the Superintendent.

Build Permanence.

Therefore, when we build, let us think that we build—forever. Let it not be for present delight, nor for present use alone, let it be such work as our descendants will thank us for, and let us think, as we lay stone on stone, that a time is to come when those stones will be held sacred because our hands have touched them, and that men will say as they look upon the labor and the wrought substance of them, "See! this our fathers did for us."—John Ruskin.

Minard's Liniment Heals Cuts.

is good; and what doth the Lord require of thee, but to do justly, love mercy, and to walk humbly thy God?—Micah 6:8.

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We offer steady employment weekly to sell our complete lines of guaranteed quality root, fresh-dug-to-order plants. Attractive illustrations and full co-operation, a most opportunity. LUKE NURSERIES, MONTREAL.

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Your Hardware Dealer knows the quality

Our descriptive circular sent to any address on request.

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Santa Claus all the Year Round

The dear old man hasn't a finer gift in his pack than a

MARCONI PHONE

radio receiver because it is the one gift that carries the happy spirit of Christmas all through the year.

Every Marconi Phone is a Santa Claus in itself bestowing on the family circle every night the choicest gifts of the world's best entertainment.

Every Marconi dealer has several models and will gladly install the set you select.

Write any address below for illustrated booklet PD

WHEN LILITH GREW UP

The professor's study and, indeed, the professor himself had been captured and held all the afternoon by four callers. To Lilith, the professor's daughter, it was a novel and not altogether agreeable experience. Since her mother's death the quiet, kindly-faced man had seemed so wrapped up in his books and his flowers and in her that she had never supposed there was any other side of life that could interest him deeply.

Yet, since his book had appeared, he had turned more and more to what she regarded as frivolities. He had been making and receiving calls and accepting numerous invitations to dine. Above all, he had seemed to take an almost childish delight and pride in the new clothes that he had bought with a part of the money from his book.

Lilith was proud of course that people had learned at last how great a writer her father was; but what she had learned was the belief that many of her new acquaintances had sought out only in the desire to pose as a friend of a noted man.

She felt the more deeply hurt now when she had expected to have at least one evening with her father; but when he had gone he had said to her, "I am going to dine out that evening. I have gone upstairs to my study and I have left her so busy with her thoughts that she had not noticed her father's departure. She looked at her father as he left the room, and she saw that he was standing by her side, and she saw that he was looking at her with a sad, earnest look.

"We do not all of us," he said, "we do not all of us have the same things in this box that I have never shown to anyone, but I am going to leave them with you this evening. You need never mention them afterwards unless you wish." Then he bent and kissed her and was gone.

Lilith carried the box wonderingly over to the study lamp and sat down. Her hand trembled as she untied the wrappings and took out several little books in manuscript, some of them in her father's well-known handwriting, some in a round boyish scrawl—diaries, as she saw at a glance.

The first record was dated thirty-five years ago. "Picked purple-and-white lady's slippers in the swamp this morning," it read. "They look as if they always have their best close on. I don't have any best close. I don't see why God trimmed up the birds and flowers so beautiful, and left boys to wear anything folks give them."

Lilith read the entry a second time, and it remained in her memory as she glanced ahead. Now and again she came upon the note of complaint or of longing as she skimmed through the other passages. She turned from one thin volume to another, coming here and there upon notes like this:

"Albert's party came off last night. Everybody seemed to have a good time. I was the only fellow who had to wear his school suit, and my shoes clumped like thunder on the floor. I'll be hanged if I'll go to another party until I can dress like other fellows. Lavender-and-white lady's slippers out to-day. Wish they grew big enough so a fellow could wear them."

A year later was this entry:

"I've won the natural history prize, but I shall have to go up and face the whole school in my shiny old coat to receive it."

A little farther was another entry:

"A new thought has come to me. It is rather comforting. I have always considered my liking for appearances as a mean, silly trait, but perhaps it is not altogether mean and silly. I can't help thinking that perhaps the same love of beauty that made God create the flowers made him give me this desire to appear well in the eyes of other people. Curiously enough, it takes some of the sting out of having to wear poor things. I suppose I shall be the only fellow at the reception tonight without a swallow-tail."

Lilith paused a moment, smiling tremulously. Then she turned the page. About this time her mother came in to the narrative—a beautiful, girlish figure whom the professor had loved at first sight. Although she was poor, according to his account her dresses were always beautiful.

For a year or two the entries in the diary grew farther apart. One told of his engagement, and another of his marriage. They were supremely happy records, with no mention of clothes anywhere in them. But later came a pathetic little passage:

"Marion had a surprise for me to-day. I have been declining a good many invitations because I had no evening clothes; and I have gone to several places and found myself in the old familiar predicament—the only man unsuitably dressed. I never said anything about it, but she reads me so well! She has been denying herself things and saving money to deck me out, poor little son!"

Soon afterwards came the record of Lilith's birth and this entry: "It gives us a strange feeling of responsibility. There are so many things we wish to do for her, so many things we wish to shield her from. To begin with, I am determined that she shall never know the poverty that has made my life

such a continual longing for impossible things."

There was only one other record that bore on the professor's love for good clothes. It came several years after the heartbroken words that told of his wife's death.

"I am thirty-five years old to-day," it said, "and I have just worn evening clothes for the first time. I admit I was happy, and yet it brought back the time when Marion saved money to buy me a suit. When I caught sight of myself in the glass I could have broken down and cried from loneliness. Lilith saw me, but did not notice that my clothes were different from those I have been wearing. It seems very slow sometimes, waiting for her to grow up. But the years will pass. I intend that we shall be comrades."

Lilith closed the book and sat staring into vacancy. The loneliness and the gentleness of her father's life seemed almost more than she could bear. When at last she heard the familiar step on the verandah, and the professor came in, she ran and threw herself into his arms. He held her close and kissed her, but could not say a word. It was she that spoke.

"Father," she said, "I know you now, and I love you more than ever. I have grown up."—Youth's Companion.

When Racehorses Travel.

A "palace on wheels" is the latest luxury for racehorses. The sides of the two stalls are lined with canvas pneumatic pads to prevent injury to the horses while speeding over the highways. The floor is made of sanitary cork composition. The space above the rear wheels is used for carrying feed, and on a partition at the back of the driver are watering troughs and hay racks.

Drinking water for the horses is carried in a large tank under the body of the car. Four lights give good illumination to the interior at night, while space is provided for a groom. The horses are loaded at the rear and taken off at the front, because backing racehorses is said to retard their gait.

Europeans Like Codfish.

It is a somewhat strange coincidence that no codfish swim nearer the Mediterranean Sea than the banks of Newfoundland or Iceland. The dwellers in that part of the world, however, eat cod, salted, and cooked in many and varied forms. New England for many years got its salt from Italy and paid for it with codfish, sometimes with Old Medford rum. Those days are past. The French explorers who followed close upon the heels of Columbus discovered the virtues of Newfoundland cod. Lately curing plants have been established on the Mediterranean shores of France—to save one handling since the Mediterranean peoples eat so much of it, also because the salt is conveniently dried out from the very salty water of the Mediterranean.



An Invariable Rule.

Customer—"Eight dollars is too much for a pair of silk suspenders to hold up a pair of six dollar pants."

Salesman—"That's the way it always is; the cheaper the initial cost, the greater the upkeep."

Queen Lover of Cherries.

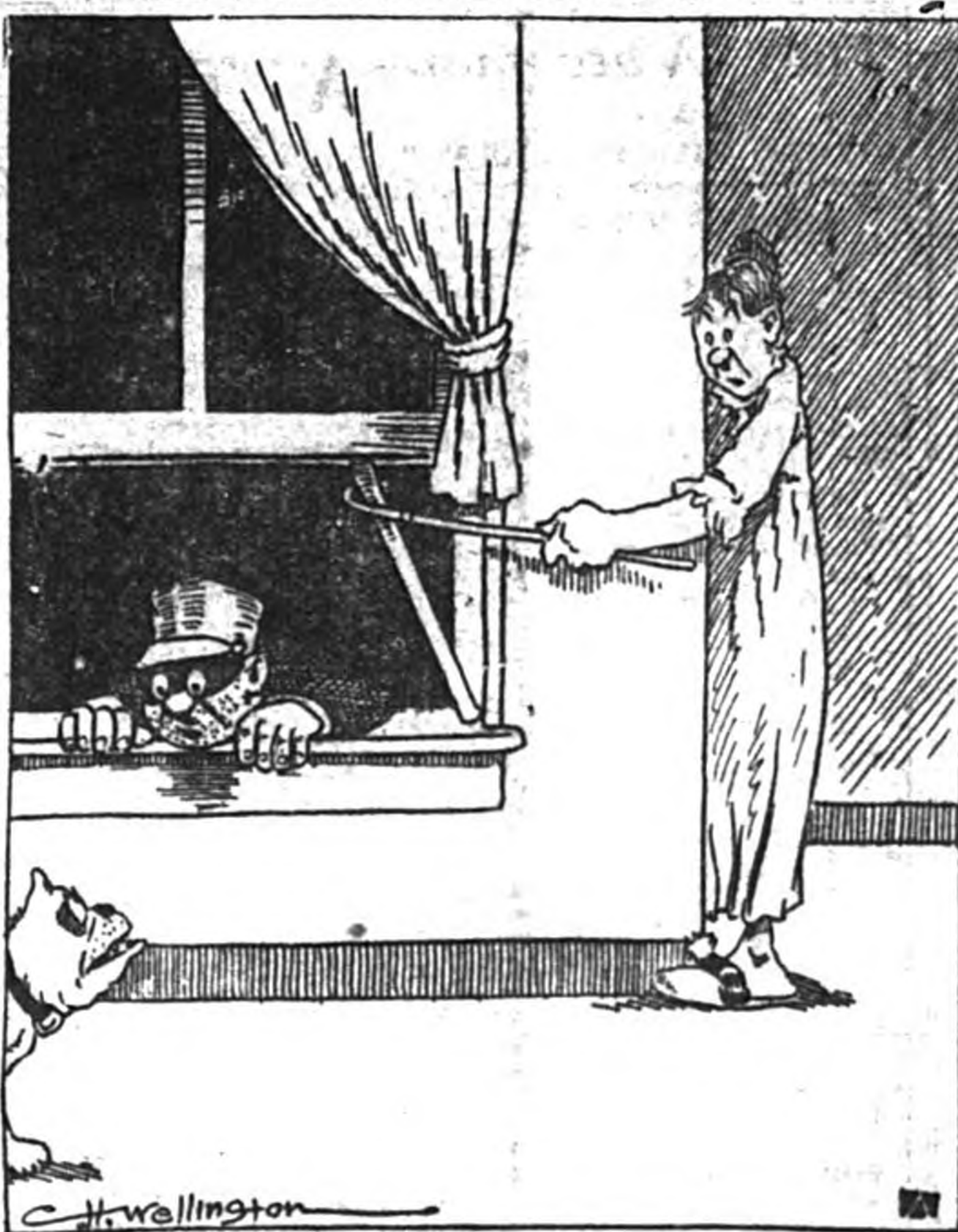
The rich and ruddy cherries for which England is famous, were introduced into that country from Flanders in the year 1540. The establishment of their popularity was due in no small measure to Queen Elizabeth, who had a great liking for cherries ripe. Whereby hangs the tale of Sir Francis Carew, who delayed the ripening of his cherry tree until a month after the end of the season in order that the cherries might attain maturity when her majesty stayed with him. This he accomplished by erecting a tent over the tree, and on the queen's arrival the fruit was at perfection.

If you don't like work it may be due to imperfect glands. A London lecturer stated recently that chronic laziness should in many cases be regarded as a disease.



A \$58,000 shipment of black foxes recently passed through a Montreal destined for various points in France and Switzerland. The animals were in charge of the foreign department of the Canadian National Express.

AND THE WORST IS YET TO COME



Mutiny.

That blazing galleon the run,
This dusky coracle I guide,
Both under secret orders sail
And swim upon the selfsame tide.

The fleet of stars, my boat of soul,
By perilous magic mountains pass,
Or lie where no horizons gleam
Painting upon a sea of glass.

Come, break the seals, and tell us now
Upon what enterprise we roam;
To storm what city of the gods
Or—sail for the green fields of home!

Theft.

Somehow you took so many things
That were a part of me,
I cannot yet quite understand
This new passivity.

I hate this strange, quiescent me
Who never more shall run
Across the dusk-and-dark-and-dawn
To meet the high, white sun.

You touched this slim, young, flaming soul
Gallant, eager, proud,
And left no thing by which to know
Me from the motley crowd.

—Elinor Lehnherg Norcross.

A Land Without Laws.

In North Greenland, which is situated within twelve miles of the North Pole, there are practically no laws, and there are certainly none with regard to property, for all that the men possess are their hunting knives, while the women have only their household utensils.

The stone houses in which the natives live belong to nobody in particular. If an Eskimo family find an empty one, they simply move into it and it becomes theirs until they vacate it.

Polygamy is permitted and "marriages" are arranged entirely by parents. When a couple tire of each other they simply take other mates. There is nothing that corresponds to "courtship."

In such circumstances, it seems strange that the Eskimos are among the most devoted parents in the world. If a separation occurs, the children always go with the mother. This arrangement, as may be expected, leads to interminable complications, but, in spite of it all, everyone seems very happy.

The Only Way.

There was a terrible noise in the nursery, where the new nursemaid, fresh from distant Connemara, was in sole charge.

"Really, nurse," said her mistress, as she entered the room, "can't you keep the children quieter than this?"

"Faith, mum," was the reply, "and how can I keep them quiet if I don't let them make a noise?"

Mere Good Nature.

Often it seems as though the world had a surfeit of genius and an insufficiency of mere good nature. A noted English jurist was fond of saying that in many persons there is a sheer power of sympathy that makes them more welcome and more beloved than the most brilliant and scintillating intellects. They thought it worth while to put on the tombstone of an amiable Massachusetts woman: "She was so pleasant." One imagines her, in the annals of a quiet neighborhood. She had no serpent tongue or flicker with malicious innuendo. She repeated kind and gentle words or held her peace. She diffused serenity and contentment. To make friends everywhere, like Mowgli in the jungle, is a career not to be despised; it does not imply a contemptible softness and want of character.

Sooner or later some one punctures the bluff of the man who talks like a bear, who envelops himself in a mantle of sham dignity and asperity. Most of the truly great are simple-minded, simple-mannered and gentle. Children—those best detectives—are not afraid of them; animals come up to them. But the small-minded folk intend to impose on the rest of us by vainglorious bluster. A loud noise comes from their trivial instrument. They rant and scold and make themselves intolerable. They never overlook, they never forgive. A household dreads them; they are not those of whom Stevenson would say that they make a family happier by their presence.

In ordinary business contacts, as in domestic life, what a relief it is to deal with those who are not eccentric, ultra-sensitive or morbidly temperamental. The work of the world mostly goes on by the plain, unadorned, unadmirable, everyday performance of normal, average people. Lincoln was quite sure that the Lord knew what He was about when He made so many of them. Our earth would be unbearable if the other sort predominated.

Let none be discouraged whose social asset is neither beauty nor brains, but an amiable disposition. Some of those endowed with such a nature are homely as the proverbial hedge fence, yet liked and wanted universally. There are captains of industry who have gone far on the way they smiled, shook hands and affably mingled with others. Merely to be surly and to roar sententiously is no wonderful thing. You can see it in the bear-pit at the zoo. There is no premium on the frozen face in business or the glacial heart in society. But the natural disposition to be friendly has its welcome everywhere and its reward.

Apple-Core Philanthropy.

The backyard of a little St. Louis boy adjoined an orphanage, from which it was separated by a high wall. One day the boy's mother discovered him out by the apple tree eating one apple after another and tossing the cores over the wall. Fearing that he would have a stomach ache, she ordered him not to eat any more, but he called back earnestly:

"I must, mother. It's for the orphans! They're waiting for the cores!"

A Fish Story.

"Now, children," said the teacher, "you will generally find birds where there are trees and worms where there is earth. Can anyone tell me what you expect to find where there are fish?"

The class seemed lost for a few seconds, and then up jumped little Tommy.

"Well, Tommy," asked the teacher, "what would you expect to find?"

"Chips," came the innocent reply.

What Did She Mean?

Miss de Muir—"Papa always gives me a book for my birthday."

Miss de Meador—"What a fine library you must have!"

CAROLS OLD AND NEW

We are made familiar with carols in many and various ways at this season of the year.

Yet, although the word has been for a long period particularly associated with Christmas, it was not always so. Authorities differ as to its derivation, opinions varying between Latin, Celtic and French. In regard to the latter the word "carole" is undoubtedly old French, and it is still used in the Marche to signify dance, fete, etc.

In olden days a carol was a ring dance with song accompaniment—a ring of men and women holding hands and moving round in dancing step, singing as they went. There are many references to the word "carol" in old English literature, as, for instance, the following from Chaucer's "The Debatte of Blaunche the Duchesse" (1369).

"I saw her daunce so comely,
Carol and sing so sweetly."
And this from Shakespeare:
"This carol they began that hour,
With a hey, and a ho, and a hey nonino."

As to the association with the word Christmas, Bishop Jeremy Taylor says: "The oldest carol was that sung by the heavenly host when the birth of the Saviour was announced to the shepherds on the plains of Bethlehem."

The earliest Christmas carol was written in the fourth century by Aurelius Prudentius. The oldest English carol is the "Angelus ad Virginem," contained in a Church manuscript of the thirteenth or fourteenth century. The first English collection of carols was published by Wynkyn de Worde, in 1521.

Proof of the antiquity of many English and various ways at this season of the year. The source of origin is simply given as "Traditional." This applies to such famous examples as "God Rest You Merry, Gentlemen" and "The Cherry Tree."

The first-named has been, and still is, frequently distorted by a misplaced comma, making it read: "God rest you, Merry Gentlemen." Even in Dickens' classic, "The Christmas Carol," the incorrect version appears. The sense intended is "God rest (or keep) you merry" at this time of the year.

Another famous "Traditional" is "The Lord At First Did Adam Make," with its refrain: "For this is Christmas Eve." This is always sung on the last-mentioned day in St. Paul's Cathedral.

No account of carols, however brief, would be complete without mention of "Good King Wenceslas." Another very ancient carol especially popular among children is "I Saw Three Ships Come Sailing In." The youngsters are also fond of "The First Nowell." And a very fine old carol, "Cradled in Bethlehem," composed by Orlando Gibbons, was unearthed by Sir Frederick Bridge a few years ago from the archives of Westminster Abbey.

Some very beautiful carols are of French origin, such as "The Holly and the Ivy," "Now Sing We All Full Sweetly," and "The Carol of the Flowers."

Many modern English Church composers have written carols, especially J. B. Dykes, Sir J. Barnby, Sir J. Stainer, and Sir F. Bridge. Typical specimens of their work are "It Was in the Winter Cold," and "Sleep, Holy Babe."

Colored Pictures by Wire.

A few months ago considerable interest was aroused in the scientific world when engineers demonstrated a method of transmitting pictures by wire. Now, by the same process, pictures in eight colors are transmitted and reproduced within an hour.

The transmission of colored pictures is effected by a method resembling that used in printing pictures in colors. Three pictures are sent over the wire. From one all colors except red have been screened out; from the second, all colors except blue; from the third, all colors except yellow. The pictures are transmitted and received in black and white by the usual process. Then, when received, the original colors are restored, and the result is a picture that contains not only the three primary colors transmitted, but five other intermediate tones, just as in color printing one color plate is superimposed on the printing of the other color plate.

The transmission of colored pictures was under taken merely as a laboratory experiment, but the engineers who developed the process say that it is fraught with practical possibilities such as the identification of criminals or stolen property.

Power From the Air.

A well-known scientist proposes to obtain power from the air by having a number of thin metal gas-filled balloons anchored by conducting wires at a height of 500 feet from the ground, thus making use of the static discharge from the atmosphere, first discovered by Benjamin Franklin in his famous kite experiment.

The great difficulty, however, with such apparatus is to control and regulate the energy received, as at times the discharges are of great violence. Many wireless amateurs who have experimented with vertical aerials have found that atmospherics are more violent and more continuous with such aerials than with horizontal ones.

More Easily Said Than Done.

Enthusiasm for music is good, but sometimes when it is mixed up with ignorance of music it is apt to become embarrassing to other people. A teacher of singing records that he once was considerably embarrassed by a fond mother who sent her boy to him for singing lessons. The boy was about twelve years old—and the mother's stipulation was that her son should be provided with a tenor voice!



This was a fairly big tree when William the Conqueror invaded England. It grew on Vancouver Island and this slice is now an object of interest to visitors at Victoria.

Robert McFaul

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Wishing to give all my attention to my Tailoring Business, I have disposed of my stock of Boots and Shoes, and will in future devote my time and attention to your requirements in Suits, Overcoats, Etc.

Made-to-order Suits my Specialty.

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WINTER OVERCOATS.—A wide selection of styles to suit every taste. Our overcoats are distinctive not only for design, but also for warmth durability and long wearing qualities.

STYLISH SUITS.—These have the essence of good taste in their design and the stamp of expert tailoring in their make-up. We have them. An excellent line of cloths to choose from. Cock o' the North blue fast-dye serges.

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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.
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Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, French Ivory, etc.,
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For Town and Country service—Overhoses, Rubbers, Felt Boots, Skating Boots, Gaiters, Moccasins, everything in comfortable and cold-resisting footwear. House shoes and evening slippers.

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LACHUTE, JAN. 2nd, 1925.

Subscription Rate per annum,
In Canada—\$1.50.
In United States—\$2.00.

Notices of Entertainment, Concerts, Announcements etc., 10 cents per count line. Minimum 50c.—if billed 60c.

(Note:—All locals advertising any event from which there are financial proceeds will be charged at the above rate.)

Card of Thanks, In Memoriam Notices, Births, Marriages and Deaths—50 cents.

With each verse additional—25c.
Want and For Sale advertisements, 10 cents per count line, minimum 50c.—if billed 60c.

When replies are directed to the Watchman, additional charge—25c.

Note:—When estimating, count every six words or fraction thereof as one line.

Legal Advertising—\$1.68 per inch
Subsequent insertions—\$1.12 per inch.

EN PASSANT.

1925 Wishing you a Happy and Prosperous New Year. Happiness—like heat—we are told, comes from within, therefore, when we wish happiness to our readers we desire that they may be able to emit their own sparks. Iron knocks no sparks out of ice, but iron and flint strike fire every time, and set fire to the prepared tinder.

So may, ye all be all flint when the frictional iron strikes against ye to bring out the sparks which will ignite the tinder of your hearts and set ye afire with the blaze of Happiness.

The union of Happiness and Prosperity is an ideal one combining the chief aims of all our activities: The one is supposed to depend upon the other: Yet a man may be superlatively prosperous, and still unhappy, while another may be perfectly happy without being at all prosperous.

But after all is said and done, they look so pleasantly alike, and bear such a strong family resemblance, that we wish you to have them both and gladly leave you in that agreeable state of doubt, which cannot define the difference.

THE LINKMAN.

Provincial Bank's

Showing for Last Year
The annual meeting of shareholders of the Provincial Bank of Canada has been called for February 4, 1925, when the annual statement for the fiscal year ended Nov. 30, will be presented.

In issuing preliminary figures recently, Tankred, Bienvenu, vice-president and general manager, stated that total assets are approximately \$40,000,000, while the total obligations to the public are \$36,000,000. Total liquid assets of the bank are \$20,800,000 or a covering of over 61 per cent of the total obligations.

An increase of \$3,100,000 or 10 per cent has been shown in the deposits of the current year, and the net profits totalled \$403,000, being \$13.46 per cent on the paid-up capital of \$3,000,000. An annual dividend of 9 per cent is paid.

The bank has had to open many new branches in the more important cities and towns of the province since the Banque National was amalgamated with the Banque d'Hochelaga.

DOMINION FINANCIAL CORPORATION LIMITED

This company, although in operation less than three years, has been particularly successful in building up a fine business. Its record of earnings indicate that under its system of operation, profits have been more than liberal.

This company deals exclusively in the purchase of first mortgages at a discount, together with the financing of builders through the placing of first mortgage loans to enable the builder to complete his properties. Not only does the company handle first mortgage loans, but it derives commissions from insurance, permanent loans, purchase of balance of sale and sale of property. The by-laws of the company do not permit them to purchase anything but mortgages on revenue producing residential properties.

Dividends have been regularly paid upon its Preferred stock every quarter from the time of organization, and a substantial surplus laid aside.

We understand the Preferred dividend requirements are being earned more than three times over, and that distribution on the Common Stock will be inaugurated during the coming year.

The balance of the Preferred and Common stock in the treasury is now being offered by a local investment house, the proceeds of which will enable the company to greatly increase its operations and earnings.

The stock looks attractive for a substantial advance.

See William Desmond at the Rex Theatre next Wednesday and Thursday, starting in "BIG TIMBER," a tremendous story of life in the Giant Pine Country.

A Thousand Stories in Lake District of Manitoba Says Canadian Authoress

Martha Ostenso Gave Best First Novel of Year that Setting

Miss Martha Ostenso, who was awarded the \$13,500 prize and royalties on the book for the best first novel submitted during the past year in a contest organized jointly by Dodd, Mead & Company, Pictorial Review and Famous Players-Lasky Corporation, is a twenty-four-year-old school teacher from Manitoba. Miss Ostenso's novel will be serialized, filmed and published in book form in 1925. The story, which is called "The Passionate Flight," deals with the farmers of the Western Prairies and portrays the romance of one whose ambition to soar beyond the black loam led to dramatic consequences.

More than 1,500 manuscripts were submitted. The judges state that Miss Ostenso's was so far superior that no other story seriously rivalled it.

A brief sketch of her life and the circumstances which inspired her novel, as related by Miss Ostenso, follows: "Where the long arm of the Hardangerfjord penetrates farthest into the rugged mountains of the coast of Norway, the Ostenso family has lived in the township that bears its name since the days of the Vikings. The name means 'Eastern Sea,' and was assumed centuries ago by an adventurous forerunner who dreamed of extending his holdings over the mountains and through the lowlands of Sweden eastward to the very shores of the Baltic. Although his dreams never came true, the family name recalls it and the family tradition of land-holding has persisted unbroken; the part of the land that borders the lovely fjord is still in its possession, handed down from eldest son to eldest son.

"My father, a young son, was free to indulge his roving disposition. A few years after his marriage to my mother he decided to emigrate to America.

"My mother's parents lived high up in the mountains, remote from the softening influence of the coast towns. At their home it was, near the little village of Haukeland, that I was born. This, the first of many small towns in which I have lived, is known to me only through hearsay, for when I was two years old we came to America.

"The story of my childhood is a tale of seven little towns in Minnesota and South Dakota. Towns of

the field and prairie all, redolent of the soil from which they had sprung and eloquent of that struggle common to the farmer the world over, a struggle but transferred from the Ostenso and Haukelands of the Old World to the richer loam of the new. They should have a story written about them—those seven mean, yet glorious little towns of my childhood! In one of them, on the dun prairies of South Dakota, I learned to speak English. What a lovely



Martha Ostenso

language I found it to be, with words in it like pail and funeral and alone, and ugly words, too, like laughter and cake and scratch! What strange sounds the new words made to me.

"Later, in another of the little towns, I learned that it was fun to make things with words. It was while living in a little town in Minnesota that I became a regular contributor to the Junior Page of the Minneapolis Journal, and was rewarded for my literary trial-balloons at the rate of eighty cents a column. In the public school of that little town there still hangs, perhaps, a large print of a rural scene in a resplendent frame, with a neat name-plate at the bottom of it. That also came from the Journal, in recognition of an essay which, in my eleven-year-old opinion, placed me abreast of Emerson.

"When I was fifteen years old, I bade good-bye to the Seven Little

Towns. My father's restless spirit drove him north to the newer country. The family settled in Manitoba.

"It was during a summer vacation from my university work that I went into the lake district of Manitoba, well towards the frontiers of that northern civilization. The story that I have written lay there, waiting to be put into words. Here was the raw material out of which Little Towns were made. Here was human nature stark, unattired in the convention of a smoother, softer life. A thousand stories are there still to be written.

"My novel lay back of me for several years before I wrote it. In the intervals of my work, spent as a social worker in a great city, I often came creaking machinery of civilization with the crude society of the frontier. My work among the natives nearer and nearer the edge of the city, the borderland, be lined clearly against my background of the scene.

"A year ago last turned to Manitoba. I remembered scenes of interest in my story stood out clear-cut, made the first draft.

"I was not satisfied and laid the manuscript aside. I had no definite purpose, was not until sprang to the city and left. Brown contest. It was a sense and reluctance that I was persuaded by friends, who thought of the early draft and its possibilities, to rewrite it in time to submit it for consideration. At best, I felt it might not be wholly ignored.

"I leave it to the scientists and pseudo-scientists who argue intemperately about the relative influence on men of heredity and environment to decide the responsibility for what ever merit my story may have. The blood of the Norsemen! The Seven Little Towns? Perhaps—I do not know. No—but I have my own very unscientific opinion. It won't bear stating, but this much may be said of it: It has something to do with magic and fairies and all the other impossible, beautiful things that I believe in."

LAKEFIELD.

The Late Mary Hicks.

The death of Miss Mary Hicks, of Lakefield, took place on Monday, Dec. 15th, last, in her eightieth year, at the residence of her niece and nephew, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Evans, after a long illness, during which she was ministered to in every way that love could prompt or ability devise.

The deceased lady had been at one time one of the most prominent figures in this parish, combining as she did a warm unselfish heart, with a strong, clear intellect, and an unusual grace and dignity in appearance, with a vigor of constitution which enabled her for many years to take a most active part in the life of the community.

The funeral took place in Holy Trinity Church, Lakefield, the officiating minister being the Rev. A. E. Mount, a friend for thirty years, who paid tribute to the lofty character of the deceased in her home, parish, and missionary zeal for so many years.

Lakefield Christmas Tree.

A very large audience crowded the Guild Parish Hall, on Tuesday evening, Dec. 23rd., for the Annual Xmas Tree Entertainment. The weather was perfect, which helped on the enjoyment a good deal, as many came from quite a distance.

The Hall had been most tastefully decorated by Mrs. and the Misses Foster and had never looked so well. At the hearty invitation of Rev. A. E. Mount, Mr. W. E. Richards acted admirably as chairman, and was most enthusiastically received. Under the able leadership of their president, Mrs. Albert Tomalty, the Ladies of the Women's Institute had provided a bag of candy and orange for every child present. This was greatly appreciated by the minister in charge as well as the children.

The young people had worked hard for some time in preparing an unusually good programme, and their splendid efforts were well received by the orderly and attentive audience. The programme of carols, songs, readings, recitations, dialogues, etc., showed what our young people can do; and when all did so well, special mention can hardly be made unless each item and performer were mentioned by name.

At the close of the entertainment Mr. A. Tomalty, as Santa, distributed the gifts from the well laden tree, after which all united in singing "God Save the King."

300 Batteries

We are prepared to store 300 Batteries for the winter. Phone 26 and let us call for yours, keep it charged for the winter, and give it back to you fresh in the Spring.

It is poor economy not to put your battery into winter storage, as it doubles the life of your battery.

GEO. Y. DEACON.

COMFORT and SATISFACTION

A Light Lunch, a warm beverage, and delicacies that will put you in a genial frame of mind. Ideal surroundings and musical entertainment. Make an evening call at the

SPLENDID CONFECTIONERY
Main Street, Telephone 34.

BROWNSBURG.

Miss F. Prosser, of Montreal, is visiting in town.

Miss Reta Favier spent the week-end in Montreal.

Mr. Dorius Lepine was in Fasset, for Christmas Day.

Mr. Gordon Todd and family spent Xmas the guests of relatives in Lachute.

Mr. B. Duncan and son have returned to Brownsburg for the time being.

Mrs. Dave Tomalty and baby are spending a few days with friends in Montreal.

Miss I. Van Buren, of Montreal, is the holiday guest of her parents in Brownsburg.

Mr. and Mrs. Leslie Bailey, from Windsor, are visiting relatives in Brownsburg.

Mrs. Quinn and daughter, from Montreal, spent Xmas with Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Quinn.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Graves, of Windsor, Ont., are visitors of Mr. and Mrs. J. Turney.

Mr. and Mrs. Earle Todd, of Buffalo, were guests of Mrs. Duncan McGibbon this week.

Mrs. R. S. MacArthur gave a Birthday Party at Friday evening, in honour of Miss Ayleen Dresser.

Mrs. J. A. Beauséjour and baby spent Xmas the guests of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Wilfrid Blondin, of Ottawa.

Brownsburg readers extend their thanks and appreciation for the good work accomplished by the local Boy Scouts this Christmas.

Mr. and Mrs. T. Davis and Mr. B. Davis and Miss A. Scott, of Montreal, were the guests of Mr. J. Davis Sr., of Brownsburg.

Mr. and Mrs. Gordon McAllister and little daughter, of Toronto, are spending the holidays with their parents, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. McAllister.

Brownsburg residents enjoyed a rendering of Christmas Carols by the young folks of the town. Mr. J. I. McFaul entertained a party of some 26 songsters, providing coffee for their refreshment.

The Boy Scouts, of Brownsburg, did their Christmas 'good turn' by presenting a Christmas Box to each of the poor families of this town. A good time was enjoyed by the boys, and after all the boxes had been distributed the troop proceeded to Scout Master F. R. Vowles' for midnight lunch.

THE LATE MR. E. GREEN.

The death occurred in Montreal on Monday last of Arthur Edward Green, after a prolonged illness, resultant largely from hardships encountered overseas. Deceased was 35 years old, a native of Dartford, Kent, and came to Canada in 1909, being married to Bessie Fisk in 1911. He enlisted with the No. 1 Construction Batt. in 1916 and served some two and a half years overseas. He leaves a loving wife and 6 children and a large following of relatives. The funeral takes place this afternoon in Montreal.

AN APPRECIATED SERVICE

In these Wintry days it is not always convenient for the housewife to walk to her favourite store to purchase her supplies.

The phone is at your service to give you direct communication with that ideal shopping centre where you are sure of finding what you require, at the right price.

Special attention to 'phone orders and quick delivery.

H. M. Lavigne, - Lachute Mills.

Opposite T. McQuat & Son's Store.

WE SPECIALISE IN THE
FAMOUS **Mount Royal** LINES
Canned goods, Jams, Preserves, Marmalades

We wish to extend to all our hearty thanks for past patronage, and our best wishes during 1925.

Je remercie sincèrement mes clients pour leur encouragement durant l'année passée, et leur prie d'accepter mes meilleurs souhaits pour l'an 1925.

W. D. McOUAT

Successor to G. L. Meikle & Co.,
PHONE 66

CRIPPLED CHILDREN'S FUND
+++

I am sorry the report of money collected, and expenditure, must remain over until next week, as express and Teamsters charges etc., are not yet to hand. However, I am very glad to say that we are today donating fifty dollars to the Children's Memorial Hospital, to help along the good work among the Crippled Children. Thousands have cause to be thankful that there is such an Institution, where in many cases the use of their limbs has been restored to them.

I would like to take this opportunity of once more thanking all who have so kindly helped in sending happiness along to these suffering ones this Christmas time, and I hope to have a message from the Hospital for you next week.

We shall soon leave the year 1924 behind us, and as we look back, I wonder how many of us can say we are satisfied with what we have done to brighten the lives of those around us. The longest life is so short to do all we might do for others, there are so many sick and sorrowful in our midst, longing for just a sympathising word to lighten the burdens they are carrying, a smile to a little child or a gentle pat on the head in passing is greatly appreciated. We do not do enough among the children of "to-day" are the men and women of "to-morrow," and would be willing to learn by our experience, if we would only take enough interest in them to point out the many "pit-falls" they have to encounter. And when one strays from the straight narrow path, we are filled with horror and wonder why? We, adults, never blame ourselves for the attitude we take; and instead of taking the erring ones gently by the hand and trying to lead them back, we shun them, and show our scorn for the wrong they have done, forgetting the compassion our Saviour showed to the sinner when He said "Go ye and sin no more."

As the year 1925 is opening up to us in all its purity, let us make prayer the ruling factor in our lives. Just a few words rising to the Throne of Grace in the morning will cheer our hearts, and help us to make the best use of the day. At the noon hour we can breathe a few words asking our Saviour to keep near us, and to help us to grasp the opportunities of speaking a few words for Him, and at night, before kneeling at our bedside, let us examine ourselves carefully, and find out if there is anything we could have done that we have left undone; and tell all our failures to Him, and ask His help to do better the next day. Let us be determined to do nothing we would not like Jesus to see, say nothing we would not like Him to hear, and go nowhere we would not like Him to meet with us. He alone knows the secrets of all our hearts, and if we ask Him; He will firmly grasp us by the hand, and gently lead us in the straight and narrow path, during the New Year which is opening up for us.

SCHOOL LIFE.

I sat in the school of sorrow,
The Master was teaching there,
But my eyes were dim with weeping,
And my heart was full of care.
Instead of looking upward,
And seeing that face divine,
So full of the tenderest pity,
For weary hearts like mine
I only thought of the burden,
Of the Cross that before me lay,
So dark and heavy to carry
That it darkened the light of day.

CONTENTMENT

in the home is largely resultant from satisfaction at meal times. Good food is essential to successful catering to the 'inner man.' No amount of careful cooking and preparation can compensate for second-rate provisions.

In vegetable and meat lines, and in canned goods, fish and cooked meats—everything of the best at

Jos. Speight Meat Market

MAIN STREET LACHUTE.

Here and There

"Moose are plentiful in the Chapleau, Ont., district, and hunters can secure a good 'bag' of deer and bear," says J. W. McVey. Experienced guides can be obtained and hunters are assured they will get their limit.

"One of the things for which Canada is most to be congratulated is that she has established a system of education that compares favorably with any in the world. Canada is a nation of literates, she has a remarkably small proportion of illiterates," stated the Right Hon. H. A. L. Fisher, former Minister of Education in the British government, when disembarking at Montreal.

One of the many gifts offered by enthusiastic individuals to the Prince of Wales on his visit, the majority of which he could not for obvious reasons accept, was a package of French-Canadian tobacco grown on a farm at St. Roch l'Achigan, situated near the boundaries of Montcalm and Assomption counties. In a letter from the Alberta ranch the Prince through his secretary thanked the donor for the gift.

A cablegram from London, England, quotes an article in the "Financial News" dealing with the British Empire Exhibition. It stresses the exceptionally fine exhibit staged by Canada and the unquestionable benefit to trade relations it has effected. The article pays a high tribute to the Canadian Pacific Railway exhibit, describing the railway's gorgeously illuminated map of Canada, with its 5,000 incandescent lights as probably the most brilliant specimen of cartography ever seen at the exhibition or elsewhere.

It has been announced that H. J. Logan, M.P. for Cumberland, will accompany the Minister of Trade and Commerce to the West Indies to negotiate a new reciprocal treaty with those islands. The general purpose of the visit is to admit West Indian commodities free in return for Canadian manufacturers receiving similar treatment, the products of the two countries being entirely dissimilar. It is also hoped to build up a direct system of importations through Canadian ports instead of through the United States, by which route a great proportion of West Indian products now come to Canada.

The Canadian Pacific Railway has appointed P. A. Cox, general agent, to be assistant Oriental manager, at Shanghai, and E. F. L. Sturdee, acting general passenger agent for the Orient, to be general passenger agent for the Orient, with headquarters at Hongkong. Leo Solloway, recently appointed Asiatic freight agent, with offices at Montreal, and supervision over Oriental and Australasian traffic via Pacific ports, has the distinction of being the youngest official in the Canadian Pacific Service. He was born in Vancouver, in 1895, and has been in the steamship freight service 14 years.

The winners of the Canadian Pacific Railway's Ontario bungalow camps fishing trophy competitions for 1924 were announced recently. The French River competition resulted in two competitors turning in fish almost identically alike. In this contest a tie was declared. The successful anglers were D. W. L. Hawkins, New York City, and H. H. Champ, Hamilton, Ontario, each entering a small mouth bass weighing exactly 4 pounds. The winning fish at Nipigon River Camp was a 6 pound, 10 ounce trout, caught by William Metzger, Detroit, Michigan. The Devil's Gap (Lake of the Woods) trophy was won by J. A. Furlong, Winnipeg, Manitoba, who entered a muscalunge weighing 23 pounds, 8 ounces.

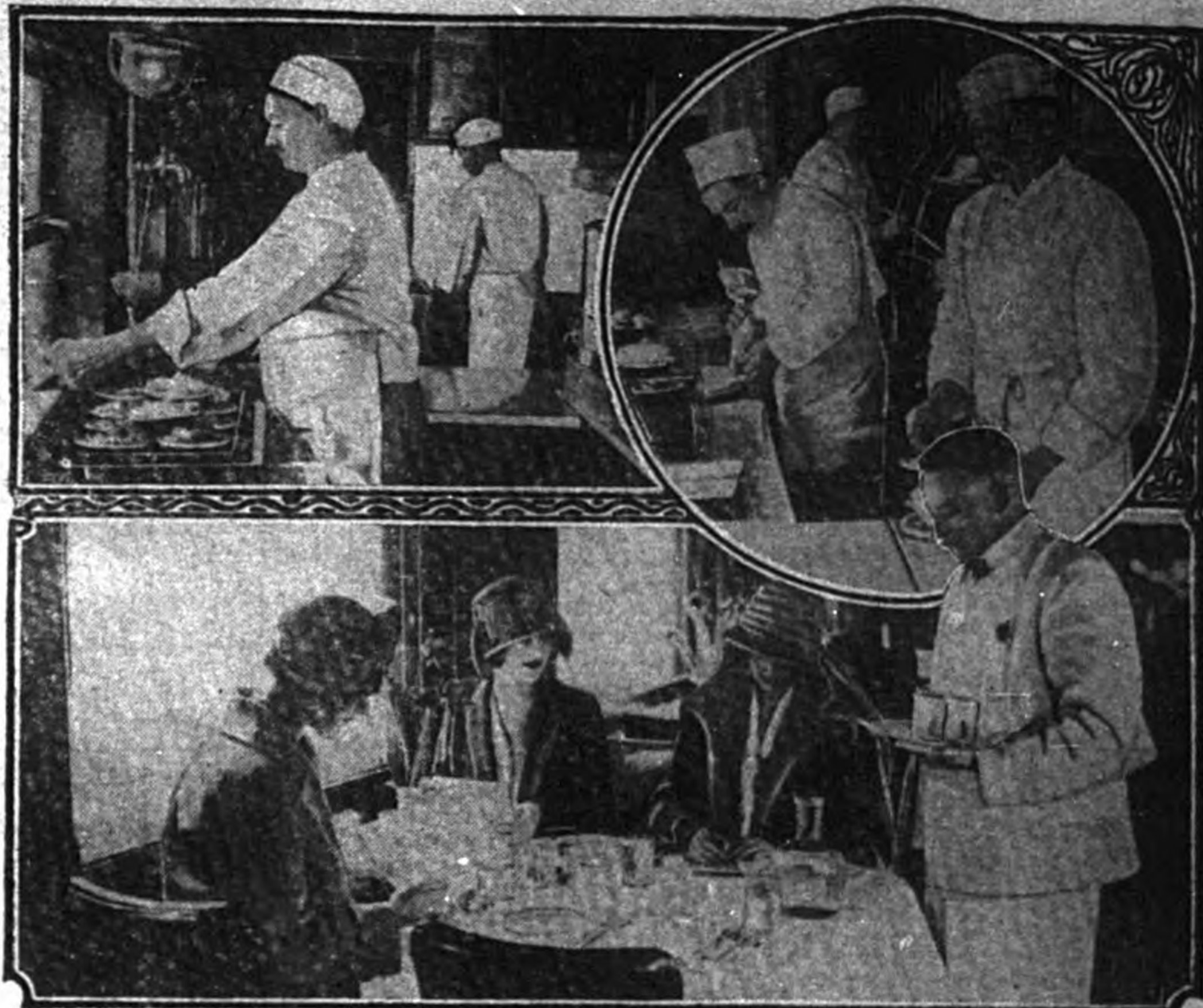
Let your New Year's Greetings be tangibly expressed by sending a year's subscription of the Watchman to your friends. It is not always convenient to write the home news to those far away, but the Watchman will convey your message to them every week. Do it now.

Masquerade Carnival.

Owing to the Holiday festivities, there was not as large a turn out at the Carnival as expected, but there was lots of fun with those who participated, the prizes being awarded as follows:—

Young Ladies,—Miss Prime, Miss E. Todd, and E. MacKimmie, Clowns.
Young Girls,—C. Durocher, H. Morrison, A. Miller, Leger.
Young Gents,—J. Desjardins, A. Malette.
Young Boys,—C. Durocher, L. LaFortune, A. Dallaire and R. Dallaire.
Little Girls,—M. Berniquet.
Little Boys,—J. Berniquet, G. Masson; Special, Inez McKiddie.

"Bring me a"



At the top are seen the chefs at work on the new train which operates between Montreal and Winnipeg over Canadian Pacific lines in 39 hours 45 minutes, daily. Below, a comfortable meal with a landscape changing many times with each course.

How would you like to be called upon to prepare a meal for 125 or more people in a kitchen 21 feet long and a little over 6 feet wide, in which four other than yourself were working, and in which all your stores and supplies were kept? You might consider it a fairly tall order, and yet day after day many men are doing this very same thing at least three times a day in the kitchens of the railway dining cars which render travelling hotel service across the continent. In addition to the space mentioned, the kitchen and dining room staff have only a pantry seven feet by six in which to work, yet who has not wondered at the seeming magic with which the waiters produce at very short notice the choicest of foods and drinks, cooked and garnished to tempt the most dainty appetite and appease the most hungry?

The key note of this remarkable service is, of course, system, and then training. Investigating, one finds that each class of food has its own refrigerator, and that each refrigerator and ice-well, each drawer and each of the innumerable lockers are so arranged as to permit of ready access with the minimum amount of lost motion. Everything has and is in its place, the separate refrigerators being provided in order to avoid absorption of odors from the pungent variety of foodstuffs by those of a more delicate quality. The cooking is done on a broiler in the case of steaks, fish and ham, etc., or on the large coal range. Dairy products and fruits are stored in the pantry where silver, glass-ware and crockery is kept.

The preparation of the menu card is done under the personal supervision of the superintendent and a full

set of bills of fare covering all meals to be served on the run, are handed to the steward and chef. They make out a requisition for the necessary quantity of supplies, basing their estimate on the average travel, and all food-stuffs are checked and examined as to quality by the Chef personally as they are placed in the car, and put into the receptacles provided. Everything is then ready for the preparation of the meal. There is, however, a great deal of work to be done before the "first call" is made.

Stock has to be prepared for soup, poultry and fish cleaned, garnitures cut, vegetables cut and many other things. The Chef sees that everything possible is prepared ahead, but will not permit the preparation ahead of such items as require to be prepared as ordered. All broiled foodstuffs and such things as toast and eggs for instance must be prepared only as ordered.

As to the division of duties, the Chef prepares soups, sauces, cooks all roasts, fries and grills all meats and generally supervises the work of the kitchen staff. Second cook makes all pastry, puddings, cakes, muffins and coffee; third cook peels all vegetables and assists the second cook with the other work; fourth cook is a general utility man and does the washing of dishes, pots and pans. The fifth cook, sometimes called the pantryman cuts bread, butter and prepares salads, grape fruit, oranges, etc. This division of labor permits of the service of meals just as quickly as passengers can partake of them, and very often one kitchen staff in the Canadian Pacific dining car service will turn out nearly 400 meals in the course of one day.

CUSHING.

Mrs. L. D. Smith is visiting friends in Montreal this week.

Mr. Kenneth Weir visited friends in Hawkesbury this week.

Mr. Albert Starnes, of Montreal, spent Xmas with his family in Cushing.

Mr. and Mrs. L. M. Gaston were Xmas guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. Little, of Little Rideau, Ont.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Wilkins were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Walter S. Smith during the past week.

Miss Eva Smith, of Montreal, is spending the Xmas holidays with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Smith.

Miss Ivy Graham, of Macdonald College, is the guest of her parents Mr. and Mrs. A. Graham, for the holidays.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Graham, Sr., Miss M. Pollock and Mr. Thos. Pollock, of Lachute, were guests of Mr. and Mrs. A. Graham on Xmas Day.

Here and There

At the close of Montreal's 1924 season of ocean traffic on December 3, the Harbor Master announced that 1,222 ocean and coasting ships arrived in the port during the year as against 1,114 in 1923 and 1,194 in 1922, the best previous season. It is believed that a new record has also been established in the number of lake vessels visiting the port.

The service operated by the Laurentide Air Service to the gold-fields of Rouyn, Que., which was successfully inaugurated this summer, will be continued during the coming winter. Travellers will make the journey in luxury, closed machines with plush seats and a carrying capacity of six passengers being employed.

Canada stands out to the intending British emigrant as the most attractive of the Dominions, according to General Bramwell Booth, head of the Salvation Army, who has just completed a tour of this country. The army is now considering the establishment in western Canada of a training school for boys who wish to take up farming there.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

T. MASSIE

Agent for

AMHERST (Nova Scotia)

Pianos, Players, Gramophones, etc.,

20 Years Guarantee

Sale or Exchange and Terms to Suit all Purchasers

Demonstrations any time at
Splendid Confectionery
Main St., - Lachute

MACDONALD COLLEGE
Free Short Courses

These Short Courses are based on actual experiences—not theory.

You have not the time or the facilities for extensive experiments, but at MacDonald College a large staff of enthusiastic agriculturists are constantly doing this for you and anxious to tell you in simple language all about the valuable things they have found out.

This knowledge will help you to get better results from your labor and a higher price for your products—will mean time saved and money earned.

The TUITION IS FREE the only cost is for board and lodging. There is a good train service from Montreal—combine a holiday in the City with one of these courses.

Bee-Keeping Jan. 13-16th, 1925, inclusive.

Covering Production, and Marketing of Honey, Swarming and Swarm Control, Queen Breeding and Introduction, Control of Common Bee Diseases, etc.

Horticulture, Jan. 20-23rd, inclusive.

Illustrated lectures, practical demonstrations, and discussions of Soils, Planting, Garden Planning, Hot Beds, Pruning, Insects and Pests, Spraying, Grafting, etc.

Poultry Jan. 26-30th, inclusive.

Dealing with incubation, Rearing, Feeding, Fattening, Marketing, Eggs and Poultry, Selecting Layers, Housing, etc.

Farm Shopwork, Gas Engines, and Drainage. Feb. 2-13th, inclusive.

If there is anything you wish to know about the Operation and Repair of Farm Machinery (including Tractors), about useful Metal Working, the Planning of Farm Buildings, Water Supply, Sewage Disposal, Electric Lighting, Underdrainage etc. etc., you should take in at least a portion of this course.

Board and lodging for a limited number may be obtained at the College, at \$1.50 per day.

Send at once for full particulars of these valuable courses to—

THE PRINCIPAL,
MacDonald College P. O., Quebec.

Soils and Crops

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

WHY STOCK NEED SALT AND IODINE

To-day the numerous problems of animal nutrition are receiving more attention than formerly, and the mineral needs of live stock are coming in for a great deal of study. Investigators have recently made important discoveries which show that the importance of minerals to animal growth and maintenance has been greatly underestimated in the past. Common salt, for instance, is so necessary to normal growth and health that it is next to impossible to overestimate its importance.

The mineral needs of livestock, so far as the farmer himself is concerned, are comparatively simple, being supplied mainly and sufficiently in the feed. Those that are for any reason deficient, moreover, may be safely and cheaply supplied in pure form, thus eliminating part of the expense and all of the possible danger involved in the purchase and use of mineral mixtures of unknown value.

SALT ESSENTIAL TO CORRECT DIGESTION

Most farmers provide salt for their live stock with but little thought as to why they do it. They know that farm animals in either barn or pasture, if not supplied with salt, will in a short time become "salt hungry." Salting stock is a habit that has been handed down to us from the dim and distant past; a habit that is followed in a sort of hit-or-miss manner by a majority of feeders, without much thought being paid to amounts needed, what for, and why. Here are the reasons why salt is absolutely necessary if farm animals are to thrive as they should, as explained by Prof. E. B. Hart.

"It is necessary to supply salt to live stock for the reason that the farm crops and mill feeds they eat are very low in the element chlorine, that particular element that common salt supplies very cheaply and in easily available form. The main use of salt is to make the hydrochloric acid found in the digestive juice of the stomach of all animals. This substance is absolutely essential if that organ is to properly perform its digestive function, but without salt in sufficient quantity the acid cannot be manufactured in the amounts necessary, and digestion is certain to be impaired. Experiments have plainly demonstrated that the dairy cow, for example, cannot get along without receiving salt in quantity. Diminished milk flow and generally impaired physical condition soon follows if salt is not included in the ration she receives."

There are a number of practical

ways of supplying salt. The commonest and simplest, and the way most generally employed by farmers, is to keep rock salt or block salt where each animal can help itself at will. This method serves better in pasture than in the barn, however. In winter salt may be sprinkled on coarse and unappetizing roughage to make stock "lick it up clean." Some farmers make it a practice to salt their clover hay as it is put into the mow. Others find that the prepared stock feeds they buy contain all the salt their animals need. A point to be remembered is that young stock need salt every bit as much, and perhaps more, than older stock. Do they always get it? We know of many dairymen who diligently salt their milk cows, but who supply none whatever to their growing calves.

IODINE PREVENTS GOITRE

Throughout the region of the Great Lakes we find that live stock suffer extensively from goitre. This trouble may develop before birth and cause difficulty in breathing in the new-born offspring during the growing period. Goitre occurs in colts, calves and lambs as a more or less marked swelling of the thyroid gland situated on the throat just back of the angle of the jaw. In new born pigs it is indicated not so much by swelling of the throat as by absence of hair—the "hairless pigs" so common during the past few years.

Though the specific cause of hairlessness of pigs has not yet been fully determined by scientists, it has been conclusively proved that the trouble can be entirely prevented by supplying a small amount of extra iodine in the ration fed to sows during the gestation period. Farm crops, unless they are grown in regions bordering close to the sea shore, do not contain enough of this element. Perhaps this may explain the prevalence of the trouble in the north central states.

To prevent hairlessness of pigs, Professor Hart recommends that the brood sows be given one-third of an ounce of potassium iodide in each 100 pounds of grain mixture, both before and during the gestation period. As a goitre preventive for all farm animals, he advises farmers to give one-tenth of a pound of either potassium or sodium iodide (use whichever one is the cheaper) for each 1,000 pounds of grain mixture. Due to the small amount of extra iodine in either of these forms that is required to prevent the trouble, the cost for drugs is negligible, and the fine results obtained therefrom are remarkable in view of the simplicity of the treatment.

A FUTURIST PARTY

BY MYRTLE JAMISON TRACHSEL

If you are considering entertaining at New Year's, why not plan to give a Futurist Party? It would be timely and could be made to be very amusing. The invitation might be something like this:

We shall be delighted if you will join us at our Futurist Party

Time: Wednesday, December 31st, at 8:30 o'clock

Place: Oour House

Costume: Anything you think might be worn at any time in the future.

The name and address should be added in the lower left corner.

The more amazingly queer your party can be the better. In other words, do not do any of the things that are customary. Refreshments should come first instead of at the close of the evening; but they must be light if served at this hour.

The guests should sit about a tablecloth spread on the floor, and food than can be eaten without forks or spoons should be served. Coffee or cocoa should appear in bouillon cups or deep saucers at the left of each place. Ice cream and olives might come first, the cake following with the sandwiches.

It would be well to arrange the decorations in festoons of green and red crepe paper. If it is possible to obtain evergreen boughs, it would be even better. To carry out the futuristic atmosphere you can have a series of "paintings" in colored crayon or black and white on paper and placed prominently about the room. These can be done by anyone with or without artistic ability. A reward for guessing their titles should be offered later in the evening.

The master of ceremonies might be a young man queerly dressed, perhaps with false whiskers upside down, wearing a coat with a ruffled tail. He should be introduced as Professor Looker Beyondsky. It is the professor who leads in the games.

The first surprise, after the refreshments, is met upon being taken to view the menagerie of the future. The professor explains that gradually the beasts and birds of to-day will become extinct, as have many of the creatures of past ages, and that other animals will take their place. One by one he shows each guest a new animal through his telescope, a drawing made

by odd combinations of circles and crooked lines. Then everyone is assigned to the task of constructing the nearest thing to what he saw. A table of supplies is brought in, and the guests are put to work, selecting whatever they wish from the collection of prunes, potatoes, carrots, cucumbers, nuts, corks, grapes, raisins, cranberries, peppers, toothpicks, hairpins, feathers, crepe paper, and all sorts of odds and ends. When the menagerie is completed the delighted professor rewards the cleverest with a suitable prize.

The "Walk of the Auto" is then begun. The professor explains that it is so named because in years to come, through the process of evolution, the automobile will lose its sense of smell and all but one of its feet. The first person tagged by the professor, who starts the game, becomes "It." There is no base or safe place in the room, but a player cannot be tagged if he is holding his nose with his right hand and the toe of his left foot with his left hand. This position must not be held after "It" has passed the players, and if "It" turns around suddenly the position must be resumed.

Just before midnight, noise makers should be distributed. As each guest receives his souvenir, he is requested to make some important resolution which he is to keep for the next hundred years. Before the party breaks up, a "night-cap" is served. This could be a cup of steaming bouillon, with crackers, or hot coffee. Such a courtesy would be appreciated by those going out into the cold.

Keep Faith Alive.

There may not be a Santa Claus
As real persons go,
But quite a while one ought to pause
Ere telling children so.

For he who says there is none such
(In spirit or in truth)
Lies every single bit as much
To sweet and trustful youth:

As he who says Kris Kringle lives
And moves amongst us here—
He lives in every heart that gives
A gift with love, my dear!

Turkeys were first eaten at Christmas in 1524. Before they came into favor bears' heads and peacocks were the popular Christmas dishes.



On a lake near Berlin. The inventor spent several years of study before success was reached.

THE CHILDREN'S HOUR

GUARD OFF.

"Guard off" is an elaboration of the simple game of hide and seek, but it requires much greater vigilance and better judgment on the part of the player who is "it," for the reason that he must not only catch three of those who are in hiding but so manoeuvre while away from the home base as to prevent the escape of any players whom he has already caught. It also requires better judgment and more ingenuity on the part of those in hiding. Any number can play guard off, and its requirements are so simple that virtually no preparation is necessary. You will need a "guard" in the shape of an old broomstick, or any other similar piece of wood, of such weight and length that you can throw it some distance. It should stand with one end on the ground and with the other end leaning against a fence post, a tree trunk or any other object that you choose for the home base. The player who is to be "it" is chosen by drawing lots or preferably by some "counting-out" scheme like "Eeny, meeny, miny, mo."

"It" covers his eyes and while he counts one hundred in the usual manner the other players run and hide, either singly or in groups of two or more as in hide and seek, but they must find their places of concealment within a limit or bound that has been agreed upon before the game begins. Having finished counting, "it" calls "All ready!" to notify the hiders that he is coming. He must then try to find those who are in hiding. When he sees one he first tries to make sure who it is, because the players may change hats or coats, or otherwise try to disguise themselves. They do not

try to remain entirely hidden; in fact they try to attract attention by exposing hands or arms, or by peeping from behind trees or round corners, even their faces.

When "it" thinks that he recognizes a player he usually begins to move backwards towards home base, keeping his eyes on the player he sees until he feels certain that he is near enough to home base to get there first, when he calls out the name and adds a brief description of the place where he sees the player—for example, "Billy Jones behind the big elm"—and immediately runs to home base, on which he pats three times with his hand and calls "One-two-three for Billy Jones." The player whose hiding place "it" has described must immediately step into view. If it really is Billy Jones he should try to reach home base, if he thinks he has a chance, before "it" can get there and pat him out. If Billy can do it, he can free himself by seizing the broomstick guard and throwing it as far as he can, and while "it" runs to get the guard and replace it Billy may hide again. If "it" gets to home base first and counts him out, Billy is caught and must remain there under guard by the broomstick until the required number of three are caught.

If when "it" calls "Billy Jones behind the big elm" the player so described steps into view and proves to be some other player, say Sam Brown, then both Billy Jones and Sam Brown are "free," but they must go to the home base and stay there until three are properly caught. The advantage of being mistaken for some one else is that neither you nor he will be required to serve as the next "it" unless the two of you are returned to hiding by the guard's being "off" as described below, when they may be caught in the regular manner. The first one caught of the required three is always the next "it."

Here comes the most pleasing addi-

Home Education

"The Child's First School is the Family"—Frederick

The Dignity of Earning Money—By Esther H. Doolittle

Why not let the children earn money? Very early with pins and pennies as the medium of exchange they begin of their own accord to conduct stores and shows. When the use of this tendency by teaching the child to do something well enough to earn a pecuniary reward? Since money is in the world to stay, let us show the little ones how to regard it sanely, as a means to an end, and how to use it to further their own advancement and growth.

It is surely an evidence of development when a child earns by his own labor the wherewithal to purchase birthday and Christmas gifts for friends and relatives. No amount of given money can produce the same feeling of satisfaction and self-respect his own earnings do, when he is allowed to spend them for someone he loves.

To learn that money does not grow, nor in some magical way flow into Dad's pocket, but comes as a result of service rendered is to take an important step in life's journey. To develop in a child the feelings of independence and self-reliance is to give him an invaluable equipment.

Here are a few definite ways and means of earning money. For the small boy, running errands, feeding animals, and simple duties about the house and garden suggest themselves. As he grows older, fire tending, wood carrying, snow shoveling, lawn mowing, lettuce, celery or cress growing, chicken raising, and selling papers or magazines take precedence.

It is a mistake to feel that a boy must not "peddle" his work among friends and neighbors, providing, of course, his work is useful, necessary, and reasonably priced. Broad-minded and thinking people will respect a child who shows an inclination to produce rather than only to consume the world's commodities. The thoughtless

people surely do not count. From them come the wasters and many of the failures of our communities.

For girls, baby tending and housework, such as dish washing, dusting, and table setting are possible tasks. Even little girls can be successfully taught to do some useful things about the house, and for the older girl the opportunities are practically limitless. A money making enterprise for her may be the cooking of one or more home-made foods—cookies, rolls, nut bread, candy, salad dressing, and orange marmalade.

The establishment of a regular trade, learning to keep accounts, learning to produce a fair profit, purchasing supplies, keeping the materials separate from the house supplies, and tidying the kitchen after work is done are all benefits quite aside from any financial considerations.

A girl who draws well will be able to make place cards to order. Also most housewives are in constant need of well made, reasonably priced holders and aprons.

It goes without saying that money earning must not be allowed to interfere with a child's playtime nor to assume too important a position in his scheme of things, neither should it deteriorate into the bribing habit. The child should be made to realize that his own money making schemes are in no way connected with the many services he can do for Mother. If Mother wishes Son to help her or to run errands, she should be met with instantaneous and glad response and not the question, "How much will you give me?" All of us know families in which the policy of bribing children is carried too far. If this pitfall is avoided, there is nothing more salutary for the child than the self-reliance and knowledge which come through working for himself.

Ventilating the Bee Cellar.

The satisfactory wintering of bees in the cellar depends to a considerable extent on a ventilation system that is easily controlled. The Dominion Apiarist, Mr. C. B. Gooderham, points out in a pamphlet on "Wintering Bees in Canada" that the atmosphere must not be either too moist or too dry; and that the temperature should be maintained as nearly uniform as possible. Very dry conditions more especially towards the end of a long winter, has a detrimental effect on the health of the bees. The stores under such condition may lose so much water from evaporation that the bees are unable to remove them from the cells and the colony may die in consequence. Some cellars, Mr. Gooderham points out, are fitted with an air intake from outside, entering the cellar at or near the floor in addition to the chimney outlet. This, it is claimed, provides good ventilation only when properly operated. The trouble with such a system is that it acts least when most wanted and most when least required.

In cold weather, when warm moist air is needed, cold dry air is drawn in strongly through the smallest opening, while in mild weather when cool dry air is desirable very little air will enter through a much larger opening and this is comparatively warm and moist. It is therefore necessary for best results that the ventilators be kept almost closed in cold weather and open wide in mild weather. Thus they need frequent adjusting in parts where mild weather alternates with cold during the winter. In regions where the weather remains steadily cold throughout the winter, the ventilators do not need much attention. It is good practice to keep the bee cellar temperature rather low, about 42 deg. F., because it is found that a higher temperature is liable to make the bees restless, especially towards spring. It is unlikely, however, that bad results will follow a slightly higher temperature up to 46 to 48 degrees during the early part of the winter, reduced to 42 degrees as spring approaches.

Dried Beef Cure.

Get the tender side of the round out of a good fat beef. For every 20 pounds of beef, take one pint of salt, a teaspoonful of saltpetre and a quarter of a pound of brown sugar. Mix these well, rolling out any lumps; divide into three equal parts and rub well into the beef for three successive days. Turn beef daily in the liquor it will make. It should not make much, but what there is rub into and pile on the beef. Rub a little extra salt into the hole cut for the string to hang it by.

At the end of a week hang in a dry, rather warm place, till it stops dripping, then in a cooler dry place. Do not smoke it; it spoils the flavor. Before flies come in the spring, wrap in paper, and put it in a stout bag with the string out to hang by. If it molds some in summer, scrape and scrub the mold off and always trim the outside before chipping.

If some genius would devise ways and means whereby we could enjoy the things we have, this would not be a bad world to live in.

No scheme of industrial development should receive public commendation unless it gives first consideration to the health of all people concerned.

CHAMPION SWINE BREEDERS OF WESTERN CANADA



CHAMPION SWINE BREEDERS OF WESTERN CANADA

The six boys in the photograph were winning teams in the Boys' and Girls' Swine Club competitions in Western Canada. This is a distinction in itself, as the clubs number 30 and have a membership of more than 500. Each pair of boys represents one of three Prairie Provinces. Following the provincial competitions in Western Canada they were brought to Toronto by the Canadian National Railways to compete at the Royal Winter Agricultural Show for a cup and medals donated by Mr. W. D. Robb, who is seen in the centre of the group. Mr. Robb, who is vice-president in charge of Colonization and Development of the Canadian National Railways, presented the cup for annual competition as an encouragement in developing swine husbandry in Western Canada. The cup and medals, also shown in the photograph, were won by the two boys on the left.

VICTIMS OF ANAEMIA

Need New, Rich Blood to Restore Health and Strength.

It is an unfortunate fact that nine women out of every ten are victims of bloodlessness in one form or another. The girl in her teens, the wife and mother, the matron of middle age—all know its miseries. To be anaemic means that you are breathless after slight exertion. You feel worn out and depressed. You turn against food and often cannot digest what you do eat. Sleep does not refresh you, and when you get up you feel exhausted and unfit for the day's duties. If neglected anaemia may lead to consumption.

You should act promptly. Make good the fault in your blood by taking Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, the most reliable blood enricher ever discovered. These pills purify bad blood, strengthen weak blood, and they make good blood, and as the condition of your blood improves you will regain proper strength, and enjoy life fully as every girl and woman should do. The case of Mrs. Mary Trainor, Perth, Ontario, shows the value of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills in cases of this kind. She says: "I had not been feeling well for some time and had been gradually growing weaker. I found it very hard to do my housework; had severe headaches and was very pale. I took doctor's medicine for some time, but they did me no good. I was growing weaker and used to faint and take dizzy spells. In this condition I began the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and after a time found they were helping me. I continued their use until I found the troubles that afflicted me had gone and I am once more enjoying good health and strength."

You can get Dr. Williams' Pink Pills through any dealer in medicine, or by mail at 50c a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Safe Transportation.

The fleet of electric industrial trucks, which, with special bodies, were converted into miniature sight-seeing buses to carry visitors about the grounds of the British Empire exhibit at Wembley in a few days more than three months, carried a million passengers. During this time there were only six minor accidents, all of which were caused by the carelessness of the injured persons.



The Dominion Department of Agriculture has more than 400 pamphlets covering every phase of farming practice. They are written to help make farming more profitable and are FREE. The following are examples:

- List of 400 Publications
- Seasonable Farming Hints
- For Ranching in Canada
- Apple Recipes
- The Feeding of Beef Cattle
- Storage of Ice
- Winter Production of Eggs
- Fruit and Vegetable Recipes
- Beautifulizing the Farm Home
- Corn Rorer Control
- Crate Feeding
- Poultry House Construction
- Bulletin Piling Systems
- Feeding Hacks for Sheep
- Insects Affecting Live Stock
- The Farmer's Piggy
- The Feeding of Sheep
- The Milking Machine
- Sweet Cream Butter
- The Cranberry Industry

Cut out this advertisement, mark the bulletins desired, including the List of 400 Publications, fill in your name and address, and mail to:

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FABRE LINE

The popular Route to the Mediterranean

WINTER CRUISES 1925

	SS. Providence	SS. Patria	SS. Providence	SS. Patria
From New York	Jan. 10	Feb. 17	Mar. 21	Apr. 28
To: Porto Delgado 12 hrs.	Jan. 17	Feb. 24	Mar. 28	May 5
Algiers 10 hrs.	Jan. 19	Feb. 26	Mar. 30	May 7
Algeria 24 hrs.	Jan. 23	Mar. 2	Apr. 3	May 11
Palermo 12 hrs.	Jan. 25	Mar. 4	Apr. 5	May 13
Capri 12 hrs.	Jan. 27	Mar. 6	Apr. 7	May 15
Positano 24 hrs.	Jan. 29	Mar. 8	Apr. 9	May 17
Genoa 12 hrs.	Jan. 31	Mar. 10	Apr. 11	May 19
Barcelona 14 hrs.	Feb. 2	Mar. 12	Apr. 13	May 21
Valencia 12 hrs.	Feb. 4	Mar. 14	Apr. 15	May 23
Malaga 12 hrs.	Feb. 6	Mar. 16	Apr. 17	May 25
Seville 12 hrs.	Feb. 8	Mar. 18	Apr. 19	May 27
Madrid 12 hrs.	Feb. 10	Mar. 20	Apr. 21	May 29
Paris 12 hrs.	Feb. 12	Mar. 22	Apr. 23	May 31
London 12 hrs.	Feb. 14	Mar. 24	Apr. 25	May 31
Manchester 12 hrs.	Feb. 16	Mar. 26	Apr. 27	May 31

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YULETIDE LORE AND LEGENDS

Most of our Christmas customs have descended to us from the dim time of myths and legends.

One of the most interesting, the legend of the Magi, has its origin in the simple story of the Scriptures as told by St. Matthew, every century something being added to the facts until the original story has been almost smothered in the wealth of detail.

Eventually the number of Magi was stated to be three, Melchior, Balthazar and Jasper; royalty was attributed to them, and a complete description given of each.

According to an old Scandinavian legend, the mistletoe bough was responsible for the death of Balder, the Apollo of the North. His mother had declared that nothing which had its root in earth, air, fire, or water should hurt him.

His treacherous enemy, the God of Evil, thereupon made an arrow from the mistletoe bough, and gave it to a blind man to test. The arrow pierced Balder and he was slain. Later, however, he was restored to life. After this the mistletoe was declared harmless, and it became an emblem of love.

In certain parts of this country it is still believed that a sunny noontide on Christmas Day means a plentiful supply of apples during the coming year.

The custom of hanging up stockings on Christmas Eve had its origin in a legend about St. Nicholas. It used to be done on December 6th, the Eve of St. Nicholas, and in Belgium and one or two other countries this date is still adhered to.

The story goes that there was a poor nobleman who had three daughters. He was so badly off that he could not provide his daughters with a dowry. One night, however, they had a stroke

of luck, for St. Nicholas dropped three fat purses of gold down their kitchen chimney. The fashion of olden days was to make purses something like the modern stocking, and this is how the present-day custom came about.

In the Yuletide game known as snap-dragon we have an interesting relic of the fire worship of the Druids, and, possibly, of the practice of trial by ordeal.

A person suspected of a crime had to grip a red-hot iron bar or plunge his hand into fire as a test of innocence. It was believed that supernatural intervention would be forthcoming if the person were not guilty.

One of the oldest superstitions prevalent all over Europe is the idea that animals assume the power of speech at Christmas-time. How this belief started is not known.

Founded upon this belief is the French legend of the old woman, the cat, and the dog. This inquisitive old person made plans for listening to the conversation which she felt sure would take place between her usually dumb friends.

To her consternation she heard her cat say that burglars were going to break into the house that night! Without stopping to think, she jumped to her feet and ran screaming to her front door, where she was met by robbers, who made short work of her.

Boxing Day, so popular in England, has always been the festival of St. Stephen, who for some unaccountable reason has for hundreds of years been regarded as the patron saint of horses. In olden days it used to be the custom for all horses to be bled and thoroughly washed. This was supposed to preserve them from harm through the ensuing year.

When Christmas Was Illegal.

Without doubt Christmas is the most popular festival of the year. It is the time when, above all others, the family circle makes an extra-special effort to complete itself. It is a time of peace and goodwill.

Yet there is actually a period of English history when the strong arm of the law intervened to put down what was described as "a superstitious festival," and all Christmas festivities were forbidden. The holly and mistletoe were ordered to be destroyed and branch as "plants of the Evil One."

It was Oliver Cromwell—a reformer in many ways—who tried to suppress the observance of Christmas, ordering that the "hurtful custom," as he styled it, should be ignored in the principal towns. In order to attain this end he enacted that all markets should be held on December 25th. But the Protector could not enforce the abandonment of such a time-honored and popular custom, and his command was honored more in the breach than the observance.

Once, when Bluff King Hal lay very ill in December, and the nation was anxious about his recovery, by common consent it was decided to have a silent Christmas, without bells, carols, or merry-makings.

Sweet Charity.

A big, burly man called at the rectory, and asked to see the rector's wife, a woman well known for her charitable impulses.

"Madam," he said in a broken voice, "I wish to draw your attention to the terrible plight of a poor family in this district. The father is dead, the mother is too ill to work, and the nine children are starving. They are about to be turned into the cold streets unless someone pays their rent, which amounts to fifty dollars."

"How terrible!" exclaimed the lady. "May I ask who you are?"

The sympathetic visitor applied his handkerchief to his eyes.

"I'm the landlord," he sobbed.

OLD and RARE BOOKS

ON CANADIAN SUBJECTS. Send particulars to the Wilson Publishing Company, 73 West Adelaide Street, Toronto, Ontario.

SAVED BABY'S LIFE

Mrs. Alfred Tranchemontagne, St. Michel des Saints, Que., writes: "Baby's Own Tablets are an excellent medicine. They saved my baby's life and I can highly recommend them to all mothers." Mrs. Tranchemontagne's experience is that of thousands of other mothers who have tested the worth of Baby's Own Tablets. The Tablets are a sure and safe medicine for little ones and never fail to regulate the bowels and stomach, thus relieving the minor ills from which children suffer. They are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cts. a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.



"He had to sell even his shoes to pay what he owed."
"Well, that showed he was willing to foot his bills."

What Ocean Cables Cost.

With the successful laying of the second Atlantic cable in 1866, the pioneer work of submarine telegraph ceased, for sufficient experience had been gained by that time to insure a fair prospect of success in all further undertakings.

The cost of an ocean cable depends upon the type, for some contain but one conducting wire, such as the Atlantic type, while others have four, seven, sixteen, or as many as twenty-eight cores. The latter usually cross rivers and harbors.

To take an average of types the cost can be said to work out at about five thousand dollars a mile, more than seven times the cost of a land line, and for repairing about two hundred and fifty dollars a mile.

Many cables have earned colossal sums of money. The old Malta-Alexandria cable made ten thousand dollars during the first week of opening, fifty years ago. The Persian Gulf cable made half a million in five years. Returns depend a great deal upon the life of a cable. Some buried in sand and slime carry on undisturbed for an astonishing number of years, while others, by reason of their restless beds on a rocky bottom, quickly need repair.

Avoid loss when sending money by mail—Use Dominion Express Money Orders—the safe, convenient, inexpensive way.

Hammock for the Earth.

There is enough telephone wire in the United States to make a hammock for the earth, according to recent statistics.

In addition, says the Pennsylvania Public Service Information Committee, the sides of the hammock would extend half way up the sides of the earth. Besides spanning the equator, this net would consist of 6584 strands joined at the South Pole and spreading gradually until they were slightly less than four miles apart at the equator.

Minard's Liniment Relieves Pain.

The late Bonar Law, one time premier of England, was a great lover of chess.

A book, before 1450, was a priceless thing, hand written, illumined in gold and colors.

"The Tobacco of Quality"

SMOKE

OLD CHUM

15¢ per Package also in 1/2 lb. VACUUMIZED TINS

MANUFACTURED BY IMPERIAL TOBACCO COMPANY OF CANADA LIMITED.

Surnames and Their Origin

O'NEIL.

Variations—O'Neill, McNeill(s), Mac-Nellie (s).
Racial Origin—Irish.
Source—A given name.

This is one of the oldest family names on record, coming as it does from a land in which the development of family names preceded that in the rest of northern Europe, and being traceable to an origin in an individual person at a very early period.

Family names did not begin to develop in England until slightly before the time of the Norman invasion, and did not develop generally until two or three centuries later. Indeed, as late as the sixteenth century there was a considerable portion of the population of England which had adopted no definite system of family names.

But the name of O'Neill was a family name, or class name, which is pretty much the same thing, as far back as the fifth century. In that period when the light of Roman civilization and historical record was quenched in the barbarian invasions; but through which Christianity survived; and strangely enough spread like wildfire through Ireland, though cut off from its source by the pagan invasions of northern France and England.

Nial, of the Nine Hostages, was the chieftain who welcomed St. Patrick when he first set foot on Irish soil. His fame as a warrior would have been sufficient to perpetuate his name as the family property of his followers and descendants, but his further historical fame from this incident made assurance doubly sure.

Many Scottish-Canadians bear the name MacNeill, but it must be remembered that Christianity spread

first to the north of England and Scotland from Ireland.

McKEEVER

Variations—MacIvor, MacIver, MacIvir, Emer, Emerson, Ivor, Ivir, Howard.
Racial Origin—Irish and Scottish.
Source—A given name.

This group of family names, which shows such wide variations, is more frequently found among those of Irish ancestry than among the Scots, though there are surnames of no less than three Scottish clans which bear the names MacIvor and MacIver. These clans are Robertson, Campbell and MacKenzie.

The name is more properly spelled "MacIomhar" in the Gaelic, but it should be remembered that in that tongue the aspirated "m" is pronounced approximately like a "v."

The clan name is taken from the given name of "Iomhar" (or Ivor), a compound of two Irish words "iom" and "ar," meaning "much slaughter." This name is not to be confounded with the given name of "Ivo," once widespread through England, but now surviving only in a few family names.

The Irish clan name "MacIomhar" traces back to a chieftain who was the great grandson of the "MacDubbghall" (MacDougall) who was king of the Isles in 1144 and who came from that Irish stock to which most of the Highland Scottish blood traces back.

The forms Emer, Emerson and Howard (when the last is not from another source) are only anglicized corruptions of the Irish clan name.

The Scottish MacIvors in some cases trace back to the Irish clan, and in others have derived their name from other individuals who bore the given name of "Iomhar."

Taking a Bath in Winter.

Few people understand how to protect and care for their skin in the cold of Winter. The result is evidenced in the increasing prevalence of chapped hands and wrists, cracked lips, itching legs and chilblains in these days of silk hosiery, low shoes, liquid soap and paper towels.

Knowledge about your skin, its structure and its functions is extremely important, because its condition has a vital bearing on your personal health and comfort. If you want to avoid all the woes that Winter brings to those with sensitive skins you must protect your skin as far as possible. Don't let it get cold. Try to keep your hands and feet always warm and dry, even if you must wear fur gloves and heavy stockings. Above everything, protect your feet from the wet.

Protection of the skin, however, means more than wearing warm clothes. One of the most important things to guard against is an excessive use of strong soap. Strongly alkaline soaps, notoriously injurious to the skin, are doubly so in cold weather. Even good neutral soaps may be too strong for a very dry skin, and there are many people who find it impossible to take a hot bath more than once a week in Winter on account of the intolerable itching it produces. A cool bath is better, for it does not remove so much of the natural oil of the skin.

If you are blessed with a sound, supple skin with plenty of natural oil, bathe as much as you please; but if you are cursed with a skin that gets dry and harsh in cold weather, cracking easily, beware of soap and water.

Wash with warm, rather than hot, water, rinse the soap off completely, especially if it is liquid soap, and dry the skin quickly and thoroughly immediately afterward. A wet skin is a cold skin, and a cold skin chaps. In using paper towels be sure they are sufficiently absorbent. A clean, soft, dry towel is the only kind that is really satisfactory.

After washing rub in a little of a good hand lotion—glycerine and rose-water and emulsion of olive oil made up with tragacanth, pure olive oil, or a good cold cream.—Dr. Charles Malory Williams, in Popular Science Monthly.

Minard's Liniment for Rheumatism.

Light From Trees.

A French scientist has discovered a means of extracting and harnessing the electricity in trees. He connected a copper plate attached to a tree, and another plate buried in the earth, with a galvanometer, a delicate instrument which measures the strength of weak currents of electricity, and obtained a record of the current passing through the tree.

With three trees connected in the same way the power was increased, the experiment, with a like result, being continued until twenty trees were linked up in this fashion.

The scientist then placed two copper plates in the earth, about six feet apart, and with the current thus obtained lighted a small electric lamp.

Whether the idea can be extended to be commercially worth while has yet to be determined.

Reason Enough.

You say you are not in position to make payment at present. Will you acknowledge your debt in the form of a note then?

"No; I won't do that either."
"And why not?"
"Well, I signed a note once."
"Yes, what then?"
"I had to pay it."

Tobacco is grown in Ontario in the counties along the shore of Lake Erie; in Quebec, in the counties near Montreal, along the St. Lawrence; and in the Okanagan Valley, B.C.

MORE THAN 55,000 FARMERS

have bought their farms in 77 eastern Canada from the Canadian Pacific. A remarkable fact. Think! There is a reason. The large area of our holdings affording choice of location and of land to suit every farming need. Fair price, fair contract, and fair dealing combined with abundant fertility of soil, good climate and social conditions make farm life there desirable and attractive. Thousands more will select their farm from our virgin lands, from our improved farms, and with some capital and determination to work, can make a home and pay for it. Write for our booklet, "The Prairie Provinces of Canada," and leader, "Western Canada Forges Ahead." C. L. Norwood, Land Agent, Canadian Pacific Railway, Desk W., Windsor Station, Montreal, Que.

A Captured Crown.

The crown of the Emperor Theodore of Abyssinia, which, after being kept in a glass case at the Victoria and Albert Museum, South Kensington, London, since 1869, is now to be returned to its former home in Africa, has had a very eventful history.

This crown was taken to Britain by Sir Robert, afterwards Lord Napier, of Magdala, after the capture of Magdala and the death of Theodore in the Abyssinian war of 1868.

It is a ponderous piece of silver-gilt filigree work, many sizes too large for any ordinary head. It is lavishly decorated with little squares and diamonds of red and blue glass, varied with diminutive paintings. A feature is the strange looking pipe which projects several inches through the centre of the dome, apparently for ventilation.

The king's intention to present this crown to the Empress Judith was announced when he granted a farewell audience to Prince Tafari, the heir-apparent and Regent of Abyssinia, whose recent visit to Britain created much interest.

It is interesting to note that the only son of the Emperor Theodore was educated at Rugby. He died in 1879, at the age of nineteen, and was buried in St. George's Chapel, Windsor.

Tit for Tat.

He—"I am frightfully sorry that I forgot to come to your little party last night."
She—"Oh, weren't you there?"

MURINE

NIGHT & MORNING

KEEP YOUR EYES

CLEAN CLEAR AND HEALTHY

Nervous People

That haggard, care-worn, depressed look will disappear and nervous, thin people will gain in weight and strength when Bitro-Phosphate is taken for a short time. Price \$1 per pkg. Arrow Chemical Co., 25 Front St. East, Toronto, Ont.

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Save your hair by rubbing the scalp three times a week with Minard's.

MINARD'S

"KING OF PAIN"

LINIMENT

Don't Get Bald

Cuticura Does Much To Prevent It

Dandruff, itching and scalp irritation point to an unhealthy condition of the scalp which leads to falling hair and premature baldness. Frequent shampoos with Cuticura Soap do much to prevent such a condition, especially if preceded by a gentle anointing with Cuticura Ointment.

Sample Each Free by Mail. Address: Cuticura Department, P. O. Box 2415, Montreal, Quebec. Send for Cuticura Soap and Ointment. Try our new Shaving Stick.

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OIL TAN MOCASSINS, worth \$4.00, for \$1.75

For Town and Country
Men's heavy SOCKS, RUBBERS,
MACKINAW COATS, SMOCKS,
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Working Men's PANTS, UNDERWEAR,
SHIRTS.

John McFaul & Son, Lachute.

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SUITS and OVERCOATS for Men, Youths and Boys at popular prices:—

Ready Made Suits from \$11.00
Ready Made Overcoats from \$15.00
Suits and heavy Winter coats
made to measure, for \$25.00

These prices are low—Yes! But we would emphasize that the QUALITY of the cloth, the high-grade tailoring, and workmanship are of the very BEST. The styles are excellent, and we are offering splendid value at these low prices.

(We accept lumber and cord-wood in exchange for clothing.)

GEORGE LICOP, Merchant Tailor,
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Lachute - Hawkesbury (Mixed)
Monday, Wednesday Friday
12.01 p.m.
Lachute - St. Jerome - Joliette
Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday
(Mixed) 11.05 a.m.
St. Andrews East - Montreal.
7.51 a.m. 2.13 p.m. 6.14 p.m.
St. Andrews East - Ottawa.
9.54 a.m. 2.30 p.m. to Pembroke.
Daily except Sunday.

B. GOLDSWORTHY, Town Ticket
Agent, Lachute, Phone 191 r 3.

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A. RAYMOND

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ARUNDEL.

The Church services, on Sunday next, Jan. 4th., will be as follows:—
ANGELICAN-Grace Church, Arundel 10.30 a.m., Rockway 2.30 p.m., Weir 7 p.m., S. School, Grace church 2.30 p.m.

The Annual Vestry Meeting of the Corporation of Grace Church, will be held in the Church on Monday evening, Jan. 5th.

Rev. Geo. H. Gagnon, M.A., Rector.
ARUNDEL UNION CHURCH.—
Crystal Falls 3 p.m., Arundel 7 p.m., S. School, Arundel 10.30 a.m. Rev. C. H. Hethrington, M.A., B.D., Pastor.

Amongst those of our young people who were home for the holidays were:—The Misses Muriel Graham, Miriam and Gladys Patton, Evelyn and Doris Gagnon, Margaret Stanforth, Gertrude Cooke, Ethel Cooke and Winnifred Cooke, and the Messrs Geo. Gagnon, Carl Gagnon, and G. Graham. We regret that Mr. Percy Stanforth, who is a student at Macdonald College, has been confined to Hospital, suffering from Diphtheria, and was therefore unable to be home for the Christmas Holidays. He has made excellent progress towards recovery and it is hoped that he will be home for the New Year.

During Saturday night, 27th. Dec. the thermometer up here, fell to 32.0 below zero, but during Sunday rose to zero. Moderate weather set in on Monday.

On Saturday evening, Jan. 3rd., there will be a Negro Minstrel Show, in Stanforth's Hall, by a party of entertainers from Montreal, and all who wish to have a hearty laugh, a jolly evening, should not fail to be present. The show will be under the auspices of the Union Church, admission Adults 50 cents, Children 25 cents.

A very enjoyable party was held on Tuesday evening, Dec 30th., at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Alex. Dewar, and the many young people present, and some old ones too, had an enjoyable time. Dancing and cards were instrumental in making the hours pass swiftly and pleasantly. Supper was served at Mid-night, and the party broke up in the small hours of the morning.

The Annual Christmas Tree Entertainment, in connection with the Union Church, and which was held in Stanforth's Hall, on Tuesday evening, Dec. 23rd., was a great success in every way. There was a large attendance of young people & their parents and friends, all in a happy mood. A large proportion of the items of the excellent program were carried out by the boys and girls, who all acquitted themselves with great credit.

The "Chalk Talk," a series of rapid sketches of characteristic subjects, by Mr. Brownlee, Principal of the Model School, were very clever and received well-merited applause.

All the items on the programme were heartily applauded, the best of order prevailed, and the affair was most enjoyable. "Santa" after the serving of refreshments, distributed the gifts from the well-laden tree.

Following was the programme:—
Address of welcome.—Master S. Cooke; Chorus—"Christmas Bells." Recitation.—Viola Boyd; Exercise—"Merry Christmas"; Recitation.—L. Moncrieff; Drill.—By young girls; Recitation.—By 5 young girls, "visiting Grandma"; Chorus—"Christmas Dawning"; "Chalk Talk"—By Mr. Brownlee; Little Exercise by several children; Recitation.—Doris Scott; Duet.—Margaret Cooke and Viola Moncrieff; Recitation.—May Jeanne Stone; Drill—"Looking Backward"; Exercise—"Christmas"; Stunt Song—By the Boys; Recitation.—V. Cooke; Chorus—"Jesus is born"; Dialogue—"The New Hired Man";

The Christmas Tree Entertainment in connection with Grace church held in Stanforth's Hall, on Xmas Eve, Wednesday, 24th. Dec., was a great success, financially and in every other way. There was a large attendance of young and old, the very best of order prevailed and everything went with a "swing."

The fine programme was well carried out, showing the effect of careful training and diligent practice.

A copy of the programme was not available at the present writing but your correspondent, who was present, can truthfully say, that every item was well carried out and especial mention must be made of the "Star-Drill" which was pretty end effective, also of the Dialogues entitled "The Women's Business meeting," and "Uncle and Aunt Pike, from down East." During an intermission, refreshments were served, and fully done justice to. Rev. Geo. H. Gagnon, M.A., presided and gave a short, handsomely worded address of welcome, after which all rose and sang "O Canada." At the conclusion of the programme, the National Anthem was sung, and then "Santa" in the person of Mr. Geo. Gagnon, and no child in the Hall, of what distributed the gifts from the Tree, ever creed or nationality, was forgotten, and everyone went home happy and cheerful.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

GOING EAST.

No. 428, due at Lachute 8.35 a.m.
No. 422, due at Lachute 10.53 a.m.
No. 424, due at Lachute 8.07 p.m.

GOING WEST.

No. 421, due at Lachute 10.01 a.m.
No. 428, due at Lachute 7.14 p.m.
No. 425, due at Lachute 8.44 p.m.
No. 427, (Saturday and Sunday only), due at Lachute 3.42 p.m.

For further particulars apply to J. S. GILES, Town Ticket Agent.

Here and There

A recent survey of prospective expansion among the mines of Northern Ontario shows that many millions of dollars will be spent on mills and mill supplies in 1925. According to this survey, mill expenditures totalling \$7,350,000 are contemplated.

Hunters patronizing territories in the Algoma district of the Canadian Pacific Railway had a very successful season in 1924, according to a report recently issued. Moose numbering 173, deer numbering 2,183 and approximately 7,050 partridge were secured and the number of hunters ran into several thousand. The figures quoted include those for Kipawa, Temiskaming, Mattawa, Sturgeon Falls, Pakesley, Sault Ste. Marie, Chapleau, Sudbury, Schreiber and Nipigon, all exceptionally good game areas.

More Christmas trees were shipped from Nova Scotia for the 1924 festive season than ever before, according to figures just compiled. Twenty-two car-loads from territory bordering the Dominion Atlantic Railway alone were shipped to outside points and approximately 150 car-loads left the province generally.

A splendid season of winter sports is expected at Quebec this year, as more and more people are becoming interested in these healthy recreations in Canada and the United States. In connection with the activities of the Chateau Frontenac, the Canadian Pacific's great hotel in the Ancient Capital, a number of new features will add to the attractions Quebec has to offer. These include inter-club, inter-collegiate and international competitions in all winter sports, to be held under the auspices of the recently formed Frontenac Winter Sports Club, which will award the successful participants with trophies of various kinds and attractive gold, silver and bronze medals.

The names of the winners of the David prizes for literature, awarded to the writers of the best French and English books entered in the competition for these prizes, have just been announced by the committee of judges. In the French section the first prize, \$1,500, went to Abbe Camille Roy for his book "A l'Hombre des Erables," while in the English section Marjorie Grant Cook won first prize with her book "Another Way of Love."

The most successful year enjoyed by the Canadian Pacific Great Lakes Steamship Service in freight shipments since 1913 is reported by Mr. Duff, manager of that service, for the season lately closed. The whole fleet of package freighters for the first time since the outbreak of the Great War, has been constantly employed during the seven months in which the lakes are open. A feature was the very large increase in the export flour business, some 75 per cent of the 300,000 tons of flour carried eastward by the service having been destined for export. October was a particularly good month, the ships having transported in that month 53,000 tons of eastward bound milled stuffs and grain alone.

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Xmas Sailings

To England, Ireland, Scotland, France & Germany
One of the most pleasant events of your Christmas holidays is the Old World will be the sea voyage on a White Star-Dominion one-class cabin "Christmas Ship." Supreme comfort, courteous and attentive service, unsurpassed cuisine and moderate rates. Book now for a choice of accommodations.
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J. R. Parris, Manager, Lachute. Branches at Brownsburg, Calumet, Grenville and St. Andrews East.

249

BIG VALUE FOR YOUR MONEY

It is said that the Family Herald and Weekly Star of Montreal works on the principle that nothing but the best will do for its readers. The soundness of this policy is amply demonstrated in the rapidly growing subscription list of this great weekly. The public have been tempted by trashy weeklies at give-away prices, but when it comes down to value for your money and a genuine Canadian flavor to your reading, the Family Herald and Weekly Star has no competitor. This year we see that the publishers are giving each subscriber whose subscription is received in time a large calendar for 1925 with a beautiful picture entitled "The Sale of Old Dobbin," and a free entry to a contest in which ten thousand dollars will be awarded. The subscription price of the Family Herald is only Two Dollars a year.

SUMMARY MATTER.

Canada, Province of Quebec, District of Terrebonne, JOSEPH ARTHUR CALIXTE ETHIER, of the village of St. Scholastique, district of Terrebonne, advocate.

PLAINTIFF.

vs. JOSEPH GAGNON, formerly of St. Agathe in the County of Montcalm and actually absent in unknown parts.

DEFENDANT.

It is ordered to defendant to appear within a month.
St. Jerome, December 22nd, 1924.
GRIGNON & FORTIER,
16-1-4. P.S.C.



Canada, Province of Quebec, District of Terrebonne,

A session of the Court of King Bench, holding criminal jurisdiction in and for the district of Terrebonne, will be held at the Court House in the town of Saint Jerome, district aforesaid on Friday the sixteenth day of January 1925—at ten thirty o'clock in the forenoon.

In consequence I give notice to all who intend to proceed against any prisoner now in the common jail of the said district and all others, that they must be present then and there.

And I also give notice to all the Justice of the peace, Coroners and peace officers in and for the said district, that they must be present with their records, rolls, indictments and other document in order to do the thing which belongs to them in their respective capacities.

Sheriff's Office,
J. W. CYR,
Saint Jerome, 12 Dec., 1924.
Sheriff.
19-12 & 9-1.

REX THEATRE, LACHUTE.
Wednesday & Thursday next
Mary Philbin in
"THE GAIETY GIRL"
and William Desmond in
"BIG TIMBER"

Professional Column

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And Ottawa Valley Advocate.

ATTRACTIVE PRICES
BIG REDUCTIONS
in Semi-Ready Wear
and Footwear
during January
at W. G. STANFORTH'S
(See Advertisement Page 4)

VOL. XLIX.

LACHUTE, QUE., JANUARY 9, 1925.

NO. 51.

TO OUR LOYAL FRIENDS, whom it has been our high privilege to serve in the past, as well as to those we hope to serve in the future, we extend our sincere thanks for past favors and our Best Wishes for 1925.

+++
We will endeavor at all times to keep a well assorted stock of hardware from which to select your choice.

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

ST ANDREWS EAST.

Choir practice will be held in the Church Hall, on Saturday evening, at 8 o'clock.

Miss Bessie Rodger of New Carlisle, spent two weeks with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Rodger.

Mr. William Pitcairn and Mr. K. Pitcairn paid a visit to St. Andrews last week, while visiting Point Fortune.

Master Willie Innes Canning spent a few days in St. Andrews with his uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Lamb.

Miss Alice Rodger, Miss Hazel Brown, Miss Margaret Taylor, Miss Kathleen Bradley, Miss E. Bradley, spent part of their Xmas holidays at the home of their parents.

Among those spending the Xmas holidays at the home of their parents were Mr. and Mrs. Barr, and family, Mr. and Mrs. Ray and family, Mr. and Mrs. P. thews and family, Mr. and Mrs. Doris Perks at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Perks.

A week of Prayer is being observed in the evening, between 8 and 9 o'clock in the Presbyterian Church Hall this week.

The Literary Club met at the home of Mrs. C. T. Wales on Monday evening. The next meeting will be held on Monday, Jan. 19th, at 8 o'clock at the home of Mrs. C. W. Lamb.

Public worship will be held in the Presbyterian Church on Sunday, Jan. 11th at 11 a.m. and 7:30 p.m. Rev. J. Burgess will preach at both services.

CUSHING.

Mr. Albert Starnes, of Montreal, spent the past week with his family in Cushing.

Mrs. Frank Douglass and daughter are at present the guests of Mr. B. Noyes.

Mr. and Mrs. L. M. Gaston visited the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. Gray of Hawkesbury on Saturday last.

Miss Lillian Crooks, of Grenville, spent a few days last week the guest of Mrs. R. Pinkerton.

Social Evening at C. C. Club this Friday, and Pie Night at that!

Mr. and Mrs. A. Graham and Master Allan Graham were guests of Mrs. R. Black of Mabel on New Year's day.

Mrs. T. Boyle has returned home from spending the holidays in Montreal.

The voting of members of St. Mun-go as to whether the congregation should go into Union with the Congregational and Methodist denominations, aroused keen interest amongst the Presbyterian people. When the votes were counted on Monday eve, it was found that the long standing Union sentiment of the Congregation had been fully maintained. The vote being four to one in favour of Union.

At Point Fortune, Que., (St. Columba) also under the pastoral oversight of Rev. Wm. Usher, it was unanimously agreed at a Congregational meeting that the Congregation go into Union on June 10th next, without the formality of a vote.

BIRTHS.

BRADLEY.—At Lachute Road, on Jan. 7th, 1925, to Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Bradley, a son.

MATTHEWS.—At Centreville, on Wednesday, Dec. 31st, 1924, to Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert Matthews, a daughter.

LOCAL NEWS.

Miss Annie McFaul spent the week-end in Ottawa.

Mrs. Jas. Yelland spent New Year's in Montreal.

Mr. F. Sanford spent Tuesday of this week in Montreal.

Mr. T. McRobie spent a few days in Montreal this week.

Miss Mina Paul, of Montreal, was the recent guest of her parents.

Mr. Roy Fraser was in Montreal the early part of this week.

Mrs. Bramley, of Montreal, is the guest of Mrs. Jas. Yelland.

Mr. R. A. Giles is spending a few days in Arnprior and Renfrew, Ont.

Mr. P. Dobbie spent New Year's visiting his son and friends in Harrington.

Miss Louise Parker, of Montreal, was the holiday guest of Mr. and Mrs. A. Beers.

Mr. Lem. Noble and Mrs. R. Noble are spending a few days in Montreal this week.

Mr. Jno. A. Rice spent Monday in Quebec City, in connection with business of the town.

Miss Dorothy Huggins, of Montreal, was a guest at Mrs. Jas. Yelland's for New Year's.

Miss Mary Hope and Mr. John Hope, of Montreal, were week-end guests of their parents.

Mr. Stanley and Miss Agnes Wood of Montreal, spent New Year's as guests of Miss Thelma Clark.

Mr. Lorne McArthur, of Ottawa, was the guest of his mother, Mrs. R. McArthur over the holidays.

Miss Hazel Leishman has returned to Harrington, after spending two weeks the guest of her parents.

Mr. Jos. Thompson and daughter Hazel, of Montreal, were the holiday guests of Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Clark.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Ward and children spent New Year's at St. Hippolite, the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Albert Ward.

Mr. Hugh and the Misses Kearns, accompanied by Miss Cassidy, of Montreal, were recent guests of Mr. and Mrs. H. Kearns.

Mr. and Mrs. O'Reilly and children returned home to Toronto on Sunday, after a pleasant visit with Mr. and Mrs. A. McArthur.

Mr. James Duncan, of Sinclair, Scotland, has been visiting his uncle, Mr. Jas. Duncan, Thomas Gore, and is returning home Jan. 8th.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Burnett, of Montreal, and Mr. Walter Burnett, of Toronto, were week-end guests of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Graham.

Miss Maude Dobbie, of Montreal, and Mr. Jno. Dobbie of Harrington, were recent guests of Mrs. P. Dobbie, also Mr. Campbell, of Montreal.

Miss Scott, of Westport, Ont., Miss May Parker, of Montreal, and Miss Paterson, of Shawbridge, were holiday guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Campbell.

Mr. Jas. Calder, accompanied by Messrs. H. Kayley, Wm. Dunn, and Unsworth, of Montreal, were the New Year guests of Mr. and Mrs. G. F. Calder.

In order to learn of the latest in motor mechanics Mr. W. J. Deacon is spending the week in Montreal, attending special classes given by the Ford and Fairbank-Morse experts.

We specialise in Ladies' hairdressing, bobbing, trimming, shingling. Courteous service at all times at A. L'ABBE'S, Main Street.

—Keep abreast with the times and get a Radio. You will have all the pleasure if you invest in a Westinghouse set. Prices on application to J. Anderson, Phone 174 r., Lachute, Que. 16-12.

Mr. and Mrs. Willie Sutton and daughter Geraldine, of Ottawa, Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Cooke, Miss Hilda Sutton, Miss B. Percial, Mr. John Molony, of Montreal, Miss H. McHardy, of Calumet, Miss B. Duncan and Mr. C. Elliott, of Brownsburg, Mr. A. Neil, of Louise, were guests of Mr. and Mrs. H. Sutton for the New Year holidays.

A very pleasant afternoon was spent by the ladies of the Baptist Church at the Manse on Wednesday last, when the annual meeting of the Missionary Society was held. Officers for the coming year were re-elected and Mrs. Wm. McNaughton was made a life member of the society. A tea was also given in honor of Mrs. Alex. Beers, who celebrated her 40th wedding anniversary and Mrs. Wm. Ball her 15th wedding anniversary on New Year's Day, each of whom received the congratulations and good wishes of their many friends present.

Mr. Alfred Miller, of Gaspe, is visiting in town this week.

Mrs. W. Brennan, of Montreal, spent New Year's with friends in town.

Mrs. Jas. Robinson spent New Year's with her daughter Lillian, in Montreal.

Mr. Geo. Bain returned recently to Columbia University, after having spent the holidays with his parents.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Treece and daughter spent the holidays in town as guests of Mrs. Jessie, of Staffordshire, Eng., of Mr. and Mrs. J. Morris.

Mr. and Mrs. Reid, of Montreal, Major and Mrs. Geo. Mitchell, and the Misses Alice, Ella and Gertrude Riddell spent a few days this week at Mr. J. T. Ayers' camp at Carlin Lake.

The competition of the McRae Shield is now posted and the rinks expect to play off for honors on Friday and Saturday with double rinks each evening.

The Ladies' Curling Club has commenced its season's activities. During the past few days, a bonspiel has been played, in contest for a silver plate donated by Mrs. J. E. Walker.

OBITUARY.

The Late Phileas Rodrique.

After a painful illness, death removed on Friday last one of the best known men in Argenteuil County in the person of Phileas Rodrique. "Phileas," as he was generally known, was the genial proprietor of the "Rodrique House," so well known to the travelling public, and those who were best acquainted with him always spoke in most kindly terms of his open-handed hospitality.

Deceased was only 62 years of age and several years ago retired from business, removing to a pretty little home on Foundry St. where he and his good wife have happily entertained many of their old-time friends. The funeral was held on Monday last and the beautiful floral tributes and the very large following of sympathizers bore ample testimony to the esteem in which he was held.

Church Union Ballots close Tonight.

Tonight will see the closure of the ballot box that has been closely guarded during the past two weeks, as the people have been depositing their ballots to say whether the United Church shall hold the building, or whether it shall become the property of those opposed to the Union.

A congregational meeting has been called for 9 o'clock when the result will be made known. Just what that result will be remains to be seen, as both sides are speaking in great confidence of the successful issue.

The contest has engendered a very unkindly spirit of rivalry, with consequent embitterment that is disrupting and causing much unpleasantness in home wherein love and contentment has held sway; but it is to be hoped that as soon as the results are made known and whoever may have the honor of winning, the spirit of tolerance will be freely exercised. Life is too short to allow difference of opinion to mar the happiness which should be ours in church fellowship.

CHURCH NOTES.

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

The Annual Vestry meeting of Lachute parish for the election of officers etc., will be held in St. Siméon's Church, Lachute, on Monday, Jan. 12th, at 8 p.m.

Baptist Church Services, next Sunday, 11th inst., as follows:—Brownsburg 11 a.m., Dalesville 3 p.m., Lachute 7 p.m. Topic:—"The Crown of Righteousness; how to win it." All are welcome. P. A. McEwen, Pastor.

Methodist Church services for Sunday next Jan. 11th, will be conducted by the Pastor as follows:—Lachute 10:30 and 7 p.m., Brownsburg 3 p.m. Commencing next Sunday the Pastor will preach a Series of Sermons on the Life and messages of the Prophets. All are welcome.

Presbyterian Church services will be held next Sunday, Jan. 11th, as follows:—Lachute 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Upper Lachute 11 a.m., E. Settlement and Hillhead School at 2:30 p.m., and Brownsburg at 7 p.m. The minister will preach at both services in Lachute and in Hillhead school house. The other services will be conducted by a student from the Presbyterian College. Everyone is invited to the above services. "Come let us worship and bow down, let us kneel before the Lord our Maker"

Men's & Boys' Suits

We have a good stock all sizes of Men's and Boys' Suits.

Blue and Grey Worsteds, Brown Tweeds and Worsteds Also Boys' Suits in Tweeds and Worsteds all sizes.

also
We are still well assorted in Ladies' Coats for Winter at Clearing Prices, as we don't want to carry over

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

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MAIN STREET, LACHUTE.

REDUCTIONS!

from January 10th. to 24th.

25% Discount

on Ladies' Coats,
Men's & Boys' Coats, Suits
and Shirts of all kinds
Hewson's Underwear, Pants, Sweaters.
'Monarch' and 'Baby Lamb' Yarns.
Take advantage of these reductions
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For Ford Radiator \$2.00

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Your car battery improperly cared for during the winter months means more battery trouble next year, and very often a new battery. Our battery charger is one of the best and latest on the market. Storage room for 300 batteries.

Bring us your battery or phone 26, and we will call for it. Do it now.

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BUTTERMILK CHEESE.

In order to increase the consumption of milk and milk products, the Experimental Farm, Ottawa, has demonstrated that soft cheese can be manufactured profitably and that it will find a good demand on the market. The last work along this line has been toward the reclamation of buttermilk through conversion into cheese. Cheese has long been made from buttermilk, but has never been marketed to any great extent.

Its Value.—Buttermilk cheese is readily digestible, being composed of concentrated buttermilk and retains in solid form the desirable qualities of this product; it is, therefore, particularly desirable for growing children, where the consumption of cheese in most forms is not always considered advisable. When first experimenting with this product it was found that the resulting curd was too dry and crumbly, would not spread readily and lacked smoothness and palatability, sometimes showing a gritty or granular texture. To overcome this, cream had to be added to the curd in varying quantities, which was getting somewhat away from the original aim of reclaiming buttermilk. Lowering the cooking temperature slightly was next tried and was found to have the desired result, giving a finished product, smooth in texture, relatively moist, firm, and holding its form perfectly, yet sufficiently plastic to spread.

Manufacture.—In making this cheese none but fresh and high quality buttermilk should be used. Heat the milk to 140 deg. F. and maintain this temperature for one and one-half hours. While cooking, stir only sufficiently often to insure uniform heating. One satisfactory method is to set the container in a large receptacle containing water of the desired temperature.

When the cooking process is complete, pour the contents into a cheese cloth strainer, suspend and allow to

drain for one hour. Draining in a warm room will hasten the process.

Salting and Pressing.—When thoroughly drained, the curd may be salted at the rate of one ounce of salt to every three or four pounds of curd (this rate may vary according to taste and also the degree of saltiness of the buttermilk). Mix and knead thoroughly. A soft curd requires more and longer pressure than would one of fairly dry texture. It must be borne in mind, however, that a too dry curd produces a mealy, crumbly, and, therefore, undesirable cheese. Three or four bricks (depending on the quantity of curd) placed upon a short board and the whole upon the cheese cloth containing the curd, will form a sufficient and easily-procured source of pressure. Press for an hour or so.

The Mould.—When the pressure is complete, change the curd to a fresh, dry cloth and knead with the hands for a few minutes to insure uniform texture. Moulding is the next step. A satisfactory mould is in the form of a cylinder from 1 to 1½ inches deep and about 3 inches in diameter. Such a mould holds a cheese weighing from 5 to 6 ounces. When moulding, the cheese should be pressed with a wet parchment paper which will serve as a cover or protector for the cheese, keeping it firm. Cheese cloth cut in small squares may also be used, but the wet parchment is equally satisfactory, cheaper and more convenient.

Marketing.—Such cheese should be marketed in a small, attractive carton, large enough to hold the wrapped cheese snugly. It should be marketed promptly, and, as a rule, is at its best when not more than three days old. Store in a refrigerator, cool room or clean cellar. When marketing this way, buttermilk should bring about \$3.50 to \$4 per 100 pounds if these cheeses are sold at 10 or 12 cents.

While the foregoing has reference more to cases where fairly large quantities are made, the same principles may be applied or adapted to home manufacture where the product will be found popular and inexpensive.

DAIRY.

Because I desire a maximum flow of milk at the lowest cost of feed, I safeguard my cows against sudden and severe changes of weather. I might stable my cows the year around. Cows exposed to cold, chilling storms cannot yield a large uniform flow of milk of high per cent. of fat.

During the fall and winter months sudden changes occur. I find that a dairyman has to be on his guard every day. The morning may be fair and promising, but in less than two hours a sharp chilling wind is sweeping across the country. Milk cows are very sensitive to these changes, and I know of nothing that will consume the dairyman's profits any surer than to allow his cows to become chilled from exposure.

During cold severe weather in the fall and winter, I practice keeping my cows in unless the weather is favorable and I am about to stable the herd in case of a sudden change of weather. I like to allow my cows to exercise in the yard as much as possible, as I believe in plenty of outdoor exercise and fresh air.

It has been my experience that milk cows do better in cold weather than during the summer, provided they are well protected from sudden changes of weather. Cold weather is no drawback to milk production, but rather a stimulant, providing conditions are favorable for the cows to consume a large amount of feed.

POULTRY

A long winter generally means a weakened vitality to all animals, and anything that can be done to remove obstacles and supply the essentials should be done. One of the great obstacles to successful poultry husbandry is the invasion of intestinal parasites. These creatures flourish within the birds winter or summer, taking their toll unseen and irrespective of weather conditions. They are worse than potato beetles, which are honest enough to do their mischief in plain view, and work just eight hours a day for but six weeks of the year. The intestinal parasites infesting poultry have a union code of their own: "24 hours per day and 365 days per year, get all you can, why worry about the poultry keeper's profits." At the O. A. C. the intestinal parasites infesting the poultry flocks were banished for good and forever eighteen months ago. How was it done?

The Method.—A gallon of a mixture of wheat and oats, to which is added a small teaspoonful of concentrated lye, is cooked slowly for two hours and allowed to cool. The birds are given their ordinary feed one morning and then nothing else until the next morning, when they are given as much of the lye mixture as they will eat, with plenty of water. This is done two or three times during the season at intervals of one month.

The large, round worm infesting poultry may be as short as one inch, and the caecum worm only three-tenths of an inch, and one of the tape worms only one-fiftieth of an inch long. Very easy to overlook.

Float End Fountains.

Float fed fountains accomplish with water what the mechanical feeders do with grain, reducing labor to a minimum yet furnishing the acme of convenience for the poultry. So far as the writer is aware, there are no float fed poultry fountains on the market—few poultry keepers, indeed, use them as yet—but an ingenious man or his plumber can devise a system. The float principle may be observed in any bathroom, in the water compartment of the toilet. When the water level gets to a certain point, the float, falling, opens the intake, shutting it when the receptacle is full.

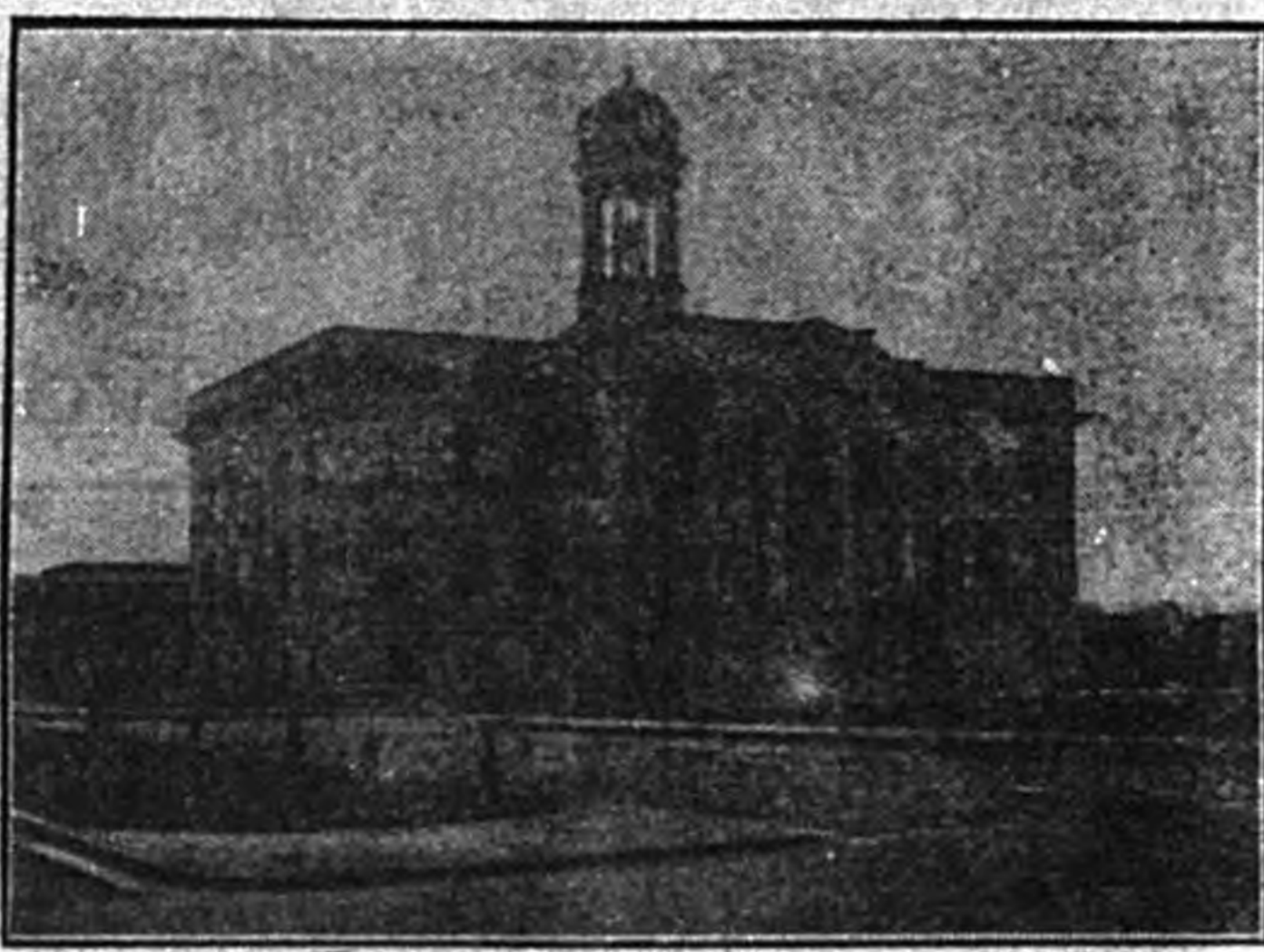
The same principle has been utilized successfully on a large Plymouth Rock farm which carries 1,500 layers through the winter, and raises a lot of young stock on orchard range. The water system supplies both houses and range, float fed fountains being mounted at suitable points. In winter the range pipelines are disconnected, and an auxiliary hot water system, paralleling the cold water pipe, is used with the latter in the laying house. The water is heated in a small boiler. Thus the temperature in the fountains is always kept lukewarm, a desirable thing in cold weather.

The system described is, of course, rather elaborate for the small flock. A practical arrangement for such, where running water is not to be had, is a large hoghead kept filled with water at the high end of the house, and a connected pipe running through the house and supplying float regulated fountains. It is easier to fill a hoghead once in several days than several pen pans daily or oftener, and an adequate supply of water is assured in the hot months when poultry consume such quantities.

Keeping the hoghead filled is not difficult if done right. A convenient way is to use a wheelbarrow or cart and a half-hoghead, or tub. Have several pieces of burlap to throw on top of the water, and there will be little or no slopping. —J. T. B.

The Dept. of Agriculture at Ottawa is doing everything it can to prevent the spread of the European Corn Borer from the counties in Ontario where it has for several years been working destruction to the corn crop. It has been considered necessary to establish a quarantine which makes it unlawful for corn to be transported from infested areas. For evading this quarantine a resident of Clarke township, Durham county, has been fined one hundred dollars and costs. The infraction consisted in taking corn on the cob from a quarantined area to Lindsay, where the insect has not yet made its appearance. On account of the seriousness of the damage done by this insect and the impossibility of controlling its natural spread by flight, the Dept. of Agriculture is determined so far as it can to prevent the artificial spread of the insect by the shipping of corn from infested localities.

It takes 40 lbs. of beef to make one pound of meat extract.



THIS IMPRESSIVE-looking edifice is the new city hall that Kitchener, Ontario, has built for itself. The building was opened recently by His Honor Lieut.-Governor Cockburn.

AUNT CHARLOTTE HELPS WITH THE MEAT

BY LENA CAROLYN AHLERS.

Looking at the heaps of meat around me I sighed, and began the weary task of putting it in the barrel of salt brine by my side. "If only Henry didn't butcher so many hogs," I sighed aloud, "or we ate the meat better." I added, knowing at the same time that there was no more meat in the cellar than we would eat, but I did get so tired of the old salt pork.

"Good morning," and the voice startled me from the cellarway steps. I looked up with a frown that came from my sullen thoughts. Tripping down the steps with a cheery smile on her face came Aunt Charlotte.

"Mercy me, child, now what are you doing?" she questioned, good naturedly.

"I am putting the meat away in salt brine," I explained. "Henry had to go to haul corn."

"And you don't like it this way?" questioned Aunt Charlotte. "Then why fix it like this?"

"Well, I don't know any other way to fix it so it will keep," I replied.

"Child, just you let me show you how to do it. Let me see, you just butchered yesterday, didn't you? Well, the meat ought to be a day old when rubbed with the mixture I am going to tell you about. But first I will skip home and get the saltpetre and light brown sugar. I don't suppose you have them, and while I am gone you just take out those pieces you have in the barrel. You liked the meat you had over at my house, didn't you?"

"Yes, yes," I answered quickly, remembering how delicious the meat I had eaten at her house seemed to taste.

It hardly seemed ten minutes later when Aunt Charlotte came puffing down the cellar steps again, her kindly face beaming with interest.

"Now," she ordered, "you hunt up a crock or something to mix the stuff in. We will just take a certain amount, though it may not be enough to fix all your meat, and if it isn't we can make more. That's all right," she asserted, as I handed her a two-gallon crock.

"Now measure out six cups of salt, and you see I am taking out three cups full of this light brown sugar. Don't know why, but the light brown sugar seems to give the meat a better flavor than either the granulated or dark brown, and it also seems to make it keep better. I have brought some saltpetre and to this mixture add two tablespoonfuls of it, and one of black pepper and one of red. The two different peppers seem to give it a better taste than just one kind. Now you mix it."

I did as I was told, mixing the ingredients very thoroughly. "That looks like a funny mixture to put on meat," I ventured.

"Don't it though?" she asked, "but my mother used it for years and never had a speck of meat to spoil. Rubbing it in the meat is quite a job, the hardest part of all, but if you don't get it rubbed in good the meat will surely spoil. Now see," and she picked up a good-sized piece of bacon and began rubbing the mixture over the surface.

"Oh, I can easily do that," I exclaimed.

"Of course you can," she encour-

aged, "but you must be careful to touch every part and to rub it in deeply."

After several hours of weary rubbing we had gone over all the meat.

"Now we must lay the meat on a slanting board," announced Charlotte. "You must keep it there, too, during the curing process, so that every part of it will be touched by the air. The big pieces will have to be rubbed four times, and some of the hams may need five rubbings, but three will be enough for the smaller pieces."

"When must I rub it again?" I asked.

"Three days apart," replied Aunt Charlotte.

"All just fine," ejaculated Aunt Charlotte as she went along by the board on which the meat laid and punched each piece after their last rubbing. "Now bring me that bottle of liquid smoke that I told you to get the other day, and we will apply it to this meat according to directions."

Aunt Charlotte and I went carefully over the meat, brushing each piece with the liquid smoke.

"Now get that roll of brown paper that I had you get," ordered Aunt Charlotte. "Just one more handling of this meat and we will be through with it."

We wrapped each piece of meat up carefully in brown paper and carrying it to the store room hung it up where it was cool and dry.

"That meat will keep all winter, and summer, too," laughed Aunt Charlotte, surveying the long line of hanging brown parcels with approving eyes.

"Not if we like it as well as we did the meat you sent over," I retorted.

Cistern Storage.

Many farmers are finding it profitable to incorporate a cistern between the well and outlet.

The cistern serves primarily as a reservoir which holds surplus water during an occasional dry when the wind doesn't blow.

The cistern is surmounted by a shallow well pump that operates easily. Thus it is possible with comparatively little effort to draw water from the cistern by hand.

From the cistern runs a pipe line to the yards and as soon as the depth of water within reaches a certain figure the surplus flows out.

In most cases the cisterns are brick, plastered with concrete and with a concrete manhole and top. Now and then one runs across a cistern, however, which has been dug in very compact soil with a single or double coat of rich cement plaster directly on the clay, at considerable saving.

Fresh rhubarb in winter: Here is how a nearby farmer has provided fresh rhubarb for his family and for sale during the winter. In the late fall, after the ground has frozen, he digs up rhubarb roots and puts them in his cellar near the heater. Along about the first of January he commences to water these roots with warm water. Soon the pink shoots start and it is not long before he has some good-sized stalks, long and slender and very tender. —J. R. B.

Home Education

"The Child's First School is the Family"—Froebel.

Obedience in Children—By Julia W. Wolfe.

All educators are firm believers in obedience, but just as soon as the child is old enough to reason — and this age is reached much earlier than we usually assume—obedience to law should be given equal stress with obedience to individuals. This necessity is sometimes lost sight of.

Law is universal; the child meets it at every turn. He will find that it is impartial, if relentless, and that its rewards for obedience are as certain as are its punishments for disobedience. Parents cannot always be with their children to guide and control them, and, the sooner they teach them the inevitable operation of law, the better fitted the children will be to meet the obligations of the future.

Two mothers of my acquaintance followed two distinct methods with their children. The first became their mentor, calling them each morning to get ready for school long before it was necessary. She followed this call with a continuous supervision of their preparations and with frequent remonstrances, such as, "You'll be late; do hurry; it is almost nine o'clock," (when it was not half-past eight) until the children were off. This same mother had a habit of setting the clock forward, and, this being discovered by the children, their demoralization was complete.

These children are now grown up, and they attribute their habits of procrastination and tardiness to the faulty training they received in childhood.

The second mother, as soon as her children reached the school age, said to each one earnestly, "Now, my dear,

you have learned to tell time, and Mother, as well as your teacher, will expect you to be prompt at school. I will remind you the first two or three mornings, but, after that, you must depend entirely upon yourself."

It happened in the first or second week that one child, becoming interested in something else, forgot to make his preparations in time to reach school before the bell sounded. But in this one tardiness he learned his lesson. Though the mother knew he would be late, she did not depart from the rule not to remind him, and, while no one could have been more sympathetic than she over the tardiness, at the same time, she very gently and lovingly encouraged the child to realize that, if he were careful, it would not occur again. The result was that her children early learned the value of time, while punctuality became second nature to them.

The same method wisely applied would solve many of the every day problems of life without the friction that frequently occurs and which is so injurious to the nervous organism of the child, to say nothing of its mental strain on the parents.

Appeal to the highest sentiments in your child, and the result will be gratifying.

There are simple systems of reward for very young children, which are of assistance in helping to establish certain beneficial habits at an age when habits are easily formed, but these rewards should be discontinued as the child grows older, and appeal should be made to the sense of justice and the sense of altruism which children often possess to an uncommon degree.

What Spraying Does to Bugs.

The writer has been in the wholesale bug-killing business for many years. Each year the orchard is sprayed several times with the full confidence that many leaf eaters will connect with a dose of poison and die from the effects.

In all this time, however, he has seldom seen any insects that had actually been killed. They merely fade away and the effectiveness of the spraying is evidenced only by the absence of insect injury to the fruit and leaves.

Last summer a colony of walnut worms attacked a large hickory tree near the house. Thinking that we would like to see just how little arsenate of lead would be needed to kill this colony, we took a small hand duster and blew several puffs of dusting mixture—sulphur 85 per cent., arsenate 15 per cent.—onto the leaves where the colony was feeding. There was no immediate disturbance of the caterpillars and the dust was so light upon the foliage that it would be noticed only by a very close observer.

The next morning the entire colony had moved to another branch where there was no dust. None of them were feeding; many were hanging head downward. As I watched them they began to fall to the ground, and when I looked in the grass I found quite a collection of dead worms under the tree.

In a day or two they had all fallen and none of them ever revive. A little arsenate goes a long way.—Benjamin Wallace Douglass.



Miling Energy.

"It's said the hand-shaking done by a noted politician in Washington before election would milk every cow in the country twice."

"You don't say! And just to think he has to use all that energy in order to milk the government!"

Borrowing trouble is bad enough; lending it to your neighbors is worse.

For Mired Cars.

The passenger car or truck mired deep into soft roads is a daily occurrence during rainy spells or when frost is leaving the ground.

There is a quick method of removing the mired car from pits which are dug by the revolving wheels.

A plank about six and a half feet long and two pieces of chain are all that are needed. Rope can replace the chains.

Place this plank across the wheels, with a length of chain joining each end of the plank and the adjacent wheel.

The wheels are locked to the plank so that these must revolve together, resulting in drawing the board under the wheels and lifting them out of the deep recesses. Even with the rear axle resting on the ground, this will lift the car out. The heaviest mud hooks cannot compare in effectiveness with this device.



These huge automatic gas buoys, danger markings of the St. Lawrence river, are being stored away for the winter months at Sorrel, Quebec.

Bank of Montreal Annual Meeting

Sir Vincent Meredith Expresses Belief That Canada Will Prosper—Country Offers Inducements to Immigrants Vastly Superior to Those of Other Countries.

Sir Frederick Williams-Taylor Points Out That Canada Must Put House in Order—People Must Insist on Government Practising Policy of Economy.

The 107th annual general meeting of the shareholders of the Bank of Montreal was marked by interesting addresses by Sir Vincent Meredith, President, and Sir Frederick Williams-Taylor, General Manager.

The President declared that he was satisfied "that a gradual improvement in the trade situation is occurring. Statistical returns support this view, and while there is irregularity in the movement, in the main the trend is upward." After pointing out the gratifying growth of a favorable balance of trade, the President declared that he regarded this increase in Canada's foreign trade credit as "an augury of a not distant improvement in domestic business."

The President concluded his address with the following expression of confidence:

"My last word is a word of confidence and encouragement. The interests of your Bank are more closely bound up with those of Canada than ever before and unless Canada prospers the Bank cannot expect the prosperity it should enjoy. I believe Canada will prosper. It offers inducements to immigrants vastly superior to those of other countries which are at present endeavoring to attract citizens. It stands third amongst the countries of the world in natural resources."

"Yet cardinal virtues must be practiced and I would again stress the necessity for hard work and economy, so often preached and seldom put into practice, and the need for immigration. Given these three things,

I look forward with the utmost confidence to Canada's future."

Much to be Thankful For. Sir Frederick Williams-Taylor, the general manager, in his address to the shareholders, said in part:

"First and foremost I would say that there must be an end to the present apathy about public affairs. In my opinion, those who will not go to the trouble to register their vote, in municipal, provincial, and federal affairs should be penalized in some form for their indifference."

"We all know that apart from the cost and defects of the war Canada's troubles are the accumulated result of what may be termed in mild and temperate language imprudence in affairs."

"Good government is a hard problem in any country. No government can move faster in these matters than public opinion will permit, and upon the people lies the responsibility of voting for economy."

"We, in Canada, have much to be thankful for. If this were a poor country our case would be a bad one, but we have riches in our forests, our fields, our fisheries, and in our minerals, also in our mighty water powers, and in the industry and ambition of our people."

"If Canada were a private business enterprise the situation would present no great difficulty, for we are solvent, with wealth vastly in excess of our liabilities; and a way would be found by following the obvious course of cutting down our overhead and, like a sane, capable and industrious people, putting our house in order."

Surnames and Their Origin

OGDEN

Variations—Hogg, Hogue, Hogarth, Hogshaw, Hagman, Hoggart.
Racial Origin—Middle English.
Source—An animal.

Ogden and the foregoing variations of this family name developed probably through several different processes, but in all cases from the same source, the name of an animal, which unfortunately has a savory name with us to-day only when we think of it in connection with eating—namely, the hog.

But if proof were necessary to establish that this ancient friend of man held an honored position in the language of the middle ages, it would be only necessary to call attention to the great number of family names which have developed from him. Indeed, King Richard III. was widely and willingly known as "Richard le Hog," and there's many a family among the nobility of Europe which proudly bears the boar upon its crest. A boar, of course, is nothing but a hog, and though in modern times it has taken on the meaning of "wild hog," no such distinction was made in the olden days.

Ogden was originally spelled "de la Hogedene." The "dene" of those days was a sheltered depression in the woods. The modern word is "den."

Hoggart, and in some cases Hogarth, comes from "le Hogherde," "herder of hogs"; though in other cases Ho-

garth traces back to "de la Hoge-Garth," the word "garth" being the progenitor of the modern word "yard," through a usual changing of the "g" to "y," and the "th," which was then pronounced "t," to a "d."

A "schaw" was very similar to a "dene." Hence Hagsshaw. The variations Hogg and Hogue undoubtedly developed from the use of a picture of the animal by a merchant or innkeeper on the sign before his place of business.

PICKETT.

Variations—Pigott, Pigot.
Source—Personal characteristic.
Racial Origin—French.

It would be hard to pick a more English-sounding name than Pickett. Yet its origin is not English at all, but French.

Those who bear the name of Pickett, however, can be sure of one thing, that the name has spent two or three centuries in England before being brought to this country, for while the origin of the name is not English, its spelling certainly is. This points very strongly to the probability that it was transplanted from France to England at some period before the spelling of names, and indeed of all words, settled down into what we might call a standardized rut.

There's nothing new about "simplified spelling." Most of the complexities of the English language to-day are the result of periods of wide open simplified spelling in past centuries. And the name of Pickett is an example.

It comes from the French adjective "picote," meaning pitted, as from smallpox. At the time of the Norman invasion family names had barely begun to develop and were confined at first to the nobility. By the time such an adjective could have settled down into a family name virtually everybody had ceased speaking French in England. Hence it must have come over later. The pronunciation of "picote," with the final syllable "e" dropped, was very naturally represented by the spelling Pickett. The surnames Pigott and Pigot show every evidence of having developed in France, and of being brought to England or straight to this country at a later period.

Free Paint Book for the Children.

Xmas is not far off. Mothers can reduce the cost of filling Xmas stockings by securing a little painting book entitled "Tommy Tomkins Painting Book" in return for four OXO CUBE wrappers. It is filled with pictures showing how Tommy won a long distance race; how he won fame at football, boxing, wrestling; what he did when his automobile broke down in a big race and how he succeeded in keeping at the head of his class in school, etc., etc. "The Mighty Atom" are always ready for making beef tea and consommé and to put flavor and meat strength into soups, stews, hash, and meat pies. Ask any grocer, every store, of course, carries them, and mail the wrappers to Tommy Tomkins, Oxo Limited, 232 Lemoine St., Montreal, P.Q., and your copy will be forwarded by return in time for placing in the Xmas Stocking.

At So Much.

"I'm very sorry my engagements prevent my attending your charity concert, but I shall be with you in spirit."

"Splendid! And where would you like your spirit to sit? I have tickets for half a dollar, a dollar and two dollars."

To be thankful for something you already have is better than being thankful for something you expect.

DO ANIMALS TALK?

If animals talk, as many are convinced they do, to the extent of conversation should conform to the divisions of human speech which are statements of facts, requests, including commands and questions. They can only "look" them and though they constantly and anxiously inquire what is to be done, how and when, the inquiry is made by eye and attitude, not by sound. Every one can remember seeing some dog which was a regular interrogation point of anxiety.

Animals use sounds for requests, not only in particular cases in which they desire something to be done for them, but also in a great number of cases in which the request is a form of warning—"Come!" "Be careful!" "Look out!" "Go ahead!" "Help!" The speech which indicates danger is sufficiently differentiated. Birds, for instance, have separate notes of warning to indicate whether the danger is in the form of a hawk or cat, or of a man. If hawk, cat or owl is on the move, the birds, especially blackbirds, always utter a clattering note, constantly repeated, and chickens have a special sound to indicate the presence of a hawk. But when disturbed by man, the blackbirds have quite a different sound of alarm and the chickens also.

Should Bar Summer Furs.

That anomaly of the gentler sex, the fur neckpiece in summer that fashion decrees mildly must wear if she would be the envy of other women, should be barred, according to Clyde L. Patch, Government taxidermist of the Victoria Museum. In this way wild fur-bearers would be given greater protection.

"There should be a closed season for fur neckpieces," he says. "If women want to wear woollen undergarments in July and August it is their own business, as the supply of wool is unlimited, but I claim they should not be permitted in summer."

Extirpation, he claims, had begun when the number taken for fur was greater than the annual birth rate. Reliable furriers, he said, had abandoned the practice of selling furs under misleading names, such as calling dyed mink sable, and dyed rabbit ermine and chinchilla. One would no longer find two rabbits reared by the same mother posing on the same counter as "white fox" and "black lynx."

TOO WEAK TO WALK

The Sad Condition of a Brandon Lady—How Relief Came.

"I owe my present good health to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills," says Mrs. Annie Treherne, Brandon, Man., who tells of her new found health as follows:—"Some years ago I had an attack of pneumonia and it left me in a terribly weakened and run-down state. I was unable to walk for a long time as I had practically lost the use of my legs, and had to be carried upstairs, for I had not the strength to go myself. I became despondent over my condition for I had tried many remedies, which failed to help me. While in this wretched condition a lady friend urged me to give Dr. Williams' Pink Pills a trial and I procured a supply. After taking the pills for a while I could see that I was growing stronger, and I gladly continued their use until I had fully regained my old-time health and strength. Now if I feel at all run down at any time I at once take Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and they never fail me. I can therefore warmly recommend them to others who may be run down."

There is no better tonic than Dr. Williams' Pink Pills to improve the blood and bring back strength after acute diseases such as fevers, pneumonia, influenza, etc. Given a fair trial they will not disappoint you. You can get the pills from your druggist, or they will be sent by mail at 50 cents a box by The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.



Scientific Language.

Novice—"Sure, I'll drop a chip in the pot. But why do you call it 'feeding the kitty'?"

Oldtimer—"That's merely the technical term for your amusement tax."

Quite True.

The minister had dictated his sermon to a stenographer. The subject was "The Joy of Youth," and he quoted as his text a well-known sentence from Psalm 127.

Being better acquainted with modern transportation facilities than with ancient archery, the typist rendered the passage: "Happy is the man that hath his silver full of them."

Which, after all, simply expresses the sentiment in a more literal way.

... L. Liniment Relieves Pain.

Every one who has kept dogs knows the tone of the bark of request—a low "woof," very unlike the staccato bark of anger, or vexation, or remonstrance. A bulldog at a recent dog show made his particular part of the bench almost unendurable by this form of bark, kept up for nearly three hours without a stop, because he was jealous of the attentions paid to the dog next to him. This had won the first prize and consequently received all the admiration; so the other dog barked short, sharp, incessant yelps at him all day long. Leopards are absolutely silent creatures; but many of the felines have a particular sound of request. In the cat a very low, short mew is commonly used when the object is near, and will almost certainly be granted, such as the opening of a door or the giving of water or milk.

"Statement" in animal speech is mainly confined to indications that the creature has made a discovery, good or bad. For the former the cock has, perhaps, the most distinct set of sounds; they are quite unlike any other note he uses, and are confined to the assertion that he has found something good to eat. Dogs have two forms of sound to state a discovery, elephants only one. The dog barks loud and sharply over something new, or merely surprising.

A GRAND MEDICINE FOR LITTLE ONES

Mrs. Avila Noel, Haut Lameque, N. B., writes:—"I can highly recommend Baby's Own Tablets as they have worked wonders in the case of my baby. I always keep them in the house and would not feel safe without them." What Mrs. Noel says concerning Baby's Own Tablets is just what thousands of other mothers say and feel. The Tablets are a mild but thorough laxative which regulate the bowels and stomach, thereby banishing constipation, colic, indigestion and a host of the other minor ailments of little ones. The Tablets are absolutely guaranteed to be free from opiates or narcotics or any of the other drugs so harmful to the welfare of the baby. They cannot possibly do harm—they always do good. They are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

'Tis An Ill Wind That Blows No Good.

Chinese sailors whose sampan an American liner ran down a few weeks ago astonished the Americans who rescued them by appearing to be delighted over the disaster. When questioned through an interpreter the Chinese averred that the liner had done them a service of incalculable value; it had destroyed a devil that had been following the sampan for many months. One of the Chinese sailors said that they had purposely guided the small boat across the bows of the liner. When a Chinese boat thus crosses the course of a big ship, he explained, the devil is cut away by the towering bow. It is unfortunate that the liner could not have cut the devil away without swamping the sampan, but perhaps he was following too close for that.

Rossini's Way.

Rossini must have been the fastest composer on record. We know he was the latest, because he used to spend whole days in bed. But in his case, to be slothful was to be busy, for out of the apparently sleepy security of his blankets he showered upon his bedroom floor page after page of music. Once his librettist brought him the words of the still famous "Prayer" from "Moses in Egypt," boasting that he had written the verse in an hour. Rossini instantly jumped out of bed, saying: "I'll write the music in a quarter of an hour!" And he wrote it in ten minutes. Among the vast amount of Rossini's compositions were no fewer than 37 operas. Two only survive—"William Tell" and "The Barber of Seville." His speed turned out an amazing bulk of music—but that same speed fore-doomed most of it to oblivion.

Every man must put the "U" in his own future.

Never wring or twist a dyed garment. Squeeze gently and allow to drip till nearly dry.

Britain's largest train is the 3.45 p.m. from Swindon to Paddington, which does the 77 1/2 miles in seventy-five minutes.

MORE THAN 55,000 FARMERS

have bought their farms in Western Canada from the Canadian Pacific. A remarkable fact. Think! There is a reason. The large area of our holdings affording choice of location and of land to suit every farming need. Fair prices, fair contract, and fair dealing combined with abundant fertility of soil, good climate and social conditions make farm life there desirable and attractive. Thousands more will select their farm from our virgin lands, from our improved farms, and with some capital and determination to work can make a home and pay for it. Write for our booklet, "The Prairie Provinces of Canada," and leaflet, "Western Canada Forges Ahead." C. L. Norwood, Land Agent, Canadian Pacific Railway, Deak W. Windsor Station, Montreal, Que.

ISSUE No. 51-24.

The Other Side of the Desk.

If ever there was a forlorn-looking little wail, it was she, but there was something resolute about her too. She told her story with sorrow and shame, yet with dignity. Her father was a drunkard. Her mother of course had had all she could do and just now had more than she could do; her mother spoke little English, and she could not scrub as she formerly had done, for there was a baby too small to be left. Between the new baby and his eldest sister, aged twelve, who told the story to the young woman in the church office, were five other youngsters. She was the only one old enough to earn anything, and now they had turned her out of the box factory. The factory inspector had looked at her and was sure she wasn't sixteen; so she was not earning anything now.

Can you see that dark-eyed little maiden who had come from Poland as a baby and spent eight or nine of her dozen years here in poverty and amid the fumes of strong drink and the temptations of the slums?

To-day she sits on the other side of the same desk at which she applied for assistance. The young lady who formerly sat there took her as errand girl. She did not take her out of the home, but through her brought to the home the influence of the church. She got her back into school and had her in the church office morning and night, paying her, as she at first supposed, more than she was worth.

But presently she realized her error. From the beginning the girl was invaluable both as an interpreter and as a bringer of information. The church was one that had lost its wealthy membership and was fighting a desperate battle with the slum and seeking to minister to the people round it; and the girl dwelt in the house of the Lord forever, and what she did not know about the people near her she learned. She knew bits of several languages already, and she learned more. She had a passion for learning and a marvellous facility for getting at the roots of a situation. Last June she was graduated from high school. There was a civil-service test of three hundred and twelve high school graduates in the same city, and the girl of the slums led them all. High above proud names was hers, which ended with "ski." But best of all perhaps, largely owing to her splendid influence, her father no longer drinks.

Minard's Liniment for Rheumatism.

Those who can, do; those who can't, talk.—Mr. George Bernard Shaw.



FABRE LINE

The popular Route to the Mediterranean

WINTER CRUISES 1925

	SS. Providence	SS. Patra	SS. Providence	SS. Patra
From: New York	Jan. 10	Feb. 17	Mar. 21	Apr. 28
To: Tunis 12 hrs.	Jan. 17	Feb. 24	Mar. 28	May 5
Madras 12 hrs.	Jan. 19	Feb. 26	Mar. 30	May 7
Algiers 24 hrs.	Jan. 23	Mar. 2	Apr. 3	May 11
Palermo 12 hrs.	Jan. 25	Mar. 4	Apr. 5	May 13
Naples 12 hrs.	Jan. 26	Mar. 5	Apr. 6	May 14
Piræus-Athens 24 hrs.	Jan. 29	Mar. 8	Apr. 9	May 17
Constantinople 24 hrs.	Jan. 31	Mar. 10	Apr. 11	May 19
Byzantium 12 hrs.	Feb. 1	Mar. 12	Apr. 13	May 21
Izmir-Jerusalem 39 hrs.	Feb. 4/5	Mar. 14/15	Apr. 15/16	May 23/24
Egypt 3 days	Feb. 8/9	Mar. 18/19	Apr. 17/18	May 25/27
Moscow 8 hrs.	Feb. 11	Mar. 21	Apr. 22	—
Moscow 12 hrs.	Feb. 13	Mar. 23	Apr. 24	—
Moscow 18 hrs.	Feb. 14	Mar. 24	Apr. 25	May 31
Length of the Cruise	35 days	35 days	35 days	35 days

Minimum Fare \$450.00 including shore excursions and Hotel at Egypt. Clean, Comfortable and Commodious Vessels especially built for the Mediterranean Trade. Shore Excursions at ports of call. Stop-overs permitted. Concerts, lectures, dances, and parties, games of all sorts in addition to the social pleasures of ocean travel. Unsurpassed French cuisine and first class service throughout. Orchestra. Moving Pictures. Wireless News Daily. For further information and descriptive literature apply—

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TO BE OF SERVICE to Eastern Canadian farmers and help to meet their needs in securing competent farm help, the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY will continue its farm help service during 1925 and will include in this service, as last year, the supply of women domestics and boys.

Through experience in the last two years, the Company is now in touch with a number of good farm laborers in Great Britain, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, France, Holland, Switzerland and other European countries and can promptly fill applications for farm help.

In order to have the help reach Canada in time for the spring operations, farmers requiring help must get their applications in early, to enable us to secure the help needed.

Blank application forms and full information regarding the service may be obtained from any C.P.R. agent or from any of the officials listed below. THE SERVICE IS ENTIRELY FREE OF CHARGE.

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY

Department of Colonization and Development.

MONTREAL, Que.—J. Douglas, General Agricultural Agent.
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TORONTO, Ont.—J. E. Fisher, General Agent, Ocean Traffic.
OTTAWA, Ont.—H. J. O'Brien, Special Colonization Agent.
SHERBROOKE, Que.—W. M. Hillhouse, Special Colonization Agent.
ST. JOHN, N.B.—G. Bruce Harper, District Passenger Agent.
KENTVILLE, N.S.—Geo. E. Graham, Gen. Manager Dominion Atlantic Ry.
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Radio Receiver. No other gift will give such continuous pleasure, so constantly remind the recipient of your thoughtful goodwill. And it's a gift you can be proud to send. All Marconi dealers have various models and will install the set you select.

Write to any one of addresses below for illustrated booklet.



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Our Goods are noted for that quality and reliability which appeal to the economical purchaser.

In Groceries, Dry-goods, and general supplies, we have an extensive assortment, in which there is a choice that will suit the most particular taste and the most sensitive pocket book.

The House of Quality. Main Street, Lachute.

Wishing to give all my attention to my Tailoring Business, I have disposed of my stock of Boots and Shoes, and will in future devote my time and attention to your requirements in Suits, Overcoats, Etc.

Made-to-order Suits my Specialty.

LOUIS GUILBAULT
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ALWAYS SOMETHING NEW AND NOBBY

WINTER OVERCOATS.—A wide selection of styles to suit every taste. Our overcoats are distinctive not only for design, but also for warmth durability and long wearing qualities.

STYLISH SUITS.—These have the essence of good taste in their design and the stamp of expert tailoring in their make-up. We have them. An excellent line of cloths to choose from. Cock o' the North blue fast-dye serges.

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MERCHANT TAILOR BROWNSBURG P.Q.

THE MOLSONS BANK

Savings Departments are a feature of all The Molsons Bank Branches.

Courteous attention and efficient service is assured to the smallest as well as to the largest accounts.

B. Stead, Manager. Lachute Branch

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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 Repairs quickly done and guaranteed.
A full line of the "Pyrex" Baking Glass.

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

20 p.c. Discount

on Semi-Ready Wear
SOME GRAND BARGAINS
in Made-to-Measure

Suits and Overcoats
Each Garment cut and tailored to your measure by expert Tailors. Select your Style and Pattern and we deliver on the dot.

also SPECIAL REDUCTIONS
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W. G. Staniforth

Main Street,

Telephone 65.

The Watchman

AND
OTTAWA VALLEY ADVOCATE.

LACHUTE, JAN. 9th, 1925.

Subscription Rate per annum,
In Canada—\$1.50.
In United States—\$2.00.

Notices of Entertainment, Concerts, Announcements etc., 10 cents per count line. Minimum 50c.—if billed 60c.

(Note:—All locals advertising any event from which there are financial proceeds will be charged at the above rate.)

Card of Thanks, In Memoriam Notices, Births, Marriages and Deaths—50 cents.

With each verse additional—25c.
Want and For Sale advertisements, 10 cents per count line, minimum 50c.—if billed 60c.

When replies are directed to the Watchman, additional charge—25c.

Note:—When estimating, count every six words or fraction thereof as one line.

Legal Advertising—\$1.68 per inch. Subsequent insertions—\$1.12 per inch.

EN PASSANT.

IT IS a custom as old as the hills, at the wane of a year, to depict the coming year as a bright cherubic urchin with a captivating smile, pink toes, and a tiny set of fluffy chicken wings just beginning to sprout. But along in December he has lived a whole lifetime, and is pictured as a feeble old man with white whiskers three or four feet long, and with a stoop on him that could only be acquired by working on a farm sixteen hours a day for eight years. We never see him at middle age: If we did we would not be impressed. His picture in the paper about midway in his career, say on the first of July, might be mistaken for that of a Bank President—or a Bank Bandit—whichever was most in the public eye at the moment. I cannot conceive where the New Year gets too, nor what he gets up to, during the few months of his reckless existence, to age him so horribly and to make him seem so willing to pass in his checks. Can it be possible that every year is a failure in his own eyes and to his own knowledge, that he is so glad to hand over his ledger and satchel to the pert new comer who friaks into the picture every first of January?

The poets are to a large extent responsible for much of the silly sentimentality that makes the old year's life a burden to him. Anyself-respecting Anno Domini's left ear would tingle when he hears Tennyson's slander jangled out by the bells:—
"Ring out the old, ring in the new,
Ring happy bells, across the snow;
The year is going, let him go;
Ring out the false, ring in the true!"

It seems a disgraceful way to talk about the old friends. Does every year change from true to false with unfailing regularity? And surely some of the years are good friends to somebody, sometimes. Compensations are to be found even in a persistent ill wind.

This inexperienced new baby-year, A.D. 1925, modestly attired in the usual smile, is heralded with a great blare of prophetic trumpets; yet, even as the echoes are resounding, prophets of sinister aspect are picking up their instruments to blow a fanfare of disaster and doom and black death for the poor unsuspecting cherub who has just lighted on the paragon of time, without any shoes or stockings. His career is to be cut short in its early bloom. Some Second Adventists have picked on 1925 and declare that he shall die on the 25th of March. Not only he, but his heirs and successors in line are to be cut adrift permanently and utterly demolished, for the end of the world is coming on that day.

The 25th of March! Hum hum. I wish they had selected the 1st of April instead, for staging the grand finale. You see, it's this way:—My wife's birthday is on the 27th of March, and usually by the 25th I have bought a present for her, but if the world is coming to an end before her birthday there isn't any use in getting the present, is there? It seems useless; but if the world does not come to an end on the 25th and the morning of the 27th arrives as usual, what sort of a figure would I cut when I say, "No my dear, I did not get you any birthday present because I was told that the world was coming to an end the day before yesterday?"

All things considered I think I had better take the risk and buy the present. All predictions do not come true. There are on several bookshelves records of predictions which have gone cockeyed. In 1532 a Monk Carion announced in his Universal Chronicle, that the world was about to end and that his work was done: There was to be nothing more to chronicle! Mother Shipton, too, boggled the end of the world when she set 1881 for the old ball to stop rolling. There have been many others anxious to wear the prophetic mantle, who have given approximate dates, but their periods always passed. Undeterred, however by the discredited prophecies of others, yet one more steps up and fixes the day of dissolution. Opposed to that there a score of predictions to the effect that 1925 is to run its normal course and in its turn give place to other smiling years. Old Moore, of

whom everybody has heard, and who derided Mother Shipton, says that this year of grace is going to be a good one and the forerunner of others quite as favourable. The stars have told him. My my. If I could get people to believe all that the stars tell me, there would not be a rogue or a tyrant or a thief or a liar to be found in all the earth for a premium: Everybody would go about their business singing themselves silly with happiness, and wearing their best boots on week days!

STILL another astrologer cuts in with the information that the world's greatest war will come in a few years. The stars have told him too. Just how there can be any war in a defunct world I cannot see. One of the prophets must be wrong: Probably both. Under the trying circumstances I have decided to believe all the nice things the prophets promise us for the year, and the others, and ignore the gloomy ones. Yes, I had better buy that present on the off chance.

THE LINKMAN.

GRENVILLE.

THE LATE MARTIN LOWE.

It is with much regret that we record the death of one of our most esteemed citizens who was accidentally killed on Christmas night by one of his horses, while attending to the evening chores.

Deceased, who was in his 82nd year was a man of high repute and wise counsel and always had an ever-ready hand to help in time of need, and will be greatly missed by his neighbours and relatives. Mr. Lowe had formed many friendly acquaintances while acting as surveyor throughout Grenville and Chatham. He was a staunch liberal and always took a keen interest in politics.

His wife, who was Margaret McCoy of Thurso, predeceased him several years ago.

He leaves seven children to mourn his loss: Mrs. Milo Vroman, of Aberdeen, South Dakota; Esther, Sister Yvonne of Milbank Convent; Austin storekeeper in Grenville; Guy, farmer on the home place; Lydia, Sister of Wisdom in New York; Eva, Mrs. James Hughes; and Leo, real estate merchant in Aberdeen, South Dakota.

The funeral cortege which proceeded to the R. C. Church on Tuesday morning was one of the largest ever seen in this vicinity.

Solemn mass was sung by Reverend Canon Gascon, of Hawkesbury, assisted by Reverend Father Leman, Deacon, and Father Court as sub-deacon, and Father Roland as assistant. The remains were laid to rest in the Grenville Bay cemetery.

Vancouver Grain Shipments

Calgary, January 7.—According to estimates made by local grain men, approximately twenty million bushels of wheat will be shipped via Vancouver before the close of the grain shipping season next July. Up to the end of December, 9,476,000 bushels had been actually shipped and at the present time 2,100,000 bushels have been booked for January loading.

MABEL SCHOOL.

Grade VII, Max 1300.—J. Murdoch 1084, Helen Heatlie 1043, Jas. Black 947, Bessie Murdoch 811.

Grade V, Max. 900.—Fred Brown 616, Henderson Townsend 558, Kenneth Murdoch 556, Stanley Murdoch 515, Perley Clark 498, James Murdoch 455.

Grade III, Max. 700.—L. Townsend 651, Kathleen Murdoch 595, I. Townsend 578, Harry Murdoch 570, Catherine Clark 507, Annie Black 504.

Grade I, Max. 700.—Mary Clark 597, A. Arjorie Murdoch 575, Margaret Heatlie 537.

General Proficiency.—Mary Clark. General Improvement.—F. Brown. Writing Prize.—Helen Heatlie.

RUBY NICHOLS, Teacher

DODD'S SCHOOL.

\$\$\$

Grade VI, Max. 1500.—N. Brown 1184.

Grade V, Max. 1500.—Edwin Keatley 1233, Robert Keatley 1122, Florence Pilon 1032, Russell Mack 948, Fraser Dewar 897.

Grade IV, Max. 1300.—L. Brown 955, Annie McKinnon 921, Timothy Pilon 737, Freddie Dewar 728.

Grade III, Sr., Max. 800.—Hazel Crooks 707.

Grade III, Jr., Max. 1000.—Gorden Allard 718, Stanley Allard 651, M. Welden 589, Douglas McKinnon 506, Stanley Brown (5) 348.

Grade II, Max. 900.—Vernon Dawson 798, Geraldine McKinnon 744, L. Welden 738, Dorothy Browning 719, Iola Kennedy 706, Johnnie McKinnon 690, Edgar Dubeau 538, Christina Porter (7) 152, Emile Champagne, absent.

Grade I, Part II, Max. 900.—Anna Brown 742, Margaret Welden 724, I. Pilon 711, Lawson Kennedy 688, L. Welden 659, Eugene Dubeau 625.

Grade I, Part II, Sr., Max. 600.—Vernon Rayson 544, Melba Crooks (2) 361.

Grade I, Part II, Jr., Max. 600.—Vimy Browning 503, Ward Kennedy 471, Russel Pilon 395.

* Figures in brackets denote the number of exams missed.

Regular Attendance.—Iola Kennedy, Edwin Keatley, Robert Keatley.

LAURA A. COUSINS, Teacher.

Children Cry for Fletcher's

CASTORIA

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

What is CASTORIA?

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

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS

Bears the Signature of

Charles H. Fletcher

In Use For Over 30 Years

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY

A \$10,000.00 CONTEST

The capital prize in a big contest now being conducted by the Family Herald and Weekly Star of Montreal is five thousand dollars cash and there are also scores of other cash prizes to a total value of ten thousand dollars. It is announced that each subscriber to the Family Herald whose subscription is received before the contest closes, will receive a free entry, as well as a beautiful art calendar and picture. This generous offer has resulted in a record-breaking rush of subscriptions to this popular weekly and the publishers are warning their old subscribers to renew early and avoid disappointments. The Family Herald grows better and better. It is a marvel of value.

SUPERIOR COURT NOTICE.

Province of Quebec, district of Montreal, Superior Court (Sitting in Bankruptcy), No. 2. In the matter of Herménégilde Poirier, farmer Saint Benoit, Que., Authorized Assignor.

Public Notice is hereby given that on the THIRTY FIRST day of JANUARY, 1925, at ELEVEN o'clock in the forenoon, there will be sold by public auction, at the door of the church of Saint Benoit, to the highest bidder, the following immovable, to wit:

The lots of land known and designated on the official plan and book of reference of the parish of Saint Benoit, under the numbers forty nine and fifty (49-50) of Freniere Range of the said parish of Saint Benoit—with the buildings thereon erected.

This sale is made by virtue of a judgment of the Superior Court, (Sitting in Bankruptcy), district of Montreal, rendered the 11th of December, 1924, authorizing the trustee to proceed to the sale of the said immovables, pursuant to the provisions of article 20, paragraph 4, subparagraph 4a, b, c, d, e of the Bankruptcy Act, so as to give said sale the effect of a sheriff's sale.

The certificates and conditions of sale may be seen at the trustee's office, "Power" Building, 83 Craig, West.

Montreal, December 19th, 1924.

J. PAUL VERMETTE,

9-1-1.

GRENVILLE BAY.

:-:-

Mr. Lawrence Chantal paid a visit to his parents Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Chantal.

Mr. Fraser Carson was the recent guest of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Carson.

Rev. and Mrs. Tucker, of Ottawa, spent the holidays with her father, Mr. Jno. Gill.

Mr. and Mrs. Harold Gill and family were recent guests of his father, Mr. John Gill.

The many friends of Jennie McMichael are sorry to learn that she is a patient in the hospital at Hawkesbury.

Mr. and Mrs. Jos. Cartwright spent a visit over Xmas and the holidays with their children in Saco Maine, N. Y.

Mr. and Mrs. Gay and son, of Ottawa, Misses Violet and Gladys Grey of Montreal, also Mrs. Cleland and son, were recent guests of Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Gray.

40
DOSES
75¢

BUCKLEYS

BRONCHITIS MIXTURE

ACTS LIKE
A FLASH!

for
COUGHS
AND
BRONCHITIS

Results Guaranteed

Sold in Lachute Mills by
G. J. CHARLAND,

COMFORT and SATISFACTION

A Light Lunch, a warm beverage, and delicacies that will put you in a genial frame of mind. Ideal surroundings and musical entertainment. Make an evening call at the

SPLENDID CONFECTIONERY

Main Street,

Telephone 34.

AN APPRECIATED SERVICE.



In these Win'try days it is not always convenient for the housewife to walk to her favourite store to purchase her supplies.

The phone is at your service to give you direct communication with that ideal shopping centre where you are sure of finding what you require, at the right price.

Special attention to phone orders and quick delivery.

H. M. Lavigne, - Lachute Mills.

Opposite T. McQuat & Son's Store.

NOTICE.

During the months of January, February and March, the store will be open from 7 a.m. to 9 p.m., with the exception of Tuesdays and Thursdays when it will be open from 7 a.m. to 6 p.m.

We trust this will not inconvenience anyone, in any way. If so, Phone 66.

W. D. McQUAT

Successor to G. L. Meikle & Co.,
PHONE 66

BROWNSBURG.

Mrs. D. M. Dillworth was a visitor to Montreal last week.

Mr. W. Hooper is spending a short visit with his parents.

Mr. W. H. Highfield spent a few days recently in Montreal.

Mrs. Alex. Chambers, of Dragon, is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Arthur McAllister.

Miss M. Donaghy, of Montreal, spent a few days the guest of Mrs. C. Graham.

Mr. A. Davis and Miss V. Turner, of Montreal, were the recent guests of Mr. J. B. Davis.

Rev. and Mrs. Robbins, of Toronto, are visiting this week with Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Campbell.

Mr. Robt. Jordan, of Manitoba, is visiting this week with his brother, Mr. Fred Jordan, in Brownsburg after an absence of 27 years.

While returning home from her Mother's, Mrs. Geo. Colbourne, who is visiting with his brother, Mr. Fred Jordan, in Brownsburg after an absence of 27 years.

The New Year's Dance at the Social Club was a great success, quite a number of folks attending from Lachute. Around midnight the dancers joined hands, and the orchestra struck up the old-time Auld Lang Syne, and following a hearty union in the song, the dancers twirled again in a Moonlight Waltz, as another year slipped by.

Fortunately for the residents of Brownsburg, every night of 1925 will not be so exciting as the night of New Year's.

ARUNDEL.

The Church services, on Sunday next, 11th inst., will be as follows:—

ANGELICAN.—Weir 10.30 a.m., Grace Church, Arundel 7 p.m., Sunday School, Grace Church 2.30 p.m. Rev. Geo. H. Gagnon, M.A., Pastor.

ARUNDEL UNION CHURCH.—Rockway 10.30 a.m., Crystal Falls 3 p.m., Arundel 7 p.m., S. School, Arundel 10.30 a.m. Rev. C. H. Hethington, M.A., B.D., Rector.

The adjourned Vestry Meeting of the Corporation of Grace Church, will be held on Monday evening, 12th inst., at 8 o'clock in the church building.

The Annual Meeting of the Arundel Farmer's Club, will be held on Tuesday, 13th inst.

A meeting of the Arundel branch of the Women's Auxiliary, will be held at the residence of Mrs. Jas. Simon, on Thursday afternoon, 15th inst.

Let your New Year's Greetings be tangibly expressed by sending a year's subscription of the Watchman to your friends. It is not always convenient to write the home news to those far away, but the Watchman will convey your message to them every week. Do it now.

Painkiller IN WINTER

CHECKS CHILLS · BREAKS UP COLDS
AND THUS PREVENTS
BRONCHITIS · LA GRIPE · PNEUMONIA
THE ONLY GENUINE IS PERRY DAVIS PAINKILLER

CONTENTMENT in the home is largely resultant from satisfaction at meal times. Good food is essential to successful catering to the 'inner man.' No amount of careful cooking and preparation can compensate for second-rate provisions.

In vegetable and meat lines, and in canned goods, fish and cooked meats—everything of the best at

Jos. Speight Meat Market

MAIN STREET, LACHUTE.

GRENVILLE.

We regret to hear that Miss Margaret Stark is ill with Scarlet Fever. Miss Ellen Steele, of Montreal, spent the holidays with her mother, Mrs. J. Steele.

Miss Apal Ryan, who is attending College in Ottawa, spent the holidays with her parents.

Dr. O. Lefebvre, Mrs. Lefebvre & two sons, of Montreal, spent the holidays with Mr. Thos. Cummings.

Misses Tessie and Annie Barron, Nurses of New York City, have been the guests of their parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Barron.

Miss Vera Gauley, who is attending High School in Montreal, spent the holiday season with her parents Mr. and Mrs. John Gauley.

The sympathy of our Grenville readers is extended to Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Beauchamp in the loss of their youngest son, who died from appendicitis.

Mr. and Mrs. Allingham and little son Donald, have returned from South Africa, where they spent the past three years and are guests of her father, Mr. Thos. Cummings.

Mr. and Mrs. Leonard MacGillivray and little daughter Pearl, of Humberstone, Ont., are spending a couple of weeks with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Malcolm MacGillivray Scotch Road, Que.

Mr. and Mrs. Bert Rouliffe and children, of Aylmer, Que., Mr. and Mrs. Machil Bovington and children, of Joliette, and Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Bovington, of Hawkesbury, were recently guests of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Davison.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Clerihue and children, of Montreal, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Johnston and baby boy, of Thetford Mines, and Mr. and Mrs. Russel Owens and little son, of Stonefield, were guests of Mr. and Mrs. W. Bradshaw in this village.

PROVINCIAL BANK'S SHOWING FOR LAST YEAR

The annual meeting of shareholders of the Provincial Bank of Canada has been called for February 4, 1925, when the annual statement for the fiscal year ended Nov. 30, will be presented.

In issuing preliminary figures recently, Tancred Biennu, vice-president and general manager, stated that total assets are approximately \$40,000,000, while the total obligations to the public are \$36,000,000. Total liquid assets of the bank are \$20,800,000 or a covering of over 61 per cent of the total obligations.

An increase of \$3,100,000 or 10 per cent has been shown in the deposits of the current year, and the net profits totalled \$403,000 being \$13.46 per cent on the paid-up capital of \$3,000,000. An annual dividend of 9 per cent is paid.

The bank has had to open many new branches in the more important cities and towns of the province since the Banque National was amalgamated with the Banque d'Hochelega.

SOCIAL SERVICE IN OUR COMMUNITY.

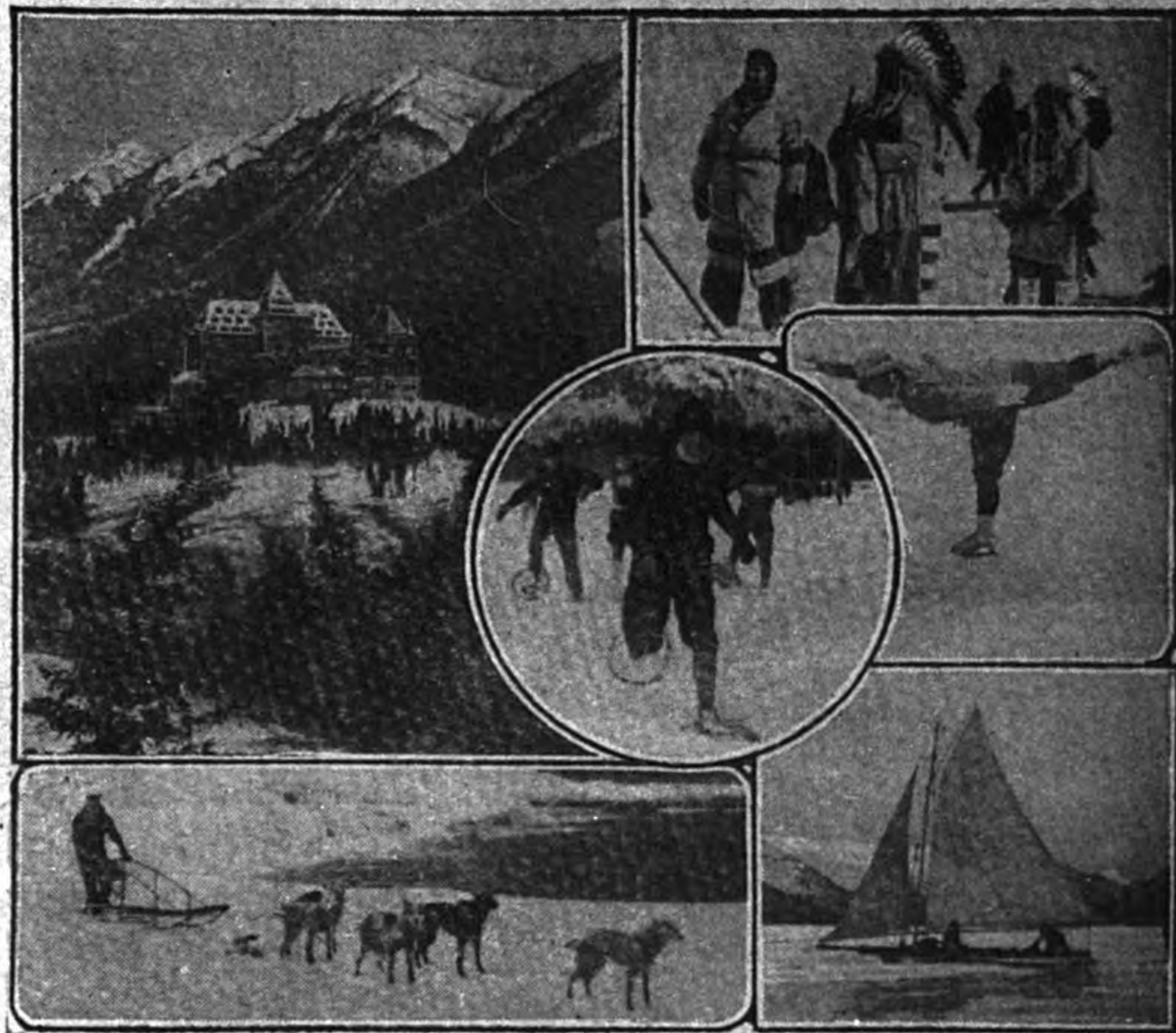
The watchword of the age is Service, and that is a splendid ideal. Social Service is shown in being kindly to neighbors, friends and all less fortunate than ourselves. In our Institute work the practice of human kindness should tend to bring human nature into conformity with the general welfare of the community in which we live and the social groups in which we are associated. If we would be kindly our interests through good fellowship and intelligence should ever be kept under conscious control. A smile and a kind greeting are such little things to give, but they often fill a whole day with gladness for the recipient. But it isn't much use to force a smile. A smile that is only a sham may be better than a scowl, but only a smile that is the outward visible sign of gladness in the heart can satisfy God and inspire man. As Ella Wheeler Wilcox said:—
"Tis easy enough to be pleasant,
When life flows along like a song,
But the man worth while,
Is the man who will smile
When everything goes dead wrong."

Social Service in our community differs greatly from that of towns and cities. Here the most important is the necessity of building up community centres, and of organizing sports and recreation and making country life more enjoyable. The Women's Institute is a place where there can be an exchange of books, magazines, flower slips, seeds and ideas. A place, too, from where the education, health, morals and play of the youth of the community can be assisted and improved. The school should be a great moral force. No opportunity to serve the sick and needy should be neglected by the Institute. Sometimes the breaking of loneliness by a visit, the loan of some reading matter, or the gift of a few flowers is the greatest service that could be rendered. The people are the community and their fate is not only to make a living, but to live together, and the purpose of any community institution should concern the life and enjoyment of the people.

The schools in each district should be a centre of more entertainments where the children and older people could meet together in a common place, nay—sing, recite and play games, and in this way develop the talents of our young people, giving them mental stimulus, social satisfaction and good fellowship.

It is not the organization we belong to, nor the creeds we recite,

Calgary and Banff to Unite in Carnival



Top left, Banff Springs Hotel in winter garb; below, a dog sled team. Stoney Indians attend the Carnival in full force and regalia, and figure skating, snowshoeing and ice yachting are but a few of the many seasonal attractions to the famous mountain resort.

Banff. Immediately one conjures up visions of the Bow River, the Valley, sunny skies, warm days, summer dresses, ponies, excursions into the snow capped mountains, swimming in the pools, hiking boots, breeches and bathing suits. There are a thousand pleasant memories of Banff in summer time. Comparatively few however, have any idea of this mountain resort in winter. The thought at this season gives us a chilly feeling perhaps. Yet, after all, having leisure, what better place could be found in which to spend a long or short vacation after snow has fallen. Cold? Certainly no more so than down on the plains where what winds there are sweep uninterrupted.

Sheltered by the rocky slopes on practically all sides, high and with a drier atmosphere, the frost there gives an invigorating touch that stimulates life and activity where elsewhere the country sleeps through the winter. As Quebec is to the East, so, perhaps even to a greater degree, is Banff to the West. The home of Winter Sports.

Instead of going to sleep, the little town of Banff comes to life with the coming of snow. One event and community effort follows the other, and a long list of sporting activities culminates in February with a huge seven day carnival in which all citizens and hundreds of enthusiasts from all parts of the World, take part.

It will only be the case of a very few years until tourists arrange their trips to take in the Carnival at

Banff as they now visit New Orleans in March for the Mardi Gras, or Pasadena for the Rose Tournament. Apart from the glorious scenery, it is a perfect Winter playground.

Preparations are even now under way for the next Winter Carnival. This, to be held from February 1st to 14th inclusive, is planned to be the greatest yet. Calgary enthusiasts have decided to cancel their own carnival arrangements and to unite with the Banff citizens to make it a success. A very comprehensive program of sports has already been drawn up covering events in curling, skating, snowshoeing, ski running and jumping, ski-joring, tobogganning, trap-shooting, sleighing, and swimming in the hot sulphur pools. For none of these sports could the setting or the conveniences be excelled.

For the adventurous visitor Lake Minnewanka offers ice-yachting. Dog-sled races are a never failing source of interest. These races are often run down the main street, and, as in other sports, it is often a case of the best dog being beaten as a great deal of comedy is played. It often happens that an over anxious or jealous contestant grabs an opponent in any convenient place and in the ensuing mixup any old hound can waddle home an easy winner. But it's all in the game; and the game at Banff is the out-door game—with dancing, cards or concerts in which each one plays a part in the evening.

VICTORIA Coffee

never varies
—in flavor
or strength!

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LIMITEE
MONTREAL - OTTAWA

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MACDONALD COLLEGE Free Short Courses

These Short Courses are based on actual experiences—not theory.

You have not the time or the facilities for extensive experiments, but at MacDonald College a large staff of enthusiastic agriculturists are constantly doing this for you and anxious to tell you in simple language all about the valuable things they have found out.

This knowledge will help you to get better results from your labor and a higher price for your products—will mean time saved and money earned.

THE TUITION IS FREE the only cost is for board and lodging. There is a good train service from Montreal—combine a holiday in the City with one of these courses.

Bee-Keeping Jan. 13-16th, 1925, inclusive.

Covering Production, and Marketing of Honey, Swarming and Swarm Control, Queen Breeding and Introduction, Control of Common Bee Diseases, etc.

Horticulture, Jan. 20-23rd, inclusive.

Illustrated lectures, practical demonstrations, and discussions of Soils, Planting, Garden Planning, Hot Beds, Pruning, Insects and Fungi, Spraying, Grafting, etc.

Poultry Jan. 26-30th, inclusive.

Dealing with incubation, Rearing, Feeding, Fattening, Marketing, Eggs and Poultry, Selecting Layers, Housing, etc.

Farm Shopwork, Gas Engines, and Drainage.

Feb. 2-13th, inclusive.

If there is anything you wish to know about the Operation and Repair of Farm Machinery (including Tractors), about useful Metal Working, the Planning of Farm Buildings, Water Supply, Sewage Disposal, Electric Lighting, Underdrainage etc. etc., you should take in at least a portion of this course.

Board and lodging for a limited number may be obtained at the College, at \$1.50 per day.

Send at once for full particulars of these valuable courses to—

THE PRINCIPAL,
MacDonald College P. O., Quebec.

None Will Satisfy

like pure, delicious

"SALADA"

GREEN TEA

#478

The finest green tea produced in the world. — Ask for a trial package. FREE SAMPLE of GREEN TEA UPON REQUEST. "SALADA," TORONTO



MENUS FOR CHURCH SUPPERS AND OTHER GATHERINGS.

Please suggest menus and methods of serving at church suppers and other large gatherings.—The Marthas. I do not advise elaborate decorations, for they take too much time and do not pay. Set the tables with the necessary china, glass and silver and, if you can get them, have ferns or flowers in the centre of each table. Since food is so high in price, it is no longer placed on the table at such affairs, but is served from the kitchen, second helpings being granted if desired. This method does away with much waste.

If rolls are served, a roll and a pat of butter are placed on a small plate and served to each person. Apple sauce and cranberry jelly is served in small individual dishes. Pickles are placed on the plate with the rest of the food. A small piece of cheese is placed on the plate with a serving of apple pie. Many dishes can be prepared at home and either kept hot in a fireless cooker or reheated just before serving.

A nice chicken supper consists of brown fricassee of chicken, peas (fresh or canned), mashed potatoes, celery, sweet pickles, rolls or waffles and maple syrup, lemon sponge pie, tea and coffee. If you use a bread-mixer for mashing large quantities of potatoes you will find that the potatoes will be much lighter.

Another supper includes chicken noodle soup, stewed chicken, boiled rice or mashed potatoes, hot biscuits, molded vegetable salad, canned fruit, oatmeal drop cookies, chocolate or coffee. Stew the chicken and use part of the broth for the soup. Remove meat from bones, separate the meat into small pieces, make a nice gravy with the remainder of the broth and add to the chicken. Split baking-powder biscuits, place on plates for serving, and cover with the chicken and gravy. Pass additional biscuits with this course.

For an oyster supper, serve oyster stew with crackers, then fried or scalloped oysters, creamed potatoes, cole-slaw, rolls, lemon sponge pie, coffee and tea.

WEAVING RUGS AND CARPETS.

As a means of making money in spare time, nothing ever paid me better than weaving rugs and carpets. It has been nearly ten years since I did any weaving, but I see no reason why this work shouldn't pay well for farm women to-day.

My loom was an old home-made one, and had done service for several generations of people when it came to me. It was harder to operate than the lighter commercial looms on the market now, but it did splendid work.

The charge for weaving was 15 cents a yard for carpet a yard wide. This charge would be higher now. The rugs and warp were furnished by the one having the work done, of course.

The work was slack during the summer months, mainly because I would not take much work; I had to take care of my garden and chickens then. I always had more than I could do in the winter and early spring.

The nice thing about the work is that you can use a few minutes now and then; that is, use spare time whenever you have it. If dinner is ready, and the men are late coming from the field—and you know there isn't much you can do then—just put those few minutes at the loom. I had to turn out about 90 yards a week; some weeks I would weave more and some a little bit less.

I am still using in my bedrooms some of the rugs I wove ten years ago, and they are in good shape yet. These were made of the best of wools, and I did the best job on them that I knew how to do.

The only times I didn't like weaving were when I would get a poor lot of warp, or a poor lot of rugs. Once in a while a customer would bring rugs that were so rotten they wouldn't hold together. I was not very particular about keeping such a customer; luckily such customers were few.

I think if I were in the same position again—a family of children to bring up, and not much income—I should go to weaving again.—Mrs. C. L.

OLD-FASHIONED SODA COOKIES

Two cups sugar, 1 cup lard, 1 tsp. salt, 1 tsp. soda, 2 tsp. baking powder, 1 egg, 1 cup flour or buttermilk, 1 egg, 1 tsp. vanilla, 1/2 tsp. nutmeg, flour for stiff dough.

Cream the sugar and lard. Add the egg, then the milk, flavoring, nutmeg and salt. Put the soda and baking powder in a little flour and stir that in. Add more flour until a stiff dough is made.

Turn out on a well-floured board and knead well, adding more flour if needed. When enough flour is added the dough will not stick to a dry board. Roll rather thick, cut out and press a few raisins in the top.

Do not bake too quickly or too brown.

I have made these cookies and kept them two weeks and the last one was as soft as the first. They should be kept in a stone jar.



A GOOD MODEL FOR A SCHOOL DRESS.

4937. This will be very pleasing in the new striped flannels, and also in serge, jersey and wool repp. The sleeve may be short or, in wrist length in bishop style. The collar has tie ends, to be slipped through slashes in the front of the dress.

This Pattern is cut in 4 Sizes, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. A 10-year size requires 3 yards of 40-inch material. For vestees, collar and cuffs of contrasting material, as shown in the large view, 1/2 yard 40 inches wide, or 1/4 yard 54 inches wide is required.

Pattern mailed to any address on receipt of 20c in silver, by the Wilson Publishing Co., 73 West Adelaide St., Toronto.

Send 15c in silver for our up-to-date Fall and Winter 1924-1925 Book of Fashions.

IMPOSSIBLE.

She answered by return of post the invitation of her host. She caught the train she said she would.

And changed at stations as she should.

She brought a small and lightish box and keys belonging to the locks. Food rich and rare she did not beg, but ate the boiled or scrambled egg. When offered lukewarm tea, she drank it.

And did not crave an extra blanket. Nor pillow for her head. She seemed to like the spare room bed.

She brought her own self-filling pen.

And always went to bed at ten. She left no little things behind. But stories new and gossip kind.



A Lifer. Tramp Bird (on outside)—"Poor fellow, I wonder what he's in for!"

Canada's national parks in the Rocky mountains are nearly as large as Belgium and two-thirds as large as Switzerland.

Minard's Liniment Heals Out.

"When Hearts Command"

By ELIZABETH YORK MILLER

"When hearts command, From minds the sagest counsellings depart."

CHAPTER XLIII.—(Cont'd.)

Hugo died that night and they buried him the next afternoon in the little English cemetery in the valley below Monte Nero.

Jean was exhausted by the shock and suddenness of it all, and in looking after her household had no time in which to meditate upon the passing of Hugo.

Yet without him the parched garden seemed forlorn. There was no Pan to disturb its peace with his cheerful piping, no army to patrol the walks. Tito philosophically returned to his mistress, Maddalena, and the kitchen quarters, where he took his welcome and food for granted. At heart he was a material, self-seeking little beast, but Hugo had amused him and even captured his affections. Now that Hugo was no more Tito went where he was sure of being comfortable.

The task of going through Hugo's slim possessions fell to Alice. There were no affairs to be settled up. His little property had been handed over to Jean during her lifetime. Merely his clothes to be sorted out and a few trinkets apportioned. The clothes Jean said, were to be sent to the almshouse where they would doubtless be appreciated.

Alice sat in the big bedroom where he had died, going through coat pockets. Hugo had stowed a great many treasures in his pockets. There were pipes that he had cut from the slender bamboo stalks, sea-shells, pebbles, an old silver watch that had long ceased to keep time, a few coins, bits of string, three pocket-knives, one with all its blades broken, and cigarette cards galore. All treasures that one would expect to find in the pockets of a schoolboy.

Alice dumped them on to a spread newspaper, a little puzzled as to their ultimate disposal. It seemed cruel just to throw them into the waste basket. She could ask Guido to make a hole and bury them at the bottom of the garden, or, better still, do it herself.

In turning out the coat of his best suit—the new one he had bought for her wedding—she came upon a fat envelope, heavily sealed with red wax, addressed to Mrs. Philip Ardeyne.

Why, that was herself. And the letter had been written in Genoa. The envelope had the name of the hotel on it. He must have written it directly after her marriage.

CHAPTER XLIV.

Gaunt, going over his farm account in the little library which opened directly on to the garden, became conscious of a shadow in the doorway and lifted his eyes. Alice was standing there looking at him, her face very white, the open sheets of a letter in her hand. Her expression startled him and he rose in alarm, asking if anything were amiss with her mother.

"No, mummy's asleep," she replied. She came into the room and sat down on the opposite side of the table he was using for a desk.

"Here's a letter I found," she said. "It was addressed to me and I opened and read it. Perhaps my father wrote it because he was mad. He says . . . he was not my father. He says that you and mummy cared a great deal for each other and were secretly married—but that the marriage wasn't legal, and he married her afterwards because of—of me. Is that true?"

Gaunt met her eyes steadily. "It is true," he said. "May I see the letter? Or would you rather—"

"Oh, yes, please read it."

She handed over the closely-written sheets and leaned back with a sigh. It was a wiser letter than one would have expected from poor, eccentric Hugo, although, to be sure, he passed through its pages as one who knows himself to be a hero. He wanted her to be told, he said, in the event of his death, all he had done for her and her mother; and it was just as well she should know, since Philip Ardeyne was so bigoted on the subject of insanity. It might relieve his prejudiced mind.

Hugo had written down the whole story, and towards the end, becoming rambling and discursive, had dragged in the tale of his heroism with regard to Carrie Egan.

" . . . She had a little boy," he wrote, "that took after some ancestor with queer blood, and Tony was so cruel to her about it. He wouldn't acknowledge the child as his, and insisted upon its being sent away and nobody knowing of its existence. That was what the trouble was about, and nobody could blame her for what she did. I won't say what it was she did do, but anyway, I didn't kill Tony."

"Well!" Gaunt looked up, his eyes slightly belligerent. "You can blame me as much as you like, but if you blame your mother—"

"I don't!" Alice cried. "How can you imagine I would! But why—why—didn't you tell me? That's what I can't understand. It would have made such a difference."

"Would it? In what way?" "Oh, I don't know. Perhaps I'm wrong. I guess I've made a muddle of things altogether. But I hope it isn't too late. It seems strange to think of you as my father."

"You don't like it?" Gaunt asked quickly. He frowned and made a gesture of resignation.

"Yes—I do like it," Alice replied. "It's been a shock. That's all. I'll go up and see how mummy's getting on. She's better—don't you think so?"

"Oh, yes, she seems much better this morning."

He sat looking at Alice with an air of clumsy wistfulness. Just what was

her opinion of him? Not too good, of course. How could he explain to her the madness of love that had seized him twenty years ago in this very garden and impelled him to take a risk that failed? Yes, he had married her mother, blindly shutting his eyes to the fact that his first wife might still be alive. And she had been alive, and had let him know it almost immediately afterwards. He was certainly no hero, and had never considered himself to be one. But he had loved Jean and been true to her, and no one but himself knew the agonies of jealousy and loneliness he had suffered.

Alice leaned over and touched his hand.

"Father—" she said. "It will be all right between you and mummy, now. I'm glad. I think it's wonderful how you've cared for each other, yet been so brave. Particularly mummy."

Gaunt laid his face against her hand.

"Thank you, my dear. Thank you very much. Now go to your mother. Tell her what you know. She's been carrying a great burden—not sure whether you ought to be told or not, and this settles it. She'll be glad that Hugo told you himself."

(To be concluded.)

English As She Spoke in Para.

English for the Mass is the title of a booklet published in the city of Para, Brazil. It is designed to facilitate oral intercourse between Brazilians and English-speaking sojourners or visitors. Says a writer in a New York newspaper:

Apparently the "mass," whoever he may be, need not be fastidious in the matter of spelling, for the first ten or twelve pages, which are devoted entirely to columns of words, would not receive a high percentage in a primary school examination. With constructed sentences, however, the author displays a poetic fancy not to be restricted by mere rules. "Conversations for the Daily" is the heading of the first round of this battle with English syntax. Then follows a sample of a "conversation" that should take place between two Americans who meet each other when out walking:

"Good morning, sir; is it not the day fine?"

"Very pleasantly, thank you, and how are you?"

"Very good, with your permission, sir. Are you walking?"

"Yes, sir, for the health. Will you break some fast with me?"

"Gracious, yes. Shall we go to the coffee?"

"With pleasantness, sir. Let us eat meat and bread."

"The American Salesman," writes the author, "is typically of an energy which is to admire in the warmth of the tropics. Of a youthfulness generally he breathes lively and works springily, searching his customer joyfully for the firm his. To all he greets smiles, and one is to admire his frank. He is fresh of the cold northerly. Yet under the breast of the American salesman, beats the heart warmness, therefore let us give greeting smiles with two hands open to him, crying 'welcome to Brazil, Mister.'"

Ashes on the Slide.

When Jim and Bill and I were boys, a many years ago,

How gayly did we use to hail, the coming of the snow;

Our sleds fresh painted red, and with their runners round and bright,

Seemed to respond right briskly to our clamor of delight.

As we dragged them up the slippery road that climbed the rugged hill,

Where perched the old frame meeting house, so solemn-like and still.

Ah, coasting in those days—those good old days—was fun indeed;

Sleds at that time, I'd have you know were paragons of speed,

And if the hill got bare in spots, as hills will do, why then

We'd haul on ice and snow to patch those bald spots up again.

But, oh, with what sad certainty our spirits would subside.

When Deacon Pribbee sprinkled ashes where we used to slide.

Now, he who ever in his life has been a little boy,

Will not reprove me when he hears the language I employ

To stigmatise his wickedness the deacon's zealous spite,

In interring with the play wherein we found delight.

And so I say, with confidence, not unalloyed of pride,

"Go! turn the man who sprinkles ashes where the youngsters slide!"

—Eugene Field.

Soldiers in the army of General

Feng, China's Christian military leader

are taught a trade, and those of the same trade fight together. Eighty

per cent of Feng's men profess Christianity.

Viscount Ginger.

Titles in England are not what they used to be. They are still valued, and those which are ancient and historic command no little respect, but times have changed. The part of the great public that still "dearly loves a lord" loves him with less humble and unquestioning affection than of old and takes him far less seriously. But even in early Victorian days there was one stronghold, at once aristocratic and democratic, that no title could overawe. In the great English public schools it was immaterial who war lord and who was commoner, but most important who was fag and who was fag master.

In some recent reminiscences an old Harrovian has amusingly described a cricket match at which a very great and also a very pompous old lady, a marchioness bearing a historic title, was present to see her grandson, a courtesy lord, play in the eleven. He was a jolly, ordinary, red-headed, freckled youngster, unpretentious—his comrades would have made him most unhappy if he had been otherwise—and on the team. As the game progressed he had plenty of opportunities to show what he could do and made the most of them. His noble grandmother was more and more delighted and excited. Every time he hit the ball she called out importantly, "Well played, Viscount M—!"

When he was at last out, she wished to see and congratulate him and, turning to a tall, young fellow, close at hand—who happened, though of course, she did not know it, to be the boy's fag master—requested him haughtily to "please inform Viscount M— that the Marchioness of P— wishes to see him."

The tall youth did not move a muscle. Instead he called to another fag near by, "Go tell Ginger that the Marchioness of P— wants to see him, will you?"

A little later Ginger came hurrying along obediently in response to the summons, but for a moment the indignant marchioness could hardly muster a smile for him. Her face was still frozen in the awful look with which she had striven to chasten the impertinent youth who had declined to execute her commission personally and presumed to call a viscount Ginger! But, being a fag master, and therefore on the Harrow cricket field a much more important person than viscount, count or marchioness, the tall youth remained unflinching and sufficient in his dignity.

Kissing is Not a Universal Salutation.

There are some girls who are never kissed. The Japanese lover, for instance, does not salute his betrothed in our fashion. He regards kissing as a queer foreign custom; it has no meaning for him. In China the kiss is considered disgraceful.

But although the kiss is unknown, or at any rate neglected, in many parts of the world, nearly every nation has some form of salutation which corresponds with the European kiss. The Malays and the Eskimos greet each other by rubbing noses. Among the Burmese, the form of greeting which denotes affection is to apply the cheek and draw a long breath.

It is true that the kiss is used as a means of salutation where there is no affection, or even respect. Children, for instance, are taught that they must kiss people for whom they may have a strong antipathy, simply because it is the proper thing to do, and two women who hate each other will kiss for the same reason. These uses are a degradation of one of the most beautiful modes of expression in the world.

In Iceland they do not understand the kiss as a mode of salutation, but it is regarded as something belonging to the supernatural. If a child is ill you will sometimes see its mother solemnly kiss the little one on the breast—an invocation to the Supreme Being that her child may be cured.

We are not altogether without superstition regarding the kiss. At one time many a gambler might have been seen kissing the cards to bring him luck, and the warrior, before starting out to battle, would kiss the favor given him by his lady to insure victory and to enhance his safety. Until lately all Anglo-Saxons kissed the Book when we took the oath "to speak the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth."

And who has not seen a mother take her child in her arms and kiss the bruise to "make it well?"

When Are We Cleverest?

Interesting facts about the age at which a man's faculties reach their highest pitch of efficiency have been compiled recently.

It was found, for example, that the average age at which twenty of the greatest inventions were produced was thirty-two. The inventors of the steam engine and the steam turbine were each twenty-nine when their labors resulted in these epoch-making devices. The self-binding reaper, wireless telegraphy, and the vacuum air-

NURSES

The Toronto Hospital for Insane, in affiliation with Bellevue and Allied Hospitals, New York City, offers a three years' Course of Training in nursing, covering the required education and desired of becoming nurses. This Hospital has adopted the English system. The pupils receive uniforms of the School, a monthly allowance and traveling expenses to and from New York. For further information apply to the Superintendent.

brake were invented by men in their twenty-second year.

The inventor of the sewing machine was twenty-six, while the discoverer of the process of producing aluminum cheaply was only twenty-three. Edison was thirty when he made the first incandescent lamp. Wilbur Wright, the pioneer aviator, was thirty-eight when he conquered the air.

The result of these investigations points to the fact that artists and musicians as a rule develop their talents very early in life. Authors seem to attain the peak of their creative powers at or about the age of forty-two. Financiers and business men generally reach their zenith at fifty-three.

Statesmen and generals are highest in the list of ages. Many of the great acts of diplomacy have been initiated by men in the seventies and eighties. Military history shows that some of the most crucial battles have been directed by men who were old enough to be grandfathers.

But the would-be inventor, artist, musician, or poet who is rapidly outgrowing his youth need not be discouraged by these facts. There are many exceptions to prove the rule. William de Morgan, to name but one example, was sixty-seven before he made his bow as a successful novelist.



May Command Royal Navy. Vice-Admiral Sir Osmond de Beauvoir Brock is slated to succeed Admiral Beatty as first lord of the admiralty at the beginning of the year, it is understood. For the past two years Sir Osmond has been in command of the Mediterranean station.

Public monuments are never erected for the man who is so big that he won't serve on a committee unless he is the chairman.

For sore feet—Minard's Liniment.

HOUSE established 60 years. Please write for our price list on Poultry, Butter, and Eggs. We GUARANTEE them for a week ahead. P. POULIN & CO., LIMITED. 36-38 Beaconsfield Market. Telephone Main 7107. MONTREAL. QUEBEC.



Bovril inside keeps cold outside

MICROSCOPE MARVELS

The detective in fiction does some amazing things with a microscope, as also does the scientist in real life. Only the other day, for instance, a report was published of New York bandits being tracked and convicted by the aid of one of these wonderful instruments, which revealed to the searchers the bandits' occupations, and enabled them to lay hands on the wanted men.

Few persons realize that it is through the medium of the microscope that they are enabled to ride in a railway train in safety or even to use blotting paper that will blot satisfactorily.

In the past we have experienced terrible accidents due to broken railway lines, which puzzled the manufacturers greatly until the microscope revealed why the little molecules of which the steel rail is composed failed to hold together under the strain of service. It has performed similar service in the case of other metals. There is nothing which so delights a man as the clean feeling after a perfect shave. Probably he compliments himself upon the edge on his razor being "straight as a die."

If he only knew it, however, he shaves with a saw. Under the microscope we see that the edge of a razor has very fine teeth, and the manufacturer uses the microscope to insure that these teeth are regular, thus giving a good shaving edge.

Farming has also benefited by the clever use of this instrument. It has disclosed many pests and blights which attack garden vegetables, as well as trees and grains, and the results thus obtained have caused a great revolution in farming methods. Together, the chemist, the naturalist and the microscopist, have combined to fight these blights, and have there-

by saved millions of dollars of the country's money each year.

In certain rare instances, the microscope will magnify an object as much as three thousand times, and in the study of bacteria, lenses that magnify 1500 to 2000 times are commonly used.

Perhaps it will serve to emphasize what this means when it is mentioned that the naked eye of the average person can distinguish separate objects or lines totaling about 150 to the inch. Thus, it will be seen how far beyond our sight are the red corpuscles of the blood, for, placed side by side, it would take some three thousand of them to cover an inch. And they are quite large, compared with many objects which can be seen under the microscope.

For the examination of a large number of objects, however, lenses that magnify from ten to fifty times, are quite sufficient. As a matter of fact, the microscope makes a very interesting hobby, for even the most commonplace things take on a new aspect when seen through the lens.

Ordinary blue blotting paper is a beautiful sight seen through a microscope. The fibres are transparent and airy, of a wonderful blue, and interlace one another in fantastic curves. With this instrument's aid, you will learn that a fly does not gnaw at a lump of sugar—it has no biting apparatus—but emits a drop of liquid from its proboscis, and then sucks it up again when it has absorbed some of the sweetness.

But don't expect to see too much. The advanced scientist with his wonderful magnifier, will tell you that he can take a thimbleful of water from a water-butt and discover in it many more living creatures than there are people on this earth. But most people are willing to take his word for that, and, in any case, it would be a long job counting them.

THE LEGEND OF THE ASH TREE

By Isabelle Sandy
Translated by
William L. McPherson

After chasing away his son, who had married a poor servant girl, and not even a pretty one, the old farmer vindictively pursued the boy's memory, trying to eradicate it from his mother's heart.

Following long silences full of pent-up wrath, he was accustomed to grumble while she humbly served him his smoking soup:

"The scoundrel! He will never get a penny from me!"

Or:

"If that woman comes prowling around here, I'll break her back!"

One day when she had been to market Catal found on returning that the son's bed had disappeared. To her look, charged with fear and suffering, old Deljean responded:

"What good would it have been here, since that scoundrel will never set foot in this house? Pierrou's daughter, who is going to be married, was very glad to buy a fine bed at a bargain. Neighbors must do one another a good turn."

One evening when he had been drinking and the sky was black he bumped into an ash tree in the corner of the farmyard.

Sobered at once, his nose swollen and his hands bleeding, he swore that the offending tree should be cut down the next day.

"Wait until fall; you will have more time then," said the mother.

For she loved this tree, which was thirty-two years old, as much as the father now began to hate it—less because of his wound than because of the memories attached to its bark, to each of its branches, to the most fragile of its buds, to its tiniest root buried alive in the ancestral soil.

There was not a leaf unfolded in April, not a leaf bronzed by the summer and torn away by the autumn, which did not write on the sky—impressive witness of human variations—the name of their son.

For the boy and the ash tree had seen the light the same year, the latter because of the former, since the tree's growth was to mark the growth of the child. Was it not natural that the rancorous old man wished to tear it out of the ground? He wished to tear the love of her son from the mother's heart.

In the autumn when the farm work was over, he declared, as he sharpened his ax:

"I'm going to cut down that miserable tree!"

From the corner of his eye he watched the mother, who accepted in silence this last aggravation of her suffering. After her other torments, what was this one? Had she not heard from the neighbors that her son, sick since the war, was hardly able to support his family and that his wife was wearing herself out trying to fill his place? Yet the father's little fortune seemed to be increasing more every year.

The man took his axe. Made a little remorseful by the mother's calm, he struck a blow at the ash's trunk. The tree hardly suffered. The blow was feeble. The old man stopped, already exhausted.

"Wait till next fall," the mother suggested.

She knew well that her acquiescence would disarm the angry husband, as her cries would have made him more aggressive. Winter brought its freshness to the wounded tree. Spring reclothed it with buds. Probably it did not shed a tear from the notch. Indifferent to the love or hate of men, infinitely wiser than they, the ash accomplished its destiny, which is to lift toward the light the soul of the second earth, and, perhaps, to enchant humans with its aerial grace.

But in the minds of this wrathful father and this grieving mother, the ash had only one reason for existence—to recall memories. It had the name and almost the face of a steady and tender youth, who suffered afar in poverty while his parents lived in abundance.

When the next autumn came rheumatism crippled the old man. He had to go to a neighbor.

"Take that ash tree out of my farmyard and you will do me a favor."

"I will gladly do so, but you must give me the tree for my trouble."

"You are joking. A trunk like that is worth forty francs."

"But you don't like this tree. You can plant another."

"That might suit you, but it doesn't suit me," the old man grumbled.

He suffered—less in his petrified heart than in his aching limbs. He envied his wife her serene and unspoken grief. He insulted her without reason, merely in order not to perish of it. Then he envisaged another escape than wrath. It was as if a wan door opened in his night. He fixed it with his glance, which had always carried command and authority.

And he understood that death would obey him.

So one morning, before the faint dawn had awakened his wife, he took a rope, made a running noose in it

—AND THE WORST IS YET TO COME.



A Thrush at Dawn.

In the dawn's dewy hush
I woke to hear
A solitary thrush
Invoking clear:

Lifting its liquid voice
Against the day;
"Rejoice! Rejoice! Rejoice!"
It seemed to say.

No cloud. The blue dome deep,
Aye, infinite;
A gold and azure sweep,
From height to height!

Then was I seized with shame
To think, dull thrall,
How I praised not His name
Who wrought it all.
—Clinton Scollard.

The World's Beasts of Burden.

A well-bred Shetland pony is no more than forty inches in height, yet is capable of carrying on its back a full-grown man. Which is a proof that it is not only size which counts in the matter of strength.

Two animals that are much stronger than is usually supposed are the pig and the sheep. Boars have often been broken to harness, and have been used for ploughing, and on a certain Bedfordshire estate a large dog has been trained as a saddle animal. At the same place sheep have been used for riding, and were found quite equal to bearing the weight of a full-grown man.

It is not many years since oxen were used for ploughing in England. Again, the little Indian ox, the zebu, is a capital draught animal and can trot at a merry pace.

Horses are plentiful on the eastern plains of South America, but do not do well in the Andes, where their place as beasts of burden is taken by mules and by the llama, a large sheep-like creature with a very long coat. Llamas will carry sixty to eighty pounds apiece over the most appalling mountain passes on very little food.

There is, however, one point to be remembered about them. They are dreadfully nervous creatures, and they will not stand being beaten or ill-treated. In the Andes they will work for their owners and for nobody else.

The Lapps still use the reindeer as a draught animal, and a good reindeer will pull a sleigh fifty miles a day. The elk has been similarly used, and was found able to do a journey of eighty miles in one day. This compares well with the horse, for which the one-day record is a little over a hundred miles.

Study of Medicine in the University of Toronto.

There has just been sent out to all graduates of the Faculty of Medicine, University of Toronto, a letter from the Dean giving a report of the activities of the year. In this report Dean Primrose stresses the fact that the primary object of the curriculum is to provide the most efficient training possible for the general practitioner, the country doctor. He calls attention also to the graduate work and the special courses which are offered to enable doctors to keep abreast of the latest discoveries in medicine. During the year 133 papers and demonstrations were provided in the Province of Ontario, outside of Toronto, for various medical societies. The amount of medical knowledge has so greatly increased during the past decade or two that a six-years' course is now necessary in order fully to equip a doctor for his life's work. The new School of Hygiene made possible by the gift of the Rockefeller Foundation is shortly to be commenced and will house the Department of Hygiene and Preventive Medicine, the Department of Public Health Nursing, and the Connaught Laboratories. The registration in the Faculty of Medicine for this season is 794.

Fifteen Little Sparks from the Anvil of Progress.

An employer advertised for a typist. Six applicants were interviewed. Two asked, "What are the hours?" Two asked, "What make of typewriter do you use?" One asked, "How long a holiday do I get?" and the other wanted a job. She got it.

The successful man lengthens his stride when he discovers that the signpost has deceived him; the failure looks for a place to sit down.

To yield is easy, to resist is hard. Grapple the first difficulty that comes up. Wrestle till you down it, if it takes till break of day.

Concentrate all your thoughts upon the work in hand. The sun's rays do not burn until brought to a focus.

The soundest salesmen make the least sound.

Poor work will make you poor.

If you feel yourself the victim of hard luck there is a cure for you. Try hard work.

Some men move through life as a band of music moves down the thoroughfare, flinging out melody and harmony through the air to everyone far and near who listens.

Many a man has made a needless failure because for purposes of immediate gain he has let himself lose the reputation of dealing fairly and generously with others.

Beware of the man who is always confessing his faults but never trying to correct them.

Don't get so interested in what you're going to do to-morrow that you don't do anything to-day.

Do you love life? Then do not squander time, for that is the stuff life is made of.

Wisdom is knowing what to do next, skill is knowing how to do it, and virtue is doing it.

Men are neither born nor borne to success. Each must earn it.

Give a promise with caution and keep it with care.

Would You Have Passed?

The other day a spectacled man, with a cork leg, and wearing a felt hat, got into a bus.

Could you—this was a test of "general knowledge" in a recent examination paper—say who invented spectacles, cork legs, felt, and buses?

The inventor of spectacles was an Italian, Salvino degli Armati, who lived in the thirteenth century. In a street in Florence there is a house with an inscription to his memory, placed there by the Guild of Artisans.

And "cork legs"? Alan, artificial legs are not made of cork. Dr. Cork invented them, and his name, somewhat misleadingly, was applied to his invention in a material sense!

The bus? A French invention, this, due to the philosopher Pascal. In 1667 he obtained a "privilege" to run omnibuses in certain streets in Paris. But, though "omnibus" means "for everybody," only the elite were permitted to ride in Pascal's omnibuses; soldiers, lackeys, and other humble folk being barred.

Felt? This was a Tartar invention, and goes back thousands of years. In North Asia, clothes, houses, beds, and much else, are all of felt.

Song That Won a Wife.

Quite trivial things have inspired musicians. Chopin caught the idea of a waltz from watching a puppy that was trying to catch its own tail. One of Bach's cantatas was written solely as an argument. His wife thought that he drank too much coffee, so the composer wrote the cantata in praise of his favorite drink.

Rossini was so fond of eating and so reluctant to work that an impresario, who had commissioned an opera from him, had to lock him in his room and make him write so many pages of music for each course of dinner served to him.

Romance is often the keynote of musical masterpieces. Schubert was in love with a beautiful girl, but was too shy to make any advances. He translated his feelings into music and wrote his famous song, "Blossom Time."

Too shy to sing it to the maiden himself, he got a friend to sing it for him. Instead of furthering Schubert's interests, however, the singer himself won the girl's love and married her. The composer had unconsciously helped his own rival.

"Draughts are not the actual cause of colds," says a well-known physician. "If a person is not perspiring, a draught will cause no harm whatever."

An Invincible Armada.

In 1588 Spain was the leading nation of Europe, and when the king set about crushing England with a great naval attack, it looked very much as if he would accomplish his purpose. The great fleet was composed of 123 large vessels, carrying 19,295 soldiers, 5,460 sailors and 2,600 slaves as rowers. It was one of the most formidable fleets of the time.

A storm in Spanish waters destroyed several of the vessels of the "Invincible Armada," and the rest put into port for repairs. When everything was in readiness again the fleet started and entered the English Channel, sailing along in the form of a half moon, nearly seven miles broad. They were met by the English fleet, consisting of thirty ships, which had been increased by the addition of merchantmen and privateers to about one hundred and eight vessels, under Lord Howard, of Effingham, Drake and others.

They fought, and it soon appeared that the great Armada was anything but "invincible," for Drake sent eight blazing fireships into the midst of the Spanish fleet. In terrible consternation, the Spaniards tried to get out to sea, and so became dispersed. The English pursued, a storm came on and drove the Spanish vessels among the rocks and shoals. The "Invincible" fleet, with a loss of thirty great ships and ten thousand men, defeated and disgraced, sailed home again.

Insect Perils.

The famous scientist, Professor A. R. Wallace, was once asked what was the most dangerous beast he had encountered in the course of his tropical travels. Though he had roamed through the haunts of the jaguar, the peccary, and the giant anaconda, he declared that he was most afraid of the wild bee. Kipling has a story about the terror of the wild bee, when it is numbered by countless millions, which gives a graphic picture of what that danger can mean.

There are certain species of ants, both in Africa and South America, before the march of which nothing can live. The fiercest and strongest and most agile beasts must give way to them.

Though many thousands of deaths are attributed to snake bites in India every year, this mortality is slight compared with the toll taken of human life by malarial mosquitoes in various parts of the world. Had the neighborhood of the Panama Canal been infested with lions or tigers, the work would have gone on merrily, but the awful mortality caused by these tiny insects defeated its first builders. South Africa has suffered from locusts a thousand times more than it ever suffered by reason of all the wild beasts within its borders.

Mirror Magic.

The primitive man looking at his own reflection in a still pool beheld a phenomenon he could not explain. He saw something which was not himself, but which must be so closely related to himself that there was no joke in it.

What is known as sympathetic magic always regarded a close connection as existing between a person and his "counterfeit presentment." We know better now, but who is there who can see a looking glass accidentally broken without experiencing a secret feeling of uneasiness?

The smashing of the mirror destroys the reflected image—his counterfeit self or a surface which has borne it, as it has also borne the images of other members of his family. Therefore he himself, or some member of his family, whispers the lingering voice of despaired, forgotten, but inherited belief in sympathetic magic, is in danger. All of which accounts for the superstition that if you break a looking-glass there will be a death in the family within the year.

The Nobel Millions.

The reservation of this year's Nobel Prizes for Chemistry and Physics will still further swell the big capital sum available for the five awards.

Dr. Nobel bequeathed the sum of \$3,750,000 for the purpose, the annual interest of which was to be divided equally between those who received the five Nobel Prizes—Peace, Literature, Chemistry, Physics, and Medicine.

Some \$10,000,000 accumulated to the fund during the first five years after Nobel's death in 1896, as the first awards were not made until 1901, and as since then twelve prizes have not been awarded the Prize Fund now exceeds \$10,000,000.



This photograph does not fit in with the stories of white magic. It is a front view of the Hudson Bay fur trading post at Moose Factory in reality.



New Brunswick is proud of its mountains of pulp wood that dot the province. This huge pyramid of logs, which will some day be transformed into paper, was photographed at Bathurst in that province.

Drafts and Money Orders

Drafts, domestic and foreign money orders, in any amounts, require only a few moments to prepare and are a safe and convenient form of remitting money.

With many branches throughout Canada and correspondents in all parts of the world, The Bank of Nova Scotia has the best of facilities for handling your remittances.

THE Bank of Nova Scotia

ESTABLISHED 1832
Paid-up Capital \$10,000,000
Reserve - 19,549,000
Total Assets - 210,000,000

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

SPECIAL, while they last—
OIL TAN MOCASSINS, worth \$4.00, for \$1.75

For Town and Country

Men's heavy SOCKS, RUBBERS, MACKINAW COATS, SMOCKS, BREECHES.

Working Men's PANTS, UNDERWEAR, SHIRTS.

John McFaul & Son, Lachute.

Look At These Prices!

SUITS and OVERCOATS for Men, Youths and Boys at popular prices:—

Ready Made Suits from \$11.00
Ready Made Overcoats from \$15.00
Suits and heavy Winter coats made to measure, for \$25.00

These prices are low—Yes! But we would emphasize that the QUALITY of the cloth, the high-grade tailoring, and workmanship are of the very BEST. The styles are excellent, and we are offering splendid value at these low prices.

(We accept lumber and cord-wood in exchange for clothing.)

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.

W. M. SCOTT, Prop.

CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS

Lachute - Hawkesbury, (Mixed)
Monday, Wednesday Friday 12.01 p.m.
Lachute - St. Jerome - Joliette
Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday, (Mixed) 11.05 a.m.
St. Andrews East - Montreal.
7.51 a.m. 2.13 p.m. 6.14 p.m.
St. Andrews East - Ottawa.
9.54 a.m. 2.30 p.m. to Pembroke.
Daily except Sunday.

R. GOLDSWORTHY, Town Ticket Agent, Lachute, Phone 191 r. 3.

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

COUNTER CHECK BOOKS for Retail Merchants

ALL STYLES AT LOWEST PRICES — at the —

WATCHMAN OFFICE

We can fill your order while you are waiting, for the traveller to come around.

TELEPHONE NO 27

and we will call with samples and prices.

We also carry a splendid assortment of CALENDARS.

CRIPPLED CHILDREN'S

APPEAL.

I am sorry I have not yet received acknowledgement from Children's Memorial Hospital, so it must remain over until next week.

We gratefully acknowledge donation of five dollars from Miss Ruby Nichols, Staynerville, who did not forget the Crippled Children during her own Christmas festivities.

Total amount collected for Xmas 1924. \$130.57
Proceeds from raffle of doll (per Mr. J. S. Giles and Mr. D. Titman) 41.25

Total \$171.82

Expenditure.
Dolls, Toys, picture books etc 62.53
Tags and Cord 60
Parcels to Club from Mr. Giles 60
Material to dress dolls 1.00
Money orders stamps, etc. 1.00
Express charges and Livery man (as per receipt) 6.17

71.90

Donated to Children's Memorial Hospital 50.00

Balance (Put in Bank for Hospital fees) 49.92

\$171.82

Money donated specially for P. Duncan's Hospital fees.

Mr. Duncan \$50.00

Senr. Presbyterian C.G.I.T. 25.00

A Friend, Brownsburg 5.00

Young peoples Society per Miss G. McKiddie 5.00

\$85.00

Expenditure.

Specialist Montreal \$5.00

Paid to Royal Victoria Hospital, Nov. 22, to Dec. 6. 41.00

Dec. 6th to 18th as per receipts 30.40

Total \$76.40

Balance, also put in bank 8.60

\$85.00

Balance from 1923 \$7.22

Senr. C.G.I.T. 10.00

17.22

Paid to Children's Memorial Hospital for special boots as per receipts 17.00

Balance .22

Once more I must tender sincere thanks to all who have so kindly helped in this good work.

Z. L. Campbell.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that the undermentioned LANDS & TENEMENTS have been seized, and will be sold at the respective times and places mentioned below.

SUMMARY PROCEDURE
FIERI FACIAS DE BONIS
ET DE TERRIS.
Superior Court.

Canada, Province of Quebec, District of Terrebonne, No. 607.

JAMES P. MacKIMMIE et al., plaintiff; vs DAME EMMA KELLY, defendant.

As belonging to said defendant, the following immovables, to wit:

1. A lot of land known and designated upon the official plan and in the book of reference of the parish of Saint Andrews, county of Argenteuil district of Terrebonne, as being lot two hundred and fifteen (215) of the said parish of Saint Andrews, described as follows:

An irregular figure bounded on the north east by lot two hundred and twenty four (224), on the south west by lots two hundred and twelve (212) two hundred and thirteen (213), two hundred and sixteen (216), and two hundred and seventeen (217), on the north west by two hundred and twenty two (222), and on the south east by two hundred and fourteen (214), containing sixty five hundred and forty six feet.

2. A lot of land known and designated upon the official plan and in the book of reference of the parish of Saint Andrews, county of Argenteuil, district of Terrebonne, as being lot two hundred and nineteen (219) of the said parish of Saint Andrews, described as follows:

An irregular figure bounded on the north east by Chatham Street, on the south west by Ottawa River, on the north west by lot two hundred and thirty two (232) on the south east by lot two hundred and eighteen (218), containing thirty one thousand, two hundred and seven feet—with buildings thereon erected.

To be sold at the door of the Catholic church of the parish of Saint Andrews of Argenteuil, said district the TWENTY FOURTH day of JANUARY next one thousand nine hundred and twenty five, at TWO o'clock in the afternoon.

J. W. CYR, Sheriff's office, Saint Jerome, Dec. 11, 1924.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

GOING EAST.

No. 426, due at Lachute 8.25 a.m.

No. 422, due at Lachute, 10.52 a.m.

No. 424, due at Lachute 8.07 p.m.

GOING WEST.

No. 421, due at Lachute 10.01 a.m.

No. 423, due at Lachute 7.14 p.m.

No. 425, due at Lachute 8.44 p.m.

No. 427, (Saturday and Sunday only), due at Lachute 8.42 p.m.

For further particulars apply to J. S. GILES, Town Ticket Agent.

NICE WEATHER, ISN'T IT?

No clothes line ever breaks under the strain of the kind of wash which the modern girls hang out to dry.

The only people who ever achieved success by kicking are Russian dancers.

Opportunity knocked at the business man's door. "You can't see him," said the office boy, "He's in conference."

It's funny about nature, making prunes more healthful than strawberries.

The Farmers' Club of the Parish of St. Jerusalem.

The Annual General Meeting of this Club will be held in McArthur's Hall, Lachute, on Tuesday, Jan. 13th at 8 p.m. The Law requires your membership Fee to be paid at least one hour before the meeting. Show your interest in your organization by attending and help us have a good meeting.

W. T. Jackson, Pres.

J. A. Pollock, Sec.-Treas.

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 BONIS
ET DE TERRIS.
Superior Court.

Canada, Province of Quebec, District of Terrebonne, No. 648.

ALBERT TESSIER, plaintiff; vs. ROLAND VENETTE, defendant.

As belonging to the said defendant, to wit:

An immovable designated as follows: A lot number one-A (1a), in the third range of the township of Doncaster, on the official plan and book of reference of the parish of Sainte Agathe des Monts, containing fifty six acres of land, and the lot number two-A (2a), in the third range of the township of Doncaster, on the aforesaid plan and book of reference, containing about fifty acres of land—with all the buildings and improvements on the said lot of land.

To be sold at the door of the Catholic church of the parish of Sainte Agathe des Monts, the THIRTY FIRST day of JANUARY, one thousand nine hundred and twenty five, at ONE o'clock in the afternoon.

J. W. CYR, Sheriff's Office, Saint Jerome, 23 December, 1924.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that T. A. Lalonde, merchant of the Town of Amos, Allan Case, manufacturer of the City of Toronto, Ivanhoe Frigon, merchant of the Town of Amos, Henry B. Johnson, manufacturer of the City of Toronto, Herbert J. Lyons, railway contractor, of the City of Montreal, A. A. Legault, advocate and King's counsel of Maniwaki, Samuel McDougall, lumberman, of the City of Ottawa, David Gourd, merchant of the Town of Amos, Adélard Beauchemin, manufacturer, of the Town of Amos, Arthur A. Drouin, merchant of the Town of Amos, J. C. Alexandre St. Onge, merchant of the Town of Amos, Doctor J. A. Matt, of the Town of Mont Laurier, R. W. Norington, mining operator of the City of New York, and others, shall apply to the Legislature of this Province at its next Session for the adoption of an Act constituting the applicants into a Corporation under the name of Abitibi Southern Railway Company, and granting them the right to construct, maintain, and operate a railway starting from a point at or near Amos, in the Abitibi district, and extending in the most direct feasible route to points of connection with the existing lines of railway at Temiscamingue, Maniwaki, Mont Laurier, or Huberdeau, or all of these points, and for other purposes.

Amos, December 31st, 1924.
The Attorney of the Applicants,
ALPHONSE DECARY.
30-1-4.

Canada, Province of Quebec, District of Terrebonne, No. 607.

JAMES P. MacKIMMIE et al., plaintiff; vs DAME EMMA KELLY, defendant.

As belonging to said defendant, the following immovables, to wit:

1. A lot of land known and designated upon the official plan and in the book of reference of the parish of Saint Andrews, county of Argenteuil district of Terrebonne, as being lot two hundred and fifteen (215) of the said parish of Saint Andrews, described as follows:

An irregular figure bounded on the north east by lot two hundred and twenty four (224), on the south west by lots two hundred and twelve (212) two hundred and thirteen (213), two hundred and sixteen (216), and two hundred and seventeen (217), on the north west by two hundred and twenty two (222), and on the south east by two hundred and fourteen (214), containing sixty five hundred and forty six feet.

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An irregular figure bounded on the north east by Chatham Street, on the south west by Ottawa River, on the north west by lot two hundred and thirty two (232) on the south east by lot two hundred and eighteen (218), containing thirty one thousand, two hundred and seven feet—with buildings thereon erected.

To be sold at the door of the Catholic church of the parish of Saint Andrews of Argenteuil, said district the TWENTY FOURTH day of JANUARY next one thousand nine hundred and twenty five, at TWO o'clock in the afternoon.

J. W. CYR, Sheriff's office, Saint Jerome, Dec. 11, 1924.

Xmas Sailings

To England, Ireland, Scotland, France & Germany. One of the most pleasant events of your Christmas holidays is the Old World will be the sea voyage on a White Star-Dominion one-class cabin "Christmas Ship." Supreme comfort, courteous and attentive service, unsurpassed cuisine and moderate rates. Book now for a choice of accommodations.

Hull, Glasgow, Belfast, Liverpool REGINA (New) Dec. 7
Hull, Glasgow, Belfast, Liverpool CANADIA (New) Dec. 14

Ask one of our travel experts to call and help plan your trip.

Call, phone or write 211 McGill Street MONTREAL or Local R.R. and S.S. Agents

WHITE STAR DOMINION LINE
J. S. GILES, Agent, Lachute.

NEWS FROM HERE AND THERE

Another fine new station was made available to the public by the Canadian Pacific Railway when the company's new building at Schreiber, Ont., was opened by H. J. Humphrey, general superintendent of the Algoma district, on December 11. This structure, which replaces the former frame building, is of modern fireproof construction. It will also house the superintendent of the Schreiber division and his staff.

Three times winner of the world's champion wheat prize at the Chicago Live Stock Show, including this year's prize, J. C. Mitchell, Agoma, Alta., sailed for the Old Country on a demonstration tour aboard the Canadian Pacific steamship "Montlaurier" on December 12. Mr. Mitchell states that prize wheat is improving each year and that exhibits which would have won first prize twelve years ago now seldom take higher than fifteenth place.

Within a radius of forty miles from Taber, a small town in the heart of the settled southern district of Alberta, antelopes estimated to number 1,000 are running wild. The prairie antelope was once almost extinct but protective measures put into force have saved the species and present indications are that this splendid game animal may soon increase to an extent rendering an open season possible and adding greatly to Alberta's attraction for sportsmen.

One of the heaviest rushes ever experienced by the Canadian Pacific Railway in connection with its traditional Christmas sailings to the British Isles was experienced this year. A special train from the West to Montreal was required for the accommodation of passengers for the company's steamship, the "Montlaurier," sailing December 12 from St. John, N.B., while one of two specials or extra sections from Montreal to St. John and extra sections on the Imperial, the Canadian Pacific transcontinental, were required daily for steamship passengers during that same week.

SUMMARY MATTER. SUPERIOR COURT.

Canada, Province of Quebec, District of Terrebonne.

JOSEPH ARTHUR CALIXTE ETHIER, of the village of St. Scholastique, district of Terrebonne, advocate.

PLAINTIFF.
vs.
JOSEPH GAGNON, formerly of St. Agrieole in the County of Montcalm and actually absent in unknown parts.

DEFENDANT.

It is ordered to defendant to appear within a month.

St. Jerome, December 22nd, 1924.

GRIGNON & FORTIER, P.S.C.

16-1-4.



Canada, Province of Quebec, District of Terrebonne.

A session of the Court of King Bench, holding criminal jurisdiction in and for the district of Terrebonne, will be held at the Court House in the town of Saint Jerome, district aforesaid on Friday the sixteenth day of January 1925 at ten thirty o'clock in the forenoon.

In consequence I give notice to all who intend to proceed against any prisoner now in the common jail of the said district and all others, that they must be present then and there.

And I also give notice to all the Justice of the peace, Coroners and peace officers in and for the said district, that they must be present with their records, rolls, indictments and other document in order to do the thing which belongs to them in their respective capacities.

Sheriff's Office,

J. W. CYR,

Saint Jerome, 12 Dec., 1924.

Sheriff.

19-12 & 9-1.

WANT ADS.

They Bring Results.

LOST.—On January 2nd., 1925, between Lachute and St. Andrews, a Brown Buffalo. Finder please leave same at Watchman Office. 1-9-1.

FOR SALE.—One solid quarter-cut Oak Buffet, also one solid quarter-cut oak bedstead. Apply to the Watchman Office. 1-16-2.

ROOM AND BOARD.—Furnished for one or two girls, who would room together. Prices reasonable. Apply Box 213, Lachute.

FOUND.—In Lachute, a Locket with black ribbon. Owner may recover same on application to the Watchman Office, and paying for this notice.

Farmers' Club of the Gore.

The annual meeting of the farmers' club of the Gore will be held at Mr. A. G. Sheritt's on Tuesday, Jan. 13th., at the hour of 7 o'clock p.m. A. O. Kerr, Pres.; A. Tomalty, Sec.-Treas.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

All ratepayers of the Parish of St. Jerusalem who are in arrears for taxes or other monies due are requested to pay same at once, and save any further costs.

By order
Parish of St. Jerusalem Council,
J. W. GALL, Sec.-Treas.
16-1-2.

TENDERS.

Tenders are hereby called for the furnishing of fuel for the Court House, as follows:—

Ten (10) cords of 2 ft. wood and ten (10) cords of 3 ft. wood, same to be good sound body wood, Birch and Hard Maple and to contain at least 60% Hard Maple, measure to be 4 ft. 4 inches by 8 ft. 8 inches and delivered by March first, lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

Tenders to be in the hands of the Secretary, not later than January 17th.

MUNICIPAL COUNCIL of the Co. of ARGENTEUIL.
J. W. GALL, Sec.-Treas.
16-1-2.

Professional Column

L. L. LEGAULT, K. C.

Advocate,

Telephone No. 60.

LACHUTE, P. QUE.

GAETAN VALOIS, L. L. L.

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Surgeon Dentist

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Prompt and Efficient Service

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Information, & Bookings,
I. S. GILES, Lachute.

The Watchman,

And Ottawa Valley Advocate.

ABSURD!
There are many absurdities in our little community. They come to the notice of even the least observant of our citizens. But the latest and the climax in absurdity—the ridiculously low prices now prevailing at H. M. Lavigne's Store, should be taken advantage of by all whose desire is to practise wisdom and economy in their shopping. For reductions see Advt., Page 4.

VOL. XLIX.

LACHUTE, QUE., JANUARY 16, 1925.

NO. 52.

TO OUR LOYAL FRIENDS, whom it has been our high privilege to serve in the past, as well as to those we hope to serve in the future, we extend our sincere thanks for past favors and our Best Wishes for 1925.

+++
We will endeavor at all times to keep a well assorted stock of hardware from which to select your choice.

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

ARGENTEUIL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY ELECTED OFFICERS.

The annual meeting of the Argenteuil Agricultural Society was held on Monday, Jan. 12th, and the following were named as directors for the ensuing year:—J. T. Ayers, J. H. Black, Gilbert Arnold, P. Chabot, W. E. Richards, Major Mitchell, W. J. Rodger, W. Bradley, Jas. Murdoch, A. St. Jacques, Geo. White, S. W. Morrow, Geo. Clarke, Gordon Todd, E. Kettyle.

The meeting was brought to order by Vice-President J. H. Black in absence of President J. T. Ayers who was in Quebec and the minutes of last meeting were read and confirmed.

A vote of thanks was tendered to President J. T. Ayers for his generous gift of \$2,633.54 to the Society, also to Messrs. Arnold and Son and Murdoch of \$400. The secretary Mr. James W. Gall, reported a very successful year and closed the books with a surplus of over \$1,600. The meeting discussed advisability of holding the annual fair in June instead of September, and were evenly divided on the matter so that decision was left in the hands of the directors.

Financial Statement.

Receipts.	
Agriculture Dept. Grant	\$500.00
Federal Dept. Grant	1875.00
Midway and Space	240.95
J. P. McKimmie & Sons	200.00
Gate Receipts	2352.20
Grand Stand Receipts	276.70
Memberships & Specials	936.00
Grant on Oats	50.00
Quebec Regular Grant	734.60
Holstein Ass. Grant	183.00
Entry fees	486.15
Stalls and Pens	198.50
County Council Grant	800.00
Stallion Grant	
Given by Arnold & Murdoch	400.00
J. T. Ayers, Various	2633.54
Total	\$11866.64
Expenditure.	
Deficit	\$220.21
Bank Note	1590.00
Bank Interest	28.05
Phone, Rent and Calls	34.85
Printing & Advertising	520.26
Repairs & Labor Material	189.24
H. R. Hammond, Int.	144.00
Clerks, Gate Keepers, and	
Ticket Sellers	426.00
Stamps and Postage	19.25
Refreshments	23.40
Express & Telegrams	5.10
Chicken feed, 1923	14.90
Supplies	10.12
Livery	20.00
C. N. R. Pipe Rent	5.00
School Fair Grant	125.00
E. Jousse, Cup	4.00
Police and Guards	104.50
Dinners	60.50
Whitewashing	32.50
Judges	44.50
Merry Go-Round, T. Seller	12.50
Dance Music	20.00
Ins. Premiums	72.00
Prize Money	3670.00
Prize Oat Compt.	50.00
J. W. Gall, Sec.-Treas.	250.00
J. T. Ayers, Various	2633.54
Balance	1627.22
Total	\$11866.64

Gentlemen,—We, the undersigned auditors have this day audited the books of your Society and have found them to be correct.

Signed **E. J. WOOD,**
ALEX. F. BOTHWELL,
Lachute, Jan. 9th, 1925. Auditors.

"JAPAN, THE LAND OF CHERRY BLOSSOMS," is the title of a stereoscopic lecture (with 80 beautiful colored slides) to be given in the Baptist Church, Lachute, (under the auspices of the Sunday School) on Friday, Jan. 16th, beginning at 7.30. Adults 25 cts., Children 10 cts.

Church of England Notes.

The annual vestry meeting of the parish of Lachute was held in St. Simeon's Church, on Monday evening the 12th inst.

The auditor's report showed that the wardens of St. Simeon's Church with the splendid aid of the Ladies' Guild had been able to meet all their bills for stipends, insurance, current expenses etc., and to show a substantial balance on the right side. The financial report of the Brownsburg congregation showed a balance on hand of over \$50, after all expenses had been paid. The apportionments for Missions were shown to have been more than realized and in this work the two Sunday Schools had a very creditable share. The W. A. also had a very successful year in their Missionary work.

Hearty votes of thanks were tendered to the retiring officers, to the Guild and the members of the choir for their good work during the year. The rector also was cheered by words of appreciation expressed regarding his share in the progress of the parish.

The officers elected for 1925 are as follows:—Minister's warden, Mr. Stanley Smith; People's warden, Mr. Arthur Pollock, (both re-elected); Lay Delegates to Synod Mr. A. J. Elliott and Mr. Arthur Pollock. Auditors, Mr. J. R. Parris and Mr. H. Slater, (re-elected) for Brownsburg.

Financial Secretary,—Miss May

Petley, (re-elected.)

Sidesmen,—Messrs. Jos. Robbins, Albert King, Harold Butler and Wm. Talbot, (re-elected.)

Unionists Victorious.

With marked satisfaction the Unionists breathed a sigh of relief when on Thursday evening last, the returning officer, Mr. Jas. W. Gall announced the result of the poll to those present at the Congregational meeting held in the Church for that purpose. There were 590 ballots cast in all with 358 for Union, 229 against and 3 spoiled ballots, giving the Unionists a majority of 129. While the Unionists were fairly confident of success, those in opposition were equally confident and the result to them was somewhat disappointing.

Lachute Presbyterian Church

Will Carry On

At a meeting of the Presbyterian Church Association held recently here, it was unanimously decided to continue the work of the Presbyterian Church in Lachute. Work of organization to commence shortly.

CHURCH NOTES.

Baptist Church services next Sunday, Jan. 18th, will be held as follows:—In Brownsburg 11 a.m., Daleville 3 p.m., Lachute 7 p.m. P. A. McEwen, Pastor. All are heartily welcome.

Church of England services in the parish of Lachute on Sunday, Jan. 18th, will be held (D.V.) as follows: Lachute 11 a.m. and 7 p.m., Brownsburg 7 p.m. The evening service at Lachute will be conducted by Mr. Noseworthy of the Montreal College.

Methodist Church services on Sunday next, will be conducted by the Pastor as follows:—Lachute 10.30, E. Settlement 2.30 p.m., Brownsburg 7 p.m. The Monthly Song Service at Brownsburg, special numbers by the Choir, "Crossing the Bar" (Tennyson), "I've found a Friend." All who love the sweet gospel hymns are invited.

Presbyterian Church services will be held next Sunday Jan. 18th, as follows: Lachute 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The minister will conduct both these services. The services in Upper Lachute at 11 a.m. and in Brownsburg at 3 p.m., will be conducted by a student from the Presbyterian College, Montreal. Everybody is welcome.

LOCAL NEWS.

Mr. Parsons was a visitor to Montreal last week.

Miss Ruby Parsons left on Monday to spend a couple of weeks in Arnprior.

Miss Lena Dobbie, of Cushing, is the guest this week of Mrs. Peter Dobbie.

Mrs. Wagstaffe, of Lake Dauphin, is the guest of Mrs. Wm. McFaul this week.

Mr. Thos. Miller, of Montreal, spent the week-end in town.

Miss Pearl Dawson, of Stonefield, is the guest of Mrs. M. V. Walker this week.

Miss Mildred Campbell, of Ottawa, is the guest this week of Mrs. Jno. Campbell.

Mr. Norman Thorburn was the week-end guest of his grandmother, Mrs. Jno. Thorburn.

Mrs. Wm. Wilson of East Settlement, was the week-end guest of Mrs. Jas. P. MacKimmie.

Miss Jean Campbell is spending a holiday in Toronto, the guest of Mrs. H. Burwash and other friends.

Mrs. Wm. Ball spent a few days this week in Carleton Place, the guest of Rev. and Mrs. F. Forsythe.

Mr. John Davis and Mrs. N. L. Dycie, of Morin Heights, were week-end guests of Mrs. Wm. J. Deacon.

Mr. and Mrs. MacLeod and daughter, of Montreal, were week-end guests of Mr. and Mrs. T. Christie.

Mrs. John Thorburn has returned home, after a pleasant visit with friends in Montreal and Ste. Therese.

Mr. and Mrs. Lindsay Demerise, of Montreal, have returned home, after spending the holidays with their parents.

Mr. Wm. Todd, of East Settlement, is spending a few weeks the guest of his brother, Sheriff H. Todd, of Burlington, Vt.

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

Mr. J. E. Arnold, of Grenville, leaves Monday on a business trip to New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward Island.

Miss Stuart, of Toronto, Mrs. McLean, and Miss Dorothy McLean, of Montreal, were recent guests of Mrs. John and Mrs. Stuart McFaul.

Mrs. Cecil Bradford and son returned last Friday from a three months visit with relatives in Camrose and Tees in Saskatchewan.

Mr. Peter Todd, of East Settlement, left on Friday last for Burlington, Vt., where he expects to spend some time, after having secured a position.

—Keep abreast with the times and get a Radio. You will have all the pleasure if you invest in a Westinghouse set. Prices on application to J. Anderson, Phone 174 r., Lachute, Que. 16-1-2.

The Misses Hattie and Leda Ayers entertained at an enjoyable party, last week, in honor of Miss Yvonne Martel, from Hull, Que. Among the guests present, were the Misses I. and Blanche Ayers, Cecile Bedard, Germaine and Fernande Lemay, Messrs. Paul and Gerard Raymond, Fairbanks Monette, Hector Desjardins, Leonard Bedard and Gustave Gratton.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Editor Watchman,

Dear Sir:—

Permit me to place before your reader, a few figures regarding the attitude of our Presbyterian Church toward Union, during the years the subject has been under consideration.

Our first vote was taken in 1912, the second in 1915 and the third in 1924, and in each case the decision was in favour of union by fair majorities. I give below the results for each year.

For union	217
Against union	161
Majority for	56
Total vote	378
For union	299
Against union	97
Majority for	202
Total vote	396
For union	358
Against union	229
Majority for	129
Total vote	590
(3 ballots spoiled.)	

An examination of these returns will show that the congregation has been consistent with itself, throughout these years, and has maintained its attitude on the question on each occasion.

Yours truly,
J. W. McOUAT,
Lachute, Que., Jan. 14th, 1925.

Mrs. A. E. Morrison, of Brownsburg, left on Saturday for Burlington, Ont., owing to the serious illness of her mother, Mrs. Paisley.

Young People's Dance.

On Friday evening the Young People are holding a Dance in the Oddfellows Hall, Lachute, commencing at 8.30. There will be good music and all are welcome.

CURLING.

The excitement over the Church Union had the effect of holding up the Curling Champions until after Thursday evening last when the voting ceased, and then the players came along and finished up the first matches of the season by playing for the McCrae trophy. The results were as follows:—1st Draw; F. Brennan 8; J. MacKimmie 4; R. Hamilton 6; G. Brennan 5; J. Yelland 3; Rev. MacKinnon 8; J. McGibbon 12; P. Chabot 5; Roy Fraser 7; J. A. Rice 7; H. M. Gall 7; Dr. Drew 7.

Second Draw,—P. Chabot 5; Dr. Drew 4; J. McGibbon 8; H. Gall 8. J. A. Rice (Bye.)

Semi-Finals.

Roy Fraser 11. J. McGibbon 12. H. M. Gall. J. A. Rice 15.

Thursday, Jan. 22nd, is the night of the Big Fancy Dress Carnival for the Curlers. Don't miss it for everyone is sure of a real good time.

Mr. Jno. Mackie donated a beautiful Cup for competition among the first and second players. This is Mr. Mackie's second gift for which the Club extend their warmest thanks.

In the Ladies' contest last week

for a plate donated by Mrs. J. E. Walker, the winning rink was as follows:—

Mrs. H. McFaul, Mrs. J. R. Parris, Mrs. W. Fraser, Mrs. J. McGibbon (Skip.)

Two rinks from the Ladies' Curling Club were in Montreal, on Wednesday of this week, and enjoyed a friendly game with members of St. Andrews Curling Club.

ST ANDREWS EAST.

Rev. J. Burgess attended a meeting of Presbytery on Tuesday last.

Mrs. Edward MacGregor spent a few days in Montreal over the week-end.

Congratulations to Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Bradley on the birth of a son and heir.

The Choir Practice will be held in the Church Hall, on Saturday evening, at 8 o'clock.

Among those who visited the city last week were Mrs. Geo. Jeffrey and Miss Lizzie Hendry.

Miss Janey Bradley who is in training at the Western Hospital, Montreal, spent the week-end at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Bradley, Geneva.

Miss Grace Wales is spending a few days with her parents, Dr. and Mrs. B. N. Wales and family.

The Literary Club will meet at the home of Mrs. C. W. Lamb on Monday, Jan. 19th, at 8 o'clock p.m.

Mrs. L. McMahon accompanied her mother, who left for her home in the Maritime Provinces on Tuesday afternoon, as far as Montreal, returning the same evening.

Mr. Gilbert Hamilton successfully passed his examination at the City Hall, Montreal, last week, obtaining a certificate of qualification to operate the boilers of our local paper industry. Congratulations, Gilbert.

Public Worship will be held in the Presbyterian Church on Sunday, Jan. 18th, at 11 a.m. and 7.30 p.m. The pastor Rev. J. Burgess will preach at both services. Communion service on February 1st, at morning service.

The Annual Congregational Meeting of the Presbyterian Church will be held on Friday evening in the Church Hall, beginning at 6 p.m. when the different reports will be presented, and where necessary, new officers elected.

The "Mission Band" met, on Saturday at 3 o'clock at the home of Miss Hibbard. The paper on "South Africa," which was presented by Miss Elizabeth Wales, at the last meeting was worthy of a person twice her age. The speaker for Saturday next is Miss Jeanette Wales, Subject "Japan."

At the annual general business meeting of the Ladies' Aid of the Presbyterian Church the following were elected for the present year: President, Mrs. Tom MacAdam; 1st Vice-President, Mrs. J. Burgess; 2nd Vice-President, Mrs. R. J. Bradley; Treasurer, Miss Tina Walsh; Secretary, Miss Grace McOuat; Convener of Fancy Work, Miss H. MacEwen. A meeting of the W.M.S. was held on Tuesday at the home of the Misses Hibbard, when the reports showed the Society to be in an exceedingly flourishing condition. The members of this society are to be congratulated because their influence is having a marked effect on the Missionary life of the Community, especially among the younger generation.

Men's & Boys' Suits

We have a good stock all sizes of Men's and Boys' Suits.

Blue and Grey Worsteds, Brown Tweeds and Worsteds

Also Boys' Suits in Tweeds and Worsteds all sizes.

also

We are still well assorted in Ladies' Coats for Winter at Clearing Prices, as we don't want to carry 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.

REDUCTIONS!

from January 10th. to 24th.

25% Discount

on Ladies' Coats,

Men's & Boys' Coats, Suits

and Shirts of all kinds

Hewson's Underwear, Pants, Sweaters.

'Monarch' and 'Baby Lamb' Yarns.

Take advantage of these reductions

(Cash only.)

McFAUL BROS.

The Up-to-date Store, Lachute Mills.

Don't let your RADIATOR FREEZE

Let us fill it with

MAPLE LEAF ANTI-FREEZE ALCOHOL

For Ford Radiator \$2.00

BATTERY STORAGE

Your car battery improperly cared for during the winter months means more battery trouble next year, and very often a new battery. Our battery charger is one of the best and latest on the market. Storage room for 300 batteries.

Bring us your battery or phone 26, and we will call for it. Do it now.

GEO. Y. DEACON,

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Always to be relied on

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Main Street, Lachute.

CRESWELL'S

Canada Cement

Prices Right

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"When Hearts Command"

By ELIZABETH YORK MILLER

"When hearts command,
From minds the sagest counsellings depart."

CHAPTER XIV.

Autumn, happy and brilliant by turns, had come. It was the season of the vintage, of the glorious grape harvest that filled pockets and gave tremendous employment to man and beast.

Gaunt was working against time to market his crops and set his house in order. The English colony came drifting back, the experienced among them not wishing to miss that best of all seasons in the wide, sunny southland. A mist as of thin blue smoke hung over the landscape. Building was resumed upon the unfinished portion of the Casino. Bordighera and the country round about woke up from its long summer's sleep.

In the midst of all this there had happened a little miracle of which Hector Gaunt and Jean were unaware. Well, perhaps one should not call it exactly a miracle.

One day, about a month after Hugo's death, there arrived at the Villa Tatina one, Philip Ardeyne, husband of Alice. To Hector and Jean it seemed quite the most natural thing in the world. They welcomed him gladly, and a little shyly. It was taken for granted that Alice would tell him that she was not Hugo Smarie's daughter.

And there had been a scene in a remote corner of the garden before Alice actually did tell him, in which neither Hector nor Jean shared.

Philip had been shaken to the depths. It had come to the point where he realized that there was nothing in life for him but the woman he loved, and the fear that she had really left him was not to be borne. He told her so, scarcely troubling to explain about poor Carrie Egan and her dying boy. He held her in his arms and told her how much he loved her and that nothing else in the whole wide world mattered but their love for each other. He had come as soon as he possibly could to find her again, and hold her to those sacred promises which time, nor distance, nor circumstances could ever break. Did she think so lightly of his pledge?

And in the old garden, so filled with memories, she let him know how wholly his she was, and told him about poor Hugo.

He held her away from him and looked into her eyes. Then he laughed a little grimly.

"I wonder—" he said. "I don't believe it could have made a scrap of difference in the long run, whose daughter you are. Yet I'm glad . . . glad for both our sakes."

They had gone off together, Philip and Alice, not explaining that it was to be their real honeymoon. But they had only gone as far as Alassio, for a few days.

Jean was not sorry to have them go. She was getting stronger every minute, and her nerves were steadier than they had been for years, but she felt the need of quiet and solitude. In a few weeks—when the vintage was in—she would become the wife of Hector Gaunt. Bordighera did not know the inside of that old romance, although it had long foreseen the culmination. Pretty, widowed "Mrs. Carnay" had obviously been courted by the farmer-recluse of Monte Nero. People wondered how she would like it, living up there. Or, perhaps, would she persuade Gaunt to buy the Villa Tatina? Sad for her losing her brother, but, of course, he must have been rather a trial. A nice little man, though; very fond of animals and music. And she was a nice little woman, when one got to know her. What she saw in Hector Gaunt was a bit of a problem. Years ago, some people remembered, he had been in love with a young girl who had lived at the Villa Tatina, as dear old Mme. Douste's companion, and had married someone else. Since then Gaunt had never looked at another woman until the arrival of Mrs. Carnay. It was unlikely she knew of that shadowy old romance.

It was evening and Jean had been alone all day, but Hector was coming down to have dinner with her. She stood by the big pool where the violet borders were coming into heavy bloom. The air was deliciously fragrant with their scent. She felt like a young girl again—a girl waiting for her lover. Her dress was white, drawn in at the belt to suit her slim-waisted, old-fashioned figure, and she wore a white rose in her hair.

It was wonderful that in Hector's eyes she had not changed at all. They had no future plans—nothing definite at least after the marriage ceremony in Genoa. Perhaps they would live at the farm or here. It really did not matter one way or the other where they lived so long as they were together.

She sat down on the edge of the pool and dabbled her hand in the water. It was so quiet and serene. It had been years since she had experienced such a complete sense of peace. Prior to the gate would click and she would hear Hector coming up the driveway. He would be wearing clothes of ceremony after his

day's toil in the vine terraces. Dear Hector! He was ridiculously so smitten about this second courting. Twenty years ago he had been more tempestuous. A time-saddened Hector who could not suddenly forget all the pain and suffering his youthful recklessness had cost them both.

Jean closed her eyes and breathed in the scent of the violet borders. It was growing a little shadowy. One fancied that at any moment the sedate, white-haired figure of old Mme. Douste, leaning on her silver-knobbed cane, would come strolling down the rose arbour.

"Ah, Jean, my dear—here you are. Mr. Gaunt is coming to dinner, isn't he? I hope Madeline will give us something he particularly likes. . . ."

But that voice was still; Mme. Douste also rested in the cypress-studded garden of sleep below Monte Nero.

A little bird piped with a sweet, long-drawn note. Jean started and looked up. He was a fanciful-looking little bird, swaying on a palm leaf just over her head—a curious bird, indeed, with a scarlet breast and greenish-yellow wings. She had never seen one like him before.

He looked down at her and blinked his bright eyes. Then he piped again, a trilling scale, ending in sharp high notes. It was exactly like Hugo's flute.

Jean drew her lace shawl about her shoulders and stared at him—fascinated, apprehensive.

The gate clicked and the brilliant little bird spread his wings and soared away. In a moment he was no more than a speck against the sky.

Hector Gaunt was coming up the drive and Jean hurried to meet him. (The End.)

The Romantic History of Writing Materials.

The introduction of Papyrus by the Egyptians gave a great uplift to letter-writers and to literature generally. It is, as the Germans would say, the "name-father" to paper, and a very respectable and worthy elder too.

Bark had been used for tablets, and for writing letters which were capable of being folded up, during the best period of the Roman world, and such were still in use under the later emperors. The tablets were of bark on which the Emperor Commodus inscribed his little list of victims, the discovery of which led to his own victimization.

It was a simple thing, the Egyptian idea for papyrus; the improvement on the use of tree-bark being the use of peeling from a reed instead. This reed was called Byblus, or papyrus, then very common and now very rare in Lower Egypt. From its name, Byblus, comes the Greek word meaning book, and thus our own word for the Scriptures.

This papyrus grew abundantly in lakes and marshes, to a height of about ten feet; the diameter of its stem was two to three inches, and from its surface peel could be taken off, layer after layer, to the number of some twenty coatings. The use of this peel occurred to the Egyptians as an improvement upon ordinary bark and the new writing material soon became popular.

It could be written upon one side only, but books were copied into long rolls of sheet glued under sheet, the sheet which felt the first glue being called on that account the protocol, a term still preserved by diplomats.

The run on papyrus being very great that plant began to show signs of scarcity in Egypt, and for that reason, among others, its exportation was at one time forbidden.

At the same time the kings of Pergamum became a literary sect, and wanted something whereon their scribes could write their books. So the skins of the beasts, occasionally used in some places already, began to attract increased attention; they were

prepared into dry substances, and called, after Pergamum, "pergamum," or parchment, and vellum, meaning skin.

This parchment was dear, however, and for common purposes papyrus was so much more convenient that the Egyptian paper never really was supplanted until the birth of a system which got paper out of cotton, about seven or eight hundred years after the discovery of parchment.

The world then worked on for a thousand years before we hit on the plan of making the modern paper out of linen rags; a very lucky thing, for up to that time the monks, who could not go to the expense of much new parchment, had industriously been scraping out the copied records of antiquity and works of its great masters to make room for their own writings.

"Grievances should never be taken to bed," says a scientist; "the quality of our sleep is largely determined by our last thoughts at night."



Here is an exclusive photograph of John Drinkwater and his fiancée, Miss Daisy Kennedy, well-known Australian violinist, whose marriage has just been announced. Mr. Drinkwater is world famous for his biographies.

prepared into dry substances, and called, after Pergamum, "pergamum," or parchment, and vellum, meaning skin.

This parchment was dear, however, and for common purposes papyrus was so much more convenient that the Egyptian paper never really was supplanted until the birth of a system which got paper out of cotton, about seven or eight hundred years after the discovery of parchment.

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"Grievances should never be taken to bed," says a scientist; "the quality of our sleep is largely determined by our last thoughts at night."

WEDDING CEREMONY IN CHINA

How would you like to be married before you ever meet your bride, or bridegroom, as the case may be?

That is what happens in China. A wedding ceremony in that land is in three parts, each carried out independently of the other.

The first part consists of an elaborate farewell between the bride and her parents, whose blessing she obtains. At the same time the groom undergoes a similar experience in his own parents' home.

Her farewells duly finished, the bride is led to the altar in a specially prepared apartment of her father's house.

A quaint business of feasting without eating follows. Delicate glasses are filled with highly-colored and scented liquors; fragile China bowls, each having its ivory chopsticks, are prepared with comestibles unknown to the "foreign devil." These are all offered to the bride, who raises them to her lips without tasting the contents.

The bride is now led up to a smaller altar, on which all the untouched comestibles are arranged. Here she kneels and prays, giving special reverence to her father as he takes up his position at each of the cardinal points of the compass in "n."

This over, she is taken away by her women attendants. The guests meanwhile listen to the music, supplied by a Chinese band, pending the arrival of the bridegroom, who goes through the mock eating and drinking ceremony in his own house. The musicians have a cosmopolitan repertoire, and play anything from "Stop Yer Tinkling, Jock!" to Tosti's "Good-bye!"

A typically Eastern note is, however, provided by gong-beaters, whose job is to drive away any evil spirits who may be trespassing.

The groom is in due course ushered in and led to the altar, where the Chinese equivalent of our page-boys bring him many bowls of mysterious foods and as many varieties of liquors.

The band plays loudly and continuously, except at intervals when the gongbeaters perform. These start in rotation, slowly and softly; then the beats grow quicker and louder until all the gongs—and there may be two or three dozen—are struck with one tremendous and impressive crash.

Silence—then, for the first time, the bride and her lover meet at the altar, being by this time already man and wife, truly married. They are subsequently ceremoniously conducted to their wonderful bridal chamber, where the bride's three or four hundred silk dresses are displayed.

Here they kneel and pray, long and earnestly, before again joining their guests, who are now being entertained by another band, and by expert Chinese or Malay dancing girls.

During the dancing the bride descends, and this time is permitted really to eat and drink from the enormous variety of refreshments provided. There is, too, except in rigid and very conservative families, an ornate wedding-cake a l'Anglaise, to be cut and distributed. At this point every guest is the recipient of some really valuable gift.

The festivities continue until a late hour, and their net result is one very happy couple, not so very different in their loves, hopes, and aspirations from Mr. and Mrs. Newlywed, who have just survived their own particular ordeal somewhere in Canada.

The King's Crower.

Among the quaintest of old-time Lenten customs at the English court was the employment of an official known as the "King's Cock Crower," whose duty it was on Ash Wednesday, and other stated occasions during Lent, to "crow" the hours.

The practice came to an abrupt end. When George II., as Prince of Wales, spent his first Lent in England, he was astonished just as he was sitting down to supper on Ash Wednesday, by the entry of a man who crowed like a cock ten times.

Taking this as a personal insult, the prince sprang up and rushed at the crower, who fled for his life. Explanations followed, of course, but the custom was discontinued. The "King's Cock Crower," however, figured on the pension list until a century ago.

It is not the leap at the start but the steady going on that gets there.—John Wanamaker.

For sore feet—Minard's Liniment.

The Quality of "SALADA" TEA

is most appreciated in the rich, delicious flavor. Try it today.



USES FOR BURLAP IN THE HOME.

About the most useful article one can have in the home is plenty of burlap. Have you ever paused to think in how many ways you can use just a common old "gunny sack"? Often one can get these sacks and other pieces of burlap for nothing, or pick them up from the dump heap.

You know that burlap is a strong heavy cloth made of flax, hemp, jute or manilla, all excellent wearing materials. It used to be made in one weave only, which was very coarse and unsightly, and only came in its natural tan-coffee color, but now it may be purchased in many weaves ranging from coarse to very fine. It may also be had in nearly any color or shade, and may be bought from ten to twenty cents a yard, being usually forty inches wide.

I know of no other material which is useful for so many purposes, nor anything that will stand so much rough wear. For any kind of cushion covers it is excellent, either for indoor or outdoor use. The covers may be made as plain as possible or as fancy as desired, and either make useful and pretty gifts. The fancy ones may be stenciled, using a suitable design, that may also be used on a scarf, curtain, and other furnishings of burlap. Embroidered burlap pillows are very attractive, and the material is easy to work on. Any design wanted may be applied on burlap, too, and such a pillow is always attractive.

For interior decoration burlap is winning more and more favor, and its decorative possibilities are almost innumerable. In out of doors studios and summer cottages it makes an ideal wall covering and may be decorated in almost any way desired. For portiers I have found nothing more suitable, and if one cannot purchase the cloth in the color desired, they can dye the common tan material any shade they wish. A variety of screens can be made from burlap and may be made very fancy, with stenciling, embroidery, painting or applique, or left very plain to harmonize with any room and decorations. For window screens and sun protection burlap is excellent, being porous enough to let the air through, yet affording enough protection from the sun. Dainty and novel curtains may be made from just old gunny sack trimmed with bright colors. These are especially nice for summer time, and are as cool as the finest scrim.

If several coats of paint are applied over a burlap surface a pretty and durable floor covering may be made. I find that these burlap carpets always look clean and bright after being mopped or swept. Nothing is better to put underneath carpets or matting than a layer of burlap. Anyone can make pretty rugs from any bit of burlap, dyeing them any color, and working designs on them with yarn. You will laugh at the suggestion that pretty spreads and table covers can be made from the old gunny sacks in your barn, but try it. If you don't want them the original color, dye them some soft shade that will harmonize with your other furnishings, and bind the edges neatly, then embroider, applique or stencil designs on your covers, and you will marvel at the beautiful things you can make.

Good serviceable work aprons for garden and out-of-door work, are made from burlap. Pretty little play frocks for the children can be made from burlap, too, and nothing is better for the masquerade costume. Just open a gunny sack and bind the edges and you will have the most useful duster for summer you ever had, and you can even make good dust bags for your best clothes from some discarded sacks.

The men find it useful for wagon and stack covers. When I was at a loss for a covering for my horse I thought of the useful stack of burlap put away in a closet, and found it served excellently. The uses of burlap, made from exactly the same material as the old gunny sacks we see so often thrown away, are legion.—L. C. A.

FAREWELL TO DISHTOWELS.

The dishtowel is doomed! Well-sealed dishes dried in the air are much less likely to carry "cold" germs from one member of the family to the others.

Other spreaders of germs are common towels, and drinking cups; while carelessness in laundering linens used by sick persons, and failure to keep

them apart from the rest of the family may also contribute to a cold "going through the family."

"If you spread the germs evenly around on your dishes with a dish towel how can you expect them to be safe?" she asks. "The best way is to wash the dishes thoroughly, scald them with boiling water and then let them dry in the air, protected from dust. Even thick glasses will not break if a little care is used in pouring boiling water into them. Another precaution to remember in dish washing is to wash the hands well before beginning the work."



FASHION'S LATEST EXPRESSION IN AN AFTERNOON GOWN.

4942-4951. The tunic blouse becomes more popular as the season advances. The design here portrayed shows a wide panel in front, and a band facing at the foot. Velvet or satin, with contrasting material, or embroidery for the vest, would be very suitable for this model. The skirt is a two-piece style mounted on a bodice. The Pattern 4951 is cut in 4 Sizes: Small, 34-36; Medium, 38-40; Large, 42-44; Extra Large, 46-48 inches bust measure. The width at the foot with plaits extended is 1 1/2 yards. The Blouse 4942 is cut in 6 Sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. To make this "costume" as illustrated will require 5 1/2 yards of 40-inch satin and a strip of 40-inch embroidery or contrasting material for the panel 10 inches wide. With short sleeves 5 1/4 yards will be required.

TWO separate patterns mailed to any address on receipt of 15c FOR EACH pattern in silver, by the Wilson Publishing Co., 78 West Adelaide St., Toronto.

Send 15c in silver for our up-to-date Fall and Winter 1924-1925 Book of Fashions.

WINTER DISHES.

Onions au Gratin are very nice for winter serving, especially with a roast. Boil them as usual, then cut them in pieces and arrange them in layers in a well-greased baking dish, alternating the layers with a well-made white sauce, seasoned nicely. When the dish is full, sprinkle the top with fine dry bread crumbs, dot it with butter and bake a tempting brown.

Steamed Squash au Gratin is excellent. The squash must be cut in small pieces and steamed until very tender, then peeled and cut in cubes. Next make a good white sauce and arrange the squash in layers in a buttered baking dish, alternating with the white sauce. Sprinkle each layer very lightly with grated cheese and top the dish with bread crumbs and grated cheese, season tastily and bake a delicate brown.

When the day breaks it makes light of it, but when the night falls it keeps it dark.

Glass, made out of a composition containing horn in a Viennese laboratory, does not splinter when it breaks and is malleable, according to the inventor's claim.

Minard's Liniment Heals Cuts.



Six animals from the government buffalo reserve at Wainwright Park, Alberta, were recently shipped to Toronto for slaughter, where their steaks provided a delicacy for many gastronomic adventures.

DOMINION'S FORESTRY SITUATION

Need for Adequate Protection of Natural Timber Lands and Sane Utilization.

The outstanding necessity in the forestry situation throughout Canada today is, firstly, in the appreciation of what forestry really is; secondly, in the definite and appropriately balanced appreciation of several phases of forestry in our practical everyday timber business. Setting aside those who neither know nor care what forestry is, the public may be divided into three classes: first, those that conceive of forestry as consisting solely of fire protection; second, those who consider that it is tree-planting; third, those who know that it not only embraces both of these fields of endeavor, but also far more.

Fire protection is of fundamental importance, and only as its problems are solved for various districts will it be economically practical to apply the more intensive methods of forestry proper; for many years it must necessarily absorb the greatest amount of time and energy on the part of the various forest services, yet even when the ideal is reached—fire-proof forests, Canada-wide, we shall not even then have attained the objects of forestry.

More Than Tree-Planting.
Nor does forestry consist merely in tree planting. A brief comparison between tree-planting, as a means of perpetuating the forest, and the method of natural regeneration through proper care of existing forests, will give a clearer perspective as to the main forestry problems facing Canada today. Recognizing that under proper management and protection timber has the power of reproducing itself naturally; knowing, on the other hand, that with bare land and with seed it is possible to establish forest growth which in the course of years may be built up into a stand of valuable timber; it is well to consider which of these two broad methods is the more applicable to Canadian conditions.

Planting may entail expenditures varying from \$15 to \$25 per acre—even more. If heavy transportation charges have to be met. The definite tangible results secured by this method, however, strongly appeal to the public imagination; so much so, that people are liable to overlook the relative cost. As nowhere in Canada are amounts greater than 3 or 4 cents per acre being expended in the protection of natural woods (usually very much less than that), it is evident that the use of funds at rates of from \$15 to \$25 per acre over comparatively small areas would entirely exhaust forestry appropriations, leaving nothing for the protection and administration of the valuable timber resources made available by nature.

As a result of intensive utilization in earlier years, there was necessity for engaging in extensive planting operations in Europe; in Great Britain it is only by such means that the forest can be re-established. While the method of artificial reforestation provides for more rapid and more consistent growth, the method has nevertheless inherent disadvantages, altogether aside from cost, which even in Europe are causing the authorities to return to methods more closely approximating those of nature. This being the experience in countries where forestry has been practised for generations, how foolish it would be for Canada to consider planting as her main problem in providing future timber supplies. Undoubtedly Canada will engage to a considerable extent in plantations, for only by this means can certain neglected areas be brought once more to a state of productivity. The high cost of planting is the price which must be paid for past carelessness in the treatment of natural forests; to those costs we must submit if in some districts we are to have anything else than weeds and waste. Having re-established the forest on such waste lands, however, future methods of forest regulation will aim once more at natural regeneration.

Canada's Main Problem.
Notwithstanding the local or regional importance of tree-planting projects, Canada must be careful not to lose sight of the fact that her main problem lies in the rational treatment of natural forest lands. Aside from Prince Edward Island, the Yukon and the Northwest Territories, Canada's total forest area is nearly 1,250,000 square miles, of which more than 440,000 square miles is rated as merchantable and accessible forest. The logical course, therefore, is to improve fire protection until it is really effective, otherwise circumstances will inevitably impose production costs of \$4, \$5, or \$6 per cord (double that amount per thousand feet) on our wood material.

Canada must recognize as her main forestry problem—the more adequate protection of natural timber lands, and the utilization of the latter under methods which encourage the reproduction of timber. She must abandon the wasteful methods which are nothing more than "timber-mining," and adopt in their place the methods of cropping timber. Only by such methods may Canada hope to retain for long her position as a contributor to the world's softwood markets.

per acre and graded No. 1. Their farms vary in size from 65 to 175 acres. These Indians are carrying on their farming operations without any assistance from the Department in the way of plant and during the last two years have spent over \$100,000 in equipment. Most of them are well provided with good quality machinery and suitable buildings. In the outlying districts, however, hunting, trapping, and fishing are still followed by the Indians and provide their main source of livelihood, and possibly will continue to do so until the hunting grounds are encroached upon by civilization.



The Tight Little Isle.
Friend—“Why is England called the tight little isle?”
Dry Advocate—“Don't you know they haven't got prohibition there?”

Sea Birds.
In wallows of the sea the white birds toss,
Silent and beautiful, on harsh, clean wings,
Dabbled with rose of sunset, gold of dawn,
Silver when breakers braid the moon's blue moans.
What loves and what rewards assuage them here,
Unquiet outcasts, barred from nest and tree?
Has loneliness its own cold ecstasy,
And every down the courage of its fear?
—William Alexander Percy.

The Snow Bird's Porridge.
When winter with its frosty winds
The warm air comes to quickly chill,
Bread crumbs for hungry little birds
I scatter on my window sill.
They seem to like this dining hall,
When food is so hard to forage,
And every morning come to eat,
What I call the Snow Bird's Porridge.
—Jean McMichael.

Millions of Gallons of Wine.
This year's vintage of wines in South Australia is the largest ever produced. It amounts to 10,756,588 gallons, an increase of 30 per cent. over last year's production.

—AND THE WORST IS YET TO COME



RIGHTFUL INHERITANCES

“Do not lament unnecessarily,” said a man of mature years recently, “because you cannot leave your children houses and lands, but remember that all children are entitled to certain inheritances, unless we are willing to admit that we have deliberately withheld some things from them.”

What are those rightful inheritances?
Well, there is little Louise. She seems to be a born hostess and at the age of seven dispenses hospitality as graciously as many an elderly woman. “It is only a natural trait that we have carefully cultivated,” her mother explained. “As a tiny tot she liked to ‘play party,’ and both my husband and I had great admiration for the few friends of ours who extended hospitality graciously. So I began when she really was a mere baby to let her serve my guests with a cooling drink that I had previously prepared; or I would have a few of her friends in and would wait on them with all the ceremony and style at my command. She soon grew wholly unconscious of the party idea and simply treated all our friends with great and sincere cordiality. Today she does seem to be an unusually well-trained child, though really it was only a matter of pleasure and thoughtfulness to cultivate the trait.”

Then there is Bob. “So dependable, so money-wise in his college expenditures,” a neighbor said to his mother. “How did it come about?”
“Because he has had financial training since he spent his pennies for candy,” his mother replied. “His father had many ways of training him in spending and saving. At the very first he did not train him to bank, because a little fellow hardly grasps the idea of banking, but he did train him to save for something special, a good toy, a longed-for book or a trip to the park; and when he saw the little amount grow into the larger pile he understood what saving meant. When he played with a good toy and found that it fulfilled its mission he was glad he had not bought the cheap one. The

training went on throughout his younger days, and he was allowed to handle money for various purposes. But perhaps one of his best lessons came when his father turned over to him the heating of our house. He was then taking care of the furnace; doing it much as the average boy does it. Sometimes he forgot it, and the fire had to be rebuilt, which made it necessary to use kindling and to consume more coal; at other times the ashes were not taken out, and the grate was warped. Instead of scolding and chiding because of the neglect, his father simply turned the whole matter over to him.
“Here,” he explained, “is the amount that last month's fuel cost. Take it and see what you can do with it this month. What you save will be yours; what it costs more will have to come from your own bank account; but remember that a furnace and a fire that are well cared for use less fuel.”
“It was surprising what the test did for Bob. It made him feel the confidence that had been placed in him. It made him see possibilities in the work that he had never seen before, and it made him grateful that instead of scoldings his father was putting the matter up to him as man to man.”
“Those are a few of the ways in which his financial training went on, and that is why he knows to-day how to handle his limited college money.”
There is another family—six children, meagre income, smiling faces, good nature and real politeness. The parents started with a daily program of gentleness and good will. They themselves lived up to the motto, “Speak no ill of any man,” and they practiced the golden rule; and because all children are more or less echoes of older persons their children live lives of cheer and peace and contentment—admirable inheritances that they can never lose.



Although confined to bed in a London hospital, this armless war veteran occupies his time painting really excellent pictures by holding his brush between his teeth.

WAR PLANS BARED TO HISTORIANS

“HOW IT CAN BE TOLD,” SAYS FOREIGN OFFICE.

Austen Chamberlain Authorizes Publication of Documents Held Secret Since the Conflict.

The British Foreign Office has finally decided that “now it can be told.” Following the prevalent fashion among statesmen and chancelleries of shouting all their secrets to the world from their house-tops, Austen Chamberlain, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, has proclaimed that he will permit under the auspices of his department the collection of official documents dealing with the issues that led up to the World War.

There was a time before the days of the new diplomacy when governments jealously guarded their secrets, and statesmen, as Mark Twain has done, imparted their confidences to the nation only from the grave. But that day is gone. Now some of the governments make a practice of publishing all their documents, while statesmen like Poincaré, Asquith, Churchill, Bethmann-Hollweg and the ex-Kaiser, as well as soldiers and bankers, write their memoirs while their deeds still are fresh in people's minds.

Their diaries and letters of ambassadors feed the world's appetite for fresh sensations. Public opinion in the United Kingdom has come to realize that with the other nations throwing open their archives and publishing to the world all they know about the war, Great Britain's case is going by default. British historians seeking to write on the momentous years immediately preceding the war have been forced to depend almost entirely on documents of foreign countries.

Tradition Smashed.
For the British case they have had to be content with the British “White Paper” that Sir Edward Grey published in 1914, immediately after the outbreak of the war. Nevertheless, this step of Chamberlain represents an extraordinary break with traditions of the Foreign Office, in a nation where tradition is held to be peculiarly sacred.

The policy of Downing Street since time immemorial has been to keep its archives closed until documents have reached the age of sixty years, when historians have been permitted to see them. Other powers have been equally secretive concerning their state papers. The first break in this tradition came when the Bolsheviks took over the government in Moscow in 1917 and proceeded to publish all of their sacred treaties, so damaging to the Allied cause.

Nothing like this ever had been done before, and orthodox statesmen of the old school considered letting people see what their rulers had been doing in their name as an act of unpardonable treachery. But when the German Socialists seized the reins of government at the end of the war, in 1918, they followed the Bolshevik example. In fact, the Germans are still at it. They have issued nineteen volumes of “Die Grosse Politik der Europäischen Kabinette,” and they are now preparing an additional twenty-four volumes. When Ramsay MacDonald formed the first British Socialist government pressure was exerted on him to follow the example of the Socialist ministries in other countries and tell all. He was urged to publish everything in the British Foreign Office.

The Labor government did signify its intention of making further publication of British documents, and MacDonald, with his characteristic Scotch caution, “was considering the plan” when the general elections intervened. Next there stepped in Dr. R. W. Seton-Watson, who occupies the chair of central European history in the University of London—a post which President Masaryk of Czechoslovakia once filled—with an appeal to Austen Chamberlain to make the British archives accessible to students.

Sees Injury Done.
He warned the Foreign Secretary that “a study of the more important Continental publications on recent diplomatic history forces one to the conclusion that slowly but steadily a very serious injury is being done by the continued silence of the British government.” Chamberlain in his reply announced that the Foreign Office would publish a collection of documents bearing on the central European situation, out of which the war arose.

These documents are to be edited by G. P. Gooch and H. W. V. Temperley. It is said in behalf of the British government that to “publish the lot” is easy to say but not practicable to carry out. There must be a selection, it is insisted, or else the general reader would be lost in the mass of documents referring to the purchase of legation quarters, disputes over passport formalities, etc.

Although there may be in many quarters a lurking suspicion that the British government is not telling the whole truth, but only what is favorable to its side, the choice of Gooch and Temperley as editors guarantees the impartiality of the work and its freedom from falsification.

Gooch's “History of Modern Europe, 1875-1919” is a model of fairness, and



Carver Wells, fellow of the Royal Geographical Society of England, who has recently made an extensive tour of Lapland, claims that crime, drunkenness and anger are unknown up there due to the hard work necessary to live.

its freedom from war passions and prejudices is remarkable. Temperley is editor of the official history of the Paris Peace Conference.

Simultaneously with the announcement of the plan to publish this work, which it is estimated will require a year to finish, Austen Chamberlain said that the archives of the Foreign Office would be thrown open down to 1878 to historical students. Hitherto only the records down to 1860 have been available. This extension will disclose the state papers dealing with the British attitude toward such critical issues as the American Civil War, the Alabama case, the Franco-Prussian and Prussian-Austrian wars and the Russo-Turkish quarrel over Bulgaria. Historians throughout the world should have plenty of food for controversy for years to come.

The Post.

The barren music of a word or phrase,
The futile arts of syllable and stress,
He sought; the poetry of common days
He did not guess.

The simplest, sweetest rhythms life affords—
Unselfish love, true effort truly done,
The tender themes that underlie all words—
He knew not one.

The human cadence and the subtle rhyme
Of little laughter, home and child and wife,
He knew not. Artist merely in his rhyme
Not in his life.

—Christopher Morley.

Stupidity Street.

I saw with open eyes
Singing birds sweet
Sold in the shops
For the people to eat,
Sold in the shops of
Stupidity Street.

I say in violin
The worm in the wheat
And in the shops nothing
For people to eat;
Nothing for sale in
Stupidity Street.

—Hal Hodgson.

Modern Japan.

In several recent instances distinguished personages of Japan have set aside marriage arrangements made in their behalf when they were infants. There is no more striking token of the determined will of the Japanese to rise above the medievalism of certain social institutions which the West has deprecated.



The Thinking That Counts.
“All the girls think she's perfectly beautiful.”
“That's nothing—what do the men think she is?”

Jets in Japan.
Japanese do not care for dogs and cats as pets in the house. Their favorite is a singing insect, which is kept in a cage which hangs from the eaves of the house.

Clinic for Behavior.
A behavior clinic for children has been established in Cleveland.

Broadcasting Stations Increase.
There are now 560 broadcasting stations in the United States and forty in Canada.

Perfect School Record.
One Rotherham (England) girl has not been absent from school or late for ten years.

Robert McFaul

Our Goods are noted for that quality and reliability which appeal to the economical purchaser.

In Groceries, Dry-goods, and general supplies, we have an extensive assortment, in which there is a choice that will suit the most particular taste and the most sensitive pocket book.

The House of Quality. Main Street, Lachute.

Wishing to give all my attention to my Tailoring Business, I have disposed of my stock of Boots and Shoes, and will in future devote my time and attention to your requirements in Suits, Overcoats, Etc.

Made-to-order Suits my Specialty.

LOUIS GUILBAULT
Main Street, - Lachute.

ALWAY SOMETHING NEW AND NOBBY

WINTER OVERCOATS.—A wide selection of styles to suit every taste. Our overcoats are distinctive not only for design, but also for warmth durability and long wearing qualities.

STYLISH SUITS.—These have the essence of good taste in their design and the stamp of expert tailoring in their make-up. We have them. An excellent line of cloths to choose from. Cock o' the North blue fast-dye serges.

A. A. CARBONNEAU
MERCHANT TAILOR BROWNSBURG P.QUE

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

DEATHS.

McADAM.—At St. Catharines, on Jan. 11th, Miriam Muir, widow of the late James Ross McAdam, in her 77th year.

NICHOLS.—At his late residence, Staynerville, on Saturday, Jan. 10, 1925, William Nichols in his 76th year.

CLARKE.—At Mabel, on Sunday, Jan. 11th, Jessie Wright MacKenzie, beloved wife of Geo. A. Clarke, in her 39th year.

20 p.c. Discount

on Semi-Ready Wear
SOME GRAND BARGAINS
In Made-to-Measure

Suits and Overcoats
Each Garment cut and tailored to your measure by expert Tailors. Select your Style and Pattern and we deliver on the dot.

also SPECIAL REDUCTIONS on Footwear during January.

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BRONCHITIS MIXTURE
The Lightning Remedy for COUGHS, COLDS, BRONCHITIS
40 Doses
75¢
"ACTS LIKE A FLASH"
AT ALL DRUGGISTS

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The Watchman AND OTTAWA VALLEY ADVOCATE.

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Subscription Rate per annum, In Canada—\$1.50. In United States—\$2.00.

Notices of Entertainment, Concerts, Announcements etc., 10 cents per count line. Minimum 50c.—if billed 60c.

(Note:—All locals advertising any event from which there are financial proceeds will be charged at the above rate.)

Card of Thanks, In Memoriam Notices, Births, Marriages and Deaths—50 cents.

With each verse additional—25c. Want and For Sale advertisements, 10 cents per count line, minimum 50c.—if billed 60c.

When replies are directed to the Watchman, additional charge—25c.

Note:—When estimating, count every six words or fraction thereof as one line.

Legal Advertising—\$1.68 per inch Subsequent insertions—\$1.12 per inch.

EN PASSANT

"Behold how good a thing it is, And how becoming well, Together such as brethren are, In unity to dwell."

There are different kinds of Unity. The "oneness of many," covers the idea of unity in a general way, and typifies it for dictionary purposes and the solving of cross word puzzles; but the real oneness of unity is so often open to question that it is in danger of losing much of its essential quality and becoming merely a mathematical expression.

Among the different kinds of unity now in circulation there has crept the idea that amalgamation is unity. Amalgamation is an assembling of different things, a sort of combination in which the contrasts are held in suspension, like the ingredients of a plum pudding.

An amalgamation of trade unions, for example, cannot by any stretch of terms be called a unity. It is an offensive and defensive alliance called into service by temporary circumstances. They remind one of the clans of Scotland. The clans did not unite to fight the common foe; they joined forces, temporarily suppressing their mutual dislikes and postponing their quarrels to a favourable opportunity.

The allies in the late war amalgamated to overwhelm the Germans, but they fell apart with surprising ease as soon as the armistice was signed, thus proving that their "oneness" was not that sort of unity which springs spontaneously from natural affinity or kinship of spirit.

Perfect unity, like perfect love, casteth out fear. The spurious makeshift unity fosters and develops animosities, envies, and jealousies, because the basis of the union is unsound, and its components are ill assorted. The kind of unity which socialists dream of using in the making of perfect conditions for mankind, is impossible for the same reason—it is not truly founded, and cannot be until human nature undergoes a great change. Socialistic unity is only possible among angels, and according to Milton, some of them even are too arrogant and ambitious to co-operate with others in perfect unanimity.

The Kilkenny Cats were united. That is, they were joined together, made one, but after union, what? Two gentle cats tied by the tails together and hung over a clothes line did not develop a felicitous union because the union did not arise from friendly overtures or the existence of common interests, and the conditions under which they found themselves were not customary nor calculated to instil the blessedness of sweet reasonableness. On the contrary, side issues arose, side by side, issues, and they fought and fought until only their tails were left to point a moral.

The League of Nations was conceived at a time when the minds of the nations were bent on peace. The seeming unity of the prospect and proposals appealed to them and they readily turned towards the league. But the element of true unity was omitted at the beginning, and the result is that the League of Nations looks like being hung on the clothes line. Many nice things were said about the league, I may have said some myself, but it is becoming obvious that all the members of the league are not approaching their labours without ulterior motives, and that the preservation of the world's peace is not the main object of their membership.

At the marriage of Thetis and Peleus, when all the gods and goddesses were gathered together, discord threw a golden apple on the table "for the most beautiful." Venus, Juno, and Minerva made separate claims, and Paris was called upon to decide the matter. He awarded the apple to Venus. She was pleased with the "Judgment of Paris," but Juno and Minerva were not, and proceeded to raise Cain to such an extent that they eventually led to the fall of Troy. The men and women of today, like the ancient mythological deities, do not always accept awards with unanimity. Their ideas of unity are not alike, but are based upon personal considerations. The common good fades from their vision, personal aims predominate, and a marriage feast, a league of

nations conclave, or a Church session easily becomes a bear garden.

The present aspect of Church Union is in a class by itself, and is being anxiously watched. It is sincerely to be hoped that the true spirit of unity will encompass the whole question, and settle for the Churches' good. It may be considered out of place for a person who stands aloof from Church disputations and doctrinal controversy to refer to the subject, but when the subject is fraught with important and far-reaching issues, beside which mere denominational details are insignificant, it is a time for everybody to be interested. Without exactly reverting to animism, the world is cutting adrift from the spiritual anchors that have stayed it during many centuries of development. At no period of human progress has there been such a falling away from religious bases and such a scuttling from the ark. This is taking place at a time when man has most reason to cultivate his religious instincts, when he has most reason to rely upon his religious resources. He is living in a wonderful age: The dark mysteries through which mankind has travelled are beginning to reveal themselves. Progress demands that man should acknowledge his obligations to God, and cultivate a feeling of reverence, love, and devotion. Side by side with the advancement of man in the realms of science and knowledge there is stalking the stark spectre of organised criminality and rapine, begotten of irreligion. We have reached such a pass that soon nothing will be held sacred. Morality itself will be sapped, Law scoffed at, and Religion, the basis of Law and Order, derided. Therefore it is the duty of every person to urge for the highest degree of unity when difference of opinion arises in the churches. Minorities should immediately merge with the majorities and forget everything save and except the high purpose for which their church exists—the regeneration of the world.

"Speak unto the children of Israel that they go forward."

THE LINKMAN.

PROVINCIAL BANK OF CANADA.

APPOINTMENT OF A NEW COMMISSIONER-CENSOR.

The nomination was recently announced of Paul Tourigny, M.L.C. of Victoriaville, as a member of the Board of Control of the Bank for the Savings Department, following the vacancy created by the recent death of Mr. J. A. Richard.

Honourable Mr. Tourigny is a well-known personality in financial and industrial circles. He is among the original shareholders of the Provincial Bank of Canada, and has been also deeply interested in the development and progress of local industries in his own town of Victoriaville. He represented the Constituency in Arthabaska in the Local House from 1900 to 1916, and he has been appointed to the Legislative Council of the Province of Quebec in 1921.



It's your smallest annual expense!

Do you realize that the smallest item in the family budget is the telephone bill? It averages only 1 per cent.

A careful study of families with incomes from \$1500 to \$6000 a year shows that food costs 43%, rent and taxes about 17%, clothes 13%, telephone 1% and miscellaneous from 20% to 26%.

Apart from the time the telephone saves everyone, the mind requires the stimulus of contact with the world, as the body requires vitamins. Isolation cannot mean growth.

Add a new interest to your life by calling some of them up in 1925.



Each New Subscriber Adds to the Value of Your Telephone

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children In Use For Over 30 Years Always bears

Signature of *Charles H. Winter*

Here and There

That Hollanders who have located in Alberta are making good and are satisfied is the statement of Baron W. Van Heeckeren, of Rotterdam, after a recent tour of investigation.

The forming of a mining bureau as a branch of its activities is announced by the Winnipeg Board of Trade. The bureau is to collect data on the mining situation in the province and will do everything possible to foster greater mineral production in Manitoba.

Tourist traffic in Canada this year is likely to constitute a new record, in the opinion of the Commissioner of Parks. No estimate has been compiled as yet but the figures for 1923, which were carefully estimated at \$136,000,000, indicate the value of this traffic to the Dominion.

Up to the end of October, 1924, more than 1,000 circulating libraries were in operation in Saskatchewan, as compared with about 800 at the same time in 1923. The average number of families reading each book is 17. More than half a million volumes were circulated by these libraries during the year.

A huge wooden, tar-paper lined shell erected over the space provided for the structure and heated by thousands of feet of steam coils connected with 380-horse power boilers, which provide a summer-like atmosphere for the carrying on of construction, is an interesting and novel feature of the arrangements made to combat the difficulty of building the new wing of the Chateau Lake Louise, the Canadian Pacific Railway's famous Rocky Mountain hotel, under winter conditions. Thanks to this innovation, the wing, despite frequent drops in temperature to far below zero, is progressing excellently and the company expects it to be ready for next summer's tourist season.

Sweeping changes in the Canadian Pacific Railway's service of great benefit to the communities concerned are scheduled for January 11. They include revision of the timetable of the Vancouver express (Toronto-Vancouver), to reach Fort William and Port Arthur between 10 and 11 p.m., instead of 2 and 3 a.m., and Winnipeg at 10 a.m., instead of 2:30 p.m., as heretofore. The new times are more convenient to the Twin Cities than the old and a half-day is gained for business in Winnipeg. Regina is to be reached by the same train at 11 p.m. instead of 1:20 a.m., and Moose Jaw at midnight instead of 2:45 a.m., Regina-Saskatoon connections being thus radically improved, while arrival at Calgary at 4 p.m. enables Edmonton to be reached that evening. Vancouver is reached at 7 p.m. instead of 9:30 p.m. as previously. The Toronto Express (Vancouver-Toronto) reaches Winnipeg more conveniently, while arrival at Toronto at 8:40 a.m. will make possible connections with early morning trains for Ontario points and with day trains for American cities, thus saving more time. Gains on other trains between Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Chicago and Winnipeg are also scheduled. These arrangements follow the cancellation of the recently inaugurated train between Winnipeg, Montreal and Toronto, which is to come off January 10.

We give prompt attention at the Watchman Office, to orders for printing of every description in any quantity.

BROWNSBURG.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO BROWNSBURG CHILD.

Deepest sympathy is felt for Mr. and Mrs. Jollie, in the loss of their little son, aged 4 years, whose death resulted from scalding following a painful accident. Mrs. Jollie had placed a tub of boiling water on the floor, and while her back was turned for a few moments, the child caught the side of the tub, and in some way fell in, scalding its tiny body. Death followed twenty four hours later.

Mr. Dave McQuat is seriously ill with pneumonia.

A good friendly game of hockey was played last Friday evening at Brownsburg, when a team from Lachute contested with the Brownsburg boys. Brownsburg secured an easy victory of 12-3. The 'Burg' team this year is a strong one, and we hope for a record season.

Canadian Explosives.

A Team, Jan. 7th, 1924.
J. Hazel, 206 175 152 533
J. Martin, 162 159 181 502
H. Gardiner, 170 187 192 549
J. Reid, 214 132 191 537
A. Dey, 150 145 159 455

902 798 875 2575

B Team.
C. Harding, 104 143 157 404
D. Mailhot, 155 133 165 453
A. Brunelle, 148 178 151 477
E. Lavoie, 127 183 165 475
E. Dagenais, 174 181 128 483

708 818 766 2292

ARUNDEL.

The Church services, on Sunday next 18th inst., will be as follows: ANGLICAN-Grace Church, Arundel 10:30 a.m., Rockway 2:30 p.m., Weir 7 p.m., Sunday School, Grace Church 2:30 p.m. Rev. Geo. H. Gagnon, M.A., Rector.

ARUNDEL UNION CHURCH.—Crystal Falls 3 p.m., Arundel 7 p.m., S. School, Arundel 10:30 a.m. Rev. C. H. Hethington, M.A., B.D., Pastor.

An old fashioned, sit-down supper, was given by the Ladies Guild of the Union Church, on Friday evening 9th inst., to which their gentlemen friends and husbands were invited, and a very pleasant evening was spent.

On Monday evening, 12th inst., the adjourned Vestry meeting of the Corporation of Grace Church Anglican, was held in the Church Building. The financial statement for the year proved very satisfactory, a good balance being carried forward, after paying all expenses. Rev. Geo. H. Gagnon, presided and Mr. Nelson acted as Secretary.

Mr. A. B. Morrison was re-elected People's Warden, Mr. Henry Laughren, Minister's Warden; and Hon. Smeaton White and Mr. J. M. Nelson were appointed delegates to synod.

Lots of interesting news in the Want Ads.

The Last of the French Governors

Stirring Days of Vaudreuil and de Levis

As we sit in our comfortable homes, it is difficult to realize the conditions under which brave Vaudreuil and de Levis struggled to maintain the supremacy of France in the new world.

The country had been ravaged by seven years' war; the soldiers were disheartened; settlements were under constant fear of Indian attacks; food was scarce; winter was coming on; and the little French army faced an overwhelming force of the enemy.

In 1760, there were few luxuries anywhere in the colony. Although history does not so specify it may be taken for granted that one of the few things which added flavour to the meager fare of the soldiers and helped them to keep well under such trying conditions, was mustard. Certainly they used it for making mustard plasters to relieve aches, pains, colds and cramps, finding, just as we do to-day, that nothing is so good for these purposes as the plasters made with dry mustard such as we buy now in the red and yellow tins.

ICE CREAM BRICKS

always on hand at the

SPLENDID CONFECTIONERY

Main Street,

Telephone 34.

Big January Bargains

10 LADIES' COATS and 13 with Fur Collars at HALF PRICE
5 GENTS' Heavy COATS at \$12.50 (regular price \$20.00)

BOYS' COATS to clear at \$6.95
SOME STYLISH DRESSES at Cost price
Navy blue SERGE & TWEED Goods for \$16.75, regular price \$25.00

H. M. Lavigne, - Lachute Mills

NOTICE.

During the months of January, February and March, the store will be open from 7 a.m. to 9 p.m., with the exception of Tuesdays and Thursdays when it will be open from 7 a.m. to 6 p.m.

We trust this will not inconvenience anyone, in any way. If so, Phone 66.

W. D. McOUAT

Successor to G. L. Meikle & Co.,
PHONE 66

LACHUTE. ACADEMY EXAMS.

GRADE XI.

French Oral & Composition.....
Honours.—Bessie Rodgers 91, L. Somerville 90.

Class I.—E. Murray 89, H. Smellie 88, Gertrude Gilmour 88, Alta Macdonald 86, Elsie Todd 85, Norma Boyd 85, Margaret Cowan 80, Gertrude McOuat 80, Hazel Kettle 50, Grace Seale 79, Edgar Thomson 78, Charlie Miller 78, Perry Cooke 77, Evelyn Mathews 76, Carl Gagnon 76, George Miles 75.

Class II.—Helena Rodger 74, H. Calder 70, Edna Campbell 65, Stanley Rodger 67.

GRADE X.

Geography.

Honours.—Carl Gordon 97, Henry Miles 94, Kenneth MacGibbon 93, M. Cruise 90.

Class I.—W. Clarke 89, Marjorie MacKinnon 86, Ena Black 81, Wallace Wilson 79.

Class II.—Ethe McOuat 72, Ethel Doig 70, Christina Robinson 69.

GRADE IX.

Geography.

Honours.—Annie Kelly 96, Leona Thompson 95, Norma MacGregor 91.
Class I.—Howard Doig 89, Sarah MacVicar 86, Doris Golpin 86, M. Bain 85, Nathan Jacobson 84, Dorothy Morrison, Ethel Scott 83, Iona Westgate, May Yelland 79, E. Morrison 77, Minnie Clieord 75.

Class II.—Alma Fletcher, Violet Murdoch 74, Grace Smith, Evelyn Cruise, Janet McOuat, Elinor McCoy 73, Annabel Hume, A. MacGibbon 72, Lela McCullough, B. Scott 71, Albert Laurin, Kay Bennett 70, Reta Boyd 69, Ethel Morrison 68, Elizabeth MacKimmie 67, F. Armstrong 66, Bessie Morrin 65, Ruth Leishman Stella Scott 64, Lizzie Hay 63, Ethel Dixon 61, Nellie Hay, Reta Jones 60.

Class III.—Erma Bennett 59, G. Rodgers 58, Russell Elliott 58, Violet Paul 54, Willis Stanforth 54, M. Dawson 50.

GRADE IX.

Grammar.

Honours.—Annie Kelly 95, Doris Golpin 93, Norma MacGregor 92, D. Morrison 90.

Class I.—Marion Bain 87, Alma Fletcher, Aileen McGibbon, E. Morrison 84, Howard Doig, Lela McCullough, Leona Thompson, Iona Westgate 83, Elinor McCoy 82, E. Scott 81, Nathan Jacobson, Sarah MacVicar, Grace Smith 80, Milton Dawson, Ethel Morrison 78, Reta Jones 77, Minnie Clifford 76.

Class II.—Bessie Morrin 74, Violet Murdoch 73, Ruth Leishman 72, R. Boyd 71, Annabel Hume 71, Willis Stanforth 70, Nellie Hay 69, Bertha Scott 68, Kay Bennett, Annie Miller 67, Eliz. McKimmie 64, F. Armstrong Janet McOuat, Stella Scott, M. Yelland 63, Evelyn Cruise, Ethel Dixon 60.

Class III.—Russell Elliott 58, E. Bennett 56, Albert Laurin 55, Violet Paul 50.

GRADE VIII.

Oral French.

Honours.—Dorina Laurin 97, Jas. Yelland 95, Christina Vliet 93, Roy Cruise 92, Alma Bea 91, G. McOuat, James Logan 90.

Class I.—Lois Cooke 85, S. Hamilton 83, Lloyd Cruise 80, Eric Middleton 80, Laura Noble 75, Hugh MacGregor 75, Olive Riddell 75.

Class II.—Mellisa Bates 74, Edith Boyd 72, Doris Prophet 68, Douglas Smith 66, Alice Whinfield 64, Bertha Curren 60, Hazel Evans 56, Harry Pollock 51.

GRADE VIII.

Arithmetic.

Honours.—Helen Hutchinson 95.
Class I.—Jas. Logan 81, Laura Noble 80, Gordon McOuat, R. Macdonald 79, Bertha Curren 76.

Class II.—Hazel Evans 74, Olive Riddell 73, Lloyd Cruise 71, E. Middleton, Margaret Starke 68, A. Boa 66, Hugh MacGregor 64, Jim Yelland 63, Melissa Bates 61, Edith Boyd 60.

Class III.—Doris Prophet 56, S. Hamilton 50.

GRADE VII.

Grammar.

Class I.—Freda Mason 88, Rebecca Cohen 79, Bessie Morrison 77.

Class II.—Hazel McKiddie 72, F. Hay 72, Janet Morrison 70, A. Black 70, Sam Cohen 69, Reta Boyd 68.

Class III.—Eileen McFaul 57, K. Mackrith 55, Gladys Cruise 55, W. Painter 50, Marian Mathews 50.

GRADE VI.

Hygiene.

Honours.—Stuart Jones 92.
Class I.—Lena Combie 61, Raymond Underhill 76.

Class II.—Heartland Paul 73, H. Jacobson 65, Sophie Jacobson 62.

Class III.—George Paul 59, Sam Rashcovsky 56, Doris Armstrong, K. McFaul 53, Lorne Wert 51, Nellie Laurin, B. Cunningham, Cecil McFaul 50.

GRADE V.

Eng. Literature.

Honours.—Gordon Drysdale 95, G. Clark 94, Kathleen Clunie 92, Elsie McFaul 90.

Class I.—Hugh Gall 87, Rebecca Rashcovsky 84, E. Goldsworthy 82, Hugh MacKinnon 82, Violet Falconer 81, Howard Jones 80, Olive Stanforth 79, Hannah Rodgers 77, Kenzie Cowan, Morton Morrison 76, C. Giles 75.

Class II.—Thelma Wert 63, G. McFaul 65, Janet Hay 61.

Class III.—E. Armstrong 59, Mary Vliet 59, Roland Cruise 57, Clyde Laurin 53.

GRADE IV.

Geography.

Honours.—Louisa Vliet 100, Andrew Fulton 100, Lulu Miller 99, Jos. Bernier 98, Stewart Anderson 97, Paul Lico 97, Clayton Boyd 97, G. Black 97, Wilson Gall 90, Amy Morrin 93, Douglas MacGregor 92, A. MacKenzie 90.

Class I.—L. Goldsworthy 82, Doris Dion 78.

Class II.—Carl Demerise 67.
Class III.—Maurice Bernier 57, Winston Drew 55, Delmar Boyd 50.

CUSHING.

Miss Lena Dobbie is visiting friends in Lachute this week.

Miss Lois Keatley visited friends in Ottawa during the New Year holidays.

Miss Doris Leroy spent part of the Xmas vacation with friends in Arnprior, Ont.

Miss Whelan spent New Years and the early part of last week with friends in Montreal and Valleyfield.

Messrs. F. Watson and C. Hartley spent last week in Chambly where they were engaged on some work for the Department of Marine.

Mr. Geo. Nicholls spent the early part of the week in Staynerville with the family of his brother, the late Mr. Wm. Nicholls whose death occurred at his home there, on Saturday night last. The bereaved family have the sympathy of a large circle of friends in this vicinity.

The Rev. Mr. Usher spent Tuesday in Montreal.

Miss Ivy Graham returned to Macdonald College on the 7th inst.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Canning visited friends in Lachute last Friday.

Mr. Frank Clark, of Mount Maple, was a guest on Sunday of Mr. and Mrs. W. Canning.

Mr. A. Grey, of Hawkesbury, spent several days last week the guest of his daughter, Mrs. L. M. Gaston.

Mrs. A. Graham and Miss Elsie Graham were guest of Mrs. Ed. Bradford and Mrs. W. McLaughlin, of Pointe Fortune, last Saturday afternoon.

We not with regret the death of Mrs. Geo. Clark of Mount Maple, and Mr. Wm. Nicholls, of Staynerville, brother of Geo. Nicholls, of Cushing. Both had many warm friends in Cushing and Cushing as a community tenders sincere sympathy to both families in their bereavement.

CHILDREN'S MEMORIAL HOSPITAL.

The Christmas Season might well be called "The Season of the helping hand," for all who can, seek to aid some unfortunate ones in greater or less degree. With this idea in mind, an entertainment was given by the 500 Club of St. Andrews E., on the 30th of December, in aid of the Children's Memorial Hospital, Montreal, and the School for Crippled Children, and those who visited the Town Hall that evening were well repaid for venturing out on a very cold night. Dancing and cards were both enjoyed and Mr. Elliott Shaw's spirited music made even the card players keep time. Owing to everybody's co-operation, the expenses were very light, and the sum of ninety four dollars was realized, to be divided between the two above mentioned worthy objects. Sixty-two to the "Children's Memorial Hospital," and thirty-two to the "School for Crippled Children."

Passenger Man Appointed to Railway Executive



W. B. HOWARD

W. B. Howard, whose appointment as General Executive Assistant has been announced by L. W. Beatty, Chairman and President of the Canadian Pacific Railway, Mr. Howard, who has been Assistant General Passenger Agent, succeeds F. L. Wanklyn, whose retirement was announced at the end of the year.

Mr. Howard is one of the younger of the Company's officials although he entered its service twenty-five years ago. Born in Chatham, N.B., he joined the Canadian Pacific forces as junior clerk at St. John, N.B., in 1897, and two years later was promoted to the position of travelling passenger agent. Since that time his promotion has been rapid and he is well known throughout the east as a very competent officer. On two occasions Mr. Howard has been in charge of the train placed at the service of the Prince of Wales by the Canadian Pacific.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

GRADE III.

Arithmetic.

Honours.—Lloyd Canning 100, D. McFaul 98, Harold Combie 97.

Class I.—Gerald Wert 86, Minnie Robinson 82, Melvin Scott 82, Doris Boyd 80, Dorothy Mackrith 78.

Class II.—Allan Doig 72, W. Davis 64, Gladys Massie 57, Helen McFaul 53, Robert Miller 50.

OBITUARY.

THE LATE WM NICHOLS.

News of the sudden death of Mr. Wm. Nichols of Staynerville which occurred on Saturday evening last, was learned with deep regret. Deceased gentleman was in his 76th year and although his health had not been of the best during the past few weeks, nothing serious was anticipated, but while seated at the table he was seized with an attack of heart failure. Dr. Mason was immediately summoned, but before he arrived Mr. Nichols had passed peacefully away.

He was married to Miss Albright of St. Andrews, who survives him with his three daughters, Mrs. McDonald, of Montreal, and Muriel and Ruby at home. Two brothers, Geo. Nicholls, of Cushing, and E. Nicholls, of California, with six sisters, Mrs. Swail, of Winnipeg, Mrs. Hyde, St. Andrews, Mrs. McName and Mrs. Thompson of Brooklyn, Mrs. J. D. Morrison, of Hawkesbury, and Mrs. Matthews, of Vankeek Hill, are left to mourn his loss.

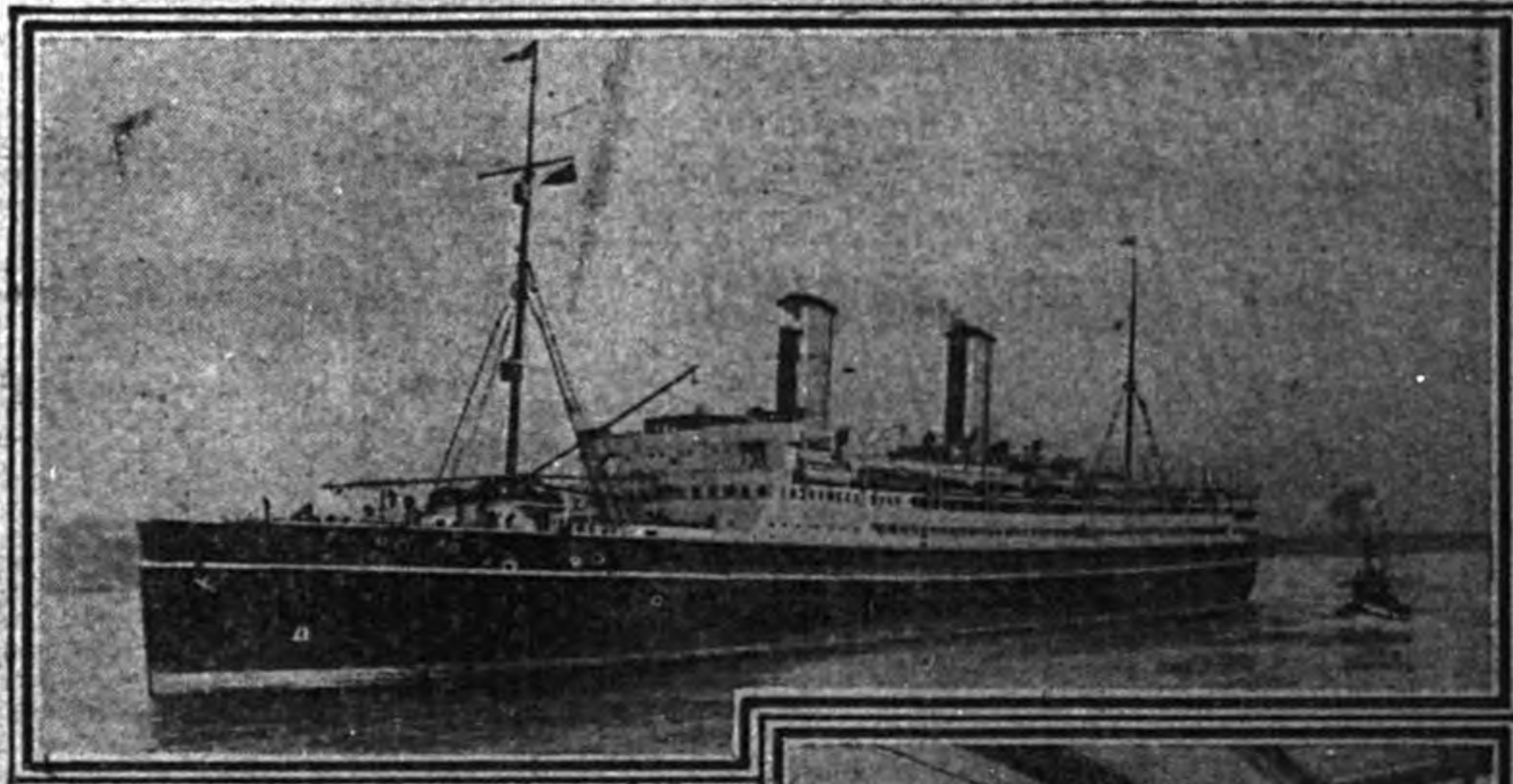
The death of Mr. Nichols is a direct loss to Staynerville, for he was a man of sterling worth, a good neighbor and true friend. The funeral was held on Tuesday, service being conducted by the Rev. Mr. Saunders and Mr. Poitras, the remains being followed to the place of interment at Carillon by a large following of sympathizing friends.

The Late Mrs. Geo. A. Clarke.

In the death of Mrs. Clarke, wife of Geo. A. Clarke, on Sunday last, the community of Mabel loses one of its most loved and respected residents. Mrs. Clarke was only in her 39th year, and her death comes as a great shock to her relatives and her many friends. The funeral took place on Wednesday, the service being conducted at the late residence by Rev. P. A. McEwen, assisted by Rev. Mr. Saunders, interment following at Dalesville Cemetery. The large attendance testified to the great esteem and respect in which Mrs. Clarke was held, and spoke also of deep sympathy and grief for the bereaved family.

Deceased leaves to mourn her loss, besides a loving husband and seven children, one sister, Mrs. G. Murdoch, Jr., Mount Maple and a brother, Jas. McKenzie, of Lachute Road.

To See What Other Half Is Doing.



Above—The Canadian Pacific S.S. Empress of France chosen to carry the Canadian flag round the world in 1925.
Right—The bedroom of one of the suites aboard the vessel.

One reads almost daily that so many automobiles have been shipped to foreign countries, that Canadian agricultural implements and other manufactured articles are finding foreign markets, and now one reads that there is an increasing demand in China and Japan for Canadian wheat and that thousands of bushels of grain are being shipped to Oriental Ports. Of vital importance is this news to the Canadian, because the growth of Canadian exports means that new industries are being created, that more employment is guaranteed, that more money is placed in general circulation, and that there are more opportunities for the workman, manufacturer and commercial man, and a larger home market for the farmer.

But it means more than all this. The increasing demand for Canadian, American and European goods, which is apparent, means that the other half of the world—the world itself—is changing. The automobile is gradually replacing the rickshaw and the one horse cabs in the gateway ports of the world, and is working its way inland, not so slowly as it is surely. Fields that once knew only the primitive agricultural implements are being tilled with up-to-date machinery, and on the busy streets where people thronged in picturesque and native garb, the occidental costume does not strike a strange note. Customs are changing even in respect to foodstuffs. Outside the little restaurants one sees "English Speak Here", and knows that inside it will be harder to procure a native dish than a European one. Everywhere there is change. The Turks abolish their caliphate and their harems. The Greeks proclaim a republic, education for women appears in India. The Chinese are erecting modern factories.

Yet the world of romance still exists. Foreign countries still hold an allurements, and always will, but as the occidental civilization spreads, the Oriental atmosphere which, after all, is what the tourist goes to find, disappears before it, and the man of today has opportunity which those who come later will never see. Opportunity to see and come in contact with old customs, costumes, crafts and civilizations which are entering or about to enter a transient stage. Opportunity to experience the picturesque life of the other half of the world and to absorb at will the colorful atmosphere of strange lands; for the traveller may still feast his eyes upon the barbaric splendours of Pekin and experience the thrill of shopping in the tumultuous market place at Cairo. The auto has not yet replaced the sledge which taxis through the steep and cobbled streets of Madeira.

January 14th next will see the palatial Canadian Pacific S.S. Empress of France leave New York on a globe encircling tour which will extend over 130 days. It will be a cruise which will embrace twenty-seven "Gateway Ports", and give the passengers opportunity of coming into contact with more than half a hundred different races. Madeira, Monaco, Naples, Haifa, Padang, Shanghai, Taku, Hilo, Balboa and Havana are but a few of the interesting ports of call, and inland excursions will be made to Jerusalem, Cairo, Agra for the Taj Mahal, Pekin, Nikko and other places. Last year another Canadian vessel, the Empress of Canada, made a similar trip—a very successful one—and the first to be operated under Canadian Pacific auspices throughout. A Mediterranean cruise is also planned this year by the Company, the Empress of Scotland being scheduled to leave New York, February 9th on a 62 day voyage, and, in addition, the Montroyal, formerly the Empress of Britain, will make two cruises between New York and the West Indies, one on January 20th and the other on February 21st. So it is seen that there is demand not only for Canadian foods, but for Canadian vessels, these last having won for themselves an enviable reputation on both the Atlantic and Pacific waters as seaworthy and comfortable ships.

Painkiller IN WINTER

APPLY IT FOR
SORE THROAT
BRUISES
FROST BITES
SPRAINS

THE ONLY GENUINE IS PERRY DAVID PAINKILLER

CONTENTMENT in the home is largely resultant from satisfaction at meal times. Good food is essential to successful catering to the "inner man." No amount of careful cooking and preparation can compensate for second-rate provisions.

In vegetable and meat lines, and in canned goods, fish and cooked meats—everything of the best at

Jos. Speight Meat Market

MAIN STREET, LACHUTE.

Soils and Ponds

Address communications to Agronomist, 71 Adelaide St. West, Toronto

SHAPING THE YOUNG APPLE TREE.

The directing of the growth during the early years of the apple tree is of particular importance. The ideal tree is probably that which has the first branches about 24 inches from the ground, and the five or six branches which form the frame of the tree spaced evenly as far apart as possible. Particularly desirable is it to remove the next to the last branch at the top, which, if left, will produce a weak top because of the forked crotch formed with the top limb.

Heading back at planting time is necessary to balance the loss of roots cut off by digging. Tests made at Kentville show an average growth of 4.82 inches the first year and 20 inches the second year, where newly planted trees had three-quarters of their growth removed, whereas similar trees not headed back made a growth of one inch the first year and 2.4 inches the second year.

Strong growth branches should be suppressed by heading back and weak branches not pruned at all. If the whole tree is weak, a severe heading back in the spring will throw greater vigor into the remaining buds, and thus bring about a more vigorous development. But, if there are weak branches on one side of a tree and strong ones on the other, the reduction of the leaf area on the weak branches will tend further to weaken these branches because of the stronger sap flow toward the greater foliage area. Obviously, therefore, a reduction of foliage area on the strong branches will lessen this tendency and throw more growth toward the weaker branches.

The central branch should be allowed to maintain the lead, not however, for the purpose of forming a pyramidal tree with a central leader, but that from it several well-spaced scaffold limbs may be developed, thus forming a more desirable type of tree than if the scaffold branches are developed on side limbs only. After a few good scaffold branches are formed on this central leader, further tendency toward a pyramidal form with central leader extending high into the air and having many branches radiating from it should be checked, the aim being to form a tree combining the desirable features of the moderate pyramidal form and eliminating the undesirable open-centre type of tree.

To balance the tree, the heading back of strong growing branches is necessary. This heading back tends to

develop side branches, and attention must be given to the elimination of some of these, so that too many scaffold branches may not be formed. The whole aim should be to build up a framework that will carry large crops of fruit and at the same time not have an over-abundance of large branches.

SELECTING BREEDERS FOR EGG PRODUCTION.

As the time approaches when the breeding pens will have to be mated it becomes necessary to give careful attention to this, the most important work of the season.

The male selected should be one who is the son not only of a high laying hen, but of a hen having the power to transmit the quality to her daughters. When after careful study of records, it has been decided to use a male from a certain dam, the next point is selection of a promising specimen. Try to maintain size in the flock by choosing a bird as near standard weight as possible. More important still, however, is it to select a bird with constitutional vigor—one with a broad back and with the width carried well back to the tail, and having also a good depth of body. The head—and this is most important, because the vigor of the bird is expressed in his head and eye—should be clean-cut, free from coarseness, and with the face clear of wrinkles. The eye should be prominent and piercing.

To such a male mate the requisite number of females. This will depend on the breed and the conditions under which the birds are being kept. For American breeds such as the Plymouth Rock or Wyandotte from ten to twelve will make a satisfactory pen. For Mediterranean breeds, such as the Leghorn, about fifteen females may be used; but in all cases where the breeders have free range a larger number of females may be used.

Yearling hens make ideal breeders, but older hens or well developed pullets will also give excellent results. In selecting these birds also keep constitutional vigor in mind. Select those birds having capacity, as evinced in long, broad and deep bodies. Frequently a bird may be deficient in one of these dimensions, i.e., it may be a little short in the back; but if it is broad and carries the width well to the tail, and shows a good depth, it may make up in extra breadth and depth what it lacks in length.

Here, again, as in the male, the head is most important. The clean-cut face and prominent piercing eye are the marks of vigor and productiveness.

APPLE GROWING IN CANADA

BY J. B. SPENCER, B.S.A.

Fruit growing has become one of the chief industries in Canada and by far the most important species produced is the apple. This is due no doubt to the fact that the Dominion produces the best flavored, most highly colored, and longest keeping apples. The apple may be grown successfully in commercial quantities over an immense area, so great in fact that if it were planted to apple trees the product would be sufficient to supply the markets of the world. The crop of apples that will be harvested this year is estimated at 3,225,713 barrels, which is about 72 per cent of the 1923 crop which reached 4,493,850 barrels. The extent of the industry may be gathered from the following table showing the crop of apples in the five principal producing provinces in 1923 and 1924:

	1923	1924 (estimated)
New Brunswick.....	69,292	86,615
Nova Scotia.....	1,921,044	1,274,742
Quebec.....	65,094	87,378
Ontario.....	1,804,400	913,080
British Columbia.....	1,234,000	863,400

Historians differ as to just where the first apples were grown in Canada. Both Nova Scotia and Quebec claim the honor but one thing is assured and that is that for nearly three centuries this species of fruit has been ripening in Eastern Canada.

Apples have been grown in commercial quantities in Nova Scotia for the last fifty or sixty years and the industry has now reached extensive proportions. The largest crop produced to date in Nova Scotia was harvested in 1921 when 2,036,065 barrels were packed and sold from the Annapolis and adjacent valleys, which form the great producing district of the province and cover an area about one hundred miles long and from six to eleven miles wide.

In Quebec there are records that show that as early as 1663 apples were being produced in that province, and it is thought that the renowned Fameuse apple originated there. In the valleys of the Ottawa and St. Lawrence rivers and throughout the Eastern Townships there are many thousands of acres bearing apples, while in many other parts of the province good apple producing areas are to be found.

Ontario normally is one of the largest producers of apples and there is a

considerable quantity of each year's crop exported. However, there still remains good orchard lands untouched. The now famous McIntosh Red apple, which for the second time in successive years has been declared the finest dessert apple in the British Empire was first produced on the farm of the late John McIntosh at Iroquois.

Apple growing in British Columbia was only begun in comparatively recent years but the development of commercial orcharding has been very rapid, the greatest planting taking place between the years 1909 and 1914. The most noted district is that of the Okanagan valley where some of the best orchards in the province and in the Dominion are to be found.

In Prince Edward Island the culture of apples has not developed as rapidly as the climate and soil would justify. Owing to the comparatively cool summer and autumn which causes slow ripening, the fruit keeps as long or longer than in any other part of the Dominion. Apple trees were introduced into this province about 1768.

While apples in commercial quantities have not so far been produced in the Prairie Provinces—Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta—considerable attention is being given to their culture, more particularly in Manitoba. Small apples or crab-apples can be successfully grown in many places in Saskatchewan, as well as some apple soil the very hardy Russian varieties. The best results in apple growing in Alberta have been secured in the southern districts where a good quality has been produced.

The apples from Ontario, Nova Scotia, and British Columbia are well and favorably known in the markets of Great Britain and Europe and are in constant demand. Quebec, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island are at present producing only sufficient quantities for home consumption notwithstanding the fact that the possible producing area is far in excess of that at present under crop and that the climate and soil in all three provinces make for the growing of large quantities of the finest fruit. Experiments are being carried on in the Prairie Provinces with a view to developing varieties more suitable to the climate and when these are obtained there is no doubt that apples will be grown much more generally throughout the Dominion.



The "river cow" is the popular name given to this mammal, after the order of whales, which inhabits the Amazon River and its tributaries. It is the largest fresh water fish in the world and weighs over 200 pounds when fully grown.

INDOOR TOILET FOR THE FARM HOME

BY P. C. GROSE.

Outdoor toilets, located some little distance from the house, have always been one of the unpleasant things about rural life, especially in winter time. Aside from mere physical discomforts, there are the dangers from exposure to the ravages of cold and stormy weather.

Thanks to engineering skill and scientific research, satisfactory indoor closets have now been developed that meet the demands of any farmer's purse, and they can be used in houses without running water. Probably most folks would rather have the flush type of toilet that ordinarily constitutes part of the bathroom equipment where water pressure is available. This type will eventually be used in many, many farm homes; it demands a greater expenditure for fixtures, as well as a water-pressure system and a cesspool or tank.

The cesspool is a matter of no great consequence; a small amount of labor and expense will take care of that. A farmer can build a cesspool himself. And if he already has an electric lighting outfit, the matter of running water is likewise easily provided. Numerous outfits are now on the market (many of which cost less than \$100) providing a compact unit, electrically operated and automatically controlled, which can be placed in the basement, connected with the cistern or well, and thereafter supply the water under pressure wherever needed throughout the house.

But many farmers can not afford these more elaborate and expensive conveniences, and still they need not do without an indoor closet. A good sanitary chemical closet can be purchased for the price of a fat shote.

FIRST COST NOT HIGH.

The sanitary chemical closet is mighty satisfactory, too. We purchased one several years ago and have found it so. We found quite a variety of makes on the market, all embodying the same principle and differing little in service; the difference was in the quality of material and finish and the cost. We selected one of the best; it cost us between \$15 and \$20 delivered. It is made of heavy galvanized steel finished in a durable white enamel that matches regular bathroom fixtures. It is equipped with a standard high-grade seat the same as a regular flush toilet. The vent pipe is likewise white enameled.

NO ODORS, NO DISEASE GERMS.

The closet has an inside container which holds about eight gallons and will run three or four weeks without recharging. The chemical is mixed with water in the container. The cost of chemical has never exceeded 25c a month. The sanitary closet, once installed, demands little care. Every three or four weeks the container is

removed and its contents emptied and then returned to the closet and recharged with the chemical-water mixture. The contents, when removed, need not be buried, as there is no odor. The chemical takes care of that.

The success of the chemical toilet depends on two things—proper ventilation and proper chemical mixture. The chemical odors must be carried from the room, just as the smoke and gases from the cookstove must be carried from the room. If adequate ventilation is provided, the chemical closet is designed to function just as satisfactory as the stove. Usually the vent pipe is passed through the wall to the outside of the house to secure the necessary draught. This is more easily accomplished where the closet is located on an upper floor than when it is on a lower floor.

The chemical closet has met the approval of health authorities, as the chemical kills all germs and odors, is harmless to the skin, and protects the metal container from rust.

POULTRY

It is essential that the house be made draft proof if it is not already so, but care should be taken to keep an abundance of pure air in circulation.

The laying quarters should always be comfortable, if possible, but warmth at the expense of dryness is never wise.

Restricted ventilation is almost certain to be accompanied by dampness, particularly if the house is a trifle overcrowded. Dampness in the henhouse at this season is an invitation to colds and roup.

A laying hen is always a happy hen. A hen cannot be happy unless she is busy most of the time. Litter on the floor of the house, if fresh and clean, is an excellent means of keeping the layers busy.

Perhaps the best material for litter is wheat straw. It is not so stiff as rye straw but neither does it break up so easily as does oat straw. Renew the supply frequently. The litter must absorb moisture from the droppings and in wet weather may have to be changed often.

Care should be taken to use none but clean bright straw. Moldy straw is almost certain to cause trouble.

A Cold Weather Comfort.

The majority of farmers own some kind of an automobile and in the winter those who ride in the back seat usually complain of cold feet, especially if the ride is a very long one. This can be avoided if a feather cushion is made for the bottom of the car.

When killing poultry save all the feathers except the wing and tail feathers which have the large quills. Scald the feathers, then dry thoroughly. Take a cotton feed bag such as poultry mash comes in, dye it a dark color, and fill it with the feathers. Sew up the end of the bag and use this for a foot cushion and there will be no more complaints of cold feet when riding in cold weather.—C. A. J.

Home Education

"The Child's First School is the Family"—Froebel.

Persistent Misbehavior in Small Children

BY ZAHRAH E. PREBLE.

The great Chinese philosopher Confucius says: "I am not concerned at your own attitude toward him. Do not being known; I seek to be worthy to be known."

The reverse is often the case with children and at the bottom of much misbehavior. They are so mightily concerned about being known and noticed that this great desire motivates many of their actions, both desirable and undesirable. If one wants to understand a child and his motives, a little knowledge of how his subconscious mind directs his actions will lead to a correction of the undesirable actions which make a child what we term "bad" or "naughty," or "disobedient."

The feeling of being slighted is easily and subtly developed after the age of four and sometimes even younger when other children arrive in the family. Up to that time he usually is the centre of the family plans because of his infantile state. Then that constant attention is gradually relaxed, and the child finds himself being neglected. If a new baby has come there is a sense of being pushed out of the centre of the picture, and he resolves, quite sub-consciously, to become reinstated in that desirable condition of being "the whole show." Many times this results in persistently "bad" behavior.

Sometimes such unwelcome deportment is only a spasmodic outbreak, following an unthinking rebuke by an older member of the family. It manifests itself in either a "smarty" attitude, or naughty and even vicious actions, in order to attract the desired attention.

Many times the parents are to blame for this more than the child because they refuse to recognize that the little individual has now reached a point where he can and does think things out for himself, and where he resents unfairness very keenly. If your child is persistently naughty, it

might be wise first to investigate your own attitude toward him. Do you expect too much of him, or do you neglect to give due praise and attention to the little issues which to him are quite vital? Judicious praise is like water to a flower; it makes the plant bloom more beautifully.

That desire to be superior, to be given praise for good deeds well done, is not one to be destroyed. If directed rightly, it causes that part of the Chinese proverb, "I seek to be worthy to be known," to become the driving force. A child soon recognizes that he can command the attention he craves by being good instead of bad, if the parents will always notice and speak of his desirable qualities and actions instead of his faults and misbehavior. But how often do you enter a home and hear someone saying, "You are a bad, naughty child!" And that subtle suggestion is repeated continually, during the years that follow, until the growing, thinking child begins to act out the sub-conscious suggestions given to it.

There are problems which exhaust the patience of both parents and child—when the latter will not mind or insists upon doing something he should not do. These problems cannot be ignored; they have to be solved at the time in order to prevent recurrence. It takes time, patience and understanding to do it. The trouble is that too often the parents fall down miserably on their end of the task by not sticking to it long enough to get at the bottom of the trouble. The child is thus left with a feeling of injustice which rankles and causes the nucleus of future naughtiness, so the difficulty continues to grow, until it appalls both the child and the parents before it is overcome, if it ever is.

Misbehavior is just misspent energy; this energy needs directing into constructive instead of destructive channels—not an easy task but a satisfying one.

HORSE

If a horse could talk, he would have many things to say, especially when winter comes.

He would tell his driver how a frosty bit stings and sears his lips and tongue when it is thrust into his mouth without being warmed first.

He would tell how it feels to have nothing but ice cold water to drink, when he is already shivering from the cold.

He would tell of the bitter wind that frosts his sides when he halts, steaming from exertion, and is tied for hours in an exposed place without a blanket.

He would talk of slippery streets and the sensations of falling on cruel city cobblestones—the pressure of the load pushing him to the fall—the bruised knees and wrenched joints, the tightened straps and the feel of the driver's lash, the panting nostrils and heaving flanks, and the horrible fright of it all.

When he stumbles don't whip him. Think of your own feelings if struck every time you slipped or stumbled. Warm the bit before putting it in his mouth.

Take the chill off his drinking water when possible, if it is very cold. Give him enough to eat, and spread plenty of clean bedding in his stall.

Put a blanket on him in the stable, on cold nights.

Do not leave him standing in a cold wind without a blanket. Keep him in the sun, if possible.

Keep him sharp-shod during the winter.

Drive him carefully over icy pavements.

When he falls, quickly loosen his harness, push back the wagon, and help him to rise, without blows.

Watch for the appearance of gall-ups, and allow nothing to touch them till healed. Be humane with your horse. Treat him as well as he treats you.



Same Girl.

Son—"Dad, I want to marry Dottie Dimples, the chorus girl."
Dad—"I wanted to marry her myself when I was about your age!"

The mongrel hen is fast disappearing. Gradually the Canadian farmer is waking up to the superior value of the well-bred, strong, vigorous, prolific hen over her mongrel sister, and the latter is being sent to the chambles.

Get the incubators and brooders ready for hatching broiler chicks.



Thinning forest is "thinned" every seven years to allow room for the oaks to grow unimpeded. The thinning is now taking place and scenes reminiscent of the Canadian woods are daily enacted within fifteen miles of London.

PAIN IN THE JOINTS

Is An Indication That the Blood Is Thin and Watery.

The first sign of rheumatism is frequently a pain and swelling of one of the joints. If this is not treated through the blood, which is the seat of the disease, the poison spreads, affecting other joints and tissues—sometimes rheumatism attacks the heart and is fatal.

A remedy that has corrected many cases of rheumatism is Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. These pills enrich and purify the blood so that the poisonous rheumatic matter is driven out of the system as nature intended. Miss Gertrude Denne, Washago, Ont., was attacked with rheumatism and found relief through Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. She says:—"About a year ago I was attacked by rheumatism and for two weeks was confined to my bed. The trouble was so painful, affecting the joints of my limbs so that I could not stand alone. Mother had a box of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills in the house and thought they might help me. I began taking them, and when I had taken these pills got a further supply, with the result that the rheumatism vanished and I was a well girl. I may add that my mother and two of my sisters have also used the pills for various ailments with equal success, and now we are never without them in the house."

If you are suffering from any condition due to poor, watery blood, or weak nerves, begin taking Dr. Williams' Pink Pills now, and note how your strength and health will improve. 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.

Love Song.

I have loved you enough;
Though much went wrong,
This was good,
This was strong;

Unshaken in spite
Of the going of years,
Too sure to retract,
Too proud for tears.

Let my love be the pillow
Under your head,
On your lips like a song,
To your hunger, bread.

—Sara Teasdale.

Fatty fish contain large amounts of fat-soluble vitamins.

HEALTH EDUCATION

BY DR. J. J. MIDDLETON

Provincial Board of Health, Ontario.

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

Public Health is a subject that touches very closely the life and happiness of every one of us. It is not an abstract subject or one which a person takes up merely for cultural reasons or as a pastime. It is a necessary subject to know—so necessary, in fact, that ignorance of its principles is at the root of a good deal of suffering in this world, causes race deterioration and often brings people to an early grave. There are many ways of explaining what Public Health means, and could fill a volume in doing so, but it can be conveniently described in two words—"Right Living."

The Great War that shook the foundation of the nations of the world has taught us much. One of the most important things it has brought to our attention is the great need for the preservation of the human race.

So many precious lives were sacrificed on the battlefields during those terrible years that thinking men and women have come to realize the necessity of preventing the useless sacrifice of human life in times of peace. Take the question of infant mortality alone. The annual list of deaths of children from malnutrition, preventable diseases and so forth, is a disgrace to any civilized country. By the enforcement of public health and hygienic measures, many of these little lives could be saved. But there are many other fields of public health work equally important. One of the earliest codes of health regulations with which we are familiar, dates back to the time of Moses, and this is remarkable on account of the fact that many of the regulations are in entire harmony with the recognized principles of hygiene of the present day. This is especially true of the warnings against

discharges and eruptions from the body, of the emphasis placed on washing and bathing as a means of purification and of the explicit directions for proper disposal of excreta (see Lev. IV. and Deut. XXIII).

With the low standards of medical knowledge prevailing during the dark ages, it is not surprising to find practically no traces whatsoever of activities relating to Public Health Education. In the thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, however, mainly because Europe was repeatedly devastated by various plagues, the need appears to have been felt for furnishing authoritative information regarding the dreaded plagues. The result was the publication of numerous leaflets called "plague tracts," dealing with many scourges such as leprosy, syphilis, plague, alcoholism and sweating sickness. A reawakening of interest in public health was observed mainly in England, in the early part of the nineteenth century, and we find, as a result, that communities concern themselves more actively in the provision of pure water supplies, in the disposal of refuse, the construction of better streets.

Towards the end of the century, especially during the eighties, a campaign was begun for the suppression of tuberculosis. This campaign was developed very effectively in the United States. Up to ten or fifteen years ago, a large amount of the effort against infant mortality was expended in hunting out and providing medical care for sick babies in summer time. That this was absolutely illogical and ineffective in combating infant mortality was not then recognized.

est spawning districts in the Fraser basin. The records kept there disclose that in 1909 over 4,000,000 sockeye entered that lake. None are known to have entered it in the last two years.

The Indians in the Chilcotin country reported that they have not taken in excess of 50 sockeye at their three principal fishing stations this year. None were caught by the Indians at Chimney Creek or at Soda Creek. The Indians at the Bridge River canyon on the Fraser, above Lillooet, caught very few sockeye and none were seen entering Seton or Anderson lakes. A few were seen in the Thompson river.

It was also reported that the sockeye run to the Birkenhead river at the head of the Harrison-Lillooet section was the best in many years. More sockeye were seen there this year than have been seen since the hatchery was established in 1905 and it is the belief that the run was as great as it ever has been in the last twenty years.

While it cannot be stated with absolute certainty that the abundance of salmon in the Birkenhead river is due to the fry distributed there from the hatchery four years previously, there is scarcely any other agency to which it can be attributed. It is only in the Lower Fraser, where hatcheries have been operated, that the sockeye run has been maintained, and in the Upper Fraser, in the Quesnel, Chilcotin, and Seton Lakes districts, where there are no hatcheries, the run has disappeared.



Hon. Marguerite Shaughnessy, Daughter of the late Lord Shaughnessy, Chairman of the Canadian Pacific Railway, who acted as sponsor at the launching from the Clydebank yards of John Brown & Co., of the Canadian Pacific S.S. "Princess Marguerite" recently. The new vessel is a twin screw, oil burner, and will be an important addition to the Company's Pacific Coast fleet. The ship comprises five decks and has an over-all length of 368 feet.

London.

Romance has set her castle here, where boats
The heart of England; hither no winds blow
But sing of youth; long since the Bells of Bow
Called Whittington; here Milton, Lamb and Keats
Once bowed the knee to her; and he that meets
In some pale dawn that gallant band shall know
Her secret, and why Shakespeare long ago
Left Stratford for the beauty of her streets.
Still when the moth of twilight flutters down
Poets and kings and sages long since dust
Leave Paradise to gather at her gate;
These gave their lives as jewels for her crown.
Left us this London's a holy trust,
Bidding us keep their faith inviolate.
—Lucy Maudslayi.

A windy Christmas and calm Candlemas are said to be signs of a good year.

Minard's Liniment Relieves Pain.



MAMMOTH FOUND IN TRAFALGAR SQUARE, LONDON

The fossilized bones of a mammoth and a hippopotamus that, about 100,000 years ago, lived in Trafalgar Square, now one of the world's busiest spots, have recently been discovered thirty feet below the surface. The bones, including also those of the aurochs, or great ox, and the red deer, have been identified by Sir Arthur Keith, the renowned anatomist, and Mr. R. H. Burns. They have been placed in the museum of the Royal College of Surgeons, to which they have been brought. The bones were found when foundations were being dug out adjacent to the head European Offices of the Canadian Pacific Railway (right). It is assumed in Geological circles that these relics of the past belong to one of the milder periods of the ice age. The spot where they were found is marked by a cross.

Sockeye Salmon in the Fraser River.

With a view to re-establishing sockeye salmon in the Upper Fraser River the Department of Marine and Fisheries has this season distributed 1,000,000 eyed sockeye eggs in the tributaries of Bowron lake and 4,000,000 in the principal tributaries of Quesnel Lake. Arrangements have also been made to make similar plantings in the Seton-Anderson Lakes and the Shuswap Lakes districts.

An inspection of the salmon spawning areas of the Fraser River basin has shown that the number of sockeye salmon that reached the spawning beds of the Fraser, above Hell's Gate Canyon, was too small to make a visible impression in any section. Not a sockeye was in evidence in Quesnel lake or its two main tributaries, and not a resident at Quesnel Dam, the outlet of the lake, or on the Horsefly River, one of its principal spawning areas, was found who had seen a sockeye this year. Formerly the Quesnel Lake section was one of the great-

BABY'S OWN TABLETS ALWAYS IN THE HOME

Once a mother has used Baby's Own Tablets for her little ones she always keeps a supply on hand, for the first trial convinces her there is nothing to equal them in keeping children well. The Tablets are a mild but thorough laxative which regulate the bowels and sweeten the stomach, thus driving out constipation and indigestion, colds and simple fevers and making teething easier. Concerning them, Mrs. Saluste Pelletier, St. Dumas, Que., writes:—"I have used Baby's Own Tablets for the past ten years and am never without them in the house. They have always given the greatest satisfaction and I can gladly recommend them to all mothers of little ones." The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or direct by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.



He—"I suppose you danced with Jack six times and with me once—to make me jealous?"
She—"No, I danced with you once to make Jack jealous."

Little Tommy, upon his return from school one day, was asked by his mother what he had learned on that occasion. "Well," said Tommy, "I have been studying ants. There are two kinds—the sort that gets into the sugar bowl and the kind that lives with their married sisters."

Eskimo mothers carry their babies by touching noses. The people of that race make very good and affectionate parents.

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FABRE LINE

The popular Route to the Mediterranean

WINTER CRUISES 1925

	SS. Providence	SS. Patria	SS. Providence	SS. Patria
From New York	Jan. 10	Feb. 17	Mar. 21	Apr. 25
To: Ponta Delgada 12 hrs.	Jan. 17	Feb. 24	Mar. 28	May 2
Madaira 10 hrs.	Jan. 19	Feb. 26	Mar. 30	May 4
Algiers 24 hrs.	Jan. 23	Mar. 3	Apr. 3	May 11
Tripoli 12 hrs.	Jan. 25	Mar. 5	Apr. 5	May 13
Barcelona 12 hrs.	Jan. 27	Mar. 7	Apr. 7	May 15
Prasada-Athens 24 hrs.	Jan. 29	Mar. 9	Apr. 9	May 17
Constantinople 24 hrs.	Jan. 31	Mar. 11	Apr. 11	May 19
Smyrna 14 hrs.	Feb. 2	Mar. 13	Apr. 13	May 21
Izmir-Jerusalem 36 hrs.	Feb. 4/5	Mar. 15/16	Apr. 15/16	May 23/24
Egypt 24 hrs.	Feb. 6/8	Mar. 17/18	Apr. 17/18	May 25/27
Moscow 8 hrs.	Feb. 11	Mar. 21	Apr. 21	—
Moscow 12 hrs.	Feb. 12	Mar. 22	Apr. 22	—
Moscow 14 hrs.	Feb. 14	Mar. 24	Apr. 24	May 21
Length of the Cruise	35 days	35 days	35 days	33 days

Minimum Fare \$40.00 including shore excursions and Hotel at Egypt. Clean, Comfortable and Commodious Vessels especially built for the Mediterranean Trade. Shore Excursions at Ports-of-call. Stop-overs permitted. Concerts, lectures, dances, card parties, games of all sorts in addition to the social pleasures of ocean travel. Unsurpassed French cuisine and first class service throughout. Orchestra. Moving Pictures. Wireless News Daily. For further information and descriptive literature apply—
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17 State Street, New York City.

EASY TRICKS

No. 347

With A Glass Of Water



A tumbler is filled with water until it can hold no more, and is placed on the corner of a handkerchief which is placed very near the edge of a table. The table should have no cover.

The problem is to remove the handkerchief without touching the glass or spilling any of the water. Although the task seems impossible of accomplishment, it can be done very easily.

Grasp the opposite corner of the handkerchief and hold it in a horizontal position, holding the corner as far as you can away from the table. With your other hand strike the handkerchief a sharp downward blow. If you do this, the handkerchief will be drawn from under the glass. It is desirable that the tabletop be very smooth and that the handkerchief have no heavy hem.

(Clap this out and paste it, with other of the series, in a scrapbook.)

Mint Harvest in England.

Within a few miles of London the peppermint harvest is in full swing, and the pretty blue flowers of this sweet-smelling plant are fast falling beneath the swish of the sickles, or mint hooks.

During the last eleven months the distillery has been silent. Now it is busy night and day, as cartloads of the "herb," as it is called, are tossed through the large door of its upper floor and the air is filled with a pungent odor at first well nigh overpowering. On this upper floor are two huge, copperlike stills, each with its huge lid, or "cap," suspended above it. The bottom is perforated so that the steam may rise easily to the mint. Three boiler men load the stills, and as soon as they are brimful the cup is lowered and sealed by a water suction arrangement fitted round the brim. Meanwhile the boilerman gets up steam until forty pounds is registered, at which degree of heat the steam is allowed to pass into the well filled still.

When sending money by mail use Dominion Express Money Orders. Safer than sending bills.

Every church bell of any size contains four distinct notes; when the bell is rung these combine to sound the keynote of the bell.

Minard's Liniment for Rheumatism.

Since the Dominion Government, through the Forestry Branch of the Dept. of the Interior, inaugurated its free trade distribution scheme on the prairies, some 40,000 plantations have been established. Many of these are valued by the owners at \$1,000 apiece. Even at a conservative estimate of \$300 apiece these plantations represent a total of twelve million dollars, many times the entire expenditure of this branch on the work from the time it started.

MORE THAN 55,000 FARMERS

have bought their farms in Western Canada from the Canadian Pacific. A remarkable fact. Think! There is a reason. The large area of our holdings affording choice of location and of land to suit every farming need. Fair price, fair contract, and fair dealing combined with abundant fertility of soil, good climate and social conditions make farm life there desirable and attractive. Thousands more will select their farm from our virgin lands, from our improved farms, and with some capital and determination to work, can make a home and pay for it. Write for our booklet, "The Prairie Provinces of Canada," and leaflet, "Western Canada Forges Ahead." C. L. Norwood, Land Agent, Canadian Pacific Railway, Desk W., Windsor Station, Montreal, Que.

NURSES

The Toronto Hospital for Incurables, in affiliation with Bellevue and Allston Hospitals, New York City, offers a three years' Course of Training to young women, having the required education, and desirous of becoming nurses. This Hospital has adopted the eight-hour system. The pupils receive instruction in the School, a monthly allowance and travelling expenses to and from New York. For further information apply to the Superintendent.

The Queen of Sheba's Airship.

There is reason to believe that someone constructed an airship which Solomon gave to the son of the Queen of Sheba. Of course, there was no motor—possibly it was a glider. The Secretary of the Royal Aeronautical Society states that Solomon gave to the Queen of Sheba "a vessel wherein one could traverse the air for wind."

There are other references to flight in Abyssinian sacred writings, and there is a long description of the miraculous way in which the Queen of Sheba's son Menyelek left Solomon, journeying to his mother's country. "No man hauled his wagon, or loaded camels, each was raised above the ground to a height of a cubit."

A cubit, according to the ancient Egyptians, measured about twenty inches, but elsewhere it is recorded that over the Red Sea they were lifted up three cubits, "and everyone travelled in the wagons like an eagle when his body glideth above the wind."

By wearing a pedometer, an American housewife has discovered that she walked on an average five miles each day in preparing meals for her family.

Classified Advertisements

MONEY TO LOAN.

FARM LOANS MADE. AGENTS wanted. Reynolds, 77 Victoria Street, Toronto.

OLD and RARE BOOKS

ON CANADIAN SUBJECTS. Send particulars to the Wilson Publishing Company, 73 West Adelaide Street, Toronto, Ontario.

TAYLOR-FORBES

Tree Pruners

For every purpose in the orchard, cutting limbs up to 14 inches. Handles—4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 feet.

Your Hardware Dealer knows the quality.

Our descriptive circular sent to any address on request.

TAYLOR-FORBES COMPANY, LIMITED GUELPH, ONT.

Old People

Biro-Phosphate feeds the nerves and old people need it to make them feel and look younger. It's the one best nerve builder for weak, nerve-exhausted men and women and that is why we guarantee it. Price \$1 per pkg. Arrow Chemical Co., 25 Front St. East, Toronto, Ont.

Frost Bites

Minard's takes the sting out of them. Quickens circulation and prevents complications.

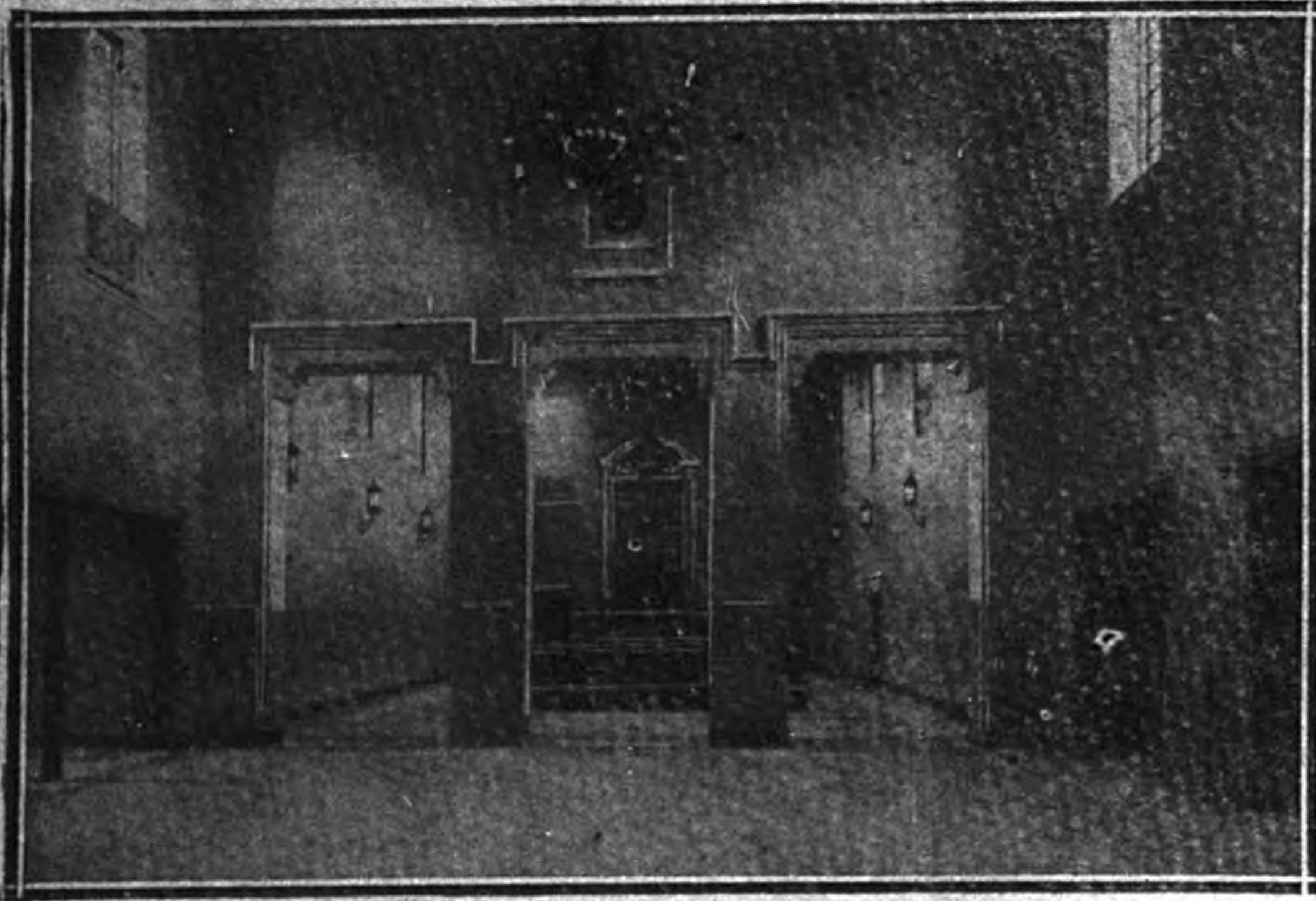
MINARD'S "KING OF PAIN" LINIMENT



Get Rid of Irritations By Using Cuticura

Bathe freely with Cuticura Soap and hot water to cleanse and purify. Dry lightly and apply Cuticura Ointment to sores and heat. Nothing better for all eczemas, rashes, pimples, blemishes and irritations. Cuticura Tablets also in lead for the skin.

Sample Each Free by Mail. Address: Cuticura Department, P.O. Box 3673, Montreal, Que. Send for Cuticura Tablets and Tablets (25¢). Try our new Shaving Razor.



Three Rivers, Quebec, Has New Station

Citizens of Three Rivers, Quebec, regard the recent inauguration of the new Canadian Pacific Railway Station as marking a new epoch in the life of their city inasmuch as it affords proof of the status already attained by Trois-Rivières as an industrial centre and of the greater prominence it is expected to occupy in the future. The new station building is the most up-to-date and magnificent of its kind in eastern Canada. Of its construction cost, not less than \$200,000 represents the amount of money spent in Three Rivers.

Some idea as to the way Three Rivers has developed may be gathered from a few remarks made by E. J. Hebert, first assistant general passenger agent, Canadian Pacific Railway, in proposing a toast at the banquet that marked the official opening. "Until 1875 navigation was the only transportation facility," he said. "Then the Northern Railway was built between Quebec, Three Rivers and Montreal, but it was not until 1905 that industries began to appear. With the opening of the St. Maurice Valley Railway trade developed rapidly. The towns of Shawinigan Falls, Grand Mere, Cap-de-la-Madeleine, La Gabelle, small hamlets in 1905, have become important industrial centres, with populations respectively of 12,000, 7,500 and 3,000 people, while Three Rivers itself has over 30,000 population now and is still growing."

**SPECIAL, while they last—
OIL TAN MOCASSINS, worth \$4.00, for \$1.75**

For Town and Country

Men's heavy SOCKS, RUBBERS,
MACKINAW COATS, SMOCKS,
BREECHES.

Working Men's PANTS, UNDERWEAR,
SHIRTS.

John McFaul & Son, Lachute.

Look At These Prices!

SUITS and OVERCOATS for Men, Youths and Boys at popular prices:—

Ready Made Suits from \$11.00
Ready Made Overcoats from \$15.00
Suits and heavy Winter coats
made to measure, for \$25.00

These prices are low—Yes! But we would emphasize that the QUALITY of the cloth, the high-grade tailoring, and workmanship are of the very BEST. The styles are excellent, and we are offering splendid value at these low prices.

(We accept lumber and cord-wood in exchange for clothing.)

GEORGE LICOP, Merchant Tailor
Next to J. D. Campbell's Store, Main Street

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.

W. M. SCOTT, Prop.

CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS

Lachute - Hawkesbury, (Mixed)
Monday, Wednesday Friday
12.01 p.m.
Lachute - St. Jerome - Joliette
Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday
(Mixed)
11.05 a.m.
St. Andrews East - Montreal
7.51 a.m. 2.13 p.m. 6.14 p.m.
St. Andrews East - Ottawa
9.54 a.m. 2.30 p.m. to Pembroke.
Daily except Sunday.

S. GOLDSWORTHY, Town Ticket
Agent, Lachute, Phone 191 r 3.

CENTRAL MEAT MARKET

Wholesale and Retail
Phone 55

We have always on hand, Beef,
Pork, Bacon and Ham, Fresh Sau-
sages, and all kinds of vegetables.
Fruits and a choice line of Canned
Goods.

A. RAYMOND

Main Street, - Lachute

COUNTER CHECK BOOKS
for Retail Merchants
ALL STYLES AT LOWEST PRICES

— at the —
WATCHMAN OFFICE

We can fill your order while
you are waiting, for the traveller
to come around.

TELEPHONE NO 27

and we will call with samples and prices.
We also carry a splendid assortment of
CALENDARS.

An extensive programme is being prepared in connection with the winter sports activities of the Chateau Frontenac, the Canadian Pacific Railway's famous hotel at Quebec. E. Des Bailleurs, newly appointed, sports director for the hotel, is planning the formation of the Frontenac Winter Club and the holding of competitions in curling, ski-ing, ski-joring, skating and other pastimes of the season.

Surprise packets in the shape of crates containing two lions, a male cub and a full grown female, constituted the most interesting shipment handled by the Montreal and Toronto offices of the Dominion Express Co. this year. The animals, exchanged for specimens of Canadian deer, recently arrived from Dublin and were dispatched over Canadian Pacific lines to their destination, the zoological gardens at Toronto. Needless to say, they were carefully handled.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that T. A. Lalonde, merchant of the Town of Amos, Allan Case, manufacturer of the City of Toronto, Ivanhoe Frigon, merchant of the Town of Amos, Henry B. Johnson, manufacturer, of the City of Toronto, to Herbert J. Lyons, railway contractor, of the City of Montreal, A. A. Legault, advocate and King's counsel of Maniwaki, Samuel McDougall, lumberman, of the City of Ottawa, David Gourd, merchant of the Town of Amos, Adélard Beauchemin, manufacturer, of the Town of Amos, Arthur A. Drouin, merchant of the Town of Amos, J. C. Alexandre St. Onge, merchant of the Town of Amos, Doctor J. A. Matt, of the Town of Mont Laurier, R. W. Norrington, mining operator of the City of New York, and others, shall apply to the Legislature of this Province at its next Session for the adoption of an Act constituting the applicants into a Corporation under the name of Abitibi Southern Railway Company, and granting them the right to construct, maintain, and operate a railway starting from a point at or near Amos, in the Abitibi district, and extending in the most direct feasible route to points of connection with the existing lines of railway at Témiscamingue, Maniwaki, Mont Laurier, or Huberdeau, or all of these points, and for other purposes.

Amos, December 31st, 1924.
The Attorney of the Applicants,
ALPHONSE DECARY.

CRIPPLED CHILDREN'S FUND.

All who so generously donated to this fund will be pleased to read the following acknowledgement:—
Dear Mrs. Campbell,
The finance committee of the Children's Memorial Hospital beg to thank Mr. J. S. Giles, Mr. D. Titman and other friends for the cheque of fifty dollars (\$50.00).
The boxes of toys arrived safely, containing a parcel for each of the little people, thank you so much for remembering us.
Wishing you all a very Happy New Year.

Yours Sincerely,
B. WILLOUGHBY,
Lady Superintendent.
I would like to have sent a personal note to all the children who helped to make Xmas Day bright for these little sufferers, but as this is impossible, will they please accept my sincere thanks; it is pleasant to remember that many sacrificed some pleasure of their own to send a little "ray of sunshine" into these darkened little ones.
Z. L. CAMPBELL.

ORANGE COUNTY LODGE.

A very representative gathering of local Orangemen met in the Odd-fellows Hall, on Wednesday and elected their officers for the ensuing year who were duly installed by Past County Master Bro. W. Cooper, as follows:—Wor. Bro. Leslie Bates, C.M.; Bro. Nelson Morrison, D.C.M.; Bro. (Rev.) J. A. Lackey, Chaplain; Bro. V. MacVicar, Rec. and Financial Sec'y.; Bro. J. Boyd, Treas.; Bro. J. A. McGibbon, Lecturer; Bro. M. Copeland, D. of C.; Bro. T. McNaughton and H. Sutton, Auditors. Scarlet Chapters.—Rev. Bro. W. J. H. Lummis, W.C.C.; Bro. M. Copeland, Ex. C.C.; Bro. Rev. J. A. Lackey, Chap.; Bro. D. Steele, Scribe; Bro. J. A. McGibbon, Treas.; Bro. A. McCullough, S.H. at A.; Bro. H. Neil 1st Lecture; Bro. Jas. Morris, 2nd Lecture; Bro. W. S. MacKimmie, 1st Conductor; Bro. Nelson Morrison, 2nd Conductor; Bro. T. MacNaughton, IH.; Bro. H. Sutton, O.H.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

SUMMARY MATTER.

SUPERIOR COURT.
Canada,
Province of Quebec,
District of Terrebonne.

JOSEPH ARTHUR CALIXTE
ETHER, of the village of St. Scholastique, district of Terrebonne, advocate.

PLAINTIFF.

JOSEPH GAGNON, formerly of St. Agricole in the County of Montcalm and actually absent in unknown parts.

DEFENDANT.

It is ordered to defendant to appear within a month.

St. Jerome, December 22nd, 1924.
GRIGNON & PORTIER,
16-1-4. P.S.C.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

GOING EAST.

No. 426, due at Lachute 8.35 a.m.
No. 422, due at Lachute 10.52 a.m.
No. 424, due at Lachute 8.07 p.m.

GOING WEST.

No. 421, due at Lachute 10.01 a.m.
No. 423, due at Lachute 7.14 p.m.
No. 425, due at Lachute 8.44 p.m.
No. 427, (Saturday and Sunday only,) due at Lachute 3.42 p.m.

For further particulars apply to
J. S. GILES, Town Ticket Agent.

ST. ANDREWS EAST CON- SOLIDATED INT. SCHOOL

GRADE IX.

Eng. Literature.
Agnes Rodger 80, Margaret Rodger 56.

GRADE VIII.

Eng. Literature.
George Woods 66, Helen Taylor 58
Edna Thompson 57, Helen Perks 54.

GRADE VII.

Scripture
Ernest Rodger 62, George Rodger 60, Lena Gates 57, Jean Brown 54,
Ruth Bradley 53, Gladys Hyde 51, D. Rodger 50.

GRADE VI.

Hygiene.
Lois Perks 75, Bessie Woods 66,
Archie Cowan 58.

GRADE V.

Hygiene.
Lloyd Muir 84, Hylda Shaw 80, E. Wales 74, Ruth Doig 52.

GRADE IV.

Hygiene.
Edgar Hooker 83, Gordon Bradley 74, Audrey Williams 70, Myrtle Hamilton 65, Paul Doig 62.

GRADE III.

Reading.
Walter Shugars 95, Alice Hooker 92, Norman Bradley 86, J. Wales 82.

GRADE II.

Reading.
Christina Hooker 94, Lloyd Bradley 93, Ernest Cowan 91, Beatrice Perks 90, Ernest Gates 89, Lester Dorion 80, Phyllis Doig 75.

Lachute Holstein Breeder's Club.
The annual meeting of this Club will be held in the Roderique Hotel, on Saturday, Jan. 17th, at 2 p.m.

JAS. MCKENZIE, President.
S. E. WILSON, Secretary.

NOTICE.—The Laurentian Ayrshire Club will hold their annual meeting at 2 p.m., Windsor Hotel, Lachute, Jan. 22nd, 1925.

CHAS. R. RODGER, President.
J. E. WALKER, Sec.-Treas.

PUBLIC NOTICE.
All ratepayers of the Parish of St. Jerusalem who are in arrears for taxes or other monies due are requested to pay same at once, and save any further costs.

By order
Parish of St. Jerusalem Council,
J. W. GALL, Sec.-Treas.
16-1-2.

TENDERS.
Tenders are hereby called for the furnishing of fuel for the Court House, as follows:—

Ten (10) cords of 2 ft. wood and ten (10) cords of 3 ft. wood, same to be good sound body wood, Birch and Hard Maple and to contain at least 60% Hard Maple, measure to be 4 ft. 4 inches by 8 ft. 8 inches and delivered by March first, lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

Tenders to be in the hands of the Secretary, not later than January 17th.

MUNICIPAL COUNCIL of the Co. of ARGENTEUIL.
J. W. GALL, Sec.-Treas.
16-1-2.

A twenty per cent increase in the business over the Dominion Atlantic Railway, serving Nova Scotia, was the approximate summary of the summer's travel recently given by F. G. J. Comeau, General Traffic Agent of the line. This is attributable to the growing appreciation of the beauties of the Annapolis Valley and the charm of the Evangeline county among tourists everywhere.

Drafts and Money Orders

Drafts, domestic and foreign money orders, in any amounts, require only a few moments to prepare and are a safe and convenient form of remitting money.

With many branches throughout Canada and correspondents in all parts of the world, The Bank of Nova Scotia has the best of facilities for handling your remittances.

THE Bank of Nova Scotia

ESTABLISHED 1822
Paid-up Capital \$15,000,000
Reserve 15,000,000
Total Assets 210,000,000
J. R. Parris, Manager, Lachute. Branches at Brownsburg, Oshawa, Greenville and St. Andrews East.

Municipal Elections.

†††

Election of Councillors for the Parish of St. Jerusalem was held at noon today in the Court House, resulting as follows:—Mayor David Black was unanimously re-elected, and Edgar Strong replaced W. H. Strong. T. Morrison, W. T. Jackson and E. J. Wood are the other members of Council.

In St. Andrews there will be a contest for Mayor, as papers are out for Euclid Ladouceur and W. Geo. Rodger the present Mayor. The Councillors are:—Wm. Watson who replaces L. M. Looker, Jos. L. Fourmier, and Benoit Castonguay re-elected and Eliezer Robillard, Robt. Roy, Jas. Drew.

Lt. Col. J. E. Seale was again unanimously elected Mayor of Morin last Monday but a contest is on for Councillors with Richard Brown, W. Doherty, Dolphis Forget, A. Stepleton, W. H. Watchorn.

WANT ADS. They Bring Results.

AGENTS WANTED.

Start right now in the Watkins Business and make this year one of progress for you. 175 products which sell in every family. No failure possible if you are active. No experience needed. Exclusive territory.

J. R. WATKINS COMPANY,
6-2-4. 379 Craig West, Montreal.

FOR SALE.—One solid quarter-cut Oak Buffet, also one solid quarter-cut oak bedstead. Apply to the Watchman Office. 1-16-2.

APPLES FOR SALE.—The Farmers' Club of St. Philippe have on hand 50 barrels of Apples (7 different kinds), for sale at reasonable prices. Special price for five barrels or more. For particulars, apply to A. Lamarche, St. Philippe, Tel. 156 r 1-3.

MISS M. V. SLATER

Jewelry Store
Main Street, Lachute.
Watches and Clocks
Silverware & French Ivory,
Waterman's Fountain Pens.
Watch, Clock & Jewelry
Repairs

Professional Column

L. L. LEGAULT, K. C.
Advocate,
Telephone No. 60.
LACHUTE, - P. QUE.

GAETAN VALOIS, L. L. L.
Notary
Money to loan on security
Despositor of the late J. E. Valois,
notary's papers.
LACHUTE, - P. QUE.

J. F. LAVIGNE, B.A.
Notary Public
Municipal, Provincial and Victory
Bonds Handled
Telephone 178
Opposite Post Office
Main Street, - Lachute, Que.

SINGING & VOCAL TRAINING
FABIOLA POIRIER
Studio at Mrs. J. A. Bedard's
Every Wednesday
For information telephone 51 r 4,
Lachute.
Private lessons or classes
Also Pianoforte Instruction.

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.

DR. A. B. HALSEY.
VETERINARIAN
Carillon, - P. Que.

DR. J. O. TOUCHETTE.
Veterinary Surgeon
Provincial Veterinary Inspector.
Prompt and Efficient Service
is always ours.
Phone No. 9.
LACHUTE, - P. QUE.

CONSULT
CHAS. CALDER & CO.
COURT HOUSE, - LACHUTE.
Concerning
Insurance of any kind.

Z. N. RAYMOND, L.L.B.
Notary Public
Money to Loan. Farms for Sale.
Bell Telephone No. 166 w.
Main Street, - Lachute, Que.

LAW OFFICES.
of
MACNAUGHTON & MICHAUD,
ADVOCATES BARRISTERS, ETC.
LACHUTE, TEL. 176.
Consultations every Saturday.
MONTREAL OFFICE.
224 St. James St. Tel. Main 2164.

REX THEATRE

Friday and Saturday
Jack Hoxie in **THE BACK TRAIL**
Beverly Bayne in
HER MARRIAGE VOW
Sunday only
All Star Cast in **LOVER'S LANE**
Monty Banks in
RACING LUCK

The Watchman,

And Ottawa Valley Advocate.

REX THEATRE

THURSDAY, Jan. 22nd.
Last showing today of
John Barrymore in
BEAU BRUMMEL
10 Reels.
and **CHARLIE CHAPLIN**
in "PAY DAY"

VOL. XL

LACHUTE, QUE., JANUARY 23, 1925.

NO. 1

TO OUR LOYAL FRIENDS, whom it has been our high privilege to serve in the past, as well as to those we hope to serve in the future, we extend our sincere thanks for past favors and our Best Wishes for 1925.

We will endeavor at all times to keep a well assorted stock of hardware from which to select your choice.

T. McOUAT & SON

Founders and Machinists, Lachute Mills.

Stop! Think! Listen!

To the Loyal Presbyterians
of St. Andrews East.

Stop listening to the misleading statements issued by the Anti-Unionists about taxation upon your Church and property.

Dr. J. H. Edmison says:—"The Statement is just another ridiculous yarn to catch votes."

Dr. R. J. Wilson says:—"Nothing could be quite so silly as the Anti suggestion that the United Church will tax its members and make seizures on property etc."

Dr. G. C. Pidgeon says:—"We have consulted our Counsel, G. W. Mason, K. C., who advises us that there is nothing in the Basis of Union or in the legislation to justify the contention that allocations made by the United Church might be levied by legal process against the property of individual congregations."

Stop and think about the promises made when you joined the Presbyterian Church, as members and elders.

To Members:—Will you be subject to the authority of this Session in the Lord, and in subordination to the Higher Courts of the Church? Yes.

To Elders:—Do you believe the Government of this Church by Sessions, Presbyteries, and General Assemblies to be founded on, and agreeable to the word of God? And do you engage as a ruling Elder of this Church to maintain and defend the same? Yes. The Higher Courts of the Presbyterian Church have decided that the Presbyterian Church will go into Union on June tenth next, without loss of identity. Will you keep your pledge, and obey her Courts? If not, how will you be able to continue loyal to the new Presbyterian Church, whose questions of admission are governed by the same standard of subjection to her Higher Courts?

Will you break those pledges also?

Stop listening to people who tell you that you are being coerced into Union. Look at the figures up to date, and you will see that the majority of the people are in favor of Union.

Stop trying to balance yourself on the fence. Christ the Head of the Church prayed "that they all may be one" that should settle it.

Think for yourself. When making up your mind how you will vote do not be unduly influenced by men who have no special knowledge on this subject, but rather be guided and influenced by those who are your own official leaders in spiritual things, the men who form the vast majority of our Church Courts. They have declared for Union. Follow them.

Listen to the experienced leaders of the Church, who have studied and prayed about this movement for over twenty years, and with unbiased minds, concluded that this movement is of God and cannot fail.

Listen to the voice of Scripture "and other sheep I have which are not of this fold: then also I must bring, and they shall hear my voice: and there shall be one fold, and one Shepherd."

The Laurentian Ayrshire Club ANNUAL MEETING

Will be Held at

The WINDSOR HOTEL, Lachute

January 23rd, Friday afternoon at 2 p.m.

Readers of The Watchman know that The AYRSHIRE BREED has made "ARGENTEUIL" famous all over the Continent for High-Class Dairy Cattle. We expect Fieldman DAVID HUNTER to address the Meeting. Show your appreciation by being present and join us in boosting our breed and Our Own Home Town.

Chas. R. Rodger, President.

J. E. Walker, Sec.-Treasurer.

CRESWELL'S

Canada Cement

Prices Right

R. Creswell Regist'd

LOCAL NEWS.

Mrs. Wm. McGregor is spending two weeks in Montreal.

Mrs. Owens, of Montreal, is the guest of Mrs. T. Christie this week.

Mr. D. Titman spent the early part of this week in Ottawa.

Mr. Cecil Young, of Montreal, was the week-end guest of Mrs. Wm. Deacon.

Mrs. A. Beers and Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Ball were recent visitors to Montreal.

Miss M. Mitchell, of Montreal, was the week-end guest of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Mitchell.

Miss Lavery, of Montreal, was the week-end guest of her sister, Mrs. Walker McArthur.

Mr. R. A. Giles spent the early part of this week in Hawkesbury and neighboring points.

Miss Mary Hope and Mr. John Hope Jr., of Montreal, were week-end guests of their parents.

Mr. Herbert Bruneau, of Cornwall, was the week-end guest of his sister Mrs. Jousse.

Miss Elinor Bradley leaves this week, for L'Annonciation where she has secured a position as teacher in a private school.

Miss Fernande Lemay left last week for Montreal, to follow a course as nurse in training at the Notre Dame Hospital.

Mrs. Ralph McQuat and son who have been the guests of Mrs. Cottingham for the past month, leave for Ormstown this week.

The 4th. of February is the date set for the trial of the Brownsburg lads accused of conspiring to rob the D. C. Co's. pay roll.

Mr. Wynn, of Montreal, has joined the staff of the Dominion Shuttle Co's, which is a re-organization of the Lachute Shuttle Co's.

Mrs. Cooley and children, of Brownsburg, left on Thursday for Birmingham, England, owing to the serious illness of her father.

Rev. Geo. MacKinnon leaves on Monday next for New York and Washington, to attend the International Missionary Convention being held in Washington from Jan. 28th. to Feb. 2nd. He will be accompanied by Mrs. Gardiner as far as New York, where she will spend a week visiting friends.

Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Wilson left on Monday for a months cruise to the West Indies on the C.P.S.S. Montroyal. Their many friends wish them bon voyage and a safe return.

Before leaving, the ladies of the Curling Club tendered Mrs. Wilson a Tea on Friday afternoon in the Club Parlor.

A big double program tonight at the Rex Theatre. Charlie Chaplin is here to amuse us in "Pay Day," a record-breaker in laughter and merriment. "Beau Brummel," starring John Barrymore, is another big attraction—a picture which will appeal strongly to all who are acquainted with the novel from which it is so admirably reproduced.

The many friends of Mrs. Albert Morrison will sympathize with her in the death of her mother, Mrs. Paisley, of Burlington, Ont. who passed away on Thursday last aged 81. The funeral service was held at her late home where many loving tributes were made of the high esteem in which the deceased was held both in her church and home life, after which the remains were taken to lie with her beloved husband in the family plot at Buckingham.

CURLING.

Play for the McCrea Trophy has been very interesting throughout, & it finished with Mr. Rice as winner over Mr. Jno. McGibbon in a score of 10 to 9 with the following players: L. L. Legault, H. E. Underhill, J. R. Charron, Jno. MacKimmie, Geo. Creswell, Jas. W. Gall, J. A. Rice, Jno. McGibbon (Skip) 10. Play for the Dunany Cup, started Monday evening, but the first round is still in progress.

Dress, Carnival tonight promises a good time.

Ladies' Club.

The recent Blanket Contest resulted in a tie, Miss Alice Riddell and Miss Hazel McGibbon each with 23 points.

The following were winners of Mrs. F. Brennan's trophy:—

Mrs. J. E. Walker, Mrs. Bothwell, Miss H. McGibbon, Mrs. Creswell (Skip)

Announcement
Mr. and Mrs. Felix Jolicoeur announce the engagement of their youngest daughter Laura, to Mr. Antonio Sylvestre, of St. Felix de Valois, the wedding to take place on Saturday, Jan. 31st, at 6.30 a.m. in the church of Ste. Anastasia, when the ceremony will be performed by the Rev. G. A. Gratton.

Lots of interesting news in the Want Ads.

LACHUTE HONORS L. L. LEGAULT WITH MAYORALTY

Acclamation, all round was the order of the day last Tuesday when elections were held in Town and Mr. L. L. Legault was accorded honors of the Mayoralty chair.

The retiring Councillors were Messrs. T. Dallaire, P. Dobbie, J. D. Lemay, A. Larocque and C. Charlebois, all of whom were re-elected except Mr. Charlebois who was replaced by Mr. G. J. Charland. Aldermen, A. A. McQuat, D. Stalker, W. A. Morrison, and Jas. Morris have another year to serve.

Our new Mayor was born in St. Hermas in October of 1878 and received his early education at the St. Hermas Model School and later at Lachute Academy, afterwards attending Rigaud College and the Normal School in Montreal. He studied law at McGill University and attended the law office of the firm of McGibbon, Casgrain, Mitchell & Survever.

Mr. Legault is resident some 18 years, and enjoys the confidence of the County. An ardent Liberal and sec. treas. of the Liberal Association, Chairman of the E. C. Board, attorney of the Province Revenue, and joint Crown Prosecutor.

There will be a busy season ahead and first thing on the tapis should be The New Town Hall, for which a committee of Council and Citizens were appointed 15 months ago. This committee met frequently, devised and worked out plans to the best advantage and submitted reports over a year ago which were adopted by the Council. "It is now time that the work proceed without any further delay. The majority of the Council are men fully cognizant of the towns needs and we have confidence in believing that they will rise to the occasion."

Real Snappy.

The cold wave promised proved out alright and our citizens have had a busy time of it the past few days. Monday morning hit the lowest point and some reports reached us of 48, but a number were quite satisfied with the shewing of 42 degrees below, and let it go at that. Anyway all Panama suits were out of the question.

ST. ANDREWS EAST.

The Literary Club met at the home of Mrs. C. W. Lamb on Monday evening.

The Choir Practice will be held on Saturday evening, at 8 o'clock p.m.

Mr. J. Burgess and Mr. Annandale were among the visitors to Montreal this week.

There was a meeting of the Ladies' Aid in the Church Hall, on Thursday afternoon.

Brownsburg is visiting St. Andrews on Wednesday evening of this week, to test the skill of our Hockey Team.

There will be a hockey match between Hawkesbury and the local boys at St. Andrews East, on Wednesday, of next week. Turn out and cheer them to victory.

After the votes were counted on Monday evening it was found that Mr. W. Geo. Rodger had been elected Mayor for the third time in succession, by a majority of ten votes.

Public Worship will be held in the Presbyterian Church on Sunday, Jan. 25th., at 11 a.m. and 7.30 p.m. Rev. J. Burgess will preach at both services.

At a meeting of the Congregation of St. Andrews, East Presbyterian Church held in the Church Hall last Friday evening, the different reports showed the various departments of the Church to be in excellent shape. Mr. W. A. Bradley was re-elected to office, Mr. A. C. MacDonnell was elected as manager in place of W. R. Brown retired. Mr. W. J. Rodger and Mr. W. A. Bradley were elected Trustees of the Church, bringing the number up to four. Mr. C. A. Hyde resigned the Treasurership.

Following are prize winners of the Masquerade Carnival.

Ladies.

1st. prize, \$2.50 gold piece donated by Mr. J. G. Blason, awarded to Miss Yvonne Ladouceur, representing a "Gypsy Maid."

2nd. prize, China Cup and saucer, donated by Mr. J. A. Mackay, awarded to Miss Myrtle Hamilton, representing Western Quebec Paper Girl.

3rd. prize, Bon-Bon dish, donated by Mr. B. H. Robertson, awarded to Miss B. Judge representing Mystery.

4th. prize, Box Chocolates, donated by Mr. Robt. Roy and awarded to Miss Laura Roy, representing a Winter Sports' Girl.

Gentlemen.

1st. prize, Box Cigars, donated by Mr. David Larocque and awarded to Mr. R. Roznebrune, representing a Capsack.

2nd. prize, Box of Tobacco, donated by Mr. A. Snowdon, awarded to O. Carriere, representing Chief of Police.

A clean, comfortable shave is refreshing and invigorating. Quick and efficient service A. L'ABBE's, Main Street.

Men's & Boys' Suits

We have a good stock all sizes of Men's and Boys' Suits.

Blue and Grey Worsted, Brown Tweeds and Worsted Also Boys' Suits in Tweeds and Worsted all sizes.

also

We are still well assorted in Ladies' Coats for Winter at Clearing Prices, as we don't want to carry one

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.

REDUCTIONS!

from January 10th. to 24th.

25% Discount

on Ladies' Coats,
Men's & Boys' Coats, Suits
and Shirts of all kinds
Hewson's Underwear, Pants, Sweaters,
'Monarch' and 'Baby Lamb' Yarns.
Take advantage of these reductions
(Cash only.)

McFAUL BROS.

The Up-to-date Store,

Lachute Mills.

Don't let your RADIATOR FREEZE

Let us fill it with

MAPLE LEAF ANTI-FREEZE ALCOHOL

For Ford Radiator \$2.00

BATTERY STORAGE

Your car battery improperly cared for during the winter months means more battery trouble next year, and very often a new battery. Our battery charger is one of the best and latest on the market. Storage room for 300 batteries.

Bring us your battery or phone 25, and we will call for it. Do it now.

GEO. Y. DEACON,

LACHUTE AND BROWNSBURG.

Jewelry of Quality

Always to be relied on

at

EUGENE JOUSSE

Jewelry Store

Main Street,

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After You Have Used "SALADA" GREEN TEA

you have a standard by which to judge other teas. Salada is the finest produced in the world. — Try it. FREE SAMPLE of GREEN TEA UPON REQUEST. "SALADA," TORONTO



Woman's Interests

CANDY FOR CHILDREN.

Miss Lydia Roberts says in "Hygiene" we should postpone as long as possible the day when the child is given its first piece of candy. Grandparents, parents, older brothers and sisters and nurses—all take notice.

Both the facial expression and the behaviour of a baby tasting candy for the first time are peculiar and interesting. Attendants like to watch the performance. Like other performances, the act is paid for. The baby pays. So does the family.

The hard candies are composed of sugar and flavors. Some of them contain fillers, harmless in character, as a rule. The soft candies contain sugar, flavors, milk and, in some instances, butter or other grease, fillers and nuts or fruits. Most of the elements contained in candies are rich in calories. Sugar is. So are milk and butter. These calories are of a kind that can be readily converted into energy. Babies are exceedingly energetic. They need energy foods. As sweets are a source of energy, why not feed candy?

The reason is that the disadvantages more than offset the advantages, so far as children are concerned. Candy can be charged with sins of omission and commission. While it is rich in calories, it is poor in proteins, vitamins, and minerals. Babies fed on candies suffer from lack of the proteins needed for repair, lack of the lime and phosphorus needed by the bones and teeth, lack of iron needed by the blood; of the vitamins needed to protect against scurvy and those needed for growth. Miss Roberts says: "It is better to allow the body to make its own sugar. Continued walking on crutches is bad for the legs." This should be added to the list of sins of omission.

The sins of commission are quite as harmful. Candy is to be classed with the condiments. It contains aromatic oils, just as pickles, mustard, horseradish, and salad dressing. Sugar itself is a condiment. The child who eats candy thereafter finds milk, water, bread and cereals flat and tasteless. Eating candy is one cause of finicky appetite. Its use is to be condemned because it takes away the child's appetite for plain, simple, wholesome, nourishing foods supplied from the table at regular meal hours.

The eating of candy between meals by children destroys wholesome appetite for wholesome food at wholesome hours.—Dr. W. A. Evans.

DRESSING A WOUND.

Before attempting to dress a wound you should carefully scrub your hands with hot water and soap, using a nail brush.

The ordinary wound should be swabbed at once with iodine. Never use unboiled water on a wound. If the skin around the wound is dirty, a piece of sterilized gauze and hold carefully cover the wound itself with that in place, while cleaning the surrounding area. Scrub from the wound, not towards it; otherwise, you will be sure to introduce dirt into the wound. After having swabbed the wound with iodine, place on it several layers of dry sterilized gauze and bandage it in place.

Wounds, however, may continue to bleed. In that case we call them "hemorrhages." These may be divided into three groups: capillary, venous, and arterial.

A capillary hemorrhage is characterized by oozing of the blood. It is practically always controlled by a dry sterilized dressing and snug bandage.

Where a vein is injured you will see a steady flow of dark red blood. If this is not controlled by a snug bandage, press with the thumb on the side of the wound farther from the heart, since the blood in the veins is flowing towards the heart.

The most serious hemorrhage is that resulting from a cut artery. In this case, you see regular jets of bright red blood spurting from the wound. Send for a physician at once. In the meantime, raise the part and apply pressure on the side of the wound nearer the heart. If the wound is in an arm or leg, tie a large handkerchief or piece of cotton around the limb between the wound and the trunk of the body. Insert a lead pencil lengthwise between the arm and the handkerchief and turn the pencil until it tightens the bandage sufficiently to stop the bleeding. Do not leave the bandage on longer than is necessary to stop the bleeding.

After the bandage has been on for 20 minutes release it gradually, and leave it loosely around the limb in order that it may again be tightened if bleeding commences again.



A SIMPLE OUTFIT FOR A "SMALL GIRL."

4948. This set of garments comprises a neat dress, a simple petticoat in "slip" style, and comfortable one-piece drawers. The dress may be made of voile, batiste or crepe. It is also good for gingham and wool rep. The petticoat and drawers may be of nainsook or cambric.

The Pattern is cut in 5 Sizes: 6 months, 1 year, 2, 3, and 4 years. For a 2-year size will require 1 1/4 yards for the dress, 3/4 yard for the petticoat, and 3/4 yard for the drawers, of 36-inch material.

Pattern mailed to any address on receipt of 15c in silver, by the Wilson Publishing Co., 78 West Adelaide St., Toronto.

Send 15c in silver for our up-to-date Fall and Winter 1924-1925 Book of Fashions.

DEMOUNTABLE CLOTHESLINES.

To save time and trouble in hanging out small mounded articles during cold or windy weather I employ a short length of clothesline upon which a number of spring-fastening clothespins have been tied, spacing the pins about six inches apart.

At each end of the line is attached a harness snap, and when the stockings, handkerchiefs and other articles have been attached to the pins the line is carried out of doors and fastened between two posts by merely snapping the hooks onto projecting staples.

Such an arrangement is also convenient in taking down the clothes hurriedly during a sudden shower, as the hooks may be unfastened in an instant and the entire string of small pieces dumped into the basket to be carried indoors. This is a time-saving convenience that will be much appreciated when tried.—Mrs. G. E. H.

WHEN BAKING APPLES.

I have learned that if I remove the cores from apples before I replace them in the oven they retain their shape perfectly. If you haven't an apple corer, it is claimed that a common clothespin will set equally well, but by all means remove the cores if you do not want the apples to burst in cooking.—L. C.

HOMEMADE FLOWERS.

A bouquet of artificial sweet peas placed in the centre of the dining table will bring cheer during the flowerless months. Use crepe paper in the sweet-pea colors—pink, lavender, white, dark red and purple, and green tissue paper for the stems.

Cut the crepe paper into petals by following the outline of the sole of a doll's slipper. Cut a piece of fine wire about six inches long and fold this over the centre of two of the crepe-paper designs. Separate the petals so that you have four. Glue a narrow strip of the green paper to the base of the flower and wind the wire with this. Hold the completed flower by the stem, and dip the petals in melted paraffin.

Road to the Poor House. Poor work will make you poor.

The packing industry slaughtered 2,256,394 hogs in inspected establishments in Canada in 1923, an increase of 329,182 over 1922. The numbers of cattle and sheep slaughtered were 812,142 and 499,745 respectively.

Minard's Liniment for the Grippe.

Nine Years After

BY REGINALD WRIGHT KAUFFMAN.

PART I.

Edwards returned from the telephone to the breakfast table, his hand still clutching his napkin, and two deep lines of annoyance between his eyes. He answered his wife's look of timid inquiry by casting down the napkin, deepening the frown and gulping his coffee at a draught. Then:

"I've got to work to-day," he said. "But, Peter," protested his wife, "it's New Year's and you promised the children—"

"I know, I know," he nodded; "but this is what it means to be superintendent of the Charities Bureau of New York. The man I engaged to keep the shop open to-day sends word he is sick, and so I've got to sit alone at a desk for all day while other people are enjoying themselves."

"Couldn't you make some of the other employees do it for you?"

Edwards' face softened. "No," he said; "you see, it's New Year's Day for them, too. It wouldn't be fair. I know there'll be virtually nothing for me to do when I get there, but we must keep open every day in the year, and I've got to be on the job."

He had already started for the door, but he turned back to kiss her.

"Don't worry," he added, forcing a smile; and he called back to her: "Perhaps I'll be of more use down there than I think now!"

Perhaps—but once he had settled himself in the office a mile from his own home, then, indeed, indications for any unusual usefulness were scarcely encouraging. Two hoboos called and were referred to the city lodging house. A child entered with a hissing request for "mother's New Year's bathket," and left, you may be sure, as soon as she had volunteered the information that "mother" had already disposed of two other baskets. Then there came a man who wanted to consult the city directory, and a woman who had mistaken his building for another.

A shuffling in the doorway aroused him, and he looked up with languid interest to greet a new applicant.

The man was, to all appearances, only a typical "down-and-outer." He might have been thirty years old, or he might have been fifty; forty-five, thought the superintendent, was a good guess. A week's growth of black bristles covered his pallid, sunken face; his clothes, though not shabby, were marred by the wrinkles that made it clear they had been worn all night as well as by day, and his long, nervous fingers twisted about a faded derby hat.

"Sit down," said Edwards. "What can I do for you?"

The man's eyes were raised directly to those of his interrogator, and the first point of difference between the man and the general type of petitioners who frequented the office. There were many who were sad, many who were sullen, many who were cunning—but the new visitor was sheerly bewildered. He was so much bewildered that he did not seem to heed the superintendent's question.

"What can I do for you?" Edwards repeated. "Do you want a meal?"

"No," he said, "I just had one. I want help—quick! I'm scared."

"Of course," thought the superintendent; "alcoholism, heart disease, or delusions of persecution." But what he said was only: "Tell me about it."

The man sat down uneasily and put his hand to the back of his head as if in pain.

"Honest," he replied, "I ain't a bum. I've just had a bad fall and I don't know who I am."

Edwards went straight to the point. "How long," he asked, "have you been drinking?"

But the man pouted like a querulous child.

"Won't you please find out who I am?" he asked. "I saw the sign here and I said this was a charity place. You won't believe me, but it's gospel truth; I've had a fall. I don't know what town this is. I don't know my name, and I don't know where I came from—though I think it was a jail."

Edwards began to grow interested. The tone rang true.

"Go on," he said.

"Well," the man's voice broke—"that's all. I'm lost and I want to go home."

"Where's that?"

"I don't know. But I know I've got one; I'm sure of that. I have a wife—her name's Jennie—and I've got a little girl named Dorothy."

He put his face in his hands to hide his tears, and Edwards waited until the thin shoulders had ceased their heaving.

"I haven't been drinking," he continued at last. "When I picked myself up in that alleyway I knew I had knocked back a lot of memory into my head. Straight! Listen: Did you ever hear of a man having two sets of memories, or two brains, or something?"

The superintendent nodded.

"Well," pursued the visitor, "I guess that's the trouble with me. When I was a boy in Mil—Mil Oh where was it I was a boy? He groped for the name. "I can't get it."

"Milwaukee?" suggested Edwards.

"I don't know. Perhaps. Anyway, when I was a boy I had what a doctor called double personality. You understand? Only, when I was the other fellow and forgot my family and name and all that, somehow they got me back right after a few hours. The doctor said it would wear off. And when Doctor Willson—put that name down! Willson—that's the doctor's name, all right. That's the first name I remember this time!"

The superintendent was caught in the current. He scribbled the name on a pad. "What then?" he asked.

"Let's see—let's see." The stranger was becoming vague again.

"You said you had a wife," Edwards coaxed.

"Oh, yes—I know now how I happened to go off the hooks the last time. I was in—in a train—and we were crossing a river—and there was a crash and we fell down—down—down!" He sprang to his feet, reviving the past. "I can't get away!" he yelled.

Gently Edwards drew him again to the chair. "That was how you were hit," he said.

"Yes, and it knocked everything clean out of my head. I don't remember another thing till just now."

"When did it happen?" asked the superintendent quickly.

"I remember there had been fireworks—it was the Fourth of July."

"And the year?"

"Why—why, this year, of course—1900." His moving eye sought the window. "And now there's snow!" he added.

Edwards hesitated a minute, but took the plunge.

"This," said he slowly, "is 1909."

The man's head sank forward to his breast.

"Nearly eight years!" he whispered.

"Why, Jennie may be—what town's this?"

"New York."

"I used to do business in New York; I know I did. Perhaps Jennie—but no."

Edwards gripped the man's shoulders hard. "Try—try—to remember what your job was when you were on that train. Think, think!"

There was a long silence—so long that Edwards began to despair, his eyes roving the room as if for help. At last, however, the man's hand flashed to his pocket, and brought out a letter which he eagerly read.

HOUSE HEATING RAN KS AMONG EARLIEST DEVICES OF MANKIND

House warming is an art as old as history. Man was not favored by nature with a coat of fur. He was born very frail—frailer than any of the higher animals—and openly exposed to the elements, as well as innumerable enemies. In the course of our evolution we have had to fight just as much against the attacks of variable climates as against other adverse forces. We have had to clothe ourselves to meet all climatic changes that have occurred between the long glacial ages and the more torrid periods. And we have had to design our buildings to meet these great variations in the climate.

Primitive House Warming.

Primitive man lived in caves and rude tents. When the weather became cold he simply lighted a log fire, just as hunters and fishermen do to-day. This did not afford a comfortable heat, but it protected the people's health. Later on, when tents were invented and used for dwellings, a more elaborate and effective means for warming was devised. This was an iron brazier or charcoal grate. The Babylonians, Assyrians and Egyptians used these grates extensively, and their use has been preserved until to-day by the Persians, the peoples of central Asia, Tibet, India, Afghanistan and the Arabs of Arabia and Africa. Charcoal grates are of great antiquity and widespread use. They have been employed for warming houses far more extensively than any other means devised for heating. They always have been simple devices—merely open metal containers furnished with air holes to assist in the combustion of the charcoal, wood or other fuel used.

In the Oriental countries, where petroleum is common, oil fuel was used, and also oil lamps for warming the smaller rooms in dwellings.

The homes of the Egyptians were beautifully designed, furnished and kept. They were a sociable as well as an extremely artistic people, and lived most comfortably. They never allowed the weather to interfere with their comfort and health. When it was warm weather, their rooms were thrown open to the ingress of free air. When it became cold, charcoal furnaces were requisitioned, and these warmed the rooms. The houses always had exceptionally high ceilings and opened out to long, large halls or courtyards. The large air spaces thus obtained were rolled upon to dilute the fumes from the charcoal and to prevent poisoning.

High State of Civilization.

The Greeks and Romans accepted the principal customs of the Egyptians and subsequently adopted new ones. They attained a degree of civilization which has not been approached. When we read of the classical writers, inspect their art works, visit Rome and Athens and see the magnificent ruins of their public buildings, we may form an idea of the high degree of taste and artistic appreciation they reached.

The Athenians and Greeks, as may be conjectured after seeing or reading a description of the public baths in Pompeii, were just as advanced in steam heating as we are to-day. They attained the same heating comforts in their buildings by almost the same means used in our time. They were familiar with hot air, hot water and steam heating, and used each method.

Game Birds for the West.

A growing scarcity of game birds in the Prairie Provinces during the past decade has brought about a greater interest among sportsmen and government authorities in preserving those birds native to the country and importing various breeds from other countries which might be suitable for transplanting. From time to time, stringent laws have been passed protecting the birds during their breeding seasons, and while the protection thus afforded has been incalculable, yet it is felt that indigenous fowl should be supplemented by other breeds which would not only be suitable for game purposes, but also of economic value.

The first effort to be made at transplanting foreign birds in the Prairie Provinces took place some ten or twelve years ago, when a brace of Hungarian pheasants were set loose just outside of Calgary. These birds, however, while suitable for acclimation, were either frozen or shot during the following winter. Not daunted by this setback, the sponsors of the movement again brought forward from Hungary a second lot of pheasants, and these were liberated in the same district. Success attended the venture, and the succeeding years saw a rapid increase in the number of Hungarian pheasants in the province.

Saskatchewan was not long in following the example set by her sister province, and quite a large number of these birds were imported from Hungary and Alberta, and the latest reports indicate that they have adapted themselves to the prairie and bush country of the province.

The latest movement in fostering bird life in the Prairies is that of the Manitoba Game and Fish Protective Association. This Society was greatly interested in the success which attended the efforts of Alberta and Saskatchewan in introducing new species of game birds in their respective provinces, and recently they imported a number of Hungarian pheasants from Alberta, which were set loose in the neighborhood of Warren.

While efforts up to the present time in introducing new species of game birds in the Prairie Provinces have been more or less confined to Hungarian pheasants, other breeds, such as the English grouse and the Chinese pheasant, are also thought to be suitable for the Prairies. However, the Hungarian pheasant has been found most suitable, it being a prolific breeder and its game qualities much appreciated by sportsmen.

In time, the game birds of the West, such as the prairie chicken, Hungarian pheasant and various breeds of duck, will be driven into the more inaccessible regions of the North, due to the gradual encroachment of settlers upon their natural feeding grounds, but the work of the government authorities in setting aside certain well-defined areas as bird sanctuaries will undoubtedly result in much good. Moreover, the work of introducing new species will result in a larger supply of visible game birds, and will preserve, not only for sportsmen but others interested in fostering wild life, many of those birds now familiar to the Prairie Provinces.

For Binder Twine.

Ordinary binder twine is manufactured from henequen, a fibre which comes from Yucatan.

An underground river passing beneath Mont Blanc and known as Eaux-belles is now thought to pass right through into France. Tests by means of dyes or an identifiable chemical have been suggested as a means of distinguishing its outlet.

How Camphor is Made.

As a perfume, camphor has been known and valued by the people of China and Japan for centuries. Originally obtained from gum deposits occasionally found in old camphor trees, it is now extracted from the wood itself, which, after being sawn through lengthwise, is reduced to chips and heated in a still.

The vapor given off in this way passes through bamboo pipes into a cooling chamber, where it condenses in crystal form, known as "flowers." These crystals are collected and exported to Europe, where they are further purified by being mixed with lime and charcoal and refined in special retorts. The oil thus obtained should not be confused with camphorated oil, which consists of camphor dissolved in olive oil.

Toys have been the most profitable of inventions.

Minard's for Sprains and Bruises.

ISSUE No. 1-25.



An Indian mother and child are shown resting for dinner while on route with pack horses to another part of the country. This photograph was taken in Northern Alberta by the Topographical Survey of Canada.

WINTER SPORTS IN CANADA

According to reports from all sections of the Dominion, Canada played the host during the summer of 1924 to an overwhelmingly greater number of holiday visitors than she had ever had the opportunity of welcoming in previous years. Each spring makes it increasingly clear that Canada is becoming definitely established in the minds of people of other countries, more particularly the United States, as the location for their annual vacation, and that in the future the Dominion can look to an ever-swelling invasion throughout the summer to her countless beauty spots and regions of wild romance.

The greater bulk of these visitors, however, have returned to their homes long before the advent of the Indian summer with its balmy days, and few are there when the first touch of frost tingles the grand Canadian woods a myriad tints. Some there are, and they are a growing number, who postpone their vacation until the fall and come to Canada when she offers the most superb hunting on the continent. Still fewer are those who have learnt the joys of the Canadian winter season, but there has come to be a gratifying increase each year in those who come to participate in Canadian winter sports.

The people of the American continent who have been wont to read of the winter sports of Europe with a certain amount of envy, are just coming to realize that north of them, easily accessible, is a series of Norways and Switzerlands stretching from coast to coast, offering the most magnificent order of winter revelry and the greatest variety of sport. Those who once have indulged in Canadian winter revelry become devotees and return annually. The number is growing, but there are still too few with any appreciation of the pleasures of the winter season in Canada.

In the past Canada has been content to disregard the violent misconceptions which have widely prevailed about her winter and plunged recklessly into hibernical gaiety without a care that other peoples were ignorant of her pleasures. Of late years, however, there has been a pronounced movement to make the Canadian winter known as it really is and further to bring people from other lands to share in the joys of the season. In effecting this end winter sports have become to some extent centralized, and in many parts of the country, carnivals, concentrating the joy of the season into brief time, feature the season.

Outstanding among these is Quebec—quaint old Quebec, with its narrow streets, its towering churches, its old

world atmosphere and continental leisure—which almost seems to have been created solely as a locale for winter sports. There the visitor can pass rapidly from one sport to another within a limited area—skiing, skating, tobogganing, snowshoeing, dog-sledding, bob-sledding and ski-joring. Without leaving the shadow of the great hotel—Chateau Frontenac—one can run the entire gauntlet of winter sports.

Under a new winter sports director, of European and American reputation, as well as through the addition of many improvements, Quebec anticipates the busiest and most pleasurable year it has yet experienced. Night and day the Chateau Frontenac and Dufferin Terrace will be the scene of gay revels such as only the Canadian climate makes possible. This winter Quebec winter sports will assume a national and international character through competitions which have been arranged in the various classes—with individuals and teams from the United States.

Similar gaiety, in only less hilarious form, is in evidence over the rest of the Dominion. Montreal, in summer, has become the Mecca of thousands of tourists. It is at least equally attractive in the winter months, when its peculiar location offers facilities for the greatest variety and most enjoyable of winter pastimes. The great Laurentian area, a natural playground winter and summer, offers, in its countless mountains and lakes, opportunities for the more vigorous outdoor pastimes.

At the other end of the continent the little town of Banff in the Rockies plays the host to winter holiday makers and offers them seasonal sport in a location that cannot be surpassed for primitive beauty. Banff is destined to be for Western Canada what Quebec is for the East. All winter sports reach their zenith there, and tourists are coming to discover this little mountain gem as an attractive when she has assumed the white mantle of snow as when bedecked in gay summer raiment.

Canadian winter sports have to be enjoyed but once to thoroughly convert the sceptic to the peculiar joys the season makes possible. In considering the severity of the Canadian winter and its attendant ice and snow, people are apt to forget that enthusiasts travel long distances and go to considerable expense to indulge in the winter sports of Norway and Switzerland. Canada, both in topography and climate, is several Norways and Switzerlands rolled into one, and all the reasonable pleasures of these countries have been accentuated and brought to perfection there.



Chief Adam of the Denes, a tribe of Indians that roam the forests of Athabasca and Mackenzie, present a strong argument in favor of living an outdoor life. A healthy atmosphere seems to radiate from his picture.

FARMING IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

The Province of British Columbia is probably adapted to more diversified forms of agriculture than any other section of the Dominion. Whilst large areas are given over to the ranching of cattle and horses, and mixed and grain farming are followed extensively, the province has in particular made a name for itself in the production of apples and other fruits, and at the recent Imperial Fruit Show at London, England, cleaned the board with its pomological display. The dairy industry is making rapid strides and the farming areas have the advantage of proximity to the channels of export markets. Many lesser and little known forms of agriculture are possible in this province, such as tobacco and nut growing, and the cultivation of holly, ginseng and cascara.

The settler choosing British Columbia with the intention of living by the land has many channels for his energies and can find one or more phases of agriculture to suit his taste. In addition the Provincial Government has prepared a mass of information calculated to help the settler in his preliminary considerations, and ensure his settling out upon his activities under the best auspices. As elsewhere it may be broadly accepted that the greater the amount of capital possessed by the settler on starting out the more rapid and sure will be his success.

Capital Required by Settlers.
The minimum sum that Agricultural Department officials recommend that a settler should bring with him to British Columbia is \$4,000. Whilst this sum should be sufficient for a man with experience in various lines of agriculture who would be able to make a part payment on his land, erect modest buildings and purchase a certain amount of stock and implements, it would scarcely be found sufficient for settlers without experience unless there was a prospect of obtaining certain revenues from seasonal employment, or from the operation of clearing bush land in the form of marketing cordwood, pulpwood, or the supply of railway ties.

The Provincial Government has been at some pains to determine the cost of establishing an apple orchard in the

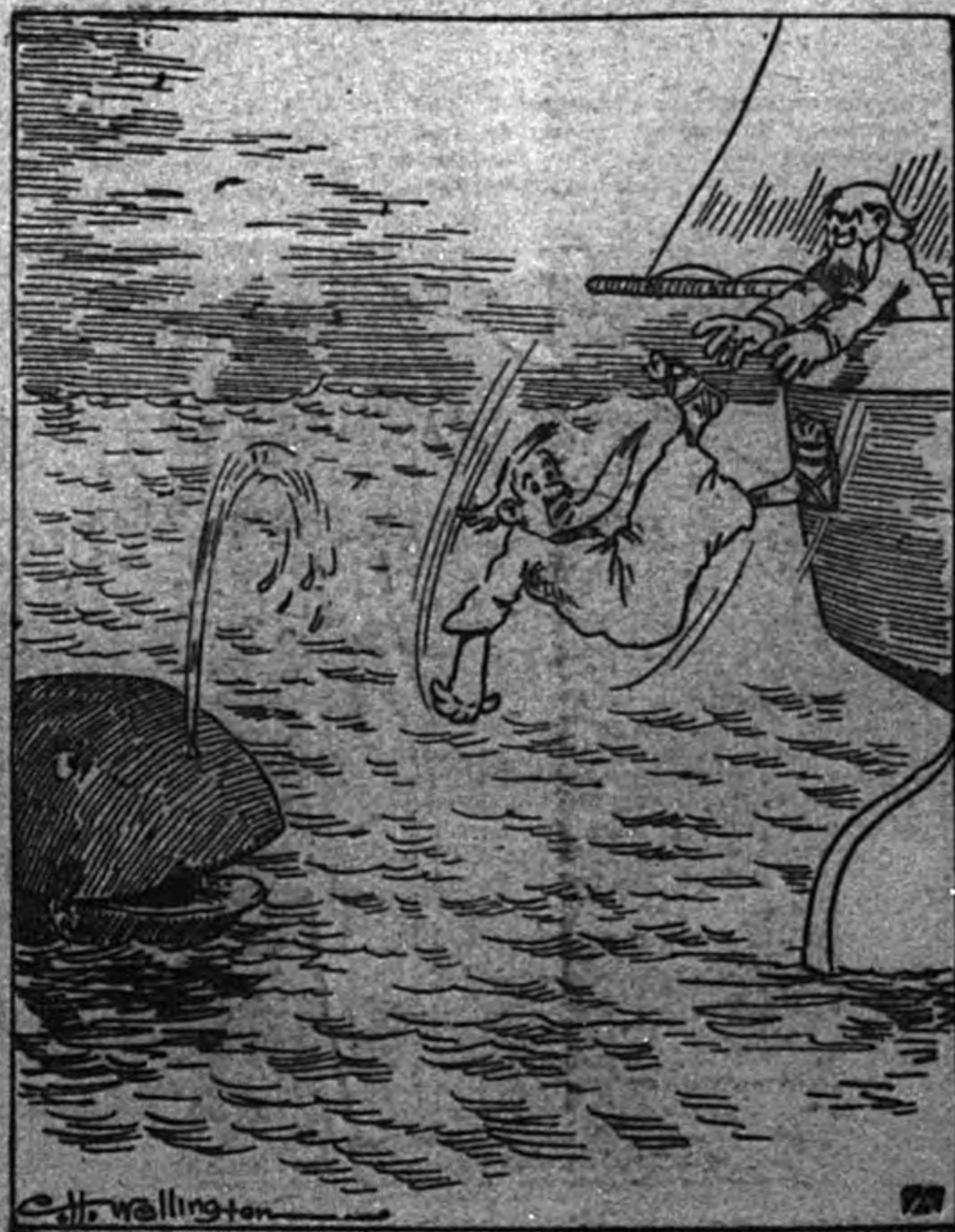
province. The average cost of partly improved lands in the Okanagan Valley, taking a wide range of figures and including the chief settlements from Armstrong south down to the lake at Oliver, works out at \$208 per acre. To be as conservative as possible the University of British Columbia, which made a recent survey of the valley in connection with the yield from and return of certain varieties of apples, has taken \$250 per acre as the basis for its calculations, and finds the cost of the raw land under irrigation, with cost of preparing, planting trees and their care in the first year, with the maintenance for the four successive years, \$615, or, if effected with money borrowed at 7 per cent, \$658.05. It is assumed in connection with the table, that there is some revenue from the land and from intercrops during the time the trees are coming into bearing.

Acreage Required for Reasonable Living.

The question is often asked as to the number of acres required to make a reasonable living in British Columbia, and this is difficult to answer owing to the varying climatic and physical conditions encountered in the province. On Vancouver Island and the Lower Mainland Coast, adjacent to the larger centres of population, holdings of from 3 to 10 acres, cultivated intensively, producing truck crops, small fruits and poultry, are found sufficient, in the Okanagan and Kootenay districts, many orchards average around 10 acres in extent; successful dairy farms in the Lower Fraser Valley will be found averaging from 75 to 150 acres; whilst in the interior stock-raising districts of Nicola, Lilloet, and Cariboo, ranches will be found of from one section (640 acres) to several sections, with grazing privileges in addition.

Owing to the general intensity of farming in the Pacific Coast province, farm land values are higher there than elsewhere in the Dominion, the last Federal Government return placing the average at \$100 per acre. Of all the farms in British Columbia, numbering at the last census 21,793, 12,535 are less than 50 acres, 2,233 between 50 and 100 acres, 4,668 between 100 and 200 acres, and 2,287 over 200 acres. The British Columbia Government estimates 7.4 per cent of all farms as being under 5 acres; 19.7 per cent between 5 and 10 acres; 30.2 between 10 and 50 acres; 10.2 between 50 and 100 acres; 21.2 between 100 and 200 acres; and 11.3 200 acres and over.

—AND THE WORST IS YET TO COME



THE WORLD FROM ABOVE

Someone has said that the most precious thing in the universe is "Time." For God measures it out second by second and no two seconds occur simultaneously. Throughout all the ages men have been possessed with a certain divine discontent with their means of annihilating space and time, they have striven to lengthen their days, to devise methods by which they may transport themselves and their possessions more quickly from place to place. Walking and running proved too slow and irksome so prehistoric man harnessed the reindeer and the horse; with oars and sails his boats propelled over the water; railroad trains, steamships, and, later, the automobile, catered to his desire for more and more speed. Those of us whose memories are long enough to remember the beginning of man's latest attempt to achieve the conquest of the air. And to-day he can literally look down upon the world from above, and in aircraft can surpass birds in flight, can travel faster than in any other vehicle which he has invented.

That there are comparatively few casualties suffered by the Air Mail is marked evidence of the safety with which a well-designated air route, one along which there are enough landing fields, may be traversed. Those Air Mail pilots flew over two million miles without a single fatality. On the British and Dutch air lines during the past three years the average number of passenger air miles per passenger fatality was 2,663,000. Prior to 1913 for a number of years there was an average of one passenger casualty on our railroads for every two million passenger miles. Military flying is, of course, more dangerous than ordinary commercial air travel. And yet it is gratifying to state that our fatality rate in the Air Service measured by

aircraft flying hours, or by the number of miles flown, is markedly less than it was even three years ago. That air travel will be made more and more safe as time goes on there seems to be no reason to doubt.

In fact it is believed conclusive evidence already exists that air travel under proper conditions can be conducted with a degree of regularity, safety and dispatch sufficient to establish it as a significant additional channel of commerce in the transportation resources of a nation. Air transportation has passed the experimental stage. The knowledge gained during the past six years in the operation of regular air transportation services, particularly in Europe, has demonstrated incontrovertibly that aircraft as agents of commerce have "arrived."

As one goes higher, and looks down upon the World from Above, whether from a height reached in an airplane or from the top of the business ladder, the air is rarer and left far behind are the companions of lower levels. But there are compensations. The view is broader and the mind is more attuned to grasp its meaning.

With better means of transportation comes better understanding among men and among nations. Aircraft, terrific engines of war, may do much to promote the peace of the world. Again, improved methods of communication bridge the space between invention and general usage. Aircraft are thus at the same time a cause and an effect. The rapid development of aeronautics stimulated the imagination, provoked hope and brought about its realization. The present generation has dreamed, has imagined, but it has also made practical the conception of utilizing the great air spaces. Their hitherto mystery is a mystery no longer.

FIRST CHINCHILLA RABBIT FARM

GEO. JENNINGS OF SCORTON RANCH, SASK.

Novel Additions to Canada's Varied Fur Farms Offers Excellent Prospects.

Canada continues to assert the priority of her position as the real home of the domestic fur-farming industry, which she initiated and, through foundation stock, supplied from her first ranches, spread over the world through many countries which are making progress in this direction. The Dominion is proving herself adaptable to the domestic rearing of every kind of fur-bearing animal and branching out continually in novel and hitherto-unthought-of lines. The last return of the fur farming industry by the Dominion Government, in addition to showing a considerable expansion along established lines, recorded, for the first time, a Canadian coyote ranch and a Chinchilla rabbit farm.

George Jennings, a Yorkshireman, of the Scorton Ranch, Fort Qu'Appelle, Saskatchewan, has the distinction of being the first individual in Canada to take up the breeding of the Chinchilla rabbit, recognized as a perfect substitute for the rare Chinchilla squirrel, and to have made a success of it in a few years. It has opened up new and profitable possibilities in the fur-farming industry of Canada and has added in no small way to the prestige the industry enjoys.

The Chinchilla squirrel is a native of the mountains of Peru and Bolivia, and it has always been difficult to obtain on account of its habits of deep burrowing. There was, nevertheless, a voluminous export of skins to Europe, where they were much prized, and to offset possibilities of extinction the Peruvian and Bolivian Governments have put a ban on the exportation of the animal or the pelt.

A New Breed of Rabbits.

The high regard for these pelts and the relatively small supply available has resulted in a good deal of research for a substitute, and after experiments extending over a number of years French rabbit breeders were successful in producing a breed of rabbits whose fur is such a close imitation of the Chinchilla squirrel that it defies detection by an expert. Not only is the fur of the Chinchilla rabbit beautiful, but the hide is remarkably thick, thicker, it is stated, than any other animal of its size. Chinchilla rabbit pelts were first put on the London market as recently as 1919 and caused something of a sensation.

When Mr. Jennings brought the first rabbits from England to Saskatchewan three years ago, the only question was how these little animals would stand the Western climate. Any apprehensions on this score were speedily settled and the animals thrived. Running at liberty they will stand the severest cold, and require only feeding a little hay or green sheaves in the winter months.

The difficulty experienced in the three years has been to secure enough stock to supply the demand, and for over a year Mr. Jennings has been booked with orders for two or three months ahead. Nearly all demands have come from the United States, though in the past twelve months or

ders were received from other parts of the Dominion. The price received for pelts has been from \$3.50 to \$5 according to the quality, and \$24 a dozen has been offered for baby pelts taken from five weeks' old rabbits.

Mr. Jennings believes that this industry, followed as a side line, will give Canadian farmers excellent returns, and may especially be profitably followed in conjunction with fox ranching, as most fox ranchers keep rabbits to provide meat for their foxes. The time the animals require for attention is comparatively negligible, and the Chinchilla rabbit fur is coming into greater favor every day. This first ranch of its kind is a notable as well as a novel addition to Canada's varied fur farms.

War Badges Await Claimants.

A total of 166,630 war badges for service in the World War are still being in this Dominion, according to information from the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment. Of these 85,301 are British war medals and 50,503 are Victory medals, and they are to be had by their rightful owners simply for the asking.

"The delay in distributing these awards," says an official of the department, "is due entirely to the fact that the addresses of the recipients are not available at National Defense headquarters. Since the beginning of the issuance of the awards for war service the D.S.C.R., to date, has distributed 964,535 medals, decorations and commemorative scrolls."

There remain on hand in the same department 791 estates of deceased members of the Canadian Expeditionary Forces in which the total funds amount to \$144,169.73. The distribution of the majority of these estates is delayed mainly through the fact that the beneficiaries reside in countries where communication is limited, or where it has been impossible to locate them at the addresses in file at National Defense headquarters. There also remain 228 trust shares, amounting to \$25,917.74. These funds are being held in trust for minor beneficiaries.

A total of 51,573 deaths have been recorded in the theatre of war. Of this number 37,697 graves definitely have been registered to date. This latter figure, though, is subject to almost daily revision, because graves are constantly being located by officials of the Imperial War Graves Commission in the various war theatres. It is estimated, however, that it will be necessary to inscribe the names of about 14,000 on memorials to the "missing" which are being erected at Menin Gate and Vimy ridge. In addition to the above there are 3,463 graves of Canadians in the United Kingdom. In Canada alone 11,522 deaths have been reported. Of this number 5,942 have been accepted definitely as attributable to war service.



"You think there'd be a real danger in the rum runners should we go to war?"

"Well, I should say! They might be hired to command the enemy's warships, you know."

Never leave a spoon in the saucepan if you wish its contents to boil quickly.

PULP AND PAPER INDUSTRY OF CANADA

BIG INCREASES MADE IN 1924.

Substantial Order From Great Britain Recently Received by Canadian Company.

Newsprint production in Canada, which has for some time been slowly but surely overtaking that of the United States, made a big stride in the first nine months of 1924, and at the present time the Dominion is producing at a rate but very little below that of the Republic. For the first time on record in the period, newsprint production for the first nine months of the year in 1924 exceeded the million-ton mark, reaching 1,009,837 tons as compared with 941,442 tons in the corresponding period of 1923 an increase of 7 per cent. United States newsprint production in the same period was 1,096,973 tons, as compared with 1,126,192 tons in the first nine months of the preceding year, a decrease of 3 per cent.

From 1920 the increase in Canadian newsprint production has been rapid and steady except for the year 1921, when there was a decrease of 80,345 tons as compared with the preceding year, whilst in the United States the movement has been irregular. For the first nine months of 1924 production in the United States has been 4 per cent. lower than in the corresponding period of 1920, whilst in Canada the production has increased 53 per cent.

For the first nine months of the current year the total exports of pulp and paper from Canada were valued at \$103,050,333, compared with a total of \$104,636,736 for the corresponding nine months of 1923, a decrease of \$1,586,403. This decrease in total volume is, however, rather pleasing than otherwise, the exports of wood pulp being responsible and there being an increase of nearly \$5,000,000 in the value of paper exported. The total value of paper exported in the nine-month period was \$74,270,296, in which newsprint accounted for \$68,093,040, as against \$69,421,621 in the same period of 1923, when newsprint was responsible for \$63,277,965.

Export Mechanical Pulp, Sulphite and Pulpwood.

In the nine-month period of 1924 the value of export mechanical pulp has been cut from more than \$5,000,000 to less than \$5,000,000; that of both bleached and unbleached sulphite by more than \$1,000,000; and of

sulphate by nearly \$1,000,000. In the period total export of pulpwood amounted to 990,425 cords valued at \$11,140,838, as against 1,159,733 cords valued at \$11,091,429 in the same period in 1923.

Meanwhile the work of expanding plants and erecting new ones is still proceeding at a rapid rate foreshadowing a tremendously increased production for the future. Fort William is to have a \$3,000,000 pulp and paper plant, one unit to be in operation in a year and the mill completed in two years. The Thunder Bay plant at Port Arthur has recently doubled its capacity for the output of wood pulp. A ninety-ton sulphite pulp plant is being erected at Prince Rupert. At Bear River, Nova Scotia, an old mill has been rehabilitated, and new machinery installed, and there is probability of the establishment of a pulp grinding mill at Liscomb in the same province.

New Construction.

A new mill is being erected at St. Joseph d'Alme, Quebec, to have a production of 200 tons of paper a day by January, 1925, and 600 tons by 1929. The Western Quebec Paper Mills, which has been in course of construction for a year, has commenced production at East St. Andrews, Quebec, and is manufacturing the higher class of light weight papers. The International Paper Company at Three Rivers, Quebec, is installing three new machines, and by October, 1925, will have the greatest paper mill in the world with an output of more than 600 tons per day. Assurance is given of the establishment of a large mill at St. Boniface, Manitoba, to be supplied from timber limits running along the east side of Lake Winnipeg. The agreement provides for the erection of a mill costing not less than \$2,000,000, with a daily output of not less than 100 tons of wood pulp, 50 tons of which shall be made into paper at the mill.

The Canadian Export Paper Company is looking forward to a new field opening in the British Isles for Canadian newsprint, where imports of the Canadian product in the past have been largely negligible. A Canadian newsprint company recently entered into an agreement with the London Daily Express to supply regular large shipments of newsprint. The amount covered is understood to be in the neighborhood of 15,000 tons, which covers a daily production of 50 tons. It is thought that this may be the first of many substantial orders to be received from the British Isles.

Oranges Puzzled Him.

Affable Stranger—"If you had twelve oranges, and I gave you one more, how many oranges would you have?"

Boy—"I don't know, sir; we always do our sums in apples."

Robert McFaul

Our Goods are noted for that quality and reliability which appeal to the economical purchaser.

In Groceries, Dry-goods, and general supplies, we have an extensive assortment, in which there is a choice that will suit the most particular taste and the most sensitive pocket book.

The House of Quality. Main Street, Lachute.

Wishing to give all my attention to my Tailoring Business, I have disposed of my stock of Boots and Shoes, and will in future devote my time and attention to your requirements in Suits, Overcoats, Etc.

Made-to-order Suits my Specialty.

LOUIS GUILBAULT
Main Street, - Lachute.

ALWAYS SOMETHING NEW AND NOBBY

WINTER OVERCOATS.—A wide selection of styles to suit every taste. Our overcoats are distinctive not only for design, but also for warmth durability and long wearing qualities.

STYLISH SUITS.—These have the essence of good taste in their design and the stamp of expert tailoring in their make-up. We have them. An excellent line of cloths to choose from. Cock o' the North blue fast-dye serges.

A. A. CARBONNEAU
MERCHANT TAILOR BROWNSBURG P.Q.

BROWNSBURG.

Mrs. E. Davis, of Montreal, visited her parents over the week-end.

Mr. Joe Fletcher has secured a position in the Montreal Police force.

Mr. C. MacKiddie and Mr. J. Beaunejour spent the week-end in Ottawa.

Mrs. E. Taylor, of Montreal, was the week-end guest of Mrs. Peter McQuig.

The many friends of Mr. Peter McQuig will be pleased to learn he is recovering from his recent illness.

Brownsburg Hockey Team visited Lachute last Thursday night, and played a friendly game, returning victorious again with a score of 8-3.

The St. Scholastique Hockey Team visited Brownsburg on Saturday night, to play a friendly game, and Brownsburg again winning with a score of 8-5.

The Brownsburg Ski Club held their first event last Saturday, "Cross Country Race" for Ladies & Juniors: Miss Grace McKiddie winning the Ladies race and Master L. Davis the Junior Prize.

CAN. EXP. BOWLING LEAGUE.

A Team.				
H. Gardiner,	203	203	169	575
J. Martin,	188	143	193	524
J. Reid,	175	158	150	483
T. G. Pasco,	165	195	141	501
A. Dey,	169	177	188	534

900 876 841 2617

B Team.				
E. Pronix,	134	169	160	463
D. Mailhot,	180	174	152	506
A. Brunelle,	149	143	196	488
C. Harding,	171	170	133	474
M. Dagenais,	130	150	234	514

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20 p.c. Discount

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SOME GRAND BARGAINS
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Suits and Overcoats
Each Garment cut and tailored to your measure by expert Tailors. Select your Style and Pattern and we deliver on the dot.

also SPECIAL REDUCTIONS
on Footwear during January.

W. G. Staniforth
Main Street, Telephone 65.



The Watchman AND OTTAWA VALLEY ADVOCATE.

LACHUTE, JAN. 23rd, 1925.

Subscription Rate per annum,
In Canada—\$1.50.
In United States—\$2.00.

Notices of Entertainment, Concerts, Announcements etc., 10 cents per count line. Minimum 50c.—if billed 60c.

(Note:—All locals advertising any event from which there are financial proceeds will be charged at the above rate.)

Card of Thanks, In Memoriam Notices, Births, Marriages and Deaths—50 cents.

With each verse additional—25c.
Want and For Sale advertisements, 10 cents per count line, minimum 50c.—if billed 60c.

When replies are directed to the Watchman, additional charge—25c.

Note:—When estimating, count every six words or fraction thereof as one line.

Legal Advertising—\$1.68 per inch
Subsequent insertions—\$1.12 per inch.

EN PASSANT

DESPERATE REMEDIES.

MEDICAL Skill has performed many miracles. Time after time we read of things being done which, a little while back, would not have been believed possible. Yet with all the skill and scientific appliances at their command, the Doctors sometimes, get to their wits end, and then something happens which gives them the merry ha-ha.

A man with an injured spine falls down stairs, and gets up—and dances a hornpipe; or a dumb man gets knocked down by an automobile, and when the crowd gathers to pick up the remains of the silent one, he jumps suddenly to his feet and pours out a flood of abusive oratory upon the driver. All the vials of his wrath, pent up for years, have been unsealed by the shock, and he scatters with prodigal delight all the choicest linguistic adornments which his new-found power of speech releases, from their dark caves. That reminds me of the frozen ship. A skipper, famous for his comprehensive vocabulary of maritime phrases, sailed the wintry sea. A storm arose and his gallant crew, urged by the stinging lash of the skipper's tongue, worked like galley slaves, but it grew so bitterly cold that the skipper's words froze as they fell from his lips. The sailors could not hear what he said; they could only see him, gesticulating on the bridge.

About a month later when they had reached a warmer zone and the rigours of the past were beginning to fade from their memory, the skipper slept peacefully in his bunk, when suddenly the crew were amazed to hear a copious trade of abuse, in the captain's unmistakable tones dropping all around them. They listened in awe. The skipper's remarks, made during the height of the storm and which froze up and stuck to the rigging as he uttered them, were thawing out and broadcasting themselves. Then the crew went and woke the captain and when he strode on deck and "listened in" for a while, it is said that he "was deeply moved by the phenomenon and frequently burst into applause."

A case of wonderful cure, circumstantially authenticated, is reported from Bourges, in France, last week, "without medical assistance" as the papers once said when a man was crossing the street when he was hit by a street-car proceeding at full speed. He died in a few minutes without medical assistance.

This cure is Bourges was quite dramatic and in keeping with the theory that some sudden shock may surprise the dormant faculties into activity. It seems that a party of hunters were pursuing a wild boar near the village of Grand Mallory. In a frenzy of fear the boar crashed into a private house and made his way into a bedroom where an invalid had been lying for months. The sick man shrieked for help then arose and jumped out of the window. The wild boar was "finally killed" the report says. If he had been only temporarily killed, like the possum, we might have doubted his bona fides, but his demise was final, so that's that. But the sick man? What of him? Tensely, succinctly, and without any verbal trimmings, the report disposes of him in six words:—"The invalid has returned to work."

I think it was wrong to kill the boar, finally or otherwise, just as his career of usefulness was beginning. He might have been trained to continue the good work of sending incurable invalids back to work. The cost of repairing windows smashed by the patients in their flight could be charged up in the doctor's bill without offending professional dignity. There's a precedent:—"I attribute your recovery to the hand of providence," said a Dr. to a Scotch patient. "Aye, mon," said the Scot, "but ye'll charge me for it in yer bill."

That desperate diseases need desperate remedies is being proved in many ways, and the "Wild boar" form of treatment is often effectual when mild medical measures fail.

Mexican, Egyptian, and Indian invalids have more than once been startled back to normal by the "Unexpected" class of treatment, when diplomacy has faltered. German and Italian invalids have recently benefited by getting out of their windows and glass houses, and in within

the limits of possibility that a few "wild boars" might have a recuperative effect upon Canadian finance which at present is letting itself be convinced that it is an invalid. Some (Press) physicians have pronounced its case hopeless, but "nothing is impossible" as they say in Bourges. Even a wild boar can effect a cure.

Of course, a great deal depends upon the patient. Finance might jump up suddenly and take a flying leap for the window, and safety: Business might soar in a similar way and get back to work, like the Bourges invalid, instead of languishing in a low fever like a chronic hypochondriac.

Where there's life and a wild boar there's hope.

THE LINKMAN.

NATURAL RESOURCES

OF QUEBEC PROVINCE

One of the remarkable things brought out by "The Natural Resources of Quebec," a well-illustrated publication just issued by the Department of the Interior at Ottawa, is the number of features in which the Province stands first or excels.

For example, Quebec produces seven-eighths of the world's asbestos. The first centrifugal cream separator to be used on this continent was operated in Quebec at the village of Ste. Marie de Beauce in 1882.

Canada's first paper mill was established in St. Andrews, Quebec, in 1803. Fifty per cent of the capital invested in Canada in the pulp and paper industry is invested in Quebec, and the Province has within its borders over one-third of the water-power that can be produced in Canada.

It was in Quebec, at the Oka Institute, that the first "frost-resisting" breed of poultry, the Chantrelere, was developed to withstand cold winter weather.

More maple products are made in Quebec, than in all the other Provinces of Canada combined, and the only known workable deposits of kaolin or china clay in Canada are found there.

Finally, the Province boasts the largest water-power storage reservoir in the world, the Gouin Dam, on the St. Maurice river with 160 billion cubic feet capacity.

Of special interest are the chapters on the pulp and paper industry, water-powers, and the agricultural and mineral resources, including the new Rouyn gold fields. The scenic resources and the attractions offered sportsmen and tourists are treated in detail. The chapter entitled "The Land and the People" is singularly successful in conveying the local atmosphere which imparts to the people and the institutions of the Province their quaint attractiveness and peculiar charm.

To business men, investors and citizens generally "The Natural Resources of Quebec," will prove of very timely interest. Perhaps nowhere else within the covers of a single volume can there be found such a readable and concise description of the principal natural resources of the Province as in this booklet of 130 odd pages.

TO GO ON BOARD.

The powers that be at Ottawa are taking an undue time in the appointment of the Member for Two Mountains to the Board of Railway Commissions. Mr. J. A. C. Ethier is one of the oldest members in the House and his appointment is looked upon with favor for his long and faithful servitude.

PROVINCIAL BANK OF CANADA.

APPOINTMENT OF A NEW COMMISSIONER-CENSOR.

The nomination was recently announced of Paul Tourigny, M.L.C. of Victoriaville, as a member of the Board of Control of the Bank for the Savings Department, following the vacancy created by the recent death of Mr. J. A. Richard.

Honourable Mr. Tourigny is a well-known personality in financial and industrial circles. He is among the original shareholders of the Provincial Bank of Canada, and has been also deeply interested in the development and progress of local industries in his own town of Victoriaville. He represented the Constituency in Arthabaska in the Local House from 1900 to 1916, and he has been appointed to the Legislative Council of the Province of Quebec in 1921.

BUCKLEY'S
BRONCHITIS
MIXTURE
At all
Druggists
40c or 75c
FOR
COUGHS-COLDS
BRONCHITIS
MONEY BACK GUARANTEE

Sold in Lachute Mills by
G. J. CHARLAND.

Argenteuil Mourns the loss of Its Honored Member.



THE LATE JOHN HAY.

After an illness lasting for almost two years Mr. John Hay passed away at his home on the Brownsburg Road in the early hours of Friday morning, Jan. 16th., and by his death Argenteuil loses one of its most prominent and best of residents.

The genuine popularity at his demise was evidenced in the very large funeral which was held in the Presbyterian Church on Sunday afternoon when people came from every section of the County and outside points to pay their tribute of respect to one who had proved himself a gentleman always in the true sense of the word.

Argenteuil knew him as an honored citizen in whom they had utmost confidence and the steadfast fulfillment of his duties as member was always his endeavor.

Mr. Hay could rightfully hold title as a gentleman farmer and it was because of his ability in this regard that he won a place of distinction with the Council of Agriculture at Quebec for many years. The Argenteuil Agricultural Society honored him with its Presidency and up to a few years ago he was one of its most energetic workers.

Jno. Hay was born in Chatham Township, June 26th, 1862 and spent the early years of his life on the old farmstead, finishing his education at Lachute Academy. He was elected to the Legislative Assembly in the election of March 5, 1910 and re-elected in the general election of 1914. In 1919 he was elected by acclamation and in February 1923 he won his contest over Mr. St. Jacques. It was during this severe campaign that Mr. Hay contracted his illness and he was never more enabled to actively participate in the affairs of his County and the Province that he loved.

The funeral was conducted by the Rev. A. G. MacKinnon, who spoke most kindly of the noble character of deceased and his unwavering faithfulness to the Church.

Among those present were Hon. Jacob Nicoll, Prov. Treasurer; Mr. Decarie and Mr. Lessard of the Council of Agriculture; J. E. Caron, Deputy Minister of the Council of Agriculture, Quebec; Hon. Chas. M. Stewart, Minister of Immigration and the Hon. Geo. Bryson, M.L.A., of Ottawa; Mr. Tanner, of Montreal, Messrs. W. D. and T. Graham, of Arundel and Chas. McBurney, of Quebec.

The chief mourners were Mrs. Hay, Mrs. E. Hooper, of Grand Mere, daughter; Ian Hay, son; and William, George and James Hay brothers.

The pall-bearers were, L. L. Legault, K.C.; Notary G. Valois, Dr. Clinis, Thos. Christie, J. E. Walker, Lemuel Barron.

The floral tributes received were very numerous and beautiful and bore silent testimony to the memory of one who was truly beloved, for he sought to do for the county at large, irrespective of race or religion, and it was this attitude that gained for him the kindly relations that existed among Conservatives and Liberals, Protestant and Catholic alike.

His remains were interred in the Lachute Cemetery.

WEDDING BELLS.

THOMPSON-HAMMOND.

A very pretty wedding took place on December 31st., at the home of Mr. Wm. Hammond, North East of Ceylon when his sister Laura was united in marriage to Mr. Charles Monford Thompson, the ceremony being performed by Pastor W. H. Walker of Ceylon. The bride was attended by her sister, Mrs. Mitchell, of Lachute, Quebec, and the groom by Mr. Hammond.

Christmas and wedding festivities blended in abundance, after the enjoyment of which the happy couple left for Regina and other points. On returning from their wedding tour Mr. and Mrs. Thompson will make their home on what is known as the Robertson farm north of Ceylon.

Both of the young people are well known and stand high in the estimation of the people of this district, all of whom extend hearty congratulations and best wishes.

OBITUARY.

THE LATE MR. COOKE.

There passed peacefully away to his eternal reward, a loving father, as a deeply respected citizen of Grenville in the person of Mr. H. Cooke. He died at the home of his daughter, (Mrs. Wm. Cousins) on Saturday morning, Jan. 10th. He attained the ripe age of eighty-four. He was of a sterling character, and of a deep religious nature, always ready to give a reason for the hope that was within him.

Service was held at the above home, and considering the condition of the weather a goodly number paid their last respects, which indicated the esteem in which he was held. The service was conducted by his pastor, Rev. John Stark, Methodist Minister of Grenville. The text chosen for the occasion was appropriate, viz: For me to live is Christ, and to die is Gain." The preacher stressed the higher values of life, what it meant to die, and the eternal gain to the Christian. A link of pioneer Methodism has been broken, and a prince of spiritual experience has fallen.

There remain to mourn his bodily absence, his daughter, two sons, one in the Townships, another in the West, also many relatives and sympathetic friends. Our prayers go out to the bereaved ones.

JAMES MABON DEAD

Was Former Principal of Lachute Academy

James Mabon, B.A., who retired two years ago from the teaching staff of the Prince Albert School, St. Henry, where he was well known as principal since 1908, died on Monday at his home, 409 Burnside Place in his 65th year.

Graduating from McGill University in 1884, he became principal of the Academy of Inverness, Que. He was principal of the Academy at Waterloo, Que., for 14 years, and for two years at Lachute, after which he became inspector of public schools in Pontiac and Labelle counties.

Mr. Mabon was an elder of Calvin Westminster Church in which he took great interest. He was a past-master of St. George Lodge A.F. and A.M.

He is survived by his widow, Mrs. S. E. Mabon one son, Mr. J. B. Mabon, of the Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada, Limited, and by two daughters.

THE LATE MRS. JNO. CALDER.

The death occurred on Monday last at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Throver, of Kenwood, Ont., of Mrs. John Calder, widow of the late John Calder of Toronto, after a long illness. Deceased lady was born in Dalesville the daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Finlay McGibbon and had spent the greater part of her life in Montreal and Toronto.

The remains were brought to Lachute for interment, accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. Throver, and the funeral service was held this afternoon at the home of her brother Mr. A. McGibbon, conducted by Rev. P. A. McEwen. She leaves to mourn her loss one daughter, and two sons Leonard of the Union Bank, Vancouver, and Donald of the Riordan Company, Calumet, and two brothers Archie and Jas. McGibbon, of Lachute.

ICE CREAM BRICKS

always on hand
at the

SPLENDID CONFECTIONERY
Main Street, Telephone 34.

Big January Bargains

10 LADIES' COATS and
13 with Fur Collars at **HALF PRICE**
5 GENTS' Heavy COATS at \$12.50
(regular price \$20.00)
BOYS' COATS to clear at \$6.95
SOME STYLISH DRESSES at Cost price
Navy blue SERGE & TWEED Goods
for \$16.75, regular price \$25.00

H. M. Lavigne, - Lachute Mills

NOTICE.

During the months of January, February and March, the store will be open from 7 a.m. to 9 p.m., with the exception of Tuesdays and Thursdays when it will be open from 7 a.m. to 6 p.m.

We trust this will not inconvenience anyone, in any way. If so, Phone 66.

W. D. McOUAT

Successor to G. L. Meikle & Co.,
PHONE 66

LACHUTE ACADEMY EXAMS.

GRADE XI. Algebra.

Class I.—M. Cowan, H. Smellie 84,
E. Murray 81.
Class III.—B. Rodgers 56.

GRADE X. History.

Honours.—C. Gordon 93, H. Miles
91, K. MacGibbon 90.
Class I.—E. Black 84, E. Doig, E.
McOuat 77.
Class II.—W. Clarke 73, C. Robert-
son, W. Wilson 64, M. Cruise 60.
Class III.—M. MacKinnon 52.

GRADE IX. Oral French.

Honours.—D. Morrison 95, How-
ard 93, Albert Laurin 92, Elinor Mc-
Coy 92, Ethel Scott 91, N. Mac-
Gregor 91, Violet Paul 90, E. Mor-
rison 90.

Class I.—Reta Jones 89, Alma
Fletcher 84, Lela McCullough 83, A.
Kelly 83, May Yelland 83, W. Stan-
forth 80, F. Armstrong 80, Russell
Elliott 80, Evelyn Cruise 78, N.
Hay 76, E. MacKinnon 76, Annabel
Hume 75, Janet McOuat 75.
Class II.—Eileen MacGibbon 73,
Grace Smith 72, Doris Golpin 72,
L. Thompson 71, A. Miller 70, Bessie
Morrin 70.

Class III.—Sarah MacVicar 69, S.
Scott 69, Ethel Morrison 67, Lizzie
Hay 67, Bertha Scott 66, Marion
Bain 65, Reta Boyd 64, Kay Bennett
63, I. Westgate 60, Minnie Clifford
60, Grace Rodgers 59, Milton Daw-
son 53, Violet Murdoch 53, E. Ben-
nett 52, Ethel Dixon 51.

GRADE VIII. Geography.

Honours.—Hugh MacGregor 93,
Eric Middleton 93.
Class I.—Ruth MacDonald 87, J.
Yelland 85, Laura Noble 85, James
Logan 82, Melissa Bates 81, Lloyd
Cruise 80, Helen Hutchinson 80, G.
McOuat 79, Bertha Curran 78, Hazel
Evans 75.

Class II.—Olive Ridell 74, Shirley
Hamilton 73, Louis Cooke 70, Alice
Whinfield 67, Roy Cruise 67, Edith
Boyd 66, Doris Prophet 63, Christina
Vliet 63.

GRADE VII. Mental & Rapid Arithmetic.

Honours.—Freda Mason 100, Stan-
ley Boyd 94, Rebecca Cohen 94, G.
MacKinnon 91, Reta Boyd 82, Flor-
ence Hay 78.

GRADE VI. English Grammar.

Honours.—Stuart Jones 91.
Class I.—Nellie Laurin 85, Lena
Combie 80.
Class II.—George Paul 59, Ken-
neth McFaul 55, Sam Rashcovsky 54,
Rowena Cowan 53, Raymond Under-
hill 50.

GRADE V. French.

Honours.—G. Drysdale 90, Elsie
McFaul 90.
Class I.—Leola Belanger 86, Olive
Stanforth 86, Garfield Clark 86, C.
Laurin 86, Roland Dion 83, Rebecca
Rashcovsky 81, Howard Jones 80, G.
McFaul 76, Hannah Rogers 75, E.
Morrison 74, V. loss.

Here and There

During the past season the Cana-
dian Pacific Railway used on all its
lines approximately 6,500,000 ties,
according to a report just issued.
The woods used include British
Columbia fir, hemlock, tamarac,
jack pine, spruce, maple and birch.

Tourist traffic in New Brunswick
during the past summer left nearly
\$3,000,000 in the province, an
amount almost equal to the total
provincial revenue, according to an
estimate of the New Brunswick
Tourist Association. Approximately
70,000 tourists visited the province.

One thousand British Columbia
rose bushes are being shipped to
Portland, Ore., "the Rose City."
Portland, famous all over the conti-
nent for its roses, buys the varieties
produced in British Columbia be-
cause they are the hardiest and
best suited for growing in North
America.

Silver production in Ontario for
1924 will not vary materially from
that of 1923, judging by figures
available for the first nine months
of the year—from the reports of
several operating companies, though
some increases will be shown. Pro-
duction to date has amounted to
about \$19,500 a day.

Caribou have been seen in very
large numbers this season in the
northern part of Yukon territory.
Old-timers say that the main herd
must have numbered tens of thou-
sands, while in some of the smaller
herds that had broken temporarily
from the main herd there were hun-
dreds and sometimes thousands.

The very first aerial stowaway
ever known was discovered recently
aboard a plane in the Laurentide
Air Service, Limited, operating on
its Rouyn gold fields service in as-
sociation with the Canadian Pacific
Railway. The serious effect of the
extra weight on the flying powers
of the machine was so noticeable
that it led to the man's discovery.
As he had hidden himself with a
desire to see his sick wife and child,
he was not punished.

The enormous contribution to the
wealth of Canada made by the Cana-
dian Pacific Railway was alluded to
by E. W. Beatty, K.C., Chairman
and President of the Company,
when, speaking at Welland, Ont., on
November 7th, at the celebration of
the 100th anniversary of the build-
ing of the first Welland Canal, he
stated that the company in 1923 dis-
persed in the Dominion \$202,000,000
in wages and materials, and \$7,000,-
000 in taxes of all kinds.

November 7th was the 39th anni-
versary of the driving of the last
spike in the main line of the Cana-
dian Pacific Railway, an event
which completed the Dominion's
first transcontinental railroad, ful-
filled the terms of Confederation
and made Canada a nation. A stone
monument now marks the spot at
Craigellachie, in the Rocky Moun-
tains, where Lord Strathcona (then
Sir Donald A. Smith) wielded the
hammer which united East and
West.

The new wing of the Chateau
Lake Louise, the Canadian Pacific
Railway's hotel at Lake Louise, one
of the choicest beauty spots in the
Rockies, is now under construction
to replace that portion destroyed by
fire some months ago. It will be a
nine-storey, fire-proof, steel-frame
structure of stucco, brick and stone,
richly furnished in the best style of
a mountain hotel, and will contain
280 bedrooms, bringing the total in
the hotel up to 390.

The hunt for fur is extending
northward each year, according to
officials of the Hudson's Bay Com-
pany and Revillon Freres. They
have already despatched their
steamers on their annual tour of
the northern posts which each sea-
son are being located farther and
farther north as the field of the
pelt hunters is extended into the
Arctic. The Hudson's Bay Com-
pany now has a numerous chain of
posts in Baffinland and other areas
north of Hudson Strait.

THE PLEDGE.

In that time which is now some-
times referred to as "the good old
days," Pat and Mike had been im-
bibing entirely too much. Father
Reagan met them on the street and
made them promise to go to his
home the next day to take the pledge.
Early the next morning Pat met
Mike; they linked arms and started
for the priest's abode. Their way
took them past a saloon.
"Hist, Mike!" says Pat. "What
say we shup in an' have just wan
more before we sign the pledge?"
"Naw," replied Mike. "His riv-
erine might smell our breath. Wait
till we're coming back."

ST. ANDREWS EAST CON- SOLIDATED INT. SCHOOL

GRADE IX. Geometry.

Agnes Rodger 72, Arthur Bryer-
ton 61.

GRADE VIII. Composition.

Helen Taylor 58, Edna Thompson
53, George Woods 50.

GRADE VII. Composition.

Geo. Rodger 77, Ruth Bradley 73,
Jean Brown 72, Gladys Hyde 69, L.
Gates 67, Ernest Rodger 62, Doug-
las Rodger 59.

GRADE VI. Arithmetic.

Florence Thompson 75, A. Cowan
74, Bessie Woods 72, Lois Perks 72,
Willard Thompson 71.

Grade V. Composition.

Hylda Shaw 90, E. Wales 90, W.
Gates 80, Elsie Cowan 73, Ruth Doig
71, Lloyd Muir 71.

GRADE IV. Composition.

Edgar Hooker 88, A. Williams 82,
Paul Doig 78, Myrtle Hamilton 74,
Gordon Bradley 70.

GRADE III. Geography.

Alice Hooker 87, J. Wales 84, N.
Bradley 74.

GRADE II. Tables.

Ernest Cowan 94, Lloyd Bradley
93, Ernest Gates 93, B. Perks 86,
Lester Dorion 76, Phyllis Doig 64,
Christina Hooker 56.

GRENVILLE BAY.

Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Grey were the
guests of Mr. and Mrs. L. Gauley on
Sunday.

Mrs. Grey, Mrs. Arnold and Mrs.
Brechin were the guests of Mrs. H.
Gill on Wednesday.

The many friends of Miss Jennie
McMichael will be pleased to hear
she is, once again at home from Dr.
Pattie's Hospital.

THE ONLY WAY

A man tells of a printer who start-
ed poor twenty years ago and has
just retired with a comfortable for-
tune of \$50,000. This money was
acquired through industry, economy,
conscientious efforts to give full
value, indomitable perseverance, and
the death of an uncle who left him
\$49,999.70.

The first mill built in Canada to
make high grade bond and writing
paper was built in 1882, a little over
forty years ago, at St. Jerome, Que.,
by the late Senator J. B. Rolland,
founder of The Rolland Paper Com-
pany, Limited.



198 J.

That is the Phone to connect you with

G.-J. Charland

THE COUNTY DRUG STORE

Attention!

We would respectfully call attention to the People of La-
chute in particular and the County in general that we are
"Prescription Druggists" and give careful attention to all or-
ders entrusted to us.

Nothing in the line of Medicines, Perfumes, Toilet Re-
quisites, but what we carry or can at once procure for you.

A trial is all we ask.

Back to the Bible!!

A SERIES OF True Fundamentalist Scripture Lectures

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of no denomination will find these lec-
tures of great interest and profit.

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ing of every description in any
quantity.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

Garden of Eden—An Apple—A Canadian Ship



Above is photograph of tree designated by the British Government as "Tree of Knowledge."

An apple from the Garden of Eden arrived in Montreal
this week aboard the Canadian Pacific steamship
Melita. With it came the story of history repeated after
six thousand years and a reprieve for sundry passengers
who had been threatened with lions, trial in the ad-
miralty courts and what not.

The apple came to Montreal with Robert J. Casey
who was a passenger aboard the "Melita." Mr. Casey is a
well-known member of the staff of the Chicago News and
among the books of his authorship are "The Land of
Haunted Castles" and "The Lost Kingdom of Bur-
gundy." He was on the way home from a trip through
Syria to Damascus and Bagdad taken for the purpose
of gathering material for another book.

Mr. Casey said that the apple was one of a pair
brought from Quernah the traditional site of the Garden of
Paradise at the junction of the Tigris and Euphrates
rivers in Mesopotamia. It was placed in a stateroom
with Babylonian bricks and other relics from the cradle
of the human race and did not figure in the log of the
"Melita" until the ship had been four days out of Cher-
bourg. Then it disappeared.

The owner complained to Commander Clews.
"I regret this unfortunate incident," said the Captain.
"But of course you must have read the notice on the card
given you as you came aboard. The company will not be
responsible for apples and other valuables unless they
are deposited with the purser. As it stands at present
this looks like a matter for the appellate court. But of
course we shall see what can be done about it."

Three women named Eve and a man named William
Adamson from British Columbia were found on the
passenger list and they fell under suspicion immediately.
Attempts to establish alibis were as fruitless as they had
been before Noah built the ark. Adamson admitted that
he was the tenant of a cabin on the same deck as that
occupied by the apple and he was summoned for an inter-
view with the captain. He was a technical prisoner when
the "Melita" reached Belle Isle and might have been
landed in shackles at Quebec had it not been for an un-
expected denouement. A room steward, penitent but
brave appeared before the officers substituting for angels
with flaming swords.

"If it's an apple you're looking for I think I can find it
for you," he volunteered. "It looked like just an ordinary
apple and what with the way the women passengers are
always wanting things there was no way of telling about
it—you know how it is. I had brought a dish of fruit
into that cabin the morning all the fuss started and when
I was taking out the dishes some time afterward it was
only natural-like that I should have made a mistake.
I picked up that apple...."

"And so it's lost," gasped the investigators.
"That's where you're wrong," declared the steward
triumphantly. "It's found. As soon as I heard of the
howl I traced that apple. I followed its trail back to the
pantry and thence to the cold storage room. And this
morning I discovered it. One of the chefs had been in just
before me. But I was determined. I went right out after
him.... And I found the apple.... It's in here...."

And with a magnificent air he lifted a napkin from a
large pan of apple sauce.
Another apple, later found concealed in a locked
trunk, will be presented to the Field Museum of Chicago.
The tree from which the fruit was picked has recently
been designated as the "Tree of Knowledge" by the
British Government substantiating an Arab legend of
long standing. The document authenticating the claims
of Quernah as the site of Eden is a record of court
martial, a copy of which was brought back with the
apples.

The case in point was that of Thomas Rogers, a
sergeant in the British Flying Corps stationed in Iraq
since the armistice. Rogers, climbing the tree to have his
picture taken, broke off one of the branches and was
arrested by the Arab police.

The verdict finds him "guilty of having broken a limb
from the tree of knowledge in the Garden of Eden" and
fixes his fine at "one month's pay," a lighter sentence
than that visited upon his remote ancestor for a similar
offence.

Painkiller IN WINTER

CHECKS CHILLS · BREAKS UP COLDS
AND THUS PREVENTS
BRONCHITIS · LA GRIPPE · PNEUMONIA
THE ONLY GENUINE IS PERRY DAVIS PAINKILLER

CONTENTMENT in the home is largely resul-
tant from satisfaction at meal times. Good food is es-
sential to successful catering to the "inner man." No a-
mount of careful cooking and preparation can compen-
sate for second-rate provisions.

In vegetable and meat lines, and in canned goods,
fish and cooked meats—everything of the best at

Jos. Speight Meat Market

MAIN STREET, LACHUTE.

Soils and Crops

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

WHY DO WE FEED SPROUTED OATS?

Looking at the table of analysis, we find that oats contain more cellulose or vegetable fibre than any of the other domestic grains (with the possible exception of buckwheat, which is not at all suitable for the purpose), and can therefore furnish a larger "sprout" than any of them. They are richer in mineral matters than the other grains, and lower in price.

But why not feed oats in their natural state, and thus save the trouble of sprouting them? Because in their dry state they are not especially relished by poultry and not greedily eaten. By sprouting they become more palatable and are a very desirable special feed for the following reasons:

1. They are succulent. That is, if properly prepared, sprouted oats contain fresh juices, which are very palatable and much relished. They contain these juices in a readily-absorbable form, along with the other substances which they hold in solution, such as salts, etc.

With human beings at least, the relish of a palatable food greatly increases its value, as that stimulates the appetite and causes a greater flow of the gastric juices.

2. They contain diastase (or amylase, as it is now called) to a large degree and in an active condition. Diastase is the most common and best-known of the plant enzymes or ferments, and is found in all sprouting and germinating seeds. Its purpose is to cause the conversion of the insoluble starch or similar substances present in all seeds into sugars or sugar-like products.

Starch in itself cannot be absorbed by the growing cell. Thus, while ex-

tremely useful in storing up the food needed by the sprouting seed, it must be converted into soluble, absorbable sugars to be of any use to the growing plant. This conversion is brought about by diastase, which is present in practically all seeds (it has been found in active form in seeds known to be over fifty years old).

An extremely small amount of diastase will be catalysis—its mere presence—act upon and render available for absorption, many, many times its own weight of starch. As oats, as well as many other seeds, contain more diastase than they need for their own use—that is, more than is necessary to convert all of the starch contained in them—the excess is available for the purpose of converting any other starch brought in contact with it. So that, when the sprouted oats meet the other starchy grains in the alimentary canal of the birds, the diastase of the oats immediately attacks the starch of the grains and helps to make it quickly absorbable.

3. They contain vitamins. This term was first applied to the substance or substances that must be present in the diet of animals in order that the animal organism may grow and reproduce itself. Their exact nature is as yet unknown, as they have been recognized and more thoroughly studied only for about the last twelve years. This much, however, is known about them: They are most abundant in those plants or parts of plants that are in a state of active, rapid growth, such as germs, spores, leaves and sprouts and other succulent growths. So that sprouted oats contain them in considerable amounts and thus make up for the lack of these necessary components in the usual dry grain rations fed to poultry.

POULTRY.

If you have a carefully selected, well-bred flock it is time for you to be planning the best way to market the eggs which that flock will lay next spring. It is more than likely that you can secure a contract which will insure you a premium of ten cents or more a dozen over market egg prices during the hatching season.

In many sections of the country there are baby-chick hatcheries that depend upon farm flocks for their egg supply. These afford a splendid market through a fairly long season to farmers and others who have well-bred flocks.

The supply of suitable hatching eggs is quite inadequate, so that the owner of good stock will have little difficulty in arranging a satisfactory connection even though he may have to ship his eggs quite a distance to the hatchery.

Get in touch with the hatcheries near you and learn exactly how to meet their requirements. You will find them ready to meet you more than halfway if you can produce the thing they want.

When several flocks of hens are kept in one long house it is considered a wise practice to use wire-covered partitions between pens in order to provide for a maximum circulation of air during the summer months.

This frequently means too much draft in cold weather unless the front curtains are kept closed more of the time than is desirable. An excellent way to get around the latter difficulty is to cover the wire partitions with muslin or burlap when cold weather threatens.

Muslin is of course to be preferred, because it will make the pens lighter and will be somewhat easier to apply. Of course its cost will usually be somewhat greater than the cost of burlap.

Some flock owners have found it worth while to build removable frames which are covered with muslin and which can be taken down or put up quickly when required.

Top-Dressing Wheat With Straw.

For several years I have been producing more straw on my farm than I could work through my stables into manure; consequently, I have drawn out a large amount of straw during the winter and top-dressed wheat as a means of encouraging clover catches and to protect the wheat from adverse weather conditions during the winter and spring. I find this practice profitable and shall this coming winter top-dress a considerable area of wheat land.

I begin top-dressing wheat with the straw as soon as the land is frozen hard enough to hold the wagon. I have tried spreading the straw with the ordinary manure spreader, but I find that I can do it much faster with forks. As I always stack my straw it does not wet in badly, and, if care is exercised not to uncover too much of the stack at once, very little trouble will be encountered with freezing.

I find it a good practice to throw the straw off in small piles on each side of the wagon, just enough to cover a space thirty feet wide. After the straw is unloaded I go along and spread it evenly and lightly upon the wheat. Here care should be exercised to spread the straw as lightly as possible. Too heavy spreading is

likely to smother the wheat. Frozen bunches of straw should be broken up or thrown back upon the wagon and hauled to the barnyard.

I consider top-dressing with straw during the winter a great protection to the wheat crop. It helps to catch the snow and furnishes a covering for the wheat. It helps also to prevent freezing and thawing in the spring. It also furnishes a mulch for the wheat during the growing season and assists in securing good clover catches.

L. R.

Storing Seed Corn.

The great winter danger for seed corn is its freezing before being thoroughly dried out. Thoroughly cured and dried seed can stand a low temperature without damage. This year winter came with corn carrying far more moisture than usual. It should be more carefully protected from low temperatures than usual.

Damage to corn caused by low temperature before the stored seed has fully dried out is a damage not easily apparent on examination. The injury shows up merely in failure to germinate. No matter how carefully the seed has been stored, germination tests should be applied before planting. It is not too early to make plans to this end.

When to Sow Lime.

Lime may be applied to the soil with profitable results at any time of the year.

Scientists declare that the best time to sow lime is in the fall when the seed beds are being prepared for fall-sown crops.

Lime sown then can be worked into the finely pulverized soil and brought into intimate contact with the soil particles. Thus it will exert its full effect in sweetening the soil for the spring planting.

Many farmers sow lime with small grains in the spring when clover is seeded. This also is a good time because the lime can be cheaply incorporated with the soil at the time when the soil is being worked for the crop. The good effects will probably not be so pronounced as if fall sown, but they will become better as the season progresses.



Big Game Hunters.

Mr. Filman—"At the movies they're showing a picture of a woman shooting a lion."

His Wife—"That's nothing. Don't you remember the time I killed a mouse with a broom?"

If combs freeze get more air into the henhouse. It's a sign of dampness.



Dr. J. H. Jeans of the Royal Astronomical Society, London, comes forward with the startling idea that there is life on the planets adjoining the sun in the same proximity as the earth.

THE WRECK OF THE MARY JANE

She was not a beautiful boat in any sense of the word, as viewed from the standpoint of a professional builder; but Billy Carter and Ned Dunham thought that she was as near perfection as it is possible to have a craft of her size.

She had been used for many years by the crew of the not very staunch nor fast-sailing fishing schooner, the Mary Jane, and that name was painted on the stern of the yawl.

When Captain Sproul hauled his long-used schooner on to the beach at Belfast, convinced that it would not be safe to attempt to make another voyage in her, Mary Jane the Second, as he called the small boat, was made fast alongside, and after having been exposed to the rays of the sun for the greater portion of one summer, Billy had purchased her at the low price of a dollar and twenty-five cents.

As the owner, Billy was, of course, captain, and he shipped Ned Dunham as mate in order that he might have some assistance in making repairs, for it was necessary to do very much patching before the hull would be sufficiently watertight to admit of her floating.

Neither the captain nor the mate were expert carpenters; but they contrived to do the work in a manner that was partially satisfactory to themselves, and on a certain Saturday morning Mary Jane the Second floated in rather a clumsy fashion at the head of the pier.

It was well-known among the friends of the captain and crew that they were to take a voyage of four miles to Sampson's Ledge—on this particular day, and there were very many applicants for passage; but Billy, with a cautiousness well becoming a sea captain who fully realized all of his responsibilities, replied to each of his friends in the same words.

"You see, the Mary Jane isn't as strong as some other boats, and I'd rather not take any one with me but the mate till I find out whether she'll hold together or not."

As a matter of course there was no small amount of disappointment among those who believed they were entitled to a passage by the right of friendship; but they were all at the pier to see the voyage begun, with not an angry thought toward the skipper, for they recognized the necessity of giving the aged boat at least a fair show before putting her to any severe test.

Billy and Ned were provided with a generous luncheon, and, a rigging for the Mary Jane, had an old log-of-mutton sail, a faded ensign, two boards and two tin cans to be used as balling dishes. The mast was stepped, the tattered flag proudly hoisted, and Ned cast off the hawser in obedience to

the captain's loud command, while those on the pier shouted themselves hoarse as the old craft, swinging lazily around into the wind, began to glide away with sufficient speed to leave a well-defined wake behind.

"She's just a humming, isn't she?" said Ned, in a tone of satisfaction, as the Mary Jane passed the town at the rate of about two miles an hour.

"The tide is helping her along some," replied the captain, modestly, as he held the tiller with a steady hand, and assumed what he believed to be a truly nautical position. "I s'pose it would have been safe enough if we had taken a lot of the boys with us; but I wanted to find out just how she'd sail before we get a crowd on board."

Then the skipper and his crew gave themselves up entirely to the pleasure of listening to the murmur of the water as it rippled against the bow of the gallant craft, and each felt that a great mistake had been made in not preparing for a long voyage.

For an hour they were quite satisfied that they could have gone to sea in the boat with perfect safety; but at the end of that time they were convinced that even four miles was too great a distance for so old a craft.

In the excitement of being afloat and gliding slowly away from friends and home, they had failed to notice that the water was making its way through the imperfectly calked seams, and it was not until their feet were wet that they realized what was surely uncomfortable, even though it might not be dangerous.

The mate set about bailing out, and for half an hour he worked in a leisurely fashion, thinking that the matter was not very serious, until Billy exclaimed in tones of alarm:

"It's coming in around the stern post as fast as you can bail it out, and it seems to me as if the leak keeps growing larger all the time."

Ned ceased his work for a few moments, and then it was that both the boys saw many places through which the water was beginning to trickle at a rate that threatened speedily to swamp the Mary Jane.

"Take in the sail and help me, or she'll sink!"

Captain Billy looked around him in alarm.

The Mary Jane was midway between the point of destination and that of departure; to gain the edge would require at least an hour of time; to return would take twice as long, since it would be necessary to make several tacks to reach the town, while to make the nearest shore was impossible owing to the fact that it would be attempting to sail in the very teeth of the wind!

"Take in the canvas!" shouted the mate, excitedly.

"Let it be!" shouted Billy. "I'll tie the tiller, and perhaps we can keep her afloat till we get to the ledge."

He was working even as he spoke, and as soon as the helm had been secured he began to help the mate, both bailing as rapidly as possible, for the water was pouring in so fast that their utmost exertions were necessary to keep it below the thwart.

There was not a sail, nor even a rowboat, anywhere within ten miles, except at the dock from which the Mary Jane had started, and shipwreck on a pleasant day within sight of home seemed inevitable.

Sixty very long minutes passed, during which time the boys had worked as they had never done before, and at the end of that time the crazy old boat was so deep in the water that both expected each instant to have her sink beneath their weight.

"Take off your jacket and shoes," said Billy, at length, as he began to set the example. "She's going to sink, sure, and we've got to swim for it."

The ledge was not more than two hundred yards away; there was hardly a ripple on the water, and fortunately the boys were fairly good swimmers.

The captain had thrown off his sweater and was attempting to remove his shoes, when he bent too quickly toward the port side, and the old boat gave up the struggle. It seemed as if she had been suddenly pulled from under her crew, so rapidly did she sink, and Billy and Ned, each with his shoes on, were floundering in the bay.

Under ordinary circumstances they



Miss Betty Howlett, the twelve-year-old mayoress, has just returned to school in Leicester after undergoing her civic duties in London, where her father is the mayor of Richmond. She is the youngest mayoress in England.

Home Education

"The Child's First School is the Family"—Frederick

How One Mother Interests Her Child in Personal Cleanliness—By Helen Gregg Green.

"Jessica, dear, Gloria's hair needs a shampoo. It's dead looking! She's not half so pretty when she isn't clean." And Jessica's mother suggested a good brushing to take the tangles from the doll's golden tresses, and some castile soap for the shampoo.

"I believe she needs a clean dress and stockings, too," Jessica called back over her plump little shoulder. "And perhaps a bath!"

I guess I must have had a slightly quizzical look, for Mother explained, "You see, Jessica for some reason, always hated being cleaned up. I remember one day when I was bathing her, she exclaimed, 'Mother, I wish water was only to drink!' Of course, the daily baths, and the shampoos were real trials. She didn't want to be clean. Finally, I decided to try out an idea I had hit upon, after a particularly hectic scene, when I had given her brown curls a much-needed shampoo."

There was a telephone call, and after that we talked of other things until Jessica returned with a shining Gloria.

"See, Mother," she cried, "doesn't my doll look fine! I gave her a bath, and shampooed her hair, and cleaned and polished her nails, and brushed her teeth, and changed her clothes. And now I'm going to polish her shoes

and wash out her dress and underwear." After Jessica scurried away, her mother smiled.

"See how interested she is in keeping Gloria clean and dainty-looking!" she said. "Well," because of this interest, she has become just as interested in herself. 'I wouldn't want Gloria to be ashamed of her mother,' she declares. I found a washable doll, and made her some sturdy washable dresses and underwear. I knitted little socks, and bought a tiny pair of tan shoes, and some shoe polish. I got a baby's tooth brush, some tooth paste, a shampoo that makes an enticing lather, an orange stick and some nail polish. You can buy small sample cases very cheap. My child was delighted, but not half so much as I, for the problem of keeping Jessica neat and clean was solved.

"Oh, of course," she continued, "I want her to have all the fun she can in the sand pile, and there are times when I don't care how dirty she gets, but now she's anxious to be clean again, while before—well, it really was a struggle."

Now wasn't the doll idea a clever one? If the wee ones happen to have an aversion to soap and water this way is certainly much easier and more pleasant than scolding and nagging.

would not have thought it much of a feat to swim that distance; but, encumbered as they were with a portion of their clothing, it was all they could do to reach the ledge.

The Mary Jane had sunk in nine feet of water, but "the flag was still there," as could be seen when the boys were on the rocks, the tattered ensign showing sufficiently above the surface to mark the spot where the old craft had gone down.

The fact that they were shipwrecked mariners on a rock so far in mid-ocean that they were a mile from land did not trouble them at first, but soon all that was disagreeable in the situation began to be felt. As the hours went by they grew hungry, but their provisions were at the bottom of the bay. The sun shone uncomfortably hot, but they had no shelter. They had expected that a vessel or a boat would soon come along to take them off, but no craft of any kind have in sight, and now the tide was rising rapidly.

At high water they knew the ledge would be covered to the depth of six inches or more, and the thought that they might be obliged to remain there all night, with the possibility of being washed away and drowned was decidedly disagreeable.

On the right or island side of the ledge the shore was hardly more than a mile away, but the point of land which projected toward the rocks was covered with trees, and no signs of life could be seen.

They alternately shouted, watched for a sail, bewailed their sad fate and wished for something to eat until sunset, when the tide was fully up, and they were obliged to stand as best they could on the rocks in six or eight inches of water.

During the whole of that long, terrible night they wandered from rock to rock, fully convinced that they should starve to death, and the rising of the sun brought them but little cheer, for the tide having risen again, they were partially submerged.

It was not until the middle of the forenoon that they saw anything that even promised assistance, and then the glad sight of a farmer on the shore with an ox team caused both the shipwrecked ones to shout for joy.

The farmer answered them, but it was impossible to hear what he said, and they made every signal which could mean distress, until, to their great surprise, the man drove his team into the water, coming directly toward them.

"He must intend to come as far as he can, and then have us swim out to him," said Captain Billy, as he began to remove his clothing.

But such was hardly the farmer's intention. The tide had been ebbing for three hours, and to the unspeakable astonishment of Billy and Ned, the man drove directly toward them until he arrived at the ledge, the water in no one place from the point to the rocks being more than two feet deep.

It was with no little shame that they realized that they had remained all night on Sampson's Ledge, when they could easily have waded ashore and walked along the beach until they arrived home.

"What's the matter?" the farmer asked in surprise. "Why didn't you come ashore? Aren't hurt, are you?"

"No," said Captain Billy hesitatingly, "we're all right; but we wanted to see if you couldn't help us get our boat out. It's sunk, just there where the flag is sticking up."

"I can do it easy enough, if one of you will swim out and tie this rope to the painter. Then the cattle will soon yank it ashore."

To do this, now the boys understood that they were not, and never had been, in any danger, was but a slight task; and the Mary Jane was not only dragged ashore, but carried on the ox cart back to Belfast, where she may yet be seen on the beach by the side

of Capt. Sproul's schooner, a perfect wreck.

She never made another cruise, and it is safe to say that her decaying timbers will serve for many a year to remind Billy and Ned never to give themselves up wholly to fear until after they have learned exactly the extent of the supposed danger that may menace them.

HOGS

Prevention of Rickets in Swine.—Shall it be sunshine, cod liver oil, limestone, bone meal, rock phosphate or limestone plus sodium phosphate?

Investigations have shown that there is no difference in the effect of the type of calcium carrier when there was an abundant supply of antirachitic vitamin present in the feed. If a grain and skim milk ration is supplied to the growing pigs it is not at all likely that the vitamin is not present in sufficient amount. Where no milk or green feed can be given, a small allowance of cod liver oil (2 ounces per week per pig) is sufficient to protect against rickets. Sunshine, well saved alfalfa leaves, skim milk, puped roots, and grain are a combination in nutrition not easily disrupted by rickets.

The following mineral mixture is used in the swine feeding at the Ontario Agricultural College. It is giving good satisfaction: 4 bushels charcoal or hardwood ashes, 8 pounds salt, 2 quarts air slaked lime, 1 pound sulphur, 10 pounds of bone meal.

This preparation is kept in a suitable box in each pen where it may be taken by the swine at will.

After Christmas.

As I glance round my happy home
In this post-Yuletide season,
I'm like a person in a dream,
And not without some reason.
A corner of the living room
With grazing herds is dotted,
And in my favorite cozy chair
I see a leopard spotted.

Upon the couch a gay red cow
Has taken up its quarters,
And from beneath the table peep
All Noah's sons and daughters.
Out in the hall I know I saw
A boar of aspect horrid,
And my bedroom's the habitat
Of beasts from climates torrid.

A horse is on my writing desk,
A deer upon the table,
And in my sewing-basket lurks
A cat with coat of sable.
O little son, with eyes of blue,
Don't let that lion roar
Or I shall think my dream is true
That I am Mrs. Noah!



Tried to Play on Her Feelings.
"Why did you leave the room? Wouldn't your musical friend play on the piano for you?"

"No—tried to play on my feelings instead."

It is profitable to keep hens comfortable. Keep the coop free from draft, still well ventilated and dry. The coldest coop is the tightly closed, ill-ventilated one.

It is a shame to bank any house with manure. Makes me ashamed of the man who does it. There are much better ways of making the cellar warm. Point the stones up well with mortar. Lay the wall over if need be; if hard pressed, gather up forest leaves, or haul sawdust, but don't for pity's sake, use manure. It is not healthy, and how it *does* *reek* and *smell*!

HEALTH EDUCATION

BY DR. J. J. MIDDLETON

Provincial Board of Health, Ontario.

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

In the prevention and treatment of diphtheria we often hear the word "Antitoxin" used, but how many of us could give a satisfactory explanation of what it means? Misinformed persons, oftentimes noisy and truculent in attitude, announce that antitoxin is a "filthy animal product." Were this true, it would be the height of foolishness for physicians to make use of it in the prevention or cure of disease. But it is not true. Antitoxin cannot be rightly described as a "filthy animal product," but rather as a serum made from the blood of the horse under government regulation which require every precaution to ensure absolute cleanliness.

Many people will ask why horse's blood is used for the treatment of diphtheria. It is because the horse is a very suitable animal for the purpose, and it contains lots of blood, from which the serum can be made at small expense as compared with other animals not so common. The horse, too, is a strong animal and its blood is even more suitable than the cow for the preparation of antitoxin.

What causes diphtheria? It is caused by minute plants only seen under the microscope, getting into the nose and throat and growing on the mucous membrane, just as larger plants which are visible to the naked eye, grow in the garden. While the individual diphtheria plants are too small to be seen, the beds of diphtheria plants are plainly visible in the patient's throat, forming white spots or patches. Sometimes these patches are confined to the tonsils and surrounding tissue, but once in a while they spread to the larynx or passage leading to the lungs and interfere with breathing. But whatever part of the throat is affected, the chief harm, apart from interfering with breathing, is done by the poisons or toxins which this growth of diphtheria secretes. As the membrane on the throat grows, so the poisons are produced, and these are absorbed by the patient, after making

him seriously if not dangerously ill. So, except in cases where the larynx is closed up so as to prevent breathing, a person who dies from diphtheria really dies from poison.

Someone will now perhaps ask why does not every exposed person take diphtheria and why does not every person who takes it die? In fact why hasn't the human race long since been wiped out by contagious diseases? In the case of diphtheria, it is because healthy persons have in their blood a natural resistance or antidote which prevents the microscopic plants from growing, and neutralizes the poison produced, even if we do "take" the disease. This is what is known as an antidote, anti-poison or anti-toxin. It is our natural protection against all kinds of invading germs, and when we get into a condition which we often describe as "run-down," it simply means that our supply of natural resistance is exhausted, or at least lower than it should be. That is when we are most susceptible to disease, for the invading germs have nothing to stop their onward march, and so we become sick and feverish and show all the symptoms of an attack of illness.

If a child takes diphtheria, it is because its natural immunity or power of resistance is low and it hasn't enough of its own antitoxin to resist the illness. What do we do then? We simply help the weakened child by trying to remove part of the load he is carrying and which is too heavy for him. In other words we do what any sensible person would do, give him enough antitoxin to fight off the disease. We borrow the horse's strength for the child who needs that strength. We take from the horse's blood the antidote which it has in abundance to help the child who has not enough and who is dying from lack of it. Common sense, isn't it, when once the process is explained. But that is in reality what all scientific knowledge really is—an application of common sense to the facts of life.

WOULD NOT BE WITHOUT BABY'S OWN TABLETS

Once a mother has used Baby's Own Tablets for her little ones she would not be without them. They are the ideal home remedy for the baby; being guaranteed to be absolutely free from opiates or other harmful drugs. They are a gentle but thorough laxative and have been proved of the greatest aid in cases of constipation, indigestion, colic, colds and simple fevers. Concerning them Mrs. Ernest Gagne, Beauséjour, Que., writes: "I have used Baby's Own Tablets for constipation and colic and have found them so successful that I would not be without them. I would strongly recommend every mother to keep a box in the house." The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Arabic Life Saving.

An interesting point in Arab life with regard to women is that a man on his way to execution is safe from punishment if he can lay hold on the skirts of a woman. Frequently criminals are blindfolded to prevent them from exercising this privilege.

Londoners are living, on an average, twenty years longer than their grandfathers did eighty years ago.

BERMUDA

Ideal Winter Playground Only 2 Days from New York
Frequent December Sailings January Twice Weekly
Via Palatial, Twin Screw, Oil-Burning Steamers
"FORT VICTORIA" and "FORT ST. GEORGE"
Leading Passenger Agent Hamilton Dick
For Illustrated Booklets Write
FURNESS BERMUDA LINE
34 Whitehall Street - New York City
or Any Local Tourist Agent

FABRE LINE

The popular Route to the Mediterranean

WINTER CRUISES 1925

	SS. Providence	SS. Patria	SS. Providence	SS. Patria
From New York	Jan. 10	Feb. 17	Mar. 21	Apr. 28
By Bahia, Delagoa	Jan. 17	Feb. 24	Mar. 28	May 5
Algeria	Jan. 19	Feb. 26	Mar. 30	May 7
Palermo	Jan. 23	Mar. 2	Apr. 3	May 11
Naples	Jan. 25	Mar. 4	Apr. 5	May 13
Genoa	Jan. 27	Mar. 6	Apr. 7	May 15
Constantinople	Jan. 29	Mar. 8	Apr. 9	May 17
Smyrna	Jan. 31	Mar. 10	Apr. 11	May 19
Byzantium	Feb. 3	Mar. 12	Apr. 13	May 21
Aden	Feb. 5	Mar. 14	Apr. 15	May 23
Yokohama	Feb. 7	Mar. 16	Apr. 17	May 25
Manila	Feb. 9	Mar. 18	Apr. 19	May 27
London	Feb. 11	Mar. 21	Apr. 22	—
London	Feb. 13	Mar. 23	Apr. 24	—
London	Feb. 15	Mar. 25	Apr. 26	—
London	Feb. 17	Mar. 27	Apr. 28	—
Length of the Cruise	25 days	25 days	25 days	25 days

Midland Fare \$450.00 including shore excursions and Hotel at Egypt. Clean, comfortable and commodious vessels especially built for the Mediterranean Trade. Shore Excursions at Port-of-call. Stop-overs permitted. Concerts, lectures, dances, and parties, games of all sorts in addition to the social pleasures of ocean travel. Unsurpassed French cuisine and first class service throughout. Orchestra. Moving Pictures. Wireless News Daily. For further information and descriptive literature apply—Any authorized Steamship Agent, or
JAMES W. ELWELL & CO., INC., Gen. Agents
17 State Street, New York City.



A FAIR PAIR AND TWO BRACE

Just before the fire was built for the rabbit stew, not a thousand miles from Quebec. You go after these—the rabbits—on skis or snowshoes.

THE GROWING GIRL

Requires a Mother's Constant Care and Watchfulness.

In their early teens it is quite common for girls to outgrow their strength, and mothers should carefully watch the health of their daughters at this time, for it is when strength is sapped by too rapid growth that anaemia develops. The first signs may be noticed by peevishness, languor and headaches. The face grows pale, breathlessness and palpitation follow, with low spirits.

At the first symptom of anaemia mothers should act at once. Neglected anaemia often leads to decline, but if you see that your daughter's blood is enriched there need be no cause for anxiety. The finest blood enricher ever discovered is Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. The pure, red blood created by these pills will quickly banish all signs of anaemia. They will build up your girl's health and ensure her a robust girlhood. Give your daughter a course of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills now. Make her strong like thousands of girls and women throughout Canada who have been rescued from the clutches of anaemia by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

You can get Dr. Williams' Pink Pills through any dealer in medicine, or by mail at 50c a box from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.



Every Man Has His Price.

Goldie Newdollar—"I don't see why you complain so much about my marrying the count. I think he's priceless."

Her Father—"Priceless, nothin'! His price is too steep. That's what I'm kicking about."

Wizards on Horseback.

Rift horsemen, whose achievements in the war with Spain are frequently referred to in the news papers, are the most daring riders in the world. When in full gallop they will throw their swords and matchlocks in the air, and catch them by the hilts or stocks without drawing reins.

Not long ago a war correspondent declared that he had seen a Rift rider thread a needle held by another rider, while racing full tilt across the sand! Cossacks are fond of performing similar spectacular feats. One of their favorite tricks at gymkhanas is to snatch a child from its mother's arms, throw it into the air, catch it, and return it unharmed to its parent.

Indian riders of the Great North-West will dismount while their steeds are galloping, pick up an object on the ground, and remount almost in the same instant.

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

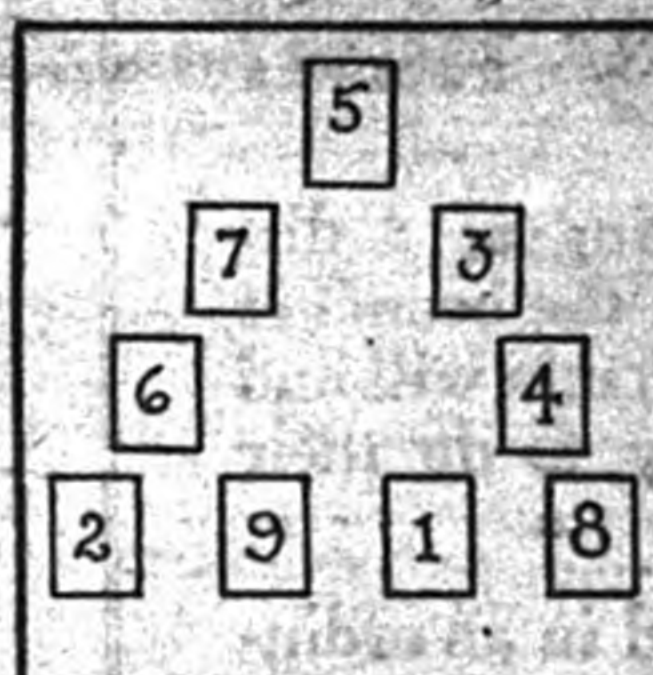
The excess of women over men in the population of London reached its highest point about sixty years ago.

The opium poppy was first known among the Greeks and Romans. It spread eastward, carried probably by Arab traders.

For First Aid—Minard's Liniment.

EASY TRICKS

A Card Triangle



This is an interesting stunt in which nine playing cards—all of the cards of a suit except the ten and picture cards—are used. The stunt is to arrange the playing cards in the form of a triangle so that the spots on each side of the triangle will total 20. The illustration shows how it is done. To make the arrangement more easily understood numbers instead of spots have been drawn on the cards.

(Clip this out and paste it, with other of the series, in a scrapbook.)

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.

Musicians Are Popular.

You've all been to parties where, after a few games and some refreshments, a lull takes place and someone shouts out, "Let's have a sing-song."

Immediately all eyes centre on Bill or Mary or Jim, as the case may be, and immediately Bill or Mary or Jim becomes the most popular figure in the room. Why? Because of their ability to play the piano.

There are others in the room who straightway wish they could play like that. Little wonder is it, therefore, that more boys and girls are taking up the study of the piano as time goes on. They have come to realize that while there is no royal road to learning to play, and considerable hard practicing has to be indulged in before one masters the instrument, it is well worth the sacrifice, particularly in view of the pleasure and popularity it brings later on.

A boy or girl who can play the piano well is always in demand. That is one reason why thousands of fathers and mothers are starting their children at the piano at an early age.

For Every Ill—Minard's Liniment.

The spreading of oil is so great that a single drop will form a film so infinitesimally thin and attenuated that it will cover no less than forty square feet of space.

MORE THAN 55,000 FARMERS

have bought their farms in Western Canada from the Canadian Pacific. A remarkable fact. Think! There is a reason. The large area of our holdings affording choice of location and of land to suit every farming need. Fair price, fair contract, and fair dealing combined with abundant fertility of soil, good climate and social conditions make farm life there desirable and attractive. Thousands more will select their farm from our virgin lands, from our improved farms, and with some capital and determination to work, can make a home and pay for it. Write for our booklet, "The Prairie Provinces of Canada," and leaflet, "Western Canada Forges Ahead." C. L. Norwood, Land Agent, Canadian Pacific Railway, Desk W., Windsor Station, Montreal, Que.

Classified Advertisements

MONEY TO LOAN.

FARM LOANS MADE. AGENTS wanted. Reynolds, 77 Victoria Street, Toronto.

We are interested in obtaining

OLD and RARE BOOKS

ON CANADIAN SUBJECTS. Send particulars to the Wilson Publishing Company, 73 West Adelaide Street, Toronto, Ontario.

The Solstice.

At length, at length he runs his lowest arc.

The laggard sun, through sombre winter skies;

Now the long triumph of the reign of dark

Is backward turned, and splendour shall arise.

Swift come the earlier dawns o'er land and seas,

Swiftly enlarging, from the conquest won.

Light, blessed light, to give the earth increase,

And fill our veins with gladness of the sun.

—Gerald Bull.



Affects Some That Way.

"That fellow must think himself an expert chemist from the way he talks."

"Well, he's a successful home brewer, you see."

Lumbermen!

Take a bottle of Minard's with you to the woods. A splendid remedy for bruises, sprains, frost bites, colds, etc.



Mrs. L. MacMillan Tells How Cuticura Healed Eruptions

"I was troubled many months with an itching, burning, painful feeling practically all over my face. A number of pimples broke out on my forehead which caused me to scratch and also caused eruptions. The pimples spread down my face and caused disfigurement."

"I tried several remedies without any benefit. I began using Cuticura Soap and Ointment, and in about two months I was completely healed." (Signed) Mrs. L. MacMillan, Box 521, Kenora, Ontario.

Cuticura Soap, Ointment and Tablets promote and maintain skin purity, skin comfort and skin health. The Soap to cleanse and purify, the Ointment to soothe and heal, the Tablets to powder.

Single Box Five by Mail. Address Canadian Agent, L. O. Smith & Co., Montreal, Que. Try our new Shaving Stick.

MRS. B. H. HART SICK FOR YEARS

Wants Women to Know How She Was Made Well by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Cornwall, Ontario.—"I am now giving your medicine a fair trial and it surely is doing me good and I am going to keep on taking it. I used to feel so tired in the morning that I didn't want to get up, but that feeling is leaving me now. I also sleep better and feel more like working. For several or eight years I have had headaches, tired feelings, pains in my back and across my body. I read letters in the newspapers saying what good Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound had done others. My husband says I quit too soon, but I am not going to stop taking the Vegetable Compound and Lydia E. Pinkham's Blood Medicine until I am better and haven't an ache or a pain. Isn't that the right way? I have great faith in your medicines. They must be good when those who take them speak so highly of them. I am recommending them to my friends and I will gladly answer letters from women asking about them."—Mrs. Burt H. Hart, Box 1081, Cornwall, Ontario.

Mrs. Hart wants to help other women and is willing to answer letters from sick women asking about the Vegetable Compound.

ISSUE No. 1-25.



Insist on BAYER TABLETS OF ASPIRIN

Unless you see the "Bayer Cross" on tablets you are not getting the genuine Bayer product proved safe by millions and prescribed by physicians 24 years for

Colds Headache Neuralgia Lumbago
Pain Toothache Neuritis Rheumatism

Safe Accept only "Bayer" package which contains proven directions. Handy "Bayer" boxes of 12 tablets. Also bottles of 24 and 100—Druggists.

Aspirin is the trade mark (registered in Canada) of Bayer Manufacture of Monocarbonyl-phenylhydrazide (Acetyl Salicylic Acid, "A. S. A."). 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."

Banking by mail

CUSTOMERS residing at a distance from any of the branches of the Bank of Nova Scotia will find it very simple and easy to do their banking by mail.

Cheques may be mailed in an ordinary letter and may be either deposited to your credit or cashed. In the latter case the cash will be promptly sent to you by registered mail.

The experience of many of our out of town customers with our "Banking by mail" service has been very satisfactory.

THE Bank of Nova Scotia

ESTABLISHED 1832

Paid-up Capital \$ 10,000,000

Reserve - 19,500,000

Total Assets - \$10,000,000

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

24D

SPECIAL, while they last—
OIL TAN MOCASSINS, worth \$4.00, for \$1.75

For Town and Country

Men's heavy SOCKS, RUBBERS,
MACKINAW COATS, SMOCKS,
BREECHES.

Working Men's PANTS, UNDERWEAR,
SHIRTS.

John McFaul & Son, Lachute.

Look At These Prices!

SUITS and OVERCOATS for Men, Youths and Boys at popular prices:—

Ready Made Suits from \$11.00
Ready Made Overcoats from \$15.00
Suits and heavy Winter coats
made to measure, for \$25.00

These prices are low—Yes! But we would emphasize that the **QUALITY** of the cloth, the high-grade tailoring, and workmanship are of the very **BEST**. The styles are excellent, and we are offering splendid value at these low prices.

(We accept lumber and cord-wood in exchange for clothing.)

GEORGE LICOP, Merchant Tailor,
Next to J. D. Campbell's Store, Main Street

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.

W. M. SCOTT, Prop.

CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS

Lachute - Hawkesbury, (Mixed)
Monday, Wednesday Friday

12.01 p.m.

Lachute - St. Jerome - Joliette
Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday,
(Mixed)

11.05 a.m.

St. Andrews East - Montreal,
7.51 a.m., 2.13 p.m., 6.14 p.m.

St. Andrews East - Ottawa,
9.54 a.m., 2.30 p.m. to Pembroke.

Daily except Sunday.

S. GOLDSWORTHY, Town Ticket
Agent, Lachute, Phone 191 r. 3.

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

COUNTER CHECK BOOKS
for Retail Merchants
ALL STYLES AT LOWEST PRICES
— at the —
WATCHMAN OFFICE

We can fill your order while you are waiting, for the traveller to come around.
TELEPHONE NO 27
and we will call with samples and prices.
We also carry a splendid assortment of **CALENDARS**.

LOW'S BUBBLE-BLOWING

Hon. T. A. Low has recently been spending considerable of the public's money on advertising space in the papers in an attempt to deflect attention from the effects of the Government's policy by blowing bubbles of pretended prosperity. These "Ads" are amazing for the statements they contain, the latter being apparently based on the assumption that no one would think of challenging their accuracy.

The first statement made it this: "Canada did not increase her national debt in 1924. On the contrary she was careful financing she had \$35,983,594 to apply to the reduction of her national debt at the close of the fiscal year."

Note that the first statement relates to the calendar year, while the second relates to the fiscal year. Mr. Low did not wait until the close of the calendar year to find out whether his statement was correct or not. Still he took a chance on it. But it is known that during the nine months ending December there was a loss of \$45,000,000 in revenue from customs and excise alone, so that even if there was a surplus of nearly \$36,000,000 during the last fiscal year, the country must have gone about \$9,000,000 into debt during 1924.

Another statement is "Mining; production in 1923 was 16 p. c. above that of 1922. In the first half of 1924 the value of metals produced went up to \$47,000,000 compared with \$39,000,000 in the same months of 1923. The mining industry as a whole will be well above the level of 1923 in 1924."

Being a Cabinet Minister, Mr. Low should know all other things, aim at accuracy in his "Ads." He has not been accurate in this one. The estimate of the mineral production in 1924 made by the Mining Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics places the value of the production for the year at \$205,462,000, or about \$9,000,000 below that in 1923.

Another statement is as follows: "Railways; The net operating revenues of Canadian railways showed an increase of over \$2,250,000 in 1924 compared with the preceding year. The Canadian National lines in Canada have increased their net operating revenues in 1924 by over a million and a half."

This statement is grossly inaccurate, for the net operating revenues of the railways will not be known until the latter end of January. The figures given are not those for the year, but for the first 10 months. While during that time the Canadian National lines in Canada did increase their net operating revenue by about \$1,350,000, it is also true that the lines in the United States reported net earnings of nearly \$2,700,000 less than during the same months in 1923.

Still another statement reads: "Canada is not spending more than she earns." This is exactly what she is doing under the King government. The last financial statement issued by the Department of Finance shows that during the eight months ending November 30, the revenue was \$39,443,000 less than during the same period in 1923, while the total expenditure was actually \$1,600,000 greater.

Obviously Mr. Low's statements are at a discount. Issued by the Liberal-Conservative Organization Com. Ottawa, January 14, 1925.

CANADA,
PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
DISTRICT OF TERREBONNE,
NO. 157 M. C.

SUPERIOR COURT.
THE CORPORATION OF THE
TOWN OF LACHUTE.

Plaintiff,
vs.
JOSEPH PALLISER,
Defendant.

On the petition of the Plaintiff to the effect that:

WHEREAS on the 14th. day of October 1924, a house and lot belonging to the defendant and known and designated as part of lot 1334 of the Parish of St-Jerome d'Argenteuil, has been sold by sheriff sale for the sum of \$1300.00;

WHEREAS it is alleged by the plaintiff that it has reason to believe that the following hypotheses mentioned in the certificate of hypotheses in this matter have on since been paid and should not be collected, to wit: The claims of William Owens, judgment without any stated amount for costs; Charles T. deMontigny, amount of a judgment for \$312.00 with interest and costs; Dame JANE LOUISA BURNS, amount for \$900.00 transferred by Thomas S. Vipond; John M. Duff, judgment for the sum of \$320.00 and interest and costs; Thomas Bannerman for the sum of \$300.00 and interest.

It is ordered to each and every of the said hypothecary creditors or representatives to appear within one month to contest the said allegation of plaintiff that it has reason to believe that the said hypothecary claims are extinguished.

In default of the said hypothecary creditors or representatives to appear as aforesaid mentioned that the sale price of the said property be distributed without taking into account the hypothecary claims of the above creditors and this in virtue of article 812 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

St. Jerome, Jan. 19th., 1925.
GRIGNON & FORTIER,
Prothonotary of the said Court.

GAME TO THE LAST.

An editor was dying, but when the doctor bent over, placed his ear on his breast, and said: "Poor man; Circulation almost gone;" the dying editor shouted: "You're a liar. We have the largest circulation in the country."

AUCTION SALE.

McQUAIG BROS.

Will hold an Auction Sale of Horses at:

JOS. BERNIERE'S STABLES,
SATURDAY, JAN. 31st, at 1 p.m.
The sale will comprise of 11 heavy draught horses, ranging from 1400 to 1600 lbs., good, matched teams, age 5 to 7 years old, also 4 nice driving horses, 1000 to 1100 lbs., age 6 to 8 years old. The horses will be here for inspection on the 28th. All these horses are guaranteed. Terms Cash.

W. J. BOYD, Licensed Auctioneer.

NEEDLESS EXPENSE.

A travelling man tells of an incident he observed in one of the towns of Georgia. He was seated in the waiting room when a typical negro of the backwoods type appeared at the ticket window and asked the agent for a ticket to Macon.

"Straight or return?" asked the agent.

"Straight or return?" repeated the negro.

"Yes," continued the agent, "a straight ticket will take you to Macon only, and a return ticket will bring you back here."

The negro understood at once. "Man," he shouted, "How come you think I want a return ticket when I's already heah?"

A STORY OF AN OPERATION.

There are several distinctly good stories in the recently published "Reminiscences" of George H. Ham. Here is one of them. He underwent a serious operation and on losing consciousness his last thought was, "This is eternity." "When I recovered from the effects of the opiate, I found myself in a darkened room, and wondered where I was and what it was all about. The kindly-natured nurse quickly discovered that my consciousness had returned, and came to my bedside, and then I remembered everything. 'But why this dark room?' It was early morning, when they operated on me, but now it can't be night." "No, it isn't," she seriously responded, "but we were afraid of the shock you might get." "Why, what shock?" "Well, there was a big fire just across the street, and we were afraid if you awoke, and saw the flames, you might think that the operation hadn't been successful."

CANADIAN PACIFIC

GOING EAST.

No. 426, due at Lachute 8.35 a.m.
No. 422, due at Lachute, 10.52 a.m.
No. 424, due at Lachute 8.12 p.m.

GOING WEST.

No. 421, due at Lachute 10.01 a.m.
No. 423, due at Lachute 7.14 p.m.
No. 425, due at Lachute 8.44 p.m.

No. 427, (Saturday and Sunday only,) due at Lachute 3.42 p.m.

For further particulars apply to J. S. GILES, Town Ticket Agent.

PUBLIC NOTICE

is hereby given that T. A. Lalonde, merchant of the Town of Amos, Allan Case, manufacturer of the City of Toronto, Ivanhoe Frigon, merchant of the Town of Amos, Henry B. Johnson, manufacturer of the City of Toronto, Herbert J. Lyons, railway contractor, of the City of Montreal, A. A. Legault, advocate and King's counsel of Maniwald, Samuel McDougall, lumberman, of the City of Ottawa, David Gourd, merchant of the Town of Amos, Adélard Beauchemin, manufacturer, of the Town of Amos, Arthur A. Drouin, merchant of the Town of Amos, J. C. Alexandre St. Onge, merchant of the Town of Amos, Doctor J. A. Matt, of the Town of Mont Laurier, R. W. Norrington, mining operator of the City of New York, and others, shall apply to the Legislature of this Province at its next Session for the adoption of an Act constituting the applicants into a Corporation under the name of Abitibi Southern Railway Company, and granting them the right to construct, maintain, and operate a railway starting from a point at or near Amos, in the Abitibi district, and extending in the most direct feasible route to points of connection with the existing lines of railway at Temiscamingue, Maniwald, Mont Laurier, or Huberdeau, or all of these points, and for other purposes.

Amos, December 31st, 1924.
The Attorney of the Applicants,
ALPHONSE DECARY.

AN URGENT APPEAL TO THE PEOPLE

Lachute and Brownsburg on behalf of Mr. Burkes the Returned Soldier and his family

Mr. Burkes wishes to know if some honest, Christian person can solve for him the reason why he is denied WORK. For seven months, he has tried to get work by advertising and canvassing, but without results. Surely there must be some reason. Is there a secret enemy behind it, if so, let the truth be known. Live and let live. Mr. and Mrs. Burkes have the very best of characters that will stand the most strict investigation as to respectability, honesty, and sobriety. Mr. Burkes has the best of references from Employers. He is a good scholar, a good all round mechanic, has King George's Certificate of Honor for being disabled in the War. Has two good discharges for the Great War and the 1914-1915 Mons Star, the Service Medal and the Victory Medal. He has been threatened with eviction, because of not being able to pay his rent. Now surely a man like this can't starve. He needs work and needs it badly. I came to Lachute to earn an honest living, I will not leave Lachute until I go in a box to the potters field. Any information will be gladly received by Mr. Burkes, returned soldier. Box 304, Lachute.

WHY I RESIGNED AS A BANKER.

A Scotchman came in and asked whether he would lose any interest if he withdrew a dollar to-day and put it back to-morrow in I thought he was joking.

I told a woman to endorse a check to her husband, and she wrote on the back, "Yur loving wife, Dorothy."

A customer complained because we didn't pay interest on his overdraft.

I advertised "Consult your Banker" and somebody thought I meant it.

Call, phone or write
J. S. GILES, Agent, Lachute.

NEW YORK TO EUROPE

N.Y. Queenstown Liverpool
Devonian Jan. 24 Cedric Feb. 28
Cedric Jan. 31 Baltic Mar. 7
Baltic Feb. 7 Celtic Mar. 14
Celtic Feb. 14 Doric Mar. 21
Doric Feb. 21 Cedric Mar. 28

*Liverpool direct

N.Y. Cherbourg Southampton
Olympic Jan. 24 Feb. 14
N.Y. Plymouth Cherbourg

Antwerp
Pittsburgh Feb. 12 Mar. 12
Zeeland Feb. 26 Apr. 9
New York Cherbourg London
Minnetonka Jan. 31 Feb. 28
Minnetonka Feb. 9 Mar. 7
Minnewaska Feb. 14 Mar. 14

Apr. 25

Call, phone or write
J. S. GILES, Agent, Lachute.

RESULTS OF MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

Township of Arundel.

C. J. Staniforth, Mayor, re-elected; Hugh Boyd, A. B. Morrison and T. H. Graham re-elected to Council.

Township of Harrington.

Douglas McTavish, Jr., Mayor, re-elected; Victor Courte, re-elected to Council; W. A. McLeod and George Ward.

Township of Montcalm.

James Duncan, Mayor, re-elected; Antoine Larose and Robt. Williams re-elected as Councillors and Ferdinand Latourneau newly elected.

In the elections for Municipal honors in the Township of Chatham Mr. J. A. St. Onge was elected as Mayor replacing W. J. Burke and Messrs. W. D. Owens, of Stoevefield; Duncan McDougall, of Centreville; and Leo Carriere, of Pine Hill, were elected Councillors.

The Mayoralty Contest in St. Andrews took place on Monday and resulted in Mr. W. G. Rodger holding the seat with 10 of a lead over his opponent Mr. Euclid Ladouceur.

RESULT OF ELECTION FOR MAYOR OF GORE.

Considerable excitement prevailed in our little community on Thursday Jan. 15th., due to the event of an election for Mayor for the coming term. The candidates for the Mayoralty were Mr. A. O. Kerr who had been re-nominated and Mr. W. E. Richards. An exceptionally large vote was polled there being some 66 voters some coming a long distance to cast their vote throughout the day the vote, ran evenly but towards evening it became evident that the majority of our people were satisfied with their present Mayor. Out of the 66 votes polled there was found to be 39 votes for Mr. Kerr and 27 for Mr. Richards leaving a majority of 12 votes in Mr. Kerr's favor.

When the results were announced and the cheering had ceased Mr. Kerr being present arose and thanked the people very heartily for re-electing him. He said he would do his utmost to prove himself worthy of the office to which he had been re-elected and for the benefits of the community at large.

CUNARD MILEAGE

WILL BE HEAVY

Allied Company Liners will Cover 57 Times Globe Circumference

With sailings to and from the North American continent during the present year which, combined, cover a distance equal to 57 times the world's circumference, Cunard and world's circumference, Cunard and Anchor-Donaldson liners will make what is claimed to be the record for distance travelled during 1925.

Latest schedules issued by officials of the Robt. Reford Company, agents here for the Allied lines, indicate the tremendous distances which the ships of these companies will cover on regular trade routes from New York, Montreal, Boston and Halifax. This total distance does not include three round-the-world cruises, to be undertaken by the liners Franconia, California, and the new Cunarder Corinthia, before the end of the year.

Leaving terminal ports more than 450 times during 1925, the vessels of the Cunard and Anchor-Donaldson line are to cross and re-cross the Atlantic on trade routes which include the European ports of Liverpool, Southampton, Plymouth, Cherbourg, Antwerp, Glasgow, Cobh (Queens-town), Londonberry, Belfast, London and Hamburg and which connect with Montreal, Quebec, Halifax, Boston, New York, and other ports on this continent.

These liners include the newly constructed Cunarders Aurania, Ascania Letitia, Aisania and Corinthia, as well as the Lancastria, a former St. Lawrence vessel which will again come to the port of Montreal this year.

Particular of sailings can be secured from J. S. Giles, Agent, Lachute.

Returned Soldier and his family

Mr. Burkes wishes to know if some honest, Christian person can solve for him the reason why he is denied WORK. For seven months, he has tried to get work by advertising and canvassing, but without results. Surely there must be some reason. Is there a secret enemy behind it, if so, let the truth be known. Live and let live. Mr. and Mrs. Burkes have the very best of characters that will stand the most strict investigation as to respectability, honesty, and sobriety. Mr. Burkes has the best of references from Employers. He is a good scholar, a good all round mechanic, has King George's Certificate of Honor for being disabled in the War. Has two good discharges for the Great War and the 1914-1915 Mons Star, the Service Medal and the Victory Medal. He has been threatened with eviction, because of not being able to pay his rent. Now surely a man like this can't starve. He needs work and needs it badly. I came to Lachute to earn an honest living, I will not leave Lachute until I go in a box to the potters field. Any information will be gladly received by Mr. Burkes, returned soldier. Box 304, Lachute.

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I advertised "Consult your Banker" and somebody thought I meant it.

Call, phone or write
J. S. GILES, Agent, Lachute.

NOTICE—The Upper Lachute and East Ward Women's Institute will be held on Friday evening, Jan. 23rd, 1925, at the home of Mrs. J. W. McQuat's. Inspector McQuat will address the meeting in a selected subject. Hannah Smith, Sec'y.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

The Annual Meeting of the Lachute Protestant Cemetery Co'y, will be held on Monday evening, Feb. 2nd, at 8 p.m. sharp, in the Council Room of the Town Hall.

JAS. W. GALL, Sec.-Treas.

WANT ADS.

They Bring Results.

FOR SALE—Ford Sedan, 1923 Model, in first class condition, with latest equipment. Price \$450. Apply to J. Ethier, Bethany Street, Lachute. 23-1-1.

AGENTS WANTED.

Start right now in the Watkins Business and make this year one of progress for you. 175 products which sell in every family. No failure possible if you are active. No experience needed. Exclusive territory.

J. R. WATKINS COMPANY,
6-2-4, 379 Craig West, Montreal.

FARM FOR SALE—Containing 241 arpents of land, situated on the Beech Ridge, one mile from St. Andrews, (with or without stock.) For terms, apply to Mrs. F. W. McClintock, St. Andrews East.

APPLES FOR SALE—The Farmers' Club of St. Philippe have on hand 50 barrels of Apples (7 different kinds,) for sale at reasonable prices. Special price for five barrels or more. For particulars, apply to A. Lamarche, St. Philippe, Tel. 156 r 1-3.

Professional Column

L. L. LEGAULT, K. C.

Advocate,
Telephone No. 60.

LACHUTE, P. QUE.

GAETAN VALOIS, L. L. L.

Notary

Money to loan on security
Depositor of the late J. E. Valois,
notary's papers.

LACHUTE, P. QUE.

J. F. LAVIGNE, B.A.

Notary Public

Municipal, Provincial and Victory

Bonds Handled

Telephone 178

Opposite Post Office

Main Street, - Lachute, Que.

SINGING & VOCAL TRAINING

FABIOLA POIRIER

Studio at Mrs. J. A. Bedard's

Every Wednesday

For information telephone 51 r 4,
Lachute.

Private lessons or classes
Also Pianoforte Instruction.

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.

DR. A. B. HALSEY.

VETERINARIAN

Carillon, P. Que.

DR. J. O. TOUCHETTE

Veterinary Surgeon

Provincial Veterinary Inspector.

Prompt and Efficient Service

is always ours.

Phone No. 9.

LACHUTE, P. QUE.

CONSULT

CHAS. CALDER & CO.

COURT HOUSE, - LACHUTE.

Concerning

Insurance of any kind.

Z. N. RAYMOND, L.L.B.

Notary Public

Bell Telephone No. 166 w.

Money to Loan. Farms for Sale.

Main Street, - Lachute, Que.

LAW OFFICES.

of

MACNAUGHTON & MICHAUD,

ADVOCATES-BARRISTERS, ETC.

LACHUTE, TEL. 176.

Consultations every Saturday.

MONTREAL OFFICE.

REX THEATRE

The best of Programmes
Showing every Night, commencing
8 o'clock sharp.
Matinee Saturdays and Sundays
2.30 o'clock p.m.

The Watchman,

And Ottawa Valley Advocate.

REX THEATRE

Showing tonight, Thursday
Mac Busch in "BREAD"
Stan Laurel in
"SHORT KILTS"

VOL. XL.

LACHUTE, QUE., JANUARY 30, 1925.

NO. 2.

TO OUR LOYAL FRIENDS, whom it has been
our high privilege to serve in the past, as well
as to those we hope to serve in the future, we extend
our sincere thanks for past favors and our Best Wishes
for 1925.

+++
We will endeavor at all times to keep a well as-
sorted stock of hardware from which to select your choice.

T. McOUAT & SON

Founders and Machinists, Lachute Mills.

To the Loyal Presbyterians
of St. Andrews East.

Once Again--- Stop, Think, Listen !!

1. Listen to the Act rather than to comments upon it.
Read P. 38, "Benevolent Funds", 1, (2), (b)

"The General Council shall provide for (a) the assessing of each
minister, etc., (b) the collecting of contributions which shall be obliga-
tory on all local Churches based upon an equitable allocation or assess-
ment under the rules to be formulated by the General Council, the mini-
mum of such allocation or assessment being the amount which together
with the revenue from trusts is requisite to make good the claims of
claimants upon the Superannuation Fund to be instituted by the Gen-
eral Council.

The word tax is not used but is a contribution which is obligatory
a tax, or is it not? The United Church is to be a legal corporation
which the Presbyterian Church in Canada is not. Every legal cor-
poration has the power to collect dues from its members by legal process.

2. To Members:—Those who intend to remain Presbyterian are
also going to remain subject to the session "in the Lord," that is, in so
far as they can do so believing they are doing right. They believe that
they are right in resisting the attempt to bring to an end the Presby-
terian Church as at present constituted

The Confession of Faith says, "All synods or councils, since the
Apostles' time, whether general or particular, may err, and many have
erred; therefore they are not to be made the rule of faith or practice,
but to be used as a help in both." In the United Church the councils
are to determine and prescribe the rule of faith, a direct contradiction
of the Presbyterian standard. We who remain Presbyterian shall main-
tain and defend the true government of the Presbyterian Church and so
fulfill our obligations.

To Elders:—It is in the continuing Presbyterian Church that you
will maintain and defend your pledged allegiance. In the United Church
the courts have indeed some of the same names but they are not the
same. The Presbyterian Church is democratic through and through. Our
fathers earned the rights we now enjoy. Every man who takes part in
our Church government is a minister or an elder chosen by the people.
In the United Church the minister is appointed by the settlement com-
mittee. In Presbytery every layman must have been chosen to some
office, not necessarily the eldership. In the Conference a bare majority
need to have been chosen to some office, not necessarily the eldership.
In the General Council, which has the legislative power not one man
needs to have been chosen by a congregation at all. If you remain loyal
to the church courts as they were when you took your vows you must
remain Presbyterian, not go into the United Church.

You are told you should follow your religious leaders. Did Jesus
submit to the Church Courts, or follow the Church leaders of his day?
Did Luther? Did Knox? Did Wesley? The principle of blind obedi-
ence to religious directors is neither Presbyterian nor Protestant.

You are told to study the figures of the Union vote. Study them
carefully.

The congregational votes reported to-day, Jan. 27th., are indeed 5
to 1 but against union not for it. Congregations at first were 20 to 1.
Now they are 3 to 1. The ballots cast to date show 51.2% for union
and 48.8% against. Last week the majority for Canada in favour of union
was 6404, today it is less than 4000. Montreal, Quebec, Toronto,
Hamilton have majorities against union: so have the Presbytery of Mon-
treal, the Presbytery of Quebec and the Province of Quebec. Do not
be deceived. The Presbyterian people, who are the Church, are not in
favour of union. Their opposition is growing stronger every day.

Do not confuse unity and uniformity. Christ prayed for unity but
forbade his disciples to demand uniformity. No living thing is uniform.
A tree or vine lives by branching. The Church was uniform for ten cen-
turies and produced two great missionaries. All the missions of the
last century have been developed by the freely branching denominations.
of the Christian Church. You will never increase the life of a tree by
tying its branches together. Jesus himself said "In my Father's house
are many mansions." He did not limit all to a single dwelling.

Remember that our Presbyterian Church teaches that every be-
liever is a priest with God and answerable to God only and not to any
man or any Church court for his faith and his judgment of right and
wrong.

"There shall be one flock and one Shepherd."

Not only the three denominations concerned but all the branches of
the Christian Church are members of the one flock and follow the one
Shepherd. This has nothing to do with formal organization, but with
the spiritual relation of believers to Christ.

"Prove all things. Hold fast that which is good."

Presbyterian Church Association, Montreal Branch.

LOCAL NEWS

Mrs. P. Dobbie spent a few days
recently in Avoca.

Mr. J. Miller was a visitor to Mon-
treal this week.

Miss Mount, of Lakefield, is the
guest of Miss Slater this week.

Miss Jean Campbell was in Mont-
real the early part of this week.

Mr. Barron, of Montreal, was the
guest of his sisters over the week-
end.

Mrs. R. Stewart, of Rivington, is
the guest of Mrs. A. MacVicar this
week.

Mr. Wm. Deacon was a visitor to
the Motor Show in Montreal last
week.

Mr. H. Hall, of Meaford, Ont.,
was the week-end guest of Mr. L.
Parsons.

Messrs. St. Louis and Filion of the
Bell Telephone Staff, Montreal, are
in town.

Mr. Jas. Lockwood, of Montreal,
was a week-end visitor at Mrs. Jas.
Yelland's.

Mr. Allan Rodger and James Todd
of East Settlement, spent Saturday
in Montreal.

Mr. Wm. Todd, returned from
Burlington, Vt., after spending a
pleasant visit.

Mrs. Wells, of Montreal, was the
guest of Mrs. T. McOuat the early
part of this week.

Mrs. Barr, of Huntingdon Co., is
the guest this week of her daugh-
ter, Mrs. R. Hamilton.

Mrs. H. J. Deacon, of Brownsburg,
is the guest this week of her daugh-
ter, Mrs. Geo. Brennan.

Miss Jean McOuat, of Montreal,
was a guest at Mrs. J. P. MacKimmie's
over the week-end.

Dr. Lockhart Gall, of Temiskam-
ing, Ont., was the recent guest of
his brother, Mr. H. M. Gall.

Miss Dorothy Morrison, was the
week-end guest of the Misses Alma
and Ida Fletcher of Brownsburg.

Mrs. H. McFaul is spending a
visit this week at Belle Riviere, the
guest of her mother, Mrs. Arthur.

Miss Davidson, of Cushing, was
a guest at Mrs. P. Dobbie's this
week, during a short visit to Lachute.

Mrs. John Thorburn and daughter
of Montreal, were the week-end
guests of Mr. and Mrs. Jno. Thor-
burn.

Mrs. Wm. MacGregor returned
home on Tuesday from Montreal,
where she has spent the past two
weeks.

Mrs. A. Hardiman, of Montreal,
and Miss Edna Hardiman were week-
end guests of Mr. and Mrs. W. J.
Deacon.

The steel has arrived for the new
Bridge in the West End and the con-
tractors are now busily at work on
its construction.

Mr. Arthur Stearns and Mr. J. M.
Hume, of Saranac Lake, N.Y., are
the guests of Mr. and Mrs. W. H.
Hume this week.

The Misses Kearns, of Montreal,
also Mr. H. Kearns, Jr. and Mr. B.
White were week-end visitors at Mr.
and Mrs. H. Kearns.

Mrs. Gilmour, Mrs. Tylie and Mr.
Arthur Thorburn, of Ste. Therese,
were the week-end guests of Mr.
and Mrs. John Thorburn.

Mr. Clifford McFaul left on Sun-
day last for Jacksonville, Fla., and
neighboring points, where he will
spend the remainder of the winter.

Miss Lillian Hamilton, of Montreal
accompanied by Master Meredith
Massie, spent the week-end at the
home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs.
R. Hamilton.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Cruise, of Dauphin,
Man., return home this week,
after a pleasant visit with Mr. and
Mrs. Robt. Cruise of Daiesville and
friends, in this vicinity.

Miss Evelyn Hamilton who for the
past three years has been a nurse
in training at Montreal General Hos-
pital, successfully passed her final
examinations on Thursday last. She
has accepted a position on the staff
of the new Shriners' Hospital, Cedar,
Que., and expects to take up her
new duties on Feb. 10th.

Congratulations go to our respect-
ed townsman Notary Valois in hav-
ing won the second prize in a com-
petition at Quebec for original
French-Canadian Poetry. A very
large number of competitors took
part, among whom were some of the
most prominent writers of Quebec
and it is a distinguished honor that
has been brought to Argenteuil by
the ability, once more shown of Mr.
Valois.

Plans of the new Auditorium for
the Town are now in the hands of
Notary Valois and we have had the
pleasure of perusing them. They
represent the latest in architectural
elegance and design that mean much
in our towns' upbuilding; and when
shortly the citizens committee will
be again in conference there should
be no reason why construction should
not be immediately proceeded with
in order that we may have same in
readiness for the fall.

With only a couple of days to go
January passes ut with a record of
being the coldest in many years.
Yes, on Monday last it really alid
down to 52 and great demands have
been made upon the coal and wood
piles. Still another cold wave is pro-
mised for tomorrow so we shall slip
up on the January thaw.

J. P. MacKimmie and Sons have
again linked up with the Studebaker
Corporation and have contracted for
the sale of their cars in this county.
Those wishing for durability, simpli-
city, quality and the best value for
the money will be well to look those
cars over. Phone 36 and arrange
for demonstration.

REV. MR. BURGESS TENDERS RESIGNATION

At a congregational meeting of St.
Andrews Presbyterian Church held
on Monday last, it was decided to
proceed with a vote on Church Un-
ion and Mr. W. G. Rodger was ap-
pointed Poll Clerk with Mr. Percy
Funchon as Deputy. Messrs. W. A.
Bradley and J. A. Bradley were ap-
pointed scrutineers for the "Antia"
and Mr. Ed. McGregor and W. J.
Rodger for the Union. Voting is
now in progress, with the poll open
1 hour a day for the 14 days time
of the first six days being from 3
till 4 o'clock, and the remaining 8
days from 7 o'clock until 8 each eve-
ning.

The Rev. Mr. Burgess who has
pronounced himself as a Unionist has
tendered his resignation, much to the
regret of many of his people to
whom he has endeared himself dur-
ing his pastorate.

CURLING.

Last Thursday a very enjoyable
time was spent at the Fancy Dress
Carnival. Some really good costumes
were in evidence, but the characters
of "Felix" the Cat as represented by
Mrs. W. Deacon and "Fiji Islander"
by Mr. B. Stead drew much favorable
comment. A Bonspiel was staged
for the occasion composed of the
following rinks:—

Red	Blue
Mr. T. McRobie	Mr. Stead
Mrs. G. Creswell	Mr. S. McFaul
Mrs. W. Fraser	Mr. D. Cumming
Mrs. Stead	Mr. Jas. Gall
(Skip) Score 3	(Skip) Score 1
Mr. Jas. Gall	Mr. Anderson
Mrs. T. McRobie	Mr. E. Brennan
Mrs. S. McFaul	Mr. F. Brennan
Mrs. Anderson	Mr. J. Falconer
(Skip) Score 4	(Skip) Score 1
Miss K. Barron	Mrs. R. Hamilton
Miss K. Giles	Mr. E. M. Jones
Miss L. Giles	Mr. R. Hamilton
Mrs. H. Giles	Mrs. M. Gall
(Skip) Score 3	(Skip) Score 2
Mrs. Parris	Miss B. McOuat
Miss G. McOuat	Mrs. H. McFaul
Mr. Charron	Mr. R. Vickery
Mrs. J. McGibbon	Dr. Drew
(Skip) Score 6	(Skip) Score 3
Mrs. Geo. Mitchell	Mrs. R. Giles
Miss A. Riddell	Mrs. W. Deacon
Mrs. Dr. Drew	Mr. H. McFaul
Mr. R. Giles	(Skip) Score 1
(Skip) Score 6	

The silver spoon was awarded to
Mr. R. A. Giles, as winner of the
Bonspiel.

Points were also played for, the
ladies' being won by Mrs. Robt. Mc-
Faul with 14 points and the men's
by J. P. MacKimmie.

When playing in a friendly game
of doubles last Friday afternoon the
Rev. G. MacKinnon and P. Chabot
succeeded in running up an eight end
on Dr. Mason and H. M. Gall, which
is a most unusual score; but the un-
expected often happens.

Two teams went to Montreal on
Tuesday to compete for the Gover-
nor-General's Trophy, but were un-
successful in bringing home the
honors.

Ladies' Club.

In the Ladies' Curling games, a
bonspiel finished last week in the
contest for Spoon, donated by Mrs.
Wilson, resulted in a victory to the
team comprising:—

Miss Tomalty * Mrs. H. McFaul
Miss A. Riddell * Mrs. J. McGibbon
(Skip.)

On Tuesday last, two rinks from
the Hawkesbury Club were enter-
tained by the ladies of Lachute,
when games resulted in favour of
the home players.

New Creation in Winter Transport
arrives in Lachute.

Mr. Patterson, representative of
the Ford Motor Company, arrived in
Lachute on Tuesday afternoon, in a
new up-to-date "Snowmobile." This
novel conveyance is nothing more
nor less than a Ford Roadster,
equipped with runners in place of
the front wheels, and catapillar
traction at the rear—working on
bouble sets of wheels. The perfor-
mance of this little machine has pro-
ved that the deepest snow-drifts are
no obstruction to its path. Mr. Pat-
terson, now navigating the little
craft in Lachute, on a short demon-
stration trip, reports that he travel-
led from Montreal in less than four
hours, having to break his own trail
through heavy drifts which complet-
ely covered the roads along certain
portions of the highway.

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We have a good stock all sizes of Men's and Boys'
Suits.

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Also Boys' Suits in Tweeds and Worsted all sizes.

also

We are still well assorted in Ladies' Coats for Win-
ter at Clearing Prices, as we don't want to carry one

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C R E S W

Canada Cement

Prices High

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MARVELLOUS BRAINS OF AN OCEAN LINER

MATHEMATICS TAKES SHIP ACROSS THE SEA.

Modern Science Enables Liner to Run to Schedule Like Railway Train.

How does a liner find her way across the sea? Put that question to a hundred persons, and ninety-nine of them will be able to answer it only by some such hazy generality as:

"Why, the captain takes her, of course."

As a matter of fact, though the responsibility rests with him, the actual work is done largely by other people.

To get an insight into how the thing is done one must pay a visit to the navigating-bridge of an Atlantic liner. Anybody privileged to do that gets a veritable peep into Wonderland. Ranged there is such a bewildering variety of apparatus, and everything is so utterly different from what one had pictured it to be.

Dials of one sort or another are so numerous that the place looks more like a clockmaker's shop than part of a ship. Signal controls, chronometers, fire alarms, compasses, submarine sound detectors, etc., abound on every hand.

This bridge is the "brain" of a liner, the seat of the intelligence that directs her movements.

When Time Is Money.

When Columbus set forth to ginger up the Old World by discovering America he had very few navigational aids to help him, and such as he did have were crude. He read time with an hour-glass and judged the speed of his ship by dropping pieces of wood over her side.

Such rudimentary methods would not do now that liners must run to a schedule like railway-trains, no matter what the weather may be, and a few hours' delay on the trip may cost the owners thousands of dollars. Consequently, science has been impressed into the service of the navigator very extensively.

In a vessel like the Aquitania the navigating-bridge is "housed in" so that it resembles a big room. All the

In addition to the ordinary magnetic compasses, which are liable to error, liners now carry gyroscopic compasses which make no error at all so long as the electric motor which runs them is kept going.

No Risks Run.

Although the bridge staff is supposed to see everything, and as a fact misses very little, in order to make assurance doubly sure a look-out is posted in the "crow's-nest" at the masthead. This man has to report by telephone or bell signal all that he sees from his lofty eyrie.

The ship's daily run is measured by a patent log, an ingenious piece of mechanism that is towed astern, and whenever the vessel approaches land soundings are taken with a special machine. No risks are run. No matter how frequently the ship may visit a particular port, all the navigation work is performed as cautiously as if she were entering it for the first time.

About six different means are employed for "fixing" the ship's position when she is in sight of land. "Direction finding" wireless is the latest device employed for that purpose. By means of it a ship can learn her whereabouts in foggy weather and thus keep in safe channels.

Immortal Piggy.

One of the earliest modern monuments to a bird was erected in Utah, Salt Lake City, many years ago. In gratitude to a seagull, which stayed a locust plague. Since then there have been several other strange memorials to birds and beasts.

One of the most costly monuments ever erected to an animal is that set up in the dog cemetery at Annieres, France, to a favorite dog of Princess Lobanoff de Rostoff. This monument cost \$20,000.

In the Town Hall at Luneberg is a glass case containing a shriveled ham, which bears this inscription in letters of gold:

"Passer-by, behold here the mortal remains of the pig which gained for itself imperishable glory by the discovery of the salt springs of Luneberg."

Does He "Short-Circuit"?

He—"Here comes a friend of mine. He's a human dynamo."

She—"Really?"

He—"Yes, everything he has on is charged."

The wise man gets a lot of free instruction from fools.



This scrap book, containing clippings relative to the Prince of Wales' second visit to the United States, is being sent to London so H.R.H. can refresh his memory of the good times he had there.

WONDERS IN THE VEGETABLE WORLD

MAN IS DEPENDENT UPON PLANT LIFE.

List of Remarkable Trees Long Enough to Fill a Book With Their Names Alone.

One of the interesting phases in the study of botany is to notice how wonderfully adapted are all the plants to the wants of the inhabitants of the localities in which they are found. This is especially remarkable in the South, that produces so many curious fruits that are sent North. They not only are delicious, but often are the actual necessities of life, and a single plant frequently provides a number of different articles, without which there would be much discomfort, if not suffering.

The pineapple is peculiarly adapted to the hot climate in which it is grown. It requires only a sandy soil, yet still produces the so-called fruit that is rich, cool and juicy, a natural restorative to the inhabitants.

It is a very common mistake to consider that pineapples grow on trees, but they do not, and stranger yet, it can scarcely be called a fruit at all. It is called pineapple simply from its resemblance to a pine cone, and came first from South America, having now been introduced into nearly every portion of the world.

It is a biennial plant, resembling the aloe, the grass-shaped leaves branching out and forming a crown, in the center of which rises a stem, rarely over three and a half feet high, the upper portion being covered with groups of flowers.

As the pineapple ripens, the flower cluster becomes greatly enlarged, and permeated with a rich, juicy fluid, and assumes the pineapple shape, being not a fruit in the strict botanical sense of the word, but a fruit flower, or, better, a collective fruit that still displays all the parts of the flower, as the stem, the calyx, corolla and stamens, though all so changed as to be hardly recognized. The leaves of the pineapple plant are generally armed with sharp spines, that point away from the fruit in every direction, and afford it great protection from man and beast.

The Useful Coconut.

In the same localities is found the coconut. With us it is a luxury, but in many countries it is almost a necessity to the poor native. From the beautiful blossom of the palm he obtains a rich green, something like our cabbage, and from the unripe fruit a cool drink that is as refreshing as water.

From the ripe fruit the white, nutritious substance is taken and used as food, and the water that it now contains, and called milk, is extremely refreshing. By making an incision into the base of the flowers, a clear, white fluid pours out, from which a good palm wine is made. By exposing this to the sun, they obtain vinegar, and by distillation brandy is obtained.

From the sap of the palm a fine grade of sugar is made, in which the natives preserve fruits in dishes made from the shell of the coconut.

The husks are woven into mats for screens, beds, hammocks, caulking material and various articles, while the great leaves of the palm are used to thatch huts, for sails to boats, ropes and cord.

From the fresh kernel of the coconut is extracted an oil that the natives burn in a lamp made from the shell, or use it as an article of food. In a variety of ways.

In some of the islands of the Malay Archipelago and neighboring countries the coconut husk is obtained in a curious manner. An enormous crab is found there that lives on the fruit, climbing the trees and tearing them off, either hurling them down or breaking them by tearing off the husk and then beating them against the rocks with its huge claws.

The husk that the crabs take from the fruit they carry to their holes at the foot of the trees and make a bed of it, and knowing this, the Malays

visit and rob the crabs once or twice a year, using the husk to weave into mats. So it will be seen that the coconut is of great importance to many persons.

Famous Date Palm.

In Arabia, Africa and Persia, we find another valuable palm—the date, and deprived of it, the Arabs and Egyptians would fare poorly, indeed. In the Sahara alone, forty-six different varieties are known, and so valued are they that the government imposes a tax upon each tree, which is quite an item, when it is considered that there are nearly three million trees, each bearing, perhaps, four hundred and fifty pounds of dates.

Like the cocoa, the date palm also produces wine, starch, sugar, vinegar or material for building, and in very way is a source of blessing to the poor inhabitants.

The famous coquina palm of Chili produces a fine molasses. From the Brazilian piassata is obtained the street broom material exported to every part of the world where streets are kept clean. In the bread fruit the natives obtain an excellent article of food.

The tree is large, attaining a height of fifty or sixty feet, and in the Pacific, the fruit is used as we use bread, the tree, in fact, being the baker of the islanders.

If a tree produces bread, so-called, we should not be surprised to find one that gives milk, and such a one was discovered by Baron Van Humboldt in South America. It was called the palo de vaca by the natives, or "cow tree," and when the bark was pierced the sap that looked and tasted like milk ran out in a clear stream, forming a delicious and nutritious food.

The tree is a variety of evergreen very common in the higher regions of Venezuela, and the milk not only looks like that of the cow, but tastes like it, and the discovery was considered so valuable that attempts have been made to transplant it, though without success.

Traveller's Tree.

Equally remarkable is the Traveler's tree of Madagascar. It somewhat resembles the banana, but grows taller, the leaves extending upward, arranging themselves in a graceful fan shape, the entire group resembling a gigantic fan forty feet in the air, formed of twenty-four or five leaves, each ten or twelve feet long.

It is called the Traveler's tree, as it takes the place of springs or wells, and in the driest times, when all the pools and springs are exhausted, produces an abundant supply, of clear cool water. This is obtained by cutting a hole or piercing the base of the leaf where it joins the tree, upon which a stream of water will flow that equals that of any spring—a welcome supply to the weary traveler.

It is also called the builder's tree, as houses are made of it and water-tight roofs from the leaves, the smaller ones of which are used as cloth for clothes and for various purposes.

The list of wonderful trees is so long.



Zaghiel Fasha, who has been called the strong man and the stormy petrel of Egyptian politics, and now that country's prime minister, arrived with his wife and suite on a visit to England, the other day.

The Automobile

A PROBLEM IN CLOSE PARKING EASILY SOLVED. dangerous narrow road when I saw I could go no farther.—D. S. B.

Every one who parks a car at night in a congested district knows that it does not always stay just where he puts it. People who are looking for a parking place often release the brakes of parked cars and push them forward or backward to make room for their own.

One night, on coming from the theatre, I found my car close up to the curb and other cars scarcely a foot away front and back. I figured that if I could get the rear wheel six inches from the curb, I could wriggle out of the tight place, so I put my jack under the differential house in the centre of the rear axle, jacked the car up several inches, and pushed it sideways.

This gave me the desired clearance between wheel and curb, but to make sure, I repeated the operation. This gave me enough opportunity to go backward and forward and soon I was on my way home. Otherwise I should have had to wait for the owners of other cars to get theirs out first. The same principle of jacking up the rear end and pushing it around helped me later to turn my car around on a

WASHING THE CAR.

A good way to use a sponge in washing a car is to make a hole partially through the centre of the sponge and in this hole insert the hose nozzle. Turn on the water and it will be forced through the sponge in all directions. This will keep the sponge quite free from embedded dirt and dust because it is automatically cleaned from the inside. In using a sponge in this manner, it can either be held in place with the hand or tied in place with a string.

After the dirt and dust have been sponged from the car, rinse with clear water and later dry with a large chamois skin. This will give an unspotted finish.

A large sponge is very useful in washing the car and it is best if separate sponges are used—one for the body, and one for the wheels and chassis. The wheels and chassis carry more dust and grit and there is danger of scratching the body finish if a sponge is used for scrubbing this portion of the car after it has been used on the wheels and chassis.

New Zealand's Land Costly, Though Population Is Scanty.

Race and sentiment combine to make the people of New Zealand the most essentially British community in the empire, and the problem of increasing the scanty population of the dominion is clearly one of vital importance, writes "The London Times."

There seems to be little doubt that New Zealand's source of wealth and prosperity is fundamentally based upon her agricultural and pastoral industries, the development of which must consequently be her chief concern. An article by Major General Mauchopo paid tribute to the flourishing industries—dairy, frozen mutton and wool. He pointed out that the value of farm products exported in 1923 was, roughly speaking, twice that of the exports of 1913. Last year New Zealand supplied England with one-half of the total imports of frozen mutton and lamb, while in 1922 the value of the wool clip increased by £2,000,000 in the twelve months and reached a total of 10,000,000 sterling.

These are notable figures for a population of fewer than 1,500,000 souls, but their increase in the future by the aid of new settlers from overseas, is a difficult and delicate problem. The best lands of the dominion have long ago been sold, and where good land remains available its price is abnormally high.



Two Famous Japanese Images to be Repaired of Injuries.

Two of the world's most famous religious images, damaged by the great earthquake of last September, are soon to be repaired, says a Tokyo despatch. These are the Buddha, which has stood in Ueno Park, Tokio, since 1695, and the Daibutsu of Kamakura.

The earthquake rocked the Kamakura Daibutsu, which stands forty-nine feet high, weighs 450 tons and was cast in 1252, from its foundations, set it nearly a foot forward and caused large cracks in its head of curly hair and its benign cheeks. The Minister of Education, Dr. Okada, has announced that he will spend 20,000 yen for resetting the great image.

The Ueno Buddha fared even worse than its Kamakura prototype. The force of the shock actually decapitated the image. Artists of Tokio have undertaken the restoration of the Buddha by recasting the entire image. The cost of this work is estimated at 100,000 yen.

Refuge in Silence.

Mrs. Scrubs, whose highly colored imagination was well known in her neighborhood, was called as a witness in a damage suit.

"The evidence which you will give to the court shall be the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth," said the clerk.

"Yes," quavered Mrs. Scrubs, now thoroughly frightened and unable to think of one word of the story she had resolved to tell—a story in which she was the heroine.

"Well," asked the judge, "what have you got to say about the case?"

"Well, Judge," she replied, "with the limitations I've just had put on me, I don't thing I've anything at all to say!"



Lighting the sky at night for miles around, this gas well, six miles south of Irma, in the Wainwright oil field, has been burning for over three weeks.

officers who do duty on it are able to get from their living quarters to the bridge without going out of doors at all.

So much work of all sorts, including social duties, falls upon the captain of a liner that he cannot always be on the bridge, though that is popularly assumed to be his permanent station. Every day at noon, however, he sets the ship's course for the ensuing twenty-four hours. Two or three times during the twenty-four he "eyes" her position himself—that is he ascertains by means of "observations" whereabouts on the ocean she is. But the actual navigation he delegates largely to the senior officer on watch.

Voyages Made on "Maths."

There are always two officers on duty on the navigation-bridge. The senior of them is responsible for keeping the vessel on her course. This has previously been "marked off" on the chart, and the officer has to follow it. When he gives his orders to the quartermaster at the steering-wheel the quartermaster repeats them as he obeys them. This is done to ensure that the orders have been correctly understood.

Once at least during his watch the senior officer has to take "observations" with his sextant by either the sun or the stars. All these records are entered in the log-book so that they can be used as a basis for "dead reckoning" should fog or misty weather come on.

Watch-keeping officers also have to do a lot of "figuring." They are constantly "working out" some calculation or other. In fact, it is mathematics that takes a liner safely across the "herring pond."

In the equipment of the navigating-bridge is a set of three very costly chronometers that tell the time exactly and are not affected by climate changes.

Then, in the chart-room, which is really a part of the bridge, is fixed a range of meteorological instruments that have to be closely watched, as each one of them has its special function in connection with the navigation of the ship.

Nature's Creed.

A Little Rhyme to Remember.

I have listened to the wisdom of philosopher and sage.

I have marked their labored efforts to explain.

I have pondered on their theories writ on many a printed page.

And a lot of them appeared to me in vain.

I have studied creeds and dogmas 'til confusion seized my mind.

And my soul has cried for guidance in the night.

I have followed many leaders who, alas, as I were blind.

And were groping, as I groped, to reach the light.

But with human voices silent and their guesses all forgot.

And with Nature's book alone before my eyes.

'Mid these oak-clad hills about me, in this wild, secluded spot.

Where the rippled river mirrors changing skies.

There is one thing past all doubting, and on this my heart can rest.

Past all doubting, full of wonder for my soul—

That the thoughts of God are beauty, and the works of God are best.

And the ways of God seek beauty as their goal!

—S. J. Duncan-Clark in "Success."

Get to Know Him, No Doubt.

Mary—"I hope you got to know that fellow you were so crazy to meet?"

Maud (shortly)—"I married him."

A Mean Trick to Play on a New Cop.

RED ROSE

COFFEE

For particular people—
Roasted and packed same
day in airtight cans

HEALTH EDUCATION

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

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

The infant is a delicate organism and answers readily to any adverse influence exerted upon it; therefore, it is necessary to ensure a high standard of health by removing such adverse influence. Poverty of parents is a most important factor for evil in this connection. In all our large cities at the present time, the nurses and workers in Child Welfare are handicapped by the shortage of houses, the overcrowded state of those that exist, and, in many cases, the unsanitary dwellings that are necessarily allowed to be inhabited because there is no accommodation for their inhabitants if these dwellings were closed. The provision of additional housing accommodation is most urgent, but this problem in too many instances is not tackled with the vigor which its urgency demands.

Among the causes of infantile deaths, the following are the most important: climate, season, housing, alcohol, venereal disease, diet, poverty and employment. From these primary causes, two others stand out forcibly:

1. Want of knowledge.
2. Want of character.

Infants die from lack of knowledge on the part of the mother or father or of others who have personal supervision of them, but they also die from the ignorance of the statesmen, the legislator and the municipal councillor. Infants, however, die from the selfishness of the same individuals, both in their private and in their public capacities.

It is much easier to acquire and disseminate that knowledge of mothercraft which is necessary for the saving of infant life, than to impart that spirit of self-sacrifice and unselfishness which is necessary if this knowledge is to be put into operation. It is, for instance, far easier to make a mother understand that breast-feeding affords her infant the best chance of survival than it is to induce her to make the necessary sacrifice of pleasure or remunerative employment which are often involved in this maternal duty is attended to. Again, it may be quite easy to make our municipal authorities understand that bad housing conditions, overcrowding, tuberculous inmates, an impure water supply, and bad scavenging of the streets are never associated with a low infant mortality and a high standard of health, but it is quite another thing to induce them to incur the risks and unpopularity which the carrying out of the indicated reforms would entail. A want of appreciation of these essentially human elements in the problems explains many of the failures of otherwise admirably designed schemes of Welfare Work. In some cases, efforts to reform have unexpectedly met with most encouraging success, owing again to the magnetic influence of some commanding personality who has succeeded in compelling society to make the necessary sacrifice, whether personal or communal, for attaining the desired end.

SAVED BABY'S LIFE

Mrs. Alfred Tranchemontagne, St. Michel des Saintes, Que., writes: "Baby's Own Tablets are an excellent medicine. They saved my baby's life and I can highly recommend them to all mothers." Mrs. Tranchemontagne's experience is that of thousands of other mothers who have tested the worth of Baby's Own Tablets. The Tablets are a sure and safe medicine for little ones and never fail to regulate the bowels and stomach, thus relieving all the minor ills from which children suffer. They are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cts. a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

There's Money in Oil—Even Castor Oil.

Eleanor, who is six years old, had for the sum of ten cents consented to take the despised medicine prescribed during a slight illness. A few days later her brother asked her to help pick up corn cobs. She was reluctant, but when he offered her a cent a basket she went gleefully to work.

It was slow work, however; she found that the basket held a prodigious number of cobs. With growing indignation she persevered until the basket was piled high. Then she stood erect with wrathful countenance.

"I'll not pick up another cob, Fred Allen!" she said crisply. "I just want you to know I can make more money taking castor oil!"

Little Girl (used to long sermons): "What a very short sermon the new curate gave, Mummy! I suppose he doesn't know much about it?"



He—"Why do you prefer Jack to me?"
She—"Well, he always sends me a bushel of kisses when he writes, and you only give me a little peck."

You may not be to blame for being mediocre, but you are to blame if you put forth only mediocre effort.

Victories that come without having had to be fought and won are nothing to brag about.

The fellow who works by the clock is not worth the price of a cheap watch.

The finest peal of bells in the world is being cast at Croydon, England, for Mr. John D. Rockefeller, the world's wealthiest man. A special tower is being built in New York to hold them.

EASY TRICKS

No. 337

Where Is It?



This is a simplified form of the famous three card monte trick. The pack is divided into three heaps, each being placed faced down on the table. On one of these heaps the performer places the Ace of Hearts, face down. He then moves the heaps around, insisting that no matter how carefully the spectators watch, they will lose track of the pack which has the Ace on the top. After he has moved the packs around sufficiently, he asks a spectator to indicate which pack has the Ace on the top. The spectator makes his choice. The performer lifts the top card. It is not the Ace!

In this trick the magician's standby is used in a somewhat unusual manner. The card displayed as the Ace has behind it another card. If the two cards are slightly bent and are held with the thumb at one side and the fingers at the other, no one will suspect that the Ace is anything but what it seems to be. However, when the Ace is seemingly on top of the pack, there is another card on top of it—and the remainder of the trick becomes a very simple matter.

(Clip this out and paste it, with other of the series, in a scrapbook.)

WORK WORN PEOPLE

Find Renewed Health by Improving Their Blood.

If you feel run down, it means that your blood is thin and watery, that your vitality is low. Your feet are easily chilled. You do not sleep well and you are tired when you rise in the morning. You find no pleasure in your meals and are listless and dispirited at your work. You have no energy to enjoy yourself.

Thousands of men are run down by anxieties of work. Thousands of women are broken down by their household toil, with tired limbs and aching backs; thousands of girls are pale, listless and without attraction. It all means the same thing—thin and watery blood, vitality run down, anaemia, poor appetite, palpitating heart, short breath.

Do not submit to this. Get new blood and with it new vitality. There is no difficulty in doing this. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills build up and enrich the blood, which brings with it new health and vitality. The man, woman or girl who takes Dr. Williams' Pink Pills is never run down. Their friends notice how energetic they are, what a fine appetite they have, and how much they enjoy life.

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.

In Praise of Candles.

"Dark, these times, is blinding bright,"
Old godmother nodding says,
"But earth grew wise by candlelight."

Candle, candle burning clear
On the nursery window sill,
Not a goblin dared come near.

Candles on a frosty cake
Gleaming, gleaming, tipped with gold,
Seven for one little sake.

Candles, glancing up the stair,
Flicker, flicker every flight;
Haloes on the children's hair.

Candle shining starry bright
Through the casement on the dusk—
"Hearts came home by candlelight."

Candle flame on every floor
Blessing linted, hall and hearth
When the bride came in the door.

Candles mellowing ancient pages
Slowly turned, old song and story
Of the half-forgotten ages.

Candles comforting the gloom
When the last dim shadow fell,
Kind as angels in the room.

"Ay, godmother nods, 'the night
Flashes like a jewel now—
But life was sweet by candlelight.'"
—Nancy Byrd Turner in Youth's Companion.

Why They Smiled.

Stumps was shaving himself when he made a slight cut on the end of his nose. He called to his wife for sticking plaster, and was told to look in her sewing basket. At the office everyone who entered his sanctum smiled. Considerably annoyed, he asked his partner if there was anything wrong with his appearance.

"I should say there is," was the reply. "What's on your nose?"
"Sticking plaster."

"No! It is the label from a spool of cotton, and it says, 'Warranted 300 yards.'"

Minard's Liniment Relieves Pains.



PRINCE OF WALES IN WEST

H.R.H. the Prince of Wales greeted on his arrival at Winnipeg, where the special Canadian National train carrying the royal party made its first stop en route. Left to right in the group are: A. E. Warren, General Manager, Western Region, C.N.R.; H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, and Mayor S. J. Farmer, who extended a hearty welcome to Winnipeg. Below is shown the special Canadian National train bringing the royal visitor to his Alberta ranch.—C.N.R. Photos.



In 1975.

"When did the family feud start?"
"Years ago, when his bootlegging grandfather sold my grandfather wood alcohol."

She—"I can remember every important date in history."

He—"Between Antony and Cleopatra and dates like those, you mean?"

Trees.

The maple is for tables, spread
With golden-crueted, kindly bread;
It sends the sirup that can bring
The resurrection of the Spring.

The oak—that's for men's yokes and carts,
Faith and harrows and their hearts.

The fir tree is the roving tree,
And wears great sails across the sea.

The apple is the heaven's gate;
The rains of life on poplars wait.

But houses where we love and dine
Are grown and sanctified in pine,
And over all our joys is hung
The music that its boughs have sung.
—Robert P. Tristram Coffin.

Mechanical Arm Tests Stockings.

Tradition demands that miladi, when she buys hose, shall run her hand and forearm into the stocking, stretching the garment over the rack thus provided, for the purpose of verifying its structural integrity—which is another way of saying that until she has looked it over she isn't sure that the stocking is free from runs and similar flaws.

But the shopkeeper isn't particularly pleased by this technique of examining, since it is apt to result in damage or soiling. So there is now offered a mechanical arm for the purpose, and one which possesses a marked additional advantage. It is built in the form of an extremely long electric light tube, and the stocking goes right on it, over the light. One then doesn't have to hold it up against daylight for examination—the light shines right through the stocking and greatly facilitates the work of the inspecting eye.

The safe way to send money by mail is by Dominion Express Money Order.

During a severe thunderstorm in the Baltic Sea, seagulls were observed flying about with small blue electric flames on their beaks, and at the tips of their tails and wings.

Minard's Liniment for Rheumatism.

If moths get into your carpet, treat it as follows. Put in a pail half a gallon of boiling water and a quarter of a pound of rock ammonio. Then take a large square of flannel and put it in the pail, leaving the ends hanging over the sides. Pick up the dry ends and wring the flannel. Place on the carpet and iron dry with a very hot iron. Go all over the carpet like this and no moths' eggs will come to life.

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LADIES ONLY.

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HOME STUDY

SHORTHAND OR BOOKKEEPING taught in twenty home lessons. Proficiency guaranteed. Diploma given. Empire Business College, 344 Broadview Ave., Toronto.

"Obey" in the Marriage Ceremony.

The courting day had passed pleasantly. In due course Pat proposed. "Bridget, me darlint, will yez marry me?"

"Sure, Pat," replied the girl, "and who else did ye think I would marry?"

Pat kissed her rapturously. "There's only one point, Pat, dear," she said, "I can never agree to say the word 'obey' in the marriage ceremony."

"Oh, don't worry about that trifle, me darlint," replied Pat. "Say anything you like. It won't make a bit of difference at all, at all, if you only do what you're told."

Strong Nerves

Pure organic phosphate, known to most druggists as Bitro-Phosphate, is what nerve-exhausted, tired-out people must have to regain nerve force and energy. That's why it's guaranteed. Price \$1 per pkg. Arrow Chemical Co., 25 Front St. East, Toronto, Ont.

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IRITATED BY
SUN, WIND, DUST & CINDERS
RECOMMENDED & SOLD BY DRUGGISTS & OPTICIANS
WRITE FOR PAMPHLET FREE

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Apply Minard's to the aching spot and get quick relief. The remedy your grandmother used.

MINARD'S
"KING OF PAIN"
LINIMENT



Use Cuticura Soap Daily

Bathe with Cuticura Soap and hot water to cleanse your skin and free it from impurities. If rough or pimply, anoint with Cuticura Ointment. Cuticura Talcum is ideal for perfuming as well as powdering.

Sample each free by mail. Address: Canadian Agents: "Cuticura," 24 St. James St., Montreal, P.Q. Write for full particulars.

FULL OF ACHES AND PAINS

Toronto Mother Found Relief by Taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Toronto, Ontario.—"I have found Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a splendid medicine to take before and after confinement. A small book was put in my door one day advertising Lydia E. Pinkham's medicines, and as I did not feel at all well at the time, I went and got a bottle of Vegetable Compound right away. I soon began to notice a difference in my general health. I was full of aches and pains at the time and thought I had every complaint going, but I can truthfully say your medicine certainly did me good. I can and will speak highly of it, and I know it will do other women good who are sick and ailing if they will only give it a fair trial. Lydia E. Pinkham's Liver Pills are splendid for constipation. You are welcome to use my letter if you think it will help any one."—Mrs. HARRY WESTWOOD, 543 Quebec Street, Toronto, Ontario.

The expectant mother is wise if she considers carefully this statement of Mrs. Westwood. It is but one of a great many, all telling the same story—beneficial results.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is especially adapted for use during this period. The experience of other women who have found this medicine a blessing is proof of its great merit. Why not try it now yourself?

The Empire Medicine

—the preparation which has won the confidence of every country under the British flag—the remedy which has brought health and happiness to millions of men and women in every part of the Empire—the treatment which is resorted to everywhere for ailments such as Sick Headache, Biliousness, Indigestion and Constipation, often considered insignificant, yet decidedly inconvenient ailments which have their origin in a dyspeptic condition of the stomach and a torpid action of the liver.

is

Beecham's Pills

Genuine **BAYER**
ASPIRIN

Insist on BAYER TABLETS OF ASPIRIN

Unless you see the "Bayer Cross" on tablets you are not getting the genuine Bayer product proved safe by millions and prescribed by physicians 24 years for

Colds Headache Neuralgia Lumbago
Pain Toothache Neuritis Rheumatism

Safe Accept only "Bayer" package which contains proven directions. Handy "Bayer" boxes of 12 tablets. Also bottles of 24 and 100—Druggists.

Aspirin is the trade mark (registered in Canada) of Bayer Manufacture of Monoacetic acid ester of Salicylic acid (Acetyl Salicylic Acid, "A. S. A."). 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."

Robert McFaul

CANNED FRUITS and PRESERVES are never out of place in the domestic provision cupboard. It is comforting to know that, when emergency demands a hastily prepared meal, these tasty yet substantial dishes can be relied on to help you out of a difficulty.

BREAKFAST CEREALS are the recognised entrée in every home, and with all healthy Canadian appetites. Fortunately there is a wide range and variety of cereal foods, and no necessity for that 'sameness' which might otherwise deprive a health-giving food of its popular appeal.

The House of Quality. Main Street, Lachute.

Wishing to give all my attention to my Tailoring Business, I have disposed of my stock of Boots and Shoes, and will in future devote my time and attention to your requirements in Suits, Overcoats, Etc.

Made-to-order Suits my Specialty.

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Main Street, - Lachute.

THE JOLLIEST TIME OF THE YEAR

THE WINTER MONTHS and the trials of persistent cold weather are happily lightened by the Parties, Concerts, Dances, and social functions which are in vogue during this time of the year.

SMART CLOTHES are essential to a complete enjoyment of this dress-up season. We have stylish clothes, warm and serviceable, of designs and prices which will suit you admirably. Call and look over our patterns and materials.

A. A. CARBONNEAU
MERCHANT TAILOR BROWNSBURG P. QUE.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that the undermentioned LANDS & TENEMENTS have been seized, and will be sold at the respective times and places mentioned below.

PIERI FACIAS DE TERRIS
Canada, Province of Quebec, District of Terrebonne, Superior Court. No. 496.

GODFREY MASSIE, plaintiff, vs. **JOSEPH DROUIN**, defendant, & **WILLIAM ALLARD**, mis-en-cause of **HENRI LAJEUNESSE**, Curator of the surrender of property herein. As belonging to said Defendant and presently in the hands of said Curator to the surrender of property herein, the following immovable, to wit:

The lot of land known and designated on the official plan and book of reference under No. 13, in the parish of the township of Howard, said district—with the buildings thereon erected.

To be sold at the door of the Catholic parish church of the parish of Saint Adolphe d'Howard, (Township of Howard), the TENTH day of FEBRUARY, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-five, at ONE o'clock in the afternoon.

J. W. CYR, Sheriff's office, Sheriff St. Jerome, January 10, 1925.

TOO LATE

An official of the Board of Health of a certain town notified a citizen that his license to keep a cow had expired. In reply the official received this epistle:

"Monsieur Bord of Helt—I just got your note, that my license to keep my cow has expired. I wish to inform you, Monsieur Bord of Helt, that my cow has beat you to it—she expired two weeks ago. Much obliged. Yours with respect, Pete."

A FEW DAYS ONLY, in which to take advantage of **20 p.c. Discount**

on Semi-Ready Wear
SOME GRAND BARGAINS
Made-to-Measure
Suits and Overcoats
Each Garment cut and tailored to your measure by expert Tailors. Select your Style and Pattern and we deliver on the dot.
also SPECIAL REDUCTIONS on Footwear during January.



W. G. Staniforth
Main Street, Telephone 65.

The Watchman AND OTTAWA VALLEY ADVOCATE

FRIDAY, JAN. 30th, 1925.

Subscription Rate per annum, In Canada—\$1.50. In United States—\$2.00.

Notices of Entertainment, Concerts, Announcements etc., 10 cents per count line. Minimum 50c.—if billed 60c.

(Note:—All locals advertising any event from which there are financial proceeds will be charged at the above rate.)

Card of Thanks, In Memoriam Notices, Births, Marriages and Deaths—50 cents.

With each verse additional—25c. Want and For Sale advertisements, 10 cents per count line, minimum 50c.—if billed 60c.

When replies are directed to the Watchman, additional charge—25c.

Note:—When estimating, count every six words or fraction thereof as one line.

Legal Advertising—\$1.68 per inch Subsequent insertions—\$1.12 per inch.

EN PASSANT

THERE'S a painful lot of sickness around just at present.

Whooping cough, the flu, frost bite, and the common type of winter discontent, are raging with great virulence, and locally, the heavy hand of affliction seems to have fallen with especial weight. Everybody you meet has something wrong at home, or some of his brothers or his sisters or his cousins or his aunt, has got the megrims, or has fallen down the cellar steps and broken their collar studs, or dislocated their sentiments, or something else bad.

The other day I met a man with a face as long as a fiddle. Usually his countenance is round and ruddy, but this time there was a droop in his jaw and a greyness about his gills that told a tale of silent suffering. When I asked if he had been appointed mayor against his will and inclination, or if his bank had sprung a leak, or if he had shot somebody, pet albatross, his face thawed out enough for him to say that he was having a high old time. Two of his children had just recovered from whooping cough and the darned kids next door had just got it; of course it was his fault; his pump was frozen; his wife had burst a bootlace or a blood vessel or something like that, while falling down skating; his telephone wire was down; the coal he had filled his cellar with last fall was of the poorest quality, and, being compelled to fall back on wood as fuel, he was burning twice as much wood as he was doing at the same time last year.

If I had not forgotten him and his troubles I might have spent a sleepless night, but it so happened that after calling for my mail and settling down to read the paper and do the cross-word puzzle, the trials and tribulations of my friend were wiped clean off my slate by a cheering paragraph that meets my eye. A special Star-world cablegram from London announced that Sir Arthur Keith, president of the Anthropological Institute, had made the startling statement, in cold blood, "man" Has More Happiness, with Less Brain! He affirms that the human brain is growing SMALLER and that he, for one, is glad of it; because the less intellect a man has the greater are his chances of happiness! At first, in a general way, I was pleased with the idea, but on second thoughts when I remembered the difficulty I have in getting my size in hats, I felt a trifle depressed. Hitherto I have been happy enough for all practical purposes, but it seems hard that if my hats had been four or five sizes smaller I might have had a proportionately larger measure of happiness. There does not appear to be any way of evading the issue of Sir A. Keith's theory. He makes it quite clear that the larger the hat the less the happiness. Intellect is an incentive to misery, for it widens the appreciation of the woes of our fellowmen and causes us to brood over the backward trend of the world generally.

If any further proof of this were needed it would be found in the recent pronouncement made by that intellectual giant H. G. Wells! he has succumbed to the prevailing sickness. He has a bad attack of the megrims, and his great intellect intensifies the colossal hump he has got. This is what he says—

I am against the clothes we wear, and the food we eat, the houses we live in, the schools we have, our amusements, our money, our ways of trading, our ways of making our compromises and agreements and laws, our articles of political association, the British Empire, the American Constitution.....

I think most of our clothes ugly and dirty, most of our food bad, the houses wretched, the schools starved and feeble, the amusements dull, the monetary methods silly, our ways of trading base, our methods of production piecemeal and wasteful, our political arrangements solemnly idiotic.....Most of my activities have been to get my soul and something of my body out of the customs, outlook, boredom, and contaminations of the current phase of life."

HERE is a clear case of martyrdom caused by the possession of too much intellect. In his Outline of History Mr. Wells gave the world something to think about, but the world has not responded quickly enough, nor with sufficient enthusiasm to the wonderful reformations foreshadowed by the alert mind of

the critical historian. The shams of life have not melted like snow under his caustic comments, and the errors of judgment and the wrongly applied benefits of progressive experience which he laid wide open, have not been readjusted with the readiness he anticipated nor upon the lines he indicated for the welfare of the human family, therefore the sickness of weariness has fallen upon him, the malady which follows deferred hope, and now he is through with everything: He has turned his face to the wall in an access of despondency, while those of his fellowmen who wear smaller hats,—broad-brimmed with haloes of happiness, go floating and flickering through life like giddy butterflies in a garden of roses.

But when Wells gets well again he won't go out with any entomologist's net either. With the hot breath of a modern Jeremiah he will devastate them, scorch them and shrivel them up, and should he ever fall foul of Sir Arthur Keith's theory of "Small Hats for Happiness," then I shall expect to see him break that butterfly on the wheel.

THE LINKMAN.

The eclipse of the sun on Saturday was eagerly awaited by numerous spectators who appeared in this vicinity, armed with spectacles of roseate hues and—in some cases, pieces of broken bottles of assorted tints, through which to 'see through a glass darkly.' Although invariably disappointed in their expectation of witnessing the total eclipse, many were nevertheless able to see this wonderful phenomenon in its earliest stages, 'ere the moon's slow process of obscuring the sun's brilliance was foreshadowed by the rising clouds, which very effectively wiped out this rare spectacle from the public vision. We are thankful, however, to have seen even so much of the eclipse, in view of the fact that as far as these parts are concerned the sun is due to shine unrestrictedly henceforth for another 319 years, as no further eclipse is scheduled for this lengthy period. This short glimpse which has unfolded to us in a few minutes the course of one of the most marvellous performances in the great solar system, has served to open our eyes to the wondrous exactitude with which the astronomer, of the day have foretold the event of the sun's eclipse. The astronomers were five seconds out, in their calculations relative to the sun's obscuration. An inaccuracy of 50 seconds in the prediction of so rare an event is—to say the least, excusable.

Oddfellows' Installation.

An open installation of the I.O.O.F. was held on Saturday last at the Hall, at Lachute; this being the semi-annual ceremony. The installation was conducted by D.D.G.M. Bro. Allan Blackier and associates who attended from Montreal. During the evening, several interesting and inspiring speeches were given by the visiting brethren, following which the installation of officers took place as follows: John Connelly, visiting brethern. The following were then installed in their respective stations: John Connelly, N.G.; F. Hosgood, V.G.; S. Thompson, recording secretary; V. A. Morrison, financial secretary; S. S. Campbell, treasurer, R. Graham, Warden; J. Cooper, conductor; F. J. E. Jordan, R.S.N.G.; Herbert Kettle, L.S.N.G.; J. Morris, R.S.V.G.; P. Gordon, L.S.V.G.; T. MacNaughton, Chaplain; J. Thompson, R.S.S.; J. Donaldson, L.S.S.; J. Stevens, I.G.; G. McCormick, O.G.; D. Beers, J.P.G.

After the ceremony of installation, refreshments were served and a most enjoyable evening was spent; both members and visitors, feeling leaving at close of the meeting that the occasion had been delightful and beneficial throughout.

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics is releasing today the first volume of the final report on the Census of 1921. The main results of the Census have been given out in a series of some thirty bulletins, each dealing with specific aspects of population and agriculture. The volume, however, contains the final detailed figures by local units, showing (1) the numbers, sex and geographical distribution of the population, (2) the racial origins, and (3) the religions. The volume also contains the administrative report on the taking of the Census. According to the British North America Act 1867, the taking of a

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RESULTS GUARANTEED FIRST DOSE BRINGS RELIEF

FOR COUGHS BRONCHITIS COLDS

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That is the Phone to connect you with

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THE COUNTY DRUG STORE

New Prices

Scott's Emulsion, large	\$1.30,	reduced to	\$1.19
Scott's Emulsion, small	.65,	"	.59
Painkiller,	.50,	"	.39
Castoria,	.40,	"	.29
Electric Oil,	.30,	"	.19
Gin Pills,	.50,	3 for	1.09
Minard's Liniment,	.30,	"	.23
Mathieu's Syrup,	.35,	"	.27
Lambert's Syrup,	.35,	"	.27
Baby's Own Tablets,	.25,	"	.19

Every week new items will be offered for sale, at very attractive prices.

Watch our Space.

Census is one of twenty eight specific subjects exclusively assigned to the Dominion as distinguished from Provincial authority. The first Census Act was passed by the Parliament of Canada in 1870 and the first Census of the Dominion of Canada was taken in 1871. Altogether six decennial Censuses of Canada have been taken since the formation of the Dominion.

Census taking dates from a very early period. Moses, numbered the Children of Israel in the fifteenth century B.C. But investigations of a similar nature were known many centuries earlier; in Babylonia about 3800 B.C., in China about 3000 B.C. and in Egypt about 2200 B.C. A Census taken by King David in 1017 B.C. achieved an evil notoriety in history from the Divine wrath which it recorded as having provoked and which was cited for many generations in Europe in warning against the spirit of inquiry. As late as 1753 the taking of a census was condemned on religious grounds in the British House of Commons, when more than one member looked upon the proposal as ominous and feared lest some public misfortune should follow the numbering. The Romans were assiduous census-takers both under the Republic and the Empire and in later years the Breviary of Charlemagne in A.D. 808 and the Domesday Book of William the Conqueror (A.D. 1086) are celebrated mediaeval censuses. Later, for several centuries, the idea of census taking disappeared from Europe.

This report, however, brings to notice that the credit for taking the first census as known in modern times belongs to Canada. The year was 1666, and the census was one of the Colony of New France, as Canada was then called. This census was a systematic record of each individual by name, taken at a fixed date, showing sex, occupation, conjugal and family condition. The records of it are carefully preserved in the Archives of Paris, a transcript of which may be seen in Ottawa. When it is recalled that in Europe the first censuses date only from the eighteenth century, notably those of Prussia (1719) and Sweden (1748) and France and England (1801), the achievement of the primitive St. Lawrence colony in instituting what is today one of the principal instruments of government in every civilized community call for more than passing appreciation.

From 1666 to 1763, when the French regime ended, no fewer than 15 censuses were taken in New Canada, nor was this census taking limited to what is now the Province of Quebec as in the latter years of this period seven similar censuses were taken of Nova Scotia, six of Newfoundland and one of Prince Edward Island.

Under British occupation there were censuses of Canada in 1765, 1784 and 1790. From 1817 onwards census taking in Canada has been more or less frequent, but it was only with the formation of the Dominion of Canada that they were taken at a stated period for the Dominion as a whole.

As above stated, the main figures of the 1921 Census have already been made available to the public but the following may be noted: the total population of Canada in 1871 was 3,689,257; fifty years afterwards

in 1921 it was 5,788,483, an increase of 138.22 p.c. In the last decade the increase was 21.95 per cent, while in the first decade following Confederation it was 17.23 per cent, in the second 11.76 per cent, in the third 11.13 per cent, and in the fourth 34.17 per cent.

It is also interesting to note that in 1871 Ontario possessed nearly 44 per cent of the population of Canada and Quebec a little better than 32 per cent, while in 1921 Ontario possesses 33.38 per cent and Quebec 26.87 per cent of the total population. The relative position of the Maritime Provinces as regards population in 1871 and 1921 is strikingly illustrated by the fact that at the date of Confederation they had 20.8 per cent of the total population as against 11.4 per cent in 1921. Of course, the explanation lies in the growth of the Prairie Provinces. In 1871 out of a total population of 3,689,257 only 18,000 or .42 per cent dwelt in the Middle West; in 1901 they possessed slightly more than 3 per cent of the total population, while in 1921 they had more than 22 per cent.

The growth of urban population in Canada is forcibly illustrated by the fact that in 1921 there were 109 cities and towns in Canada with a population of 5,000 and over, as against 87 in 1911, 57 in 1901, 45 in 1891, 34 in 1881 and 21 in 1871. In 1891 the population living in urban centres made up 31.8 per cent of the total population; in 1901 it had climbed to 37.5 per cent; in 1911 to 45.4 per cent and 1921 to 49.5 per cent. From 1891 to 1921 the rural population showed a gain of 34 per cent as against a gain of 193 per cent in the urban population in the 30 years.

In 1871 Montreal, within the area comprised within its present limits, had a population of about 115,000 as against 618,506 in 1921 and Toronto, similarly considered, grew in the fifty years from 59,000 to 521,893. Winnipeg, which scarcely found a place on the map in 1871 with 241 persons, in 1921 had 179,087. Among the outstanding features may be noted that Vancouver and Calgary were first noted in the 1891 Census, while Edmonton, Regina and Saskatoon did not find a place in the Censuses previous to 1901. These are now large and thriving centres of population, trade and industry.

The effects of immigration on the ethnic composition of the population is illustrated by the fact that in 1881 59 per cent of the population was of English, Irish or Scottish origin 31 per cent of French origin (nearly all native born) and 2 1/2 per cent Indian, leaving only about 8 1/2 per cent of the population as belonging to other races, while in 1911 or thirty years later, the proportion was as follows: British races 54 per cent, French 28 1/2 per cent, Indians less than 1 1/4 per cent, and all other races nearly 16 per cent. In 1921 the proportion was British races 55.5 per cent, French 27.9, Indians 1 1/4 per cent, leaving all other races with 15.43 per cent of the total population.

The section dealing with the classification of the population according to religious beliefs enables persons who are interested in such a classification to ascertain with the fullest detail the relative strength of the various denominations by coun-

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SPLENDID CONFECTIONERY
Main Street, Telephone 34.

Big January Bargains

10 LADIES' COATS and 13 with Fur Collars at **HALF PRICE**
5 GENTS' Heavy COATS at \$12.50 (regular price \$20.00)
BOYS' COATS to clear at \$6.95
SOME STYLISH DRESSES at Cost price
Navy blue SERGE & TWEED Goods for \$16.75, regular price \$25.00

H. M. Lavigne, - Lachute Mills



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NO. 66

FULL EQUIPMENT
of LUMBERING SUPPLIES

Saws, Axes, Cant-hooks, etc.

Shovels of all kinds.

Heavy Mitts, Socks, & Overalls.

Felt Boots and Rubbers.

All first quality and Reasonable Prices

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Successor to G. L. Meikle & Co.,

PHONE 56

ties, townships or cities. Of the total population in 1901, the Church of England claimed 12.69 per cent; Baptists 5.32 per cent; Lutherans 1.72 per cent; Methodists 17.07 per cent; Presbyterians 15.68 per cent; Roman Catholics 41.51 per cent, while in 1921, twenty years later, the per cent proportions were: Church of England 16.02 per cent; Baptists 4.80 per cent; Lutherans 3.28 per cent; Methodists 13.18 per cent; Presbyterians 16.03 per cent; and Roman Catholic 38.50 per cent. The Jews, which numbered 16,401 or less than one third of one per cent of the population in 1901, had 125, 190 adherents in 1921 or 1.42 per cent of the total population.

Ayrshire Breeders' Annual Meeting.

A most enthusiastic meeting of Ayrshire Breeders was held in the Windsor Hotel last Friday afternoon and very fine reports of the years proceedings was given by the retiring President Mr. C. R. Rodger and their energetic secretary Mr. J. E. Walker. Mr. W. T. Stephen, of Huntington, who is president of the Ayrshire Breeders' Association delivered an interesting address and congratulated the club on the progress made in 1924, especially on the fact that the club won first prize on their county exhibit at Ottawa and second on club exhibit at the Royal Winter Fair in Toronto and also congratulated President C. R. Rodger on being a silver cup winner in the record performance on a heifer raised by himself, Woodlea White Rose, with 11,477 lbs. milk and 495 lbs. butter fat in 305 days. Mr. Stephens stressed the fact that 1924 was the best year in Ayrshire history in Canada, there being marked increase in every line of work, especially in there a growing demand for Ayrshires to supply high quality milk. He alluded to the advanced legislation to be enacted at the annual meeting shortly to be held in Montreal, emphasizing the advanced registration of dairy bulls. He recommended to the club a line of work which they could take up with profit; that of organizing boys' heifer clubs in the back sections of the county. The following officers were duly elected: Hon. president, C. R. Rodger; president, James H. Murdoch; Hon. vice-president, Erskin McOuat; vice-president, A. T. Clelland and directors, James Bennett, of Calumet, R. Trepanier, Oka, Wm. McCrandie, Arundel, Ross McAdam, St. Andrews, Douglas Bradford and W. J. Rodger, Lachute.

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Jewelry Store
Main Street, Lachute.
Watches and Clocks
Silverware & French Ivory,
Waterman's Fountain Pens.
Watch, Clock & Jewelry
Repairs

Painkiller IN WINTER

APPLY IT FOR
SORE THROAT FROST BITES
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THE ONLY GENUINE IS FERRY DAVID PAINKILLER

OUR PERSONAL ATTENTION to the individual requirements of our customers has acquainted us with the respective tastes and fancies of our purchasers—an attribute through which our business has gained a reputation for satisfactory and courteous service at all times.

Fresh meats, choice vegetables, canned goods and provisions. Phone No. 136.

Jos. Speight Meat Market

MAIN STREET,

LACHUTE.

Rally of Presbyterians.

The initial service of the non-concurrent Presbyterians of Lachute was held in the Baptist Church last Sunday morning. This was made possible as the Baptist Church services are held in the evening, and the granting of the use of the church made no interference with their regular service. The Church was comfortable filled and the congregation with exception of about a dozen were, it is claimed entirely, Presbyterian.

The preacher for the occasion was the Rev. J. J. McCaskill, Pastor of Maisonneuve Church, Montreal a Church which has recently voted to remain Presbyterian. Mr. McCaskill is of Highland descent and Presbyterian to the finger tips. The Church in Cape Breton in which he was brought up had, he declared, unanimously decided to remain Presbyterian.

The faces of the worshippers as they entered the Church indicated determination, hesitancy, curiosity and sadness as they seated themselves in somewhat unfamiliar surroundings. The congregational singing was most hearty, and as the old familiar hymns, "Unto the Hill" and "O God our Help," were sung evidence of very deep feeling was manifest. The pent up emotion being visible in the faces of some, while a few could not refrain from tears.

In looking over the congregation one could easily see that many of the oldest families of the Presbyterian Church in Lachute were represented and that their decision to maintain and perpetuate the Church of their fathers meant for them separation from old surroundings, the breaking of family ties and strained relationships with many of their former associates. No doubt the intensity of their feelings will not be understood by those who have no deep religious connections, but he who thinks that because in the ordinary affairs of life these convictions are not always paraded, they do not exist, is making a great mistake.

The sermon was on the subject of "Drifting," but had no special reference to the occasion; but before giving out his text the speaker made a few encouraging statements, in regard to the Presbyterian cause and announced that the services would be continued every Sunday if possible, but at least every second Sunday until definite arrangements could be made, which could only be made after Provincial Legislative had decided upon the basis of the division of the property.

The Rev. J. J. McCaskill preached, and prior to his sermon explained the present situation in regard to the union question in the different provinces. The preacher stated that in the province of Saskatchewan, where the unionists claim some 320 congregations, there are really only 192 Presbyterian congregations in the whole province, there being 698 union and mission causes which chiefly figured in their reports. In the province of Ontario, outside of the city of Toronto, the chief strength of the Union Church is in the Algoma district and Northern Ontario, among co-operative and unionist causes. The majority of votes cast in Ontario and Quebec are in favor of Presbyterianism, and three-fifths of the Presbyterian churches in Canada are in those provinces. The fact is that the Union Church is taking over most of the obligations and less than half the assets of the Presbyterian Church. He affirmed the determination of the P.C.A. to stand by the minorities in concurring congregations. According to the present outlook the Presbyterian Church after June 10 will need from 800 to 1,000 ministers and will be aggressively home mission.

On the whole one could not help but think that Presbyterianism is a religious system, having its roots down deep in the human soul, and that its form of worship suits the mentality and the character of the Scottish people; and no doubt the Union movement was an ideal one and inaugurated with the truly religious spirit. But it is nevertheless a great adventure, and if it comes from the hearts of the people it will likely succeed, but if brought about by ecclesiastical pressure it chances for success will be greatly diminished.

THE INSULT.

"Why did you strike the telegraph operator?" the judge asked the dandy.

"Well, yo' honah," said the culprit, "it was jest like this: I hands him a telegram for mah girl, an' he starts in reading it. So I jest nach urally ups and hands him one."

Make Your Own Mustard Plasters

Much More Effective When Freshly Made At Home

When you feel a sore throat coming on—or the tonsils get inflamed—or someone at home gets a cramp—a good, old-fashioned mustard plaster gives quick, healthy relief. In cases of neuritis, neuralgia, rheumatism and even as an emergency treatment for pneumonia, a mustard plaster does a lot of good.

It seems hardly worth while to bother with messy, sticky ointments which contain only a small quantity of the oil of mustard, extracted from the mustard seeds. Such ointments are either too weak to give very prompt relief or vary so much that they cannot be depended on.

The same dry mustard you use for cooking makes the best mustard plaster. It is always the same in strength and it sets promptly and effectively with flour, or linned meal to make a mustard plaster. It is mixed with hot water for a mustard foot bath, or for acute indigestion and also for croup in children.

TO THE CUSTOMERS OF

THE MOLSONS BANK



THE agreement for the amalgamation of the Molsons Bank with the Bank of Montreal having been ratified—

The BANK OF MONTREAL extends to all customers of the Molsons Bank a cordial invitation to continue their accounts, with the assurance that their business, whether it be large or small, will receive the best care and attention.

The service of the Bank of Montreal is adapted to the special needs of farmers, and their accounts are welcomed at all its offices.

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Total Assets in excess of \$700,000,000

CHURCH NOTES.

Baptist Church services, Sunday, Feb. 1st, 1925, will be as follows:— Brownsburg 11 a.m., Dalesville 3 p.m., Lachute 7 p.m. Topic: Acknowledgement of Divine Healing, absolutely necessary.

Church of England services in the parish of Lachute will be held (D.V.) on Sunday, Feb. 1st, as follows:— Holy Communion at Lachute 11 a.m. and Brownsburg 7 p.m. There will also be service at Lachute at 7 p.m.

A service under auspices of the Presbyterian Church Association will be held in the Baptist Church, Lachute, on Sunday morning next at 11 o'clock. Preacher, the Rev. Mr. Glassford, of Presbyterian Church, Winchester, Ont.

Presbyterian Church services will be held next Sunday, Feb. 1st, as follows:—Lachute 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Upper Lachute 11 a.m. Rev. J. R. MacLeod, D.D., will preach in Lachute at 11 a.m., and Mr. J. Campbell Wadsworth B.A., will conduct the other services. Everyone is made welcome.



Pity the Salesman who cannot—

The salesman who is not free to use Long Distance without being criticized is probably not covering his territory in the most economical manner.

He is competing with salesmen who call up their customers between visits; secure repeat orders; or sell additional items;

—with Sales Managers who encourage salesmen to use Long Distance, because it saves money and time;

—with salesmen who, when travelling, telephone to customers in small towns from some central point.

Of two salesmen who both preserve a proper proportion between expense and sales, the one who uses Long Distance the most is usually the most effective.



Each New Subscriber Adds to the Value of Your Telephone

Now Read the Want Ads.

MABEL SCHOOL.

GRADE VII.

Arithmetic.

Class I.—Helen Heatlie 84, Jessie Townsend 81.

Class III.—Bessie Murdoch 57.

GRADE V.

Honours.—Kenneth Murdoch, Percy Clark 95, Freddie Brown, Henderson Townsend 90.

Class I.—James Murdoch 80.

Class II.—Stanley Murdoch 60.

GRADE III.

Honours.—Iris Townsend 96. Class I.—Annie Black 88, Harry Murdoch 88, Lillian Townsend 85, K. Townsend 76.

Class III.—Catherine Clark 55.

GRADE I.

Honours.—Jean Townsend 92. Class I.—Marjorie Murdoch 86, M. Heatlie 84.

Class III.—Mary Clark 51. The examination was Arithmetic in all the grades.

RUBY NICHOLS, Teacher

AUCTION SALE.

McQUAIG BROS.

Will hold an Auction Sale of Horses at.

JOS. BERNIERE'S STABLES, SATURDAY, JAN. 31st, at 1 p.m.

The sale will comprise of 11 heavy draught horses, ranging from 1400 to 1600 lbs., good, matched teams, age 5 to 7 years old, also 4 nice driving horses, 1000 to 1100 lbs., age 6 to 8 years old. The horses will be here for inspection on the 28th. All these horses are guaranteed. Terms Cash.

W. J. BOYD, Licensed Auctioneer.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

Will the Dead be Raised in 1925

Will the Dead now sleeping in Flanders' Fields rise from their grave this year as Rutherford and others have predicted?

Hear the STIRRING Lecture

BY EVANGELIST THURBER

Ex-Missionary in Spanish America

SUNDAY EVENING, FEB. 1st.

THE CRASH OF EMPIRES

When and by Whom will Germany, Britain, France and The United States be overthrown?

EVANGELIST CYR OF MONTREAL

will show the Scripture prediction of their overthrow

MONDAY EVENING, FEB. 2nd.

THE GREATEST TOTAL ECLIPSE

in History — Lasting 18 hours

Subject for Wednesday Evening, Feb. 4.

The Last Great War and Armageddon — Soon to come — Will be ended by the appearance of a Great General, using Light Rays as a means of destruction. WHO IS HE? His name will be read from the Scriptures.

THURSDAY EVENING, FEB. 5th.

McARTHUR'S HALL, LACHUTE.

8 o'clock each evening.

SONG SERVICE AT 7.30 p.m.

Free Literature at Every Meeting. Question Box always open.

Special Invitation and Cordial Welcome to all.

You Will Enjoy "SALADA" GREEN TEA

The exquisite flavor indicates the perfect blending of choice teas.
Ask for a package today.
FREE SAMPLE of GREEN TEA UPON REQUEST. "SALADA," TORONTO

About the House

TEN COMMANDMENTS TO PARENTS.

Another school year is now in full swing. With all the enthusiasm and eagerness of a child, several thousand youngsters have begun their first or a new year of their school life. It often develops that this enthusiasm and interest in their school work becomes a strain that may tend to cause the child to be nervous and irritable, and eventually rob him of health and the enjoyment of his youth.

Dr. Park J. White, child specialist, says that the best cure for this nervousness is prevention, and gives these ten commandments to parents to help their children.

1. Be sure that the child is in good physical condition. Nervousness should be the last diagnosis made.
2. Never let the child hear you or anyone else talk about him.
3. Make few requests and have them obeyed, instead of many requests that are not followed up.
4. Remember that a child always knows more than the proudest parent thinks he does. Keep him occupied.
5. If you must worry about your child, don't let him see it. He looks to you for strength, not weakness.
6. Never say, "Boys will be boys." It covers too many sins.
7. Never hire anyone to do the actual bringing up of your child. Try to fit yourself for the task.
8. Enter into your child's fun just as much as into his discipline. Otherwise, you will scarcely know each other.
9. Know all about your child's teachers, and his friends without seeming to interfere.
10. At the proper time, talk to your children—father to son, mother to daughter—of sex, as naturally as you would of digestion.

"Once a child has developed one or more of the great catalog of nervous symptoms," says this specialist, "the greatest hope of cure lies in correcting the physical trouble that may be responsible. Failing this, the child's environment must be changed, either by purging the house of nervous adults, by sending the child away for a visit, by providing new companions, by putting him in a new school if the old one has really been at fault, or by putting him in bed for a rest cure."

FOR LATE SEASON CANNING.
The following recipes are all a bit different, and will fill your shelves with delicious additions for winter menus. The recipes given all use the "garden's last offerings," and may be made after the weather begins to get cooler.

Quince-Apple Preserves.—Put six seeded raisins. Add one quart of



Dusty hands are germ-carriers

Everywhere, every day, the hands are touching things covered with dust. Countless times those dust-laden hands touch the face and the lips in the course of a day. Consider—dust is a source of infection and danger.

Lifebuoy Protects

Take no chances—cleanse your hands frequently with the rich, creamy lather of Lifebuoy. Lifebuoy contains a wonderful health ingredient which goes deep down into the pores of the skin, purifying them of any lurking infection. The clean, antiseptic odour vanishes in a few seconds, but the protection of Lifebuoy remains.

LIFEBUOY HEALTH SOAP
More than Soap—a Health Habit
LEVER BROTHERS LIMITED
TORONTO

ISSUE No. 42-24

the edges, then lay the dates over half the dough, turning the other half over the dates. Press firmly together with the rolling pin, cut cookies in any desired shapes and bake in a quick oven. They are delicious.

A GARDEN IN A MUFFIN PAN.
Has your faithful muffin pan sprung a leak and ceased to be oven-worthy? Those very holes are useful! And for a muffin tin garden there should be two or three small ones in each cup. Pound them in with a nail. Next paint the whole pan a dull green enamel. Place good soil suitable for nasturtiums in each cup. Plant several seeds to each cup and then watch them grow into a very decorative and new kind of "dish garden" for the living room.

SHRINE-STONE CLUE TO TOMB OF CHRIST

TRUE SITE OF THE HOLY SEPULCHRE.

Discovery of Inscribed Rock Reveals Importance of Garden Tomb Near Jerusalem.

Important evidence of the theory that the Garden Tomb outside the Damascus Gate of Jerusalem was the real tomb of Christ has been brought to light by the discovery of an inscribed stone near the tomb's entrance.

Although the traditional site of the Holy Sepulchre is in the middle of Jerusalem where stands the Church of Constantine, the carving on this shrine-stone gives additional support to those archaeologists who believe the Tomb of the Resurrection was outside the Holy City.

The stone attracted the attention of Miss Hussey, in charge of the Garden Tomb. After partly cleaning it, she reported her find to the British Government Department of Antiquities and a few days later it was examined by Prof. Brandenburg, a high authority on rock architecture in the Mediterranean. He identified the stone at once as "a shrine of the goddess Cybele, or Aphrodite (Venus), with the column and tree of Adonis or Atys beside it." He added that such shrines were found in temples of Venus. A more careful cleansing of the stone bore out his first impressions, more carving being revealed.

Desecrated Hallowed Spot.

Now, the Emperor Hadrian, in a deliberate effort to desecrate a spot sacred to his Christian subjects, is known to have erected a Temple of Venus on the site of the Tomb of the Resurrection in the course of his erection of a new Roman city on the ruins of Jerusalem about A.D. 135.

Outside the Garden Tomb are distinct traces of a large building, but definite proof of what the building was has been lacking.

Writing of the discovery of the stone in the Times, the Rev. C. C. Dobson says that those who view the tomb as the possible scene of the Resurrection have always regarded the traces as those of the Temple of Venus erected by Hadrian, but it was felt that further proofs of identification were needed.

The shrine-stone is a small one, measuring ten inches by seven inches. It lay buried in the soil in front of the rock-face containing the entrance to the Garden Tomb, and about thirty-five feet from the entrance itself.

The Garden Tomb lies in the slope of "the Skull Hill," just outside the Damascus Gate. Attention was first drawn to it by the late General Gordon a few years after its discovery in 1867. He had become convinced that the so-called Skull Hill was no other than the Hill of Calvary, and this conviction led to his seeking for and re-creating this tomb. Owing to the publicity thus given to it at the time, the tomb and surrounding ground were obtained by a German as a matter of speculation, and he offered it for sale for £2000. A strong committee was formed in England to purchase it.

Britain Preserves Tomb.

Ever since the tomb has been preserved together with the garden around it as possibly the most hallowed spot of Christendom, although the trustees have never dogmatized about it.

Some years later further remarkable discoveries were made. The ground adjoining proved to be an early Christian burial-ground, as one would expect to find near the Tomb of the Resurrection, and contained the ruins of an early church. In a vault adjoining the tomb two tombstones were unearthed bearing inscriptions to "Nonnus and Onesimus, deacons of the Church of the Resurrection," and "buried near my Lord," although the latter inscription, less legible than the other, has been questioned. But it should be added that those who support this tomb do not depend only on external evidences. They find in its form of construction many interesting features, some of them unique, bearing out and throwing light upon the details of the Bible story.

A Scotch Gift.

"Here, Annie, here's something for your birthday," announced an old Scotchman, handing his servant a cheque for five dollars, but with the signature line blank. "Keep it, an' on your next birthday I'll sign it."

Minard's Liniment Heals Cuts.

The Book He Never Read.

Lady Currie, well known to English letters under her pen name of Violet Fane, told Mrs. Made Howe Elliott, one of her American friends, an amusing incident of her life in Constantinople when her husband, Lord Currie, was ambassador to the Sublime Porte. She was a rapid and omnivorous reader, and Lord Currie often trusted her to read and report on books with which otherwise he would have had to make personal acquaintance. Much precious time was thus saved for a busy diplomat, and the task was entirely congenial to his competent unofficial reader. One day he handed her a new biography of the Sultan, Abdul Hamid, just published in England. A short time afterwards he asked her whether it was interesting.

"Yes," she answered, "but—" and just then some visitors of distinction were announced and she did not finish the sentence. That evening husband and wife dined with the Sultan. Conversation was more formal than entertaining and indeed flagrant to a depressing degree. Lord Currie had a happy inspiration.

"Sire," he said, "an interesting book has just appeared about yourself!"

Lady Currie made a frantic effort to reach his foot under the table, but without success.

"Ah!" said the Sultan, "I should like to see that book!"

"You shall have my copy," the polite ambassador hastened to assure him. At their departure from the palace the Sultan's words in response to their leave-taking were a reminder: "I will send for the book in the morning."

When Lady Currie had her husband alone with her in the carriage she said to him between mirth and despair:

"The book you recommend to the Sultan opens with this sentence: 'A more loathsome toad than the Sultan Abdul Hamid I never saw!'"

When the Sultan's servant called next day he was informed with many messages of apology that the book could not be found. It was sent for, always vainly, several times afterwards; and the next time the ambassador had an audience the Sultan, clearly suspicious of something wrong, reproached him with duplicity. Lord Currie made what excuses he could, but he never produced the book, nor did Abdul, though he probably guessed he was not enthusiastically admired in Great Britain, ever learn there existed anywhere a mortal presuming enough to designate him a toad.

My Psalm.

I mourn no more my vanished years;
Beneath a tender rain,
An April rain of smiles and tears,
My heart is young again.

The west winds blow, and, singing low,
I hear the glad streams run;
The windows of my soul I throw
Wide open to the sun.

No longer forward nor behind
I look in hope or fear;
But, grateful, take the good I find,
The best of now and here.

I plough no more a desert land,
To harvest weed and tare;
The Manna dropping from God's hand
Rebukes my painful care.

I break my pilgrim staff—I lay
Aside the tolling oar;
The angel sought so far away
I welcome at my door.

—J. G. Whittier.

Light From Trees.

A French scientist has discovered a means of extracting and harnessing the electricity in trees. He connected a copper plate attached to a tree, and another plate buried in the earth, with a galvanometer, a delicate instrument which measures the strength of weak currents of electricity, and obtained a record of the current passing through the tree.

With three trees connected in the same way the power was increased, the experiment, with a like result, being continued until twenty trees were linked up in this fashion.

The scientist then placed two copper plates in the earth, about six feet apart, and with the current thus obtained lighted a small electric lamp.

Whether the idea can be extended to be commercially worth while has yet to be determined.

Imperceptible.

Here is something reminiscent of an evangelist speaking to an audience in London:

"Fifteen years ago," he said, "I was a tramp, disreputable, shabby, no account, worthless. What do you think has brought about this change?"

And a hoarse voice from the gallery answered: "Wot change?"

The vast collection of modern hymns contains much bad poetry and much dubious theology.—The Bishop of Durham.

Any time is a good time to start carrying out a good idea.

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We Make Payments Daily.
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THE CENTRE OF INTEREST

A Little Lesson in Living
I enjoyed a great privilege this Summer. I was allowed to sojourn for a part of my vacation with the artists' colony which every summer gathers on the Ox Bow of the Kalamazoo river, near Saugatuck, Michigan. I want to pass on to you a little lesson in living which I learned while idling among the busily happy worshippers of beauty who spend their holiday working with brush and palette, amid the endlessly varying charms of light and shadow on the oak clad sand dunes and mirroring river surface.

One of my first friends was practicing his magic upon an easel canvas on the river bank. His subject was a little group of frame buildings—the Ox Bow studio—against a background of trees. The sun and shadow on the sloping roofs of red and on the green walls constituted the lure for his brush—or rather for his palette knife. He explained to me that he preferred the latter to any brush, and I marvelled as he spread his oily pigment, buttering his canvas as I might butter toast, and evolving from this seemingly primitive process a wonder of harmony in line and color such as no mere toast butterer ever dreamed of achieving.

Between him and his subject stood another artist at another easel, and my friend had put him in his picture, at the edge of his canvas, looking out toward the edge and away from the group of studio buildings.

Presently came by a third member of the colony—one whose ability and attainment had given him the right to comment upon the work of others, and whose criticism was valued as that of the seeing eye and the understanding heart.

He stood for a moment watching the palette knife as it spread the color, strengthening a high light, deepening or subduing a shadow; and then he spoke:

"So you are trying to do what can't be done!" he said. It was said humorously, but with a kindly positiveness.

"But I think I can!" answered my friend.

"Yes," continued the critic. "We had a student at the Art Institute last year who thought it could. He took three months to learn he was mistaken."

My uninitiated mind became curious to know what was the impossible which my friend had undertaken to prove possible. I waited eagerly for the argument to disclose the cause of the controversy, unnamed as yet, but evidently understood by both.

"You cannot put a figure in your picture, on the edge of your canvas and looking out of it, and preserve its centre of interest. You are dissipating interest," said the critic.

"But this and this and this," replied my friend, indicating with his thumb the sweep of line, the massing of light and shadow in the composition of the picture, "all contribute to the interest centre, and I will tone down the figure a bit."

His defense was in reality an admission, and being a very wise man the critic knew it, so he spent no words in further argument.

"Very well," he concluded, "go on with your experiment; but it can't be done," and wandered off to speak words of wisdom to some other adventurer in the enchanted realm of Art.

Now being no artist myself, all of this might have meant little or nothing to me were it not for my habit of looking for the life lesson in such things.

But the making of a life is in many ways like the making of a picture; and in this way as much as in any other—if life is to be effective it must have a centre of interest, and everything must contribute to it. No life can be really beautiful without such a centre, and its beauty can never appeal and satisfy as it should if there be in it rivaling elements which divert and distract—figures looking out of the canvas as if there lay elsewhere an equally or more important interest.

Many lives are marred in both beauty and usefulness by failure to observe this fundamental principle. It is not that there may be only one beautiful thing, one worth while thing in life, but that there must be one thing which predominates, and to which all else that is lovely and worth while contributes interest and value;

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"DIAMOND DYES"

Beautiful home dyeing and tinting is guaranteed with Diamond Dyes. Just dip in cold water to tint soft, delicate shades, or boil to dye rich, permanent colors. Each 15-cent package contains directions so simple any woman can dye or tint lingerie, silks, ribbons, skirts, waists, dresses, coats, stockings, sweaters, draperies, coverings, hangings, everything new. Buy "Diamond Dyes"—no other kind—and tell your druggist whether the material you wish to color is wool or silk, or whether it is linen, cotton, or mixed goods.

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.



from which, in truth, all else in the picture derives its measure of charm and significance.

So as the artist must choose what he will have in his picture add what he will leave out, you, who would make a life, must choose. First, what is your centre of interest; then, what will contribute to it—so the picture, and so the life, is made.

And as I watched these artists, I noticed this—None of them was taking himself for the centre of interest, but everyone who showed any sign at all of painting good pictures was putting himself into his painting; expressing, and interpreting himself in terms of the world of beauty about him, in terms of the interest to be found in other forms and other faces.

And that is also a little lesson in living which I learned this Summer—a little lesson in beautiful living. For I found that as these artists had been making their pictures of beauty they had also been making personalities of wonderful charm.—S. J. Duncan-Clark in "Success."

For Sore Feet—Minard's Liniment.



Two.
"Boss, when do I get my vacations?"

"Vacations? How many vacations do you get, huh?"

"Well I get one when I go off and another when you go."

True hail falls only in summer, and the hotter the weather the larger the hailstones.

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You can bank on a "44"
Buy after day, month, or year month Smart's "44" axe will stand the going where the going is hardest. Get your hardware man to show you a "44." Note the handle and the feel of it. A real axe with a firebraked finish that resists rust.



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JAMES SMART PLANT
BROCKVILLE ONT.

For the Boys and Girls

BEHIND THE BAT.

It was a bright, cool afternoon in early September, when a dozen or more high school boys were gathered on Readville Common, eagerly discussing a subject which was interesting enough to make their eyes sparkle and their voices all chime in together as they talked.

"Now, hold on, fellows," said one of the tallest, raising his hand for silence. "We may as well do this business up squarely on the spot. I'll read the challenge if you'll all keep still."

The boys threw themselves on the ground, and in various easy attitudes prepared to listen.

Harry Hunter, the tall speaker, remained standing, and drawing a paper from his pocket, read as follows:

"Jamestown, Sept. 8, 1924.

"The Jamestown High School nine hereby challenge the Readville High School nine to a game of baseball, to be played on Readville Common, on the afternoon of September 13, at three o'clock."

"Next Saturday!" interjected one of the listeners.

"League rules to be followed."

Hiram Black.

"Capt. Jamestown B. B. Nine."

A chorus of cheers and cat-calls broke out immediately on the conclusion of the challenge; but Harry raised his hand once more.

"The question is: shall we accept? Those in favor say 'Aye!'"

A tremendous shout rent the air.

"Those opposed, 'No!'"

Dead silence.

"It is a vote. Now for positions and players."

It should be explained that Harry was the captain of the Readville Club; so there was no dispute as to his authority thus far.

When they came to choice for positions, however, there was a little more feeling. As to first, second and third base, the matter was easy enough. There were two fellows who played short-stop well, but they were warm friends, and each was ready to yield to the other.

Dick Manning was acknowledged to be the best pitcher in town, having a "drop twist" which he had gained by days of practice, at odd moments, behind his father's barn, and upon which he greatly prided himself in a modest way.

Up to this point, all went smoothly. "Now, as to catcher," said Harry. "I know it's a show place and I don't want to put myself forward. But it's an important game, and I think I understand Dick's delivery better than the rest of you. Rod Farnum is a tip-off behind the bat, I know; but—"

Harry hesitated as he saw Rodney look down and dig his heel into the ground, half sullenly.

Rodney was a graceful player, a strong hitter and swift thrower. His chief trouble was uncertainty. You couldn't depend either on his temper or his nerve in a closely-contested game. Harry knew this, and now endeavored to smooth over matters by suggesting that Rod should play center field at first and come in for a change during the close of the game, if necessary.

Right and left fielders were easily appointed, and the boys seized their bats and balls for a couple of hours' practice.

Rod excused himself gruffly and wandered down by the river alone. He wanted catcher's position for that game, and felt defrauded by his captain.

All the girls from the institute would be sure to come and cluster around the infield, while the center fielder would be stationed away off by himself, with, perhaps, not a single chance to win applause.

Rod's father was one of the wealthiest men in town, and the boy was used to having his own way.

Only yesterday a fine new catcher's mask had come up from the city. Of course, he had meant to lend it freely to the nine in all their games; but now he resolved he would say nothing about it. The old mask was nearly worn out, and if struck at certain points was sure to hurt the wearer.

If Harry Hunter was so particular about catching, he could wear the old thing, for all Rod cared.

Having gone so far as this, the unhappy boy suddenly hit upon another scheme to obtain his revenge. He stopped short and scowled darkly. "I'll do it," he said to himself; then turned and walked homeward, meditating all the way on the surest means to accomplish his purpose.

It was no less than to bring about the defeat of his own companions. How he succeeded will be seen.

At two o'clock on Saturday afternoon, parties of young people, in twos and threes, began to stroll toward the common.

Already a number of players were on hand, engaged in vigorous practice, their jaunty uniforms showing prettily against the green, closely-cropped ball field.

The Jamestown nine wore blue stockings and gray suits; the "Readvilles," white, with red stockings.

The crowd increased. At about a quarter before three, two of the players, one from each nine, separated at a distance from the common, and came to it from different directions.

One of them was the captain of the "Jamestowns," a rough, black-eyed fellow, whom nobody liked, but who was a fine player. The other was Rodney Farnum.

Three o'clock arrived, and in presence of the umpire the two captains tossed up a cent. The "Readvilles" won the toss, and sent their opponents to the bat.

As the red stockings walked past them into the field, the Jamestown captain winked at Rod, who nodded slightly in return, blushing at the same time and glancing over his shoulder to see if he was observed.

"Play!" called the umpire.

Dick Manning drew himself up, looked carelessly about the field, then suddenly, with a swift movement, sent the white ball whizzing directly over the plate, about two feet from the ground.

"One strike!" shouted the umpire.

The Jamestown looked surprised, and before he had gathered himself for the next ball it was past him again and in the hands of Harry, who waited till the umpire called "Strike two!" and then ran up behind the bat, adjusting the old mask over his face.

The next two balls delivered were wide. The third was just right, and the Jamestown hit with all his force. It soared far up in the air, toward the centre-field.

"Rod! Rod Farnum!" cried Harry, as two or three of the fielders started for the ball.

Rodney ran, and stretched out his hands—a little awkwardly, his friends thought. The next moment the ball struck the ground six feet away, and the batter was safe on second base.

A prolonged "Oh-h-h!" came involuntarily from the crowd, and Rod returned with a sullen air to his station, after fielding the ball.

The game proceeded, and was contested hotly at every point. The visitors seemed possessed with but one ambition, and that was to knock the ball down to centre. Time and again it started in that direction, but stopped short, or went into the hands of one of the other fielders.

At last the ninth inning was reached. The score was a tie—eight to eight. "Jamestown" came to bat, and two men went out in quick succession, one on a foul fly, the other at first base. The third striker got the ball just where he wanted it, and sent it high up in Rod's direction.

Now, Rodney had already begun to repent of the treacherous part he was playing. Here was a chance to redeem himself. He made a desperate run backward for the ball, but tripped and fell just as it was coming to his hands. Again he heard that long note of dismay from his friend. The sound nerved him. Leaping to his feet, he darted after the ball like a deer, and, picking it up lightly, as it rolled, faced about. The runner was making the round of the bases, amid the shouts and jeers of the Jamestown people who had come to see the game.

Rodney gathered himself for a mighty effort, and drawing back his arm, threw the ball with all his strength. Harry was watching for it eagerly, with his foot on the home-plate. It seemed impossible that the ball could get there in time, and the Jamestowners cheered more lustily than ever as the blue stockings went flying along the baseline toward home; but still more swiftly came the ball, sent with unerring aim from Rod's far-away arm.

Just a wee fraction of a second before the runner reached the plate the ball settled into Harry's hands, which swung round like lightning, and Jamestown was out—score, eight to eight.

On coming in with his side for their last turn at the bat, Rod found himself all at once a hero.

"Never was such a throw seen on the grounds!" they said; and poor Rod hung his head, and answered not a word.

Harry made a good hit that carried him to second, where he seemed likely to be left, as the next two at the bat struck easy flies and went out. It was Rod's turn. Heretofore he had purposed struck out every time he came to the bat. Now his hands clenched the stick firmly, and he braced his feet as if he meant business. The crowd saw the slight movement and cheered to encourage him.

"Strike one!" called the umpire, as the ball flew over the plate a little higher than Rod wanted it. "Strike two!"

Still not just right. Rod waited calmly. The crowd was silent, and looked downcast. Suddenly they gave a wild cheer. Hats were flung into the air, and handkerchiefs waved. Rodney had made a terrific hit, sending the ball far beyond the right fielder. In another moment Harry had reached home and scored the winning run—score, Readvilles, nine; Jamestown, eight.

—Willis Boyd Allen.



One on Dad.

Teacher—"What is the most important part of a penknife?"

Tommy—"I dunno."

Teacher—"What part does your father use most?"

Tommy—"The cork-screw!"

Tale and Tail.

"Now, boys," said the schoolmaster, "the word novelette means 'a short tale.' You may now write in your copy-books a sentence containing the word."

A few minutes later he picked up Johnny Brown's effort, and read aloud: "Yesterday I saw a fox-terrier running down our street with a tin tied to his novelette."



Better than the Pied Piper of Hamelin is Bertram Phillips, who goes down into history as the man who killed a million rats in a year in the British Isles, directing the warfare from his laboratory.

WRECKED ON A FLOE

There is no more thrilling incident recorded in the wonderful annals of Arctic exploration than the perilous voyage of Captain Hegemann and his crew on an ice floe, after the loss of their vessel among the ice off the east coast of Greenland. The hackneyed remark that "truth is stranger than fiction" received in that adventure of the hardy Germans a new and striking illustration; for the awful position of the two boys on a drifting floe, which forms one of the most exciting incidents of "The Land of the Mammoth," was more than realized by Captain Hegemann and his companions.

The vessel to which the heroes of that terrible adventure belonged was one of two which sailed from the Weser in the summer of 1869, for the purpose of exploring the northeast coast of Greenland.

On the 20th of July, while engaged in dangerous and intricate navigation among floating masses of ice near Wollaston Foreland, the two vessels became separated; and Captain Hegemann, after a vain attempt to push through the ice, with which he struggled incessantly for nine weeks, found himself on the 19th of September in Foster Bay, and distant from the shore twenty-four miles.

There the vessel became frozen in, and remained in that position until the 19th of October, when a strong northwesterly wind broke up the ice and pressed the floes upon the vessel with so much force that she was lifted up fourteen feet and thrown into open water, falling obliquely, however, upon a projecting mass of ice.

The strain which her timbers suffered in this position, combined with the previous shock, caused her to leak so much that Captain Hegemann had the masts cut away, in order to lessen the strain upon her hull; but, notwithstanding this relief and the efforts of the crew at the pumps, the water continued to rise in the hold and it soon became evident that she could not be saved. The boats and stores were placed upon a large floe, therefore, and the foundering of the vessel was awaited by the crew with grave looks, yet with calm reliance upon Providence.

On the 23rd, when the vessel had drifted with the ice to about ten miles south of the seventy-first parallel of latitude, and was within three miles of Liverpool Land, she went down.

The crew were on a large floe, in expectation of the event, and immediately proceeded to construct a wooden house and set up a flagstaff, from which the German flag was displayed in the hope that it would attract the attention of some vessel engaged in whaling or sealing.

But at that season the whalers are in harbor, or have sailed homeward, and, even if the disaster had occurred

earlier, the fogs and snowstorms of that latitude would have greatly diminished the chances of their being observed.

Snow fell heavily for several days, and drifted against their house until it rose to the roof; but this, strange as it may seem, helped to keep out the cold, and raise the temperature within. Indeed, it is a common practice with the crews of ice-bound vessels to bank up the snow around them for that purpose.

On clear days the unfortunates on the floe could see the land, but there are no Danish settlements eastward of Cape Farewell, that bleak and snow-capped promontory which terminates Greenland southward.

Bears and foxes were sometimes seen, but no human habitation, no anchored whaler, not even the canoe of an Esquimaux, met the anxious gaze of the fourteen men on the floe, directed daily toward the ice-girt shore.

By the end of December the floe had drifted with the current to the southward of Knighton Bay. The new year was ushered in by a tremendous storm, and a succession of gales broke up the ice, rendering their position one of great danger. The floe upon which their house stood was an extensive one, however, and they still drifted slowly along the coast.

As the spring advanced, the floe became gradually reduced in extent by the breaking of large portions from its edge, until it measured only two hundred paces across, and it became evident that it might separate into two or more fragments at any moment, and perhaps plunge the house and its inmates into the water.

They abandoned the house, therefore, on the 7th of May, and took to their boats, being at that time only a few miles from Cape Farewell. Between the abandoned position on the drifting floe and the land, there intervened, however, a considerable breadth of ice, presenting alternately ridges of rugged hummocks and deep snowdrifts.

Having rowed to this dreary ice field and landed upon it, they dragged their boats over it—an arduous and toilsome undertaking—and succeeded, on the 8th of June, in reaching the desolate island of Idlitlik, suffering from snow blindness and utterly exhausted.

After two days' rest, they resumed their weary tramp, and at the end of a week of severe toil and privation, reached a little bay beyond Cape Farewell, where a few houses, with marks of cultivation around them, clustered along the shore. This was the little Danish settlement of Frederichsthal, founded by those self-denying missionaries who have made their homes in that desolate spot for the purpose of converting the Esquimaux and affording the ministrations of religion to the Christian communities scattered along the southwest coast.

There are many little settlements of this kind along the west coast of Greenland, extending as far north as Upernivik, about seventy-four degrees north. They have all originated

BRIGHT BLOOMS FOR THE WINDOW

The culture of bulbs in pots for the decoration of the home is very simple. The few rules necessary to the successful flowering indoors of such subjects as hyacinths, daffodils, tulips, as also some of the lesser spring-blooming bulb, are easily followed by anyone.

The bulbs can be potted at any time now, and, if necessary, potting may extend until the latter part of November; but I always aim to have all bulbs in pots by the end of October.

For small bulbs, such as crocus, scillas and snowdrops, pots four inches in diameter are a useful size, depending upon the number of bulbs placed in each; for the larger bulbs, such as hyacinths, tulips and daffodils, those five to six inches are generally used.

Ordinary good garden soil that is not of too heavy a character is found suitable.

The smaller bulbs are covered with soil, but the tops of hyacinths, daffodils and tulips are usually exposed.

The earlier-flowering bulbs should be left where stored for five or six weeks, the remainder from eight to ten weeks. When they are first taken from storage they should be brought gradually to the light until the blanched tops attain a rich green color. Place them in a partially shaded window for a few days until the tops, which will be two or more inches high, have changed to a healthy green color, when

they are transferred to a sunny window.

In the window the pots should be turned every day to keep the leaves upright, for they naturally grow toward the light. Select the sunniest windows in a room where the temperature is not kept too high.

Hyacinths are perhaps the best of the Dutch bulbs for the novice to start with. Use five-inch pots for single bulbs and six-inch ones for three bulbs.

In potting daffodils the number of bulbs to place in each depends entirely upon the variety. Some kinds have quite large bulbs, others are small. Thus three to six may go in five-inch pots, placing them almost touching each other, and five to ten in pots of six inches diameter.

Tulip bulbs also vary somewhat in size, according to the variety, so that a five-inch pot will accommodate three to five, and a six-inch pot five to eight. Crocuses, snowdrops and scillas are best planted in pans—that is shallow flower pots.

The cultivation of bulbs in bowls or other vessels without a drainage hole, using prepared fibre instead of soil, has become most popular and as the plants are in pleasing colored receptacles, they are more suitable for the decoration of the room. Special bowls as well as fibre can be purchased for the purpose and the entire operation is simplicity itself.

The Painter.

Our local painter always seemed afraid To go above a certain height. And so our domes and steeples would have stayed Unpainted, but each year there would alight

From off some train he'd ridden on the sky,

A painter tramp who limped and acted queer.

And when he'd slung his ropes against the sky,

Like some lost voice among the spires, we'd hear

Him singing as he daubed his colors on,

So thin and clear we caught his every word.

He sang: I am a lark that greets the dawn

For, captive though it is, my soul's a bird.

But they who dealt with things, the trading men,

Bound by the narrow paths of their conceit,

Glibed to hear this wandering barlequin

Revealing thoughts their minds could never meet.

But one day on a high, unfriendly cope

He dared the wind and with a vicious laugh,

It whirled his sling and tugged a vital rope.

The main knot slipped, the song was cut in half.

Who mocked at him contented go their way—

Prisoners that blindly love their bars—

Firm roots embrace a mangled cage of clay,

A silver bird sings high among the stars.

—James S. Hearst.

A Sheaf of Sage Sentences.

The real trouble with a lot of people who do not find the world a wonderful place in which to live is that their eyes have never been opened to see it. No man ever faced a darker shadow than that cast by his own figure when he stands with his back to the sun.

Noting how many different methods Nature has evolved for perpetuating life thru the scattered seed of tree and flower we find ourselves wondering whether the saying is true that there is only one right way for doing anything.

There is a great intellectual satisfaction in understanding a truth, but it may be questioned whether a truth is ever possessed until it has been felt.

Taking Ways.

She was a pretty city girl With a clever, taking way. He was a blushing country lad With lots of things to say. Somehow she dropped her handkerchief:

He picked it up—what harm?

And after she had smiled good-by

He missed his watch and charm.

—E. S. King.



Eggs-actly!

Egg—"Boo hoo! I wish I wasn't such a coward!"

Onion—"How do you mean?"

Egg—"I've a streak of yellow in me!"

In the Sabie game preserve, in South Africa, there are more than 3,000 lions, which do great damage to surrounding farms.

Chinchona trees, from which quinine is obtained, have been responsible for the saving of millions of lives in the East.

REG'AR FELLERS



I DIDN' KNOW YOU WUZ LEARNIN' TO SWIM UNCLE GEORGE TILL I HEARD POP SAY YOU'RE HAVING AN AWFUL TIME KEEPING YOUR HEAD ABOVE WATER

Banking by mail

CUSTOMERS residing at a distance from any of the branches of the Bank of Nova Scotia will find it very simple and easy to do their banking by mail.

Cheques may be mailed in an ordinary letter and may be either deposited to your credit or cashed. In the latter case the cash will be promptly sent to you by registered mail.

The experience of many of our out of town customers with our "Banking by mail" service has been very satisfactory.

THE Bank of Nova Scotia

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SPECIAL, while they last—
OIL TAN MOCASSINS, worth \$4.00, for \$1.75

For Town and Country

Men's heavy SOCKS, RUBBERS,
MACKINAW COATS, SMOCKS,
BREECHES.

Working Men's PANTS, UNDERWEAR,
SHIRTS.

John McFaul & Son, Lachute.

Look At These Prices!

SUITS and OVERCOATS for Men, Youths and Boys at popular prices—

Ready Made Suits from \$11.00
Ready Made Overcoats from \$15.00
Suits and heavy Winter coats
made to measure, for \$25.00

These prices are low—Yes! But we would emphasize that the QUALITY of the cloth, the high-grade tailoring, and workmanship are of the very BEST. The styles are excellent, and we are offering splendid value at these low prices.

(We accept lumber and cord-wood in exchange for clothing.)

GEORGE LICOP, Merchant Tailor,
Next to J. D. Campbell's Store, Main Street

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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.

W. M. SCOTT, Prop.

CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS

Lachute - Hawkesbury, (Mixed)
Monday, Wednesday Friday 12.01 p.m.
Lachute - St. Jerome - Joliette
Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday, (Mixed) 11.05 a.m.
St. Andrews East - Montreal.
7.51 a.m. 2.13 p.m. 6.14 p.m.
St. Andrews East - Ottawa.
9.54 a.m. 2.30 p.m. to Pembroke.
Daily except Sunday.

B. GOLDSWORTHY, Town Ticket
Agent, Lachute, Phone 191 r 3.

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.

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Main Street, Lachute

COUNTER CHECK BOOKS
for Retail Merchants
ALL STYLES AT LOWEST PRICES

— at the —
WATCHMAN OFFICE

We can fill your order while you are waiting, for the traveller to come around.

TELEPHONE NO 27

and we will call with samples and prices.

We also carry a splendid assortment of
CALENDARS.

LACHUTE ACADEMY EXAMS.

GRADE XI. Latin.

Honours.—G. Gilmour 96, H. Smellie 95, E. Murray 93, M. Boyd 90.
Class I.—E. Thomson 89, M. Cowan, C. Gagnon, A. Macdonald 85, E. Todd 83, H. Calder, R. Rodgers 81, P. Cooke 80, H. Kettyle 75.
Class II.—L. Somerville 70, E. Mathews 68, G. Miles 63.

GRADE X. Oral French.

Honours.—Christie Robertson 92, Carl Gordon, Kenneth MacGibbon 90.
Class I.—Mary Cruise 83, Wallace Wilson 80, Ethel Doig 78, Henry Miles 75.
Class II.—Marjorie MacKinnon 72, W. Clark 72, Ethel McOut 64, Ena Black 63.

GRADE IX. Algebra.

Honours.—Erma Bennett, Howard Doig, Doris Golpin, Dorothy Morrison, Erma Morrison, Violet Paul, S. Scott, Ethel Scott 100, Nellie Hay, Grace Smith 99, Aileen MacGibbon, Elinor McCoy, Ethel Scott 98, Alma Fletcher 96, F. Armstrong, Elizabeth MacKimmie 95, Annabel Hume 92, Nathan Jacobson 90, I. Westgate 90.
Class I.—May Yelland 89, Ethel Dixon 85, Bertha Scott 80, Annie Kelly 79, Norma MacGregor 76, L. Thompson, Kay Bennett 77, Marion Bain 75.
Class II.—Bessie Morrin 73, Willis Stanforth 68, Janet McOut 67, L. Hay 65, Lela McCullough 60.
Class III.—Reta Jones 56, Violet Murdoch 54, Reta Boyd 53, Ruth Leishman 50.

GRADE VIII. Latin.

Helen Hutchinson 82, Jas. Logan 81, Lloyd Cruise 78, Hugh MacGregor 77, Ruth MacDonald 76, Bertha Curren 75, Olive Riddell 75.
Class I.—Lois Cooke 72, Christina Vliet 71, Laura Noble 71, S. Hamilton 69, Roy Cruise 67, Doris Prophet 65, Dorina Laurin 63.
Class II.—James Yelland 54, M. Bates 52, Alice Whinfield 52.

GRADE VII. Spelling & Dictation.

Honours.—K. Mackrith 98, Freda Mason 97, Hazel McKiddie 97, R. Cohen 96, G. MacKinnon 95, Reta Boyd 94, Florence Hay 90.
Class I.—Edgar Cruise 87, Stanley Boyd 86, Marion Mathews 86, E. McFaul 84, Bessie Morrison 83, S. Cohen 82, Janet Morrison 80, C. MacKenzie 77.

GRADE IV. History.

Honours.—S. Raschovsky 98, S. Jones 92, R. Underhill 90.
Class I.—Lena Comble 88, Henry Jacobson 87, Nellie Laurin 86, Kenneth McFaul 86, George Paul 78.
Class II.—H. Paul 70, R. Cowan 68.
Class III.—Cecil McFaul 55, Sophie Jacobson 52.

Grade V. Geography.

Honours.—Hugh Gall, E. Goldsworthy 93, Kenzie Cowan 93, Hannah Rogers 91, Gordon Drysdale 90.
Class I.—Violet Falconer 84, Elsie McFaul 81, K. Clunie 79, Janet Hay 75.
Class II.—Garfield Clark 70, Roland Cruise 68, E. Armstrong 66, Clyde Laurin 64, Gordon McFaul 63, Olive Stanforth 63, Mary Vliet 61.
Class III.—R. Raschovsky 58, H. MacKinnon 56.

GRADE VI. Reading.

Honours.—Wilson Gall 97, Violet Belanger 96, L. Goldsworthy 94, L. Vliet 94, Gilbert Black 92, Stewart Anderson 91, M. Berniquier 90, M. Morrison 90, Elsie MacVicar 90.
Class I.—Doria Dion 89, L. Miller 89, Amy Morrin 88, D. MacGregor 88, Andrew Fulton 87, Winston Drew 86, Carl Demerise 84, Clayton Boyd 84, Jos. Berniquier 78, Archie MacKenzie 75.

GRADE IV. Spelling & Dictation.

Honours.—Doria Dion 100, Douglas MacGregor 100, Gilbert Black 98, L. Goldsworthy 97, Amy Morrin 95, Louisa Vliet 95, Andrew Fulton 94, Archie MacKenzie 93, Maureen Berniquier 92, Lulu Miller 91.
Class I.—Elsie MacVicar 87, Violet Belanger 86, Carl Demerise 83, Wilson Gall 81, Clayton Boyd 77, S. Anderson 76, Winston Drew 75.

GRADE III. Geography.

Honours.—Lloyd Canning 100, Class I.—Allan Doig 86.
Class II.—Doris Boyd 69, Dorothy Mackrith 68, Gerald Wert 60, Willie Davis 56, Melvin Scott 55, Minnie Robinson 54, Alvin Ward 52, Helen McFaul 50.

GRADE II. Reading.

Honours.—Lily Belanger 95, E. Jousse 94, Betty Clunie 91, Gertrude Morrison 91, Stanley Morrison 91.
Class I.—Clarence McNaughton 88, John Mackrith 87, Lois MacVicar 87, Earl Rodgers 87, Gertrude Scott 86, E. McNaughton 84, Jno. McKenzie 80.
Class II.—Kenneth Falconer 68, P. Massie 60.
Class III.—Alvira Ward 57, Gerty Cunningham 56, Viola Hammond 50.

GRADE II. Scripture.

Honours.—Betty Clunie 100, John Mackrith 100, John McKenzie 100, S. Morrison 100, E. Jousse 95, Lois MacVicar 95, Alvira Ward 93.
Class I.—Earl Rodgers 89, Kenneth Falconer 87.
Class II.—Viola Hammond 59, G. Cunningham 58, Peter Massie 51.

GRADE II. Recitation.

Honours.—Betty Clunie 100, E. Jousse 99, Earl Rodgers 95, Lois MacVicar 94, Kenneth Falconer 92, G. Scott 90.
Class I.—Lily Belanger 88, Alvira Ward 87, John Mackrith 81, John McKenzie 80.
Class II.—Gertrude Morrison 74, Eleanor McNaughton 66, Stanley Morrison 60.
Class III.—Peter Massie 57, Gerty Cunningham 55, Viola Hammond 52.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

CANADA,
PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
DISTRICT OF TERREBONNE,
NO. 157 M. C.
SUPERIOR COURT.
THE CORPORATION OF THE
TOWN OF LACHUTE.

Plaintiff,
vs.
JOSEPH PALLISER,
Defendant.

Seeing plaintiff's petition alleges as follows:—

WHEREAS on the 14th. day of October 1924, a house and of belonging to the defendant and known and designated as part of lot 1334 of the Parish of St-Jerusalem d'Argenteuil, has been sold by sheriff sale for the sum of \$1300.00;

WHEREAS it is alleged by the plaintiff that it has reason to believe that the following hypotheses mentioned in the certificate of hypotheses in this matter have long since been paid and should not be collected, to wit: The claims of William Owens, judgment without any stated amount for costs; Charles T. deMontigny, amount of a judgment for \$312.00 with interest and costs; Dame JANE Louisa Burns, amount for \$900.00 transferred by Thomas S. Vipond; John M. Duff, judgment for the sum of \$320.00 and interest and costs; Thomas Bannerman for the sum of \$300.00 and interest.

It is ordered to each and every of the said hypothecary creditors or representatives to appear within one month to contest the said allegation of plaintiff that it has reason to believe that the said hypothecary claims are extinguished.

In default of the said hypothecary creditors or representatives to appear as aforesaid mentioned that the sale price of the said property be distributed without taking into account the hypothecary claims of the above creditors and this in the virtue of article 812 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

St. Jerome, Jan. 19th., 1925.
GRIGNON & FORTIER,
Prothonotary of the said Court.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

GOING EAST.

No. 426, due at Lachute. 8.35 a.m.
No. 422, due at Lachute. 10.52 a.m.
No. 424, due at Lachute 8.12 p.m.

GOING WEST.

No. 421, due at Lachute 10.01 a.m.
No. 423, due at Lachute 7.14 p.m.
No. 425, due at Lachute 8.44 p.m.
No. 427, (Saturday and Sunday only) due at Lachute 3.42 p.m.

For further particulars, apply to
J. S. GILES, Town Ticket Agent.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that T. A. Lalonde, merchant of the Town of Amos, Allan Case, manufacturer of the City of Toronto, Ivanhoe Frigon, merchant of the Town of Amos, Henry B. Johnson, manufacturer, of the City of Toronto, Herbert J. Lyons, railway contractor, of the City of Montreal, A. A. Legault, advocate and King's counsel of Maniwaki, Samuel McDougall, lumberman, of the City of Ottawa, David Gourd, merchant of the Town of Amos, Adélard Beauchemin, manufacturer, of the Town of Amos, Arthur A. Drouin, merchant of the Town of Amos, J. C. Alexandre St. Onge, merchant of the Town of Amos, Doctor J. A. Matt, of the Town of Mont Laurier, R. W. Norington, mining operator of the City of New York, and others, shall apply to the Legislature of this Province at its next Session for the adoption of an Act constituting the applicants into a Corporation under the name of Abitibi Southern Railway Company, and granting them the right to construct, maintain, and operate a railway starting from a point at or near Amos, in the Abitibi district, and extending in the most direct feasible route, to points of connection with the existing lines of railway at Témiscamingue, Maniwaki, Mont Laurier, or Huberdeau, or all of these points, and for other purposes.

Amos, December 31st, 1924.

The Attorney of the Applicants,
ALPHONSE DECARY.

EUROPE WHITE STAR DOMINION LINE

Portland Halifax Liverpool
Regina Feb. 7 Mar. 7 Apr. 4
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NEW YORK TO EUROPE
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Baltic Feb. 7 Celtic Mar. 14
Celtic Feb. 14 Doric Mar. 21
Doric Feb. 28 *Winifdian Feb. 28
Canada Mar. 21 Apr. 23 Lpool
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N.Y. Cherbourg Southampton
Olympic Feb. 14 Mar. 7 Mar. 28
N.Y. Plymouth Cherbourg
Antwerp

Pittsburgh Feb. 5 Mar. 12
Zeeland Feb. 26 Apr. 9
New York Cherbourg London
Minnetonka Jan. 31 Feb. 28
Minnetonka Feb. 9 Mar. 7
Minnetonka Feb. 14 Mar. 14

Call, phone or write
J. S. GILES, Agent, Lachute.

ST. ANDREWS EAST.

Choir practice will be held on Saturday evening at 8 o'clock p.m.
Preparatory Service will be held in the Church on Friday evening at 8 o'clock p.m.

Mr. W. J. Fitzcarr is visiting his relatives at Point Fortune and St. Andrews East.

Miss J. G. Wales leaves on Thursday to take up her duties at Wisconsin University.

The Literary Club will meet at the Manse on Monday evening, Feb. 2nd, at 8 o'clock p.m.

St. Andrews East "500" Club meets once a week. Hostesses for January are as follows: Miss Neve, Miss Dewar, Mrs. J. Fraser and Mrs. P. Burwash.

Public Worship will be held in the Presbyterian Church on Sunday, Feb. 1st, at 11 a.m. and 7.30 p.m. Communion Service will be in the morning. Rev. J. Burgess will preach at both services.

There was a good turn out of spectators on Wednesday evening last, when Brownsburg Hockey Club overcame the locals by a score of 7 to 5. Hawkesbury plays here on Wednesday evening of this week.

A small Afternoon Bridge Club has been formed, the members of which look forward with pleasure to a weekly game. The first meeting was held last Tuesday when the Misses Walsh were the hostesses.

The Rev. J. Burgess officiated at a very pretty wedding at Vankleek Hill, Ont., last week, when Hazel, Mary Taylor, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Taylor, was married to Mr. Harry Victor Redden, of Ottawa. Among guests attending from this vicinity were Mr. and Mrs. A. E. McGregor, Mr. and Mrs. D. L. Taylor and Mrs. J. Burgess.

Tuesday evening, Jan. 20th., a delightful House-warming or reception was held at the Rectory, St. Andrews East, at the kind invitation of the Rev. E. P. and Mrs. Judge. Many came a long distance over roads, heavy with snow, but all agreed that it was quite worth while to spend a few hours with sociable, friendly people, and bright games, music and recitations made the time pass all too quickly; and many were the expressions of appreciation of the kindly hospitality extended to all by the Rectory family.

ST. ANDREWS EAST CON-SOLIDATED INT. SCHOOL

GRADE IX. Composition.

Agnes Rodger 75, Margaret Rodger 65, Arthur Bryerton 64, Clarence Brown 51.

GRADE VIII. Geography.

George Woods 85, Helen Perks 63, Edna Thompson 61, Rsa Hyde 56, H. Taylor 50.

GRADE VII. French.

Ruth Bradley 84, Lena Gate, 81, Jean Brown 81, George Rodger 74, Gladys Hyde 68, Ernest Rodger 64, Douglas Rodger 61.

GRADE VI. Composition.

F. Thompson 74, Bessie Woods 73, Willard Thompson 63, Archie Cowan 58, Harry Bradley 54.

GRADE V. Scripture.

Hylda Shaw 93, E. Wales 90, W. Gates 78, Lloyd Muir 74, Elsie Cowan 60, Ruth Doig 51.

GRADE IV. Spelling & Dictation.

Edgar Hooker 93, Paul Doig 93, Audrey Williams 87, Gordon Bradley 83, Myrtle Hamilton 69.

GRADE III. Nature Study.

Norman Bradley 86, Alice Hooker 35, Jeannette Wales 69, W. Shugars 58.

GRADE II. Nature Study.

Lloyd Bradley 76, Ernest Cowan 72, Ernest Gates 69, Lester Dorion 63, Christina Hooker 53, Beatrice Perks 51.

YE OLDE BOLINGBROKE BELLE.

I've hung in this Belfry,
For hundreds of years,
And rang many joys,
And wrang many tears;
I'm here all alone.
A lone life is mine,
I scarce see a soul.
A sole sound I chime.
But some years ago,
I trembled all night,
The Sexton was with me,
Bewildered with fright,
His wife had quintuplets,
And this was no joke,
So he tolled his death-knell,
With a bright of my rope.
The Bishop reblessed me,
With uncton and grace,
And splashed holy-water,
Upon brow and face;
With Crozier in hand,
He gave me a tip,
And kissed me five times
On my pursed-up hip,
And signing a cross,
On my rotund cheek,
Sang a few chancies,
In Latin and Greek,
Thus reconsecrated,
I ring out again,
And fain keep the glory,
Of Bolingbroke Fame.
To be continued.
RYHHOS.—Brownsburg.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

COMING EVENTS

St. Mungo's Tea Meeting.
The Annual Tea Meeting will take place in St. Mungo's Church, Cushing, on Friday evening, Feb. 6th. Good programme. Admission for Adults 50 cts., Children 25 cts.

The Annual Meeting of the Lachute Protestant Cemetery Co., will be held on Monday evening, Feb. 2nd, at 8 p.m. sharp, in the Council Room of the Town Hall.

JAS. W. GALL, Sec.-Treas.

WANT ADS. They Bring Results.

FOR SALE.—Nordheimer Piano, almost like new, for less than half price. Apply to Rev. J. A. Hackey The Rectory, Lachute.

LOST.—New Year's night, between Vide Sac and C. P. Station, Lachute, dark travelling rug. Finder kindly return to Mr. Jno. McFaul's Store, and receive reward

LOST.—This week on Main Street, a Leather Glove. Finder kindly return to Mr. Geo. Creswell's store.

AGENTS WANTED.

Start right now in the Watkins Business and make this year one of progress for you. 175 products which sell in every family. No failure possible if you are active. No experience needed. Exclusive territory.

J. R. WATKINS COMPANY,
6-2-4. 379 Craig West, Montreal.

COAL! COAL!

We expect a car of the Best Coal to arrive within the next few days. Phone or leave your order with us. E. Lavigne, Lachute.

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Advocate,
Telephone No. 60.
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Notary

Money to loan on security
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LACHUTE, P. QUE.

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Private lessons or classes
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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.

DR. A. B. HALSEY,
VETERINARIAN
Carillon, P. Que.

DR. J. O. TOUCHETTE
Veterinary Surgeon
Provincial Veterinary Inspector.
Prompt and Efficient Service
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