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The Watchman,

And Ottawa Valley Advocate.

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W. D. McOuat.

VOL. XL.

LACHUTE, QUE., MARCH 6, 1925.

NO. 7.

A. & B. BATTERIES WET OR DRY.
1925 RADIO MAPS.
HARDWARE OF ALL KINDS.
PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES GLASS &
PUTTY.
SKATES, SKIS & CUTLERY.
AGATE & ALLUMINUM WARE.
STOVES & RANGES.

WILLARD & MARCONI AGENCIES.

T. McOUAT & SON

Founders and Machinists,

Lachute Mills.

An Open Letter to Hon. Chas. Stewart.

HON. CHARLES STEWART,
Minister of Interior, Ottawa.

Hon. & Dear Sir:—The citizens of the County of Argenteuil and surrounding constituents are deeply interested in the proposed construction of the Carillon Power Development, realizing what the completion of such an undertaking means to the entire Lower Ottawa Valley, and might we say to the city of Montreal and District, where today the Metropolis is entirely in the hands in what is claimed to be "A Power Monopoly."

As the elected representative of this County, your electors, as well as those surrounding us would like to know what stand you intend to take in regard to this Power situation.

This important matter has apparently been under consideration by the Federal authorities for some time and we sincerely hope that your personal influence as a member of the Cabinet, will be on the side of your constituents, who have, by public meetings heartily endorsed the proposition and who are desirous of seeing it carried through to a successful issue.

Might we point out that the construction of the Carillon Power plant would bring to us new capital and create an opening for unemployment throughout the Ottawa Valley which is today so prevalent. This work would in the opinion of your electors, also stimulate great industrial activity in many other avenues of trade and commerce which are now largely stagnant.

The question of the exporting of power, when the home market is amply supplied and protected, should in the opinion of your electors be not sufficient cause for undue delay. Surely, Honorable Sir, the rights in Canada in exporting surplus power which is a commercial commodity, that today is going to waste, can be amply protected by the Government

Furthermore, the expenditure of such a huge amount of new capital throughout the Ottawa Valley, covering a term of several years, without meaning an extra dollar of taxation to the people of this country should appeal to the Government as it does to the public and is surely worthy of serious and favorable consideration. The people of the Lower Ottawa Valley, in the decision to support this huge power undertaking, have not done so without taking into consideration every problem that might have to do with the undertaking, and in asking your co-operation along the lines already expressed by your electors, supported by many other districts throughout the Ottawa Valley, we would ask you in the name of the public, to throw in your influence so as to permit the granting of such legislation as will allow the immediate commencement of this work. Honorable Sir, we await your reply.

THE WATCHMAN.

CHURCH NOTES.

Baptist Church services will be held on Sunday, March 8th., as follows: Brownsburg 11 a.m., Dalesville 3 p.m., Lachute 7 p.m. Topic:—"A Little Letter—but all Important." Rev. P. A. McEwen, Pastor. All welcome.

Services in the Methodist Church on Sunday next, will be conducted by the Pastor as follows:—Lachute 10.30 and 7 p.m., Brownsburg 3 p.m., Honour the Lord with your worship and presence in His house next Lord's Day.

Church of England services in the parish of Lachute will be held (D.V.) as follows:—On Sunday Mar. 8th., Lachute 11 a.m. and 7 p.m., Brownsburg 3 p.m. Subject of sermon morning and afternoon, "The Sabbath." During Lent, service will be held in the church every Friday, at Lachute and every Wednesday at Brownsburg in the homes of parishioners at 8 p.m.

Missionary Mass Meeting. A meeting in which the members of all the Protestant Churches of Lachute will be interested is to be held in the Methodist Church on Wednesday, March 18th. Speaker, Mr. W. H. Goodwin, of "Goodwin's Limited," Montreal. Topic:—"World Visions as seen through the Washington Conference." Plan to attend and hear Mr. Goodwin, who is a most forceful and interesting speaker.

Presbyterian Church services will be held next Sunday, March 8th., as follows:—Lachute 11 a.m. and 7 p.m., Upper Lachute 11 a.m., East Settlement 2.30 p.m. and Brownsburg 7 p.m. The minister will conduct both services in Lachute. Mr. G. Campbell Wadsworth from Presbyterian College, will conduct the other services, in Upper Lachute, E. Settlement and Brownsburg. Everyone is made welcome.

LOCAL NEWS

Mrs. H. Kearns was a visitor to Montreal this week.

Mrs. Geo. Leggett was a week-end visitor to Montreal.

Miss P. Parsons was in Montreal this week.

Mrs. R. Miller spent a few days in Ottawa last week.

Mrs. Geo. Creswell spent a visit in Hawkesbury last week.

Messrs. F. Sanford and Mr. David were week-end visitors in Ottawa.

Miss Walker spent last week in town, the guest of Mrs. Geo. Y. Deacon.

Miss Gladys Warwick has returned from Montreal, and is residing in Lachute.

Mrs. K. Maassiah, of Montreal, was the guest this week of Mrs. Jas. Yelland.

Mr. and Mrs. Mackie, of Montreal, were the week-end guests of Mrs. J. M. Mackie.

Miss Mary Hope, and Mr. Jno. Hope, Jr., were the week-end guests of their parents.

Mrs. (Rev.) McEwan returned on Wednesday last after a pleasant visit of two weeks at Thurso, Que.

Miss McGalliard, of Avoca, and Miss Maud Dobbie, of Montreal, were week-end guests of Mrs. P. Dobbie.

Mr. Wm. Drennan is spending a few days in town with his many old friends, prior to his return to the West.

Messrs. W. and William Bramley, of Montreal, were Sunday guests at Mrs. Jas. Yelland's, also Mr. W. Bramley who is visiting this week.

Don't miss the Tea-meeting in the Presbyterian Church, Friday evening March 6th. An excellent program has been arranged.

Miss Millie Davis and Mr. Morrison of Ottawa, were week-end visitors in town, the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Deacon.

Mr. J. E. Arnold of Grenville, left Wednesday for the Western States, to secure a shipment of horses. He is accompanied on the trip by Mrs. Arnold.

The many friends of Mr. Henry Sutton will be sorry to learn that he is now in the Montreal General Hospital, having undergone an operation on Tuesday last.

Their Fourth Pair.

The Stork visited the home of Mr. and Mrs. Reme Belanger on Monday last, and left with them the fourth pair of twins. (Boy and Girl.)

Messrs. J. A. McGibbon, Rev. J. H. Lummis, Jos. Boyd, Leslie Bates, V. McVicar, W. McVicar and T. McNaughton were in Montreal the early part of this week, attending a meeting of the Grand Orange Lodge.

Some wonderfully cheap excursions and sight seeing trips are being arranged by the Steamship Companies for the summer's outing. If you are thinking of taking a trip, just phone No. 27, Lachute, or write to J. S. Giles for particulars.

Several years ago we had a Board of Trade in Lachute and its existence was fully justified by its accomplishments. For some reason or other, it dropped out and ceased functioning. But a meeting is called of all old members, and others who may be interested, to gather in the Town Hall on Thursday next, March 12th, at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of a revival and carrying on the good work.

EARTHQUAKE ON SATURDAY CAUSES GREAT EXCITEMENT.

Saturday night's earth shock was distinctly felt here and has been the chief topic of discussion for the past few days, as people have related their varied experiences. Although dishes and other articles in residences and stores were displaced by the shock, no serious damage has been reported.

BROWNSBURG.

Mr. and Mrs. Golphin were visitors to Montreal this week.

Miss P. Poitras, who has spent a visit of 3 weeks with her parents, has just returned to Ottawa.

Rev. J. G. Poitras recently attended Conference of the Grand Ligne Mission.

Miss Annie McAllister returned recently from a pleasant visit with friends in Montreal.

Mrs. Poitras left on Tuesday last for Hull, where she is called on account of the serious illness of her sister, Mrs. Hamilton.

In an explosion at the D. C. Co's on Tuesday morning, Quesset, an employee in the Detonator Department sustained injuries, which for a time were considered serious. Doctors were called from Lachute, and favorable progress is reported.

DEATH.

MacVICAR.—At Beech Ridge, Que., on Sunday, March 1st., 1925, Isabel Armstrong, beloved wife of the late William MacVicar.

THREE TRAINMEN KILLED IN LACHUTE ACCIDENT

Calumet Local collided with Snow-Plough on C. P. Siding at Lachute Mills.

A serious accident occurred on Friday morning last when the C. P. local from Calumet due at Lachute at 8.35, left the main track and crashed into a snow plough which had switched into the siding opposite the Charlebois furniture factory to allow the local train to pass.

Heavy blizzard during the night had drifted the snow and ice on to the crossing a short distance west of this point, causing the small pony-wheels in front of the locomotive to become derailed. This is thought to have caused the sudden and unexpected branching of the entire train into the siding, jumping the switch, which was locked and in perfect order.

Travelling at a high speed, the oncoming train met the plough, which was facing west. The locomotive mounted high on the snow plough, crushing and pinning three members of the crew who were seated inside. With the assistance of C. P. employees and a number of passers-by, the three men were extricated from the wreck. One however was held fast by the legs, and it was necessary to bring jacks to raise the iron-work which held him down.

Alphonse St. Jean snow-plough foreman, died shortly after the collision. Joseph Franc suffered a fractured skull, and Leopold Desjardins suffered crushed legs and internal injuries. Lachute doctors were summoned immediately, and Nurse Hamilton rendered valuable service while awaiting the conveyance of the two injured men to Montreal. Dr. Christie accompanied the two victims to the city, but Franc expired before arrival to Montreal, and Desjardins died shortly after admittance to the Royal Victoria Hospital.

Several hours delay was caused in the local Canadian Pacific trains, as it was necessary to summon a wrecking crew from Montreal with steam derrick to remove the debris.

An inquest on the death of the three unfortunate victims, was held on Saturday, Coroner McMahon presiding. Witnesses were relatives of the deceased and also Leonard McLean and Alfred Bradley two brakemen connected with the snow-plough crew. The verdict was accidental death. C. P. R. authorities state that this was a sort of accident very seldom heard of.

TOWN COUNCIL

The regular meeting of the above Council was held in the Town Hall on Wednesday last, being presided over by Mayor L. L. Legault, K.C., and Aldermen P. Dobbie, A. A. McOuat, A. Larocque, D. Stalker, T. Dallaire, J. G. Charland and J. D. Lemay.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed and accounts of the Finance Committee were presented and ordered paid. It was moved by Alderman Dobbie, seconded by Alderman Charland, that the Secretary be instructed to notify all persons selling milk in town to produce certificate from the Veterinary, showing that said Animals have passed the T. B. test. Moved by Alderman A. McOuat, that Dr. E. Christie be instructed to go and examine Mr. Bellefeuil, whose leg was broken last September in excavating the drain on Main Street, and to report to the Council at its next meeting.

Permission was given to the Montreal-Power Co'y to extend their power line from the Grist Mill in the West End to the town limits.

Moved by Alderman T. Dallaire, seconded by Alderman A. A. McOuat, that this Council call for Tenders for the new Town Hall, according to plans and specifications by the architect R. Gariepy, and that announcements of the same appear in the Watchman, Montreal Gazette, and Le Canada, and that 10% accompany the tender which will be received up to 7 p.m. on March 24th.

Alderman Dallaire on behalf of the Water Committee, reported that they had arranged with Mr. W. Hume, for payment of \$1.00 a week, to keep the intake and waterworks clean. A motion was made accordingly with the understanding that he is to be paid for any special work at the rate of 50 cts per hour.

Moved by Alderman Dallaire, seconded by Ald. J. D. Lemay, that Messrs. Jas. Gall and Notary Valois be appointed to audit the books of Lachute Town.

A petition was received from a number of citizens, asking for a special constable. It was then moved by Alderman Charland, seconded by Ald. Dallaire, that Mr. Jos. Belanger be engaged as special constable and hired to supervise all work that may be required of the Town, at a salary of \$1,000 a year, and to start his duties on the 1st of April next.

Alderman Stalker moved in amendment that the matter lay over, but there being no seconder, the main motion was put and carried.

There being no further business, the meeting adjourned.

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.

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

W. Banford & Son,

Cream of the West is Our "Best"

Wholesale and Retail Flour and Feed
Grain and Coal Prompt Deliveries.

A full line of choice Groceries, Bacon, etc.

J. D. CAMPBELL, Lachute. Phone 50.

It's Spring in our Store.

Just received—a select line of

LADIES' SPRING COATS
AND FLANNEL DRESSES

McFAUL BROS.

The Up-to-date Store,

Lachute Mills.

GEO. Y. DEACON

GRIMM EVAPORATORS & SUPPLIES

DAVIDSON SYRUP CANS

Sap Cans, Spouts, Pails

everything for Sugar Bush

Stores at
Lachute & Brownsburg

Jewelry of Quality

Always to be relied on at

EUGENE JOUSSE

Jewelry Store

Main Street,

Lachute.

ICE CREAM BRICKS ALWAYS ON HAND

Hot Drinks,
Quick Lunches,

Select Candies,
Seasonable Fruit

SPLENDID CONFECTIONERY

Main Street,

Telephone 54.

"REX" THEATRE

LAST SHOWING TODAY OF

Harry Carey in "THE LIGHTNING RIDER"
and "THE YANKEE CONSUL" featuring Douglas McLean

PROGRAM for FRIDAY & SATURDAY
WILLIAM S. HART in "SINGER McKEE"

SUNDAY ONLY

Wanda Hawley in "LET WOMEN ALONE"

MONDAY & TUESDAY next, Don't fail to see
"THE EARTHQUAKE" and "HER LOVE STORY"

CRESWELL'S

Canada Cement — Prices Right

R. CRESWELL Registered.

In the Tea Cup the full charm of "SALADA"

TEA
is revealed. The flavor is pure,
fresh and fragrant. Try it.
Black, Mixed or Green Blends.



MY NEW LABOR SAVERS.

Talking to a group of farm women recently at a club meeting, someone asked me this question: "What labor-saving devices have you added to your home during the last year that you think, after thorough testing, are worthy of a permanent place in the up-to-date household?"

It is the reply I made, or a report of twelve tested tools which are favorites in my kitchen, that I am going to relate to you.

First on the list comes a butter curler, an inexpensive help which I employ to scrape over a pat of golden fat to make pretty fascinating shapes to add charm to the table and zest to the bread. Butter served in this way is an edible garnish, adding a festive touch to the board.

Then there is the pie pan with perforations in the bottom. I used to blame the oven when the under crust was not cooked enough. I have no need of excuses nowadays. These holes in the pan permit the heat to enter and bake the pastry before the filling has a chance to soak into it.

If you bake batches of cookies or biscuits you'll enjoy a baking sheet. I have two of them. When one is covered with cookies and placed in the oven, which is almost filled by it, other articles of dough are cut out and arranged on the second sheet, to be baked when the first lot is cooked. I'm still amazed at the way the time in baking has been reduced by these simple conveniences.

I have a scraper that is fine for removing the skin from potatoes, parsnips, turnips and carrots. That lovely orange hue of carrots, which makes the roots appear like nuggets of gold, is most intense directly under the skin. These color pigments frequently are discarded when a knife is used for paring. This scraper, which consists of a flat piece of stone composition with a handle that slips over the hand, avoids much waste from thick parings, especially in those kitchens where young daughters help prepare the meals.

Angel-food cake is a favorite sweet in my family, but I always disliked to sift the flour and sugar so many times until I purchased the sifter I now use. It resembles a bucket with lids, which fasten securely at both ends. The sifter is in the centre, dividing the space into two compartments. Flour or sugar placed in the bucket may be sifted back and forth quickly by turning the device up and down.

A wet mop for use in cleaning floors is another happy addition to my home. It has a handle from which the soft and durable cotton threads, which form the mop proper, may be removed for washing. I fasten the same handle to my wall brush when cleaning house.

Of course your husband may be more thoughtful about sharpening the kitchen knives than most men, but perhaps a small sharpener in the cabinet drawer will come in mighty handy when it is too cold for the man of the house to work on the grindstone, or when he is too busy to consider the knife with which his bacon is cut. I've found the appliance, which is not costly, a great saver of nerve strain during the ten months I have had it.

Ever since I bought a porcelain-topped table for the makeshift dining-room that we use on "guestless" days—it is a nook in the kitchen—I've longed for a new work table with a porcelain top. When I found that

these tops could be purchased to fit on old tables I ordered one. No oil-cloth has been bought since then; neither have I spent many minutes scouring wood surfaces.

My new can opener is a joy. It is manipulated like a pair of scissors. With its aid it is just as easy to open a can of food as it is to cut off a yard from a bolt of gingham.

In one drawer of my cabinet I keep my tomahawk—a heavy hammer, hatchet, chisel, and nail puller all combined in one tool. I've almost had to glue it to the house to prevent the men from taking it to the barn and leaving it on their work-bench.

Perhaps the greatest strength saver of all is the vacuum suction cleaner that is used in every room where there are rugs or carpets. This non-electric appliance removes the dust and dirt quickly.

Last is the set of clothes hangers I added to all the closets, even to the one off the kitchen where the work wraps are kept. I want to mention the hanger on which four pairs of trousers may be hung, and on one hook at that. These devices have made the "getting-ready" hours fairly pleasant occurrences.

Another piece of equipment needs to be added as a postscript, or as a woman's inevitable last word; it is the chest of heavy corrugated paper for storing clothing not in use. These boxes are covered with cedarized paper, the fragrance of which scapes away moths. Perhaps the best part about these containers is that they may be folded flat when not in use. For a long time I dreamed of finding a solution to the home storage of woolen clothing in the summer. My dreams came true in the form of these paper chests, which I recommend to you.—N. N.



A POPULAR STYLE FOR
A BOY'S SUIT.

4996. Flannel, tweed, serge or jersey cloth may be used for this model. It is also good for wash materials; for velvet or corduroy.

The Pattern is cut in 4 Sizes: 4, 6, 8 and 10 years. A 6-year size requires 2 1/4 yards of 27-inch material. Pattern mailed to any address on receipt of 15c in silver, by the Wilson Publishing Co., 73 West Adelaide St., Toronto. Allow two weeks for receipt of pattern.

Send 15c in silver for our up-to-date Fall and Winter 1924-1925 Book of Fashions.

ROOTING MY HARDY BULBS.

All the hardy bulbs must root in the dark to give best results. Even the paper-white narcissus bulbs are finer when the blooms are borne on well-rooted bulbs, though two weeks in the dark is ample for these and the Roman hyacinths. I pot the bulbs with the tips just at or below the surface. I water well, and then set in a dark closet or cellar until growth begins. You can bury the pot outside if you wish and will cover them with straw over the soil covering to keep frost out until ready to bring into the windows. I bring into a weak light at first, and then gradually to stronger light, or the blooms will be forced so fast that they will hardly get above the bulbs before they attempt to open. The better they are rooted the better flowers will be produced.—A. H.

Eskimos are very fond of tea, to get which they will travel hundreds of miles.

Minard's Liniment for the Grippe.

A Touch of Chivalry

BY AMY BRUNER ALMY.

PART I.

The sound of sleigh bells came from down the street and Selma Rand hoped that it might be Anson Mayne. Although Dr. Robert Hallett had come professionally, to have a look at Laura's little boy, who was choked up with a feverish cold, she was anxious to get away from the house for it was awkward to face him now that she had refused to marry him.

Her sister and Robert were coming down the stairs now; they stopped in the hallway, talking. She wondered whether Laura would invite him to come in. To her relief, she heard the front door close.

Laura came into the sitting-room. "Robert's been here," she said, with a hint of reproach in her voice.

"I know. I let him in myself about a quarter of an hour ago," Selma responded, meeting her sister's look with a level gaze.

"I'm afraid that I'm disappointed, Selma. You know how I—how all of us feel about you and Robert."

"Yes, I know," Selma replied, her color deepening. "But it's my life, Laura. You say that Mr. Mayne is irresistible and at the same time you wonder why I don't seem to find Robert more irresistible!"

Laura smiled. "I confess that Mr. Mayne has disarmed many of my prejudices. The trouble is, we have all been taking too much for granted—for years, Selma."

Sleigh bells stopped in front of the house and Anson Mayne joined them. Anson Mayne was tall, blond, with square, broad shoulders, features straight-cut, though a trifle heavy and a gracious and compelling air.

"I'm going to carry off your sister, Mrs. Stebbins, into the most wonderful out-of-doors that I have ever seen. The snow is packed half a foot on the level, smooth and hard."

"Well, I rather envy you," Laura said. "It may snow, though, before you get back. Doctor Hallett has been here to see Bobbie and he predicts a storm before night."

"All the better! Then Selma and I will have a chance to try out our mettle. I'd like nothing better than to wrestle with the elements of this prairie of yours."

"I'm not afraid!" Selma exclaimed. "I've been out on the prairie when it's been almost a blizzard."

"Let it storm! We're going to fly straight across the hills and on out to the prairie and there's no telling where we'll stop or when we'll come back. I want to find out for myself if there is any end to these level stretches."

Anson tucked Selma in with fur robes and jugs of hot water.

"And now, we're off!" he cried jubilantly. The boys started eagerly, setting into musical chime the arch of silver bells upon the back of each. "To the horizon's rim! Shall we go there?"

"Yes! Yes!" Selma cried happily. They went through the town and up the hill to the prairie road. Although the road was scarcely broken, it was readily passable and the sleighing all the more delightful and "real" for the powdery shower they scattered as they flew along.

As the bells jingled upon the crisp atmosphere, Selma had the feeling of one who is being borne straight toward some wonderful goal. It was not an unguessed goal for she understood as certainly as though Anson had already spoken. Had he not come this long distance that he might see her a little sooner, when he might have waited two weeks longer until she should return to her work? Had his letter not as much as told her what he hoped that he was coming for? She had known it, too, for months before she had left his office to make this visit with her sister in the old home town. She had read the truth in his eyes, in the tone of his voice, upon rare occasions in the touch of his hand—for he was a man of honor and delicacy and had never taken any advantage where another feeling as he did, might have done.

Sitting there beside him, she thought of it all again, how his love for her had fairly swept into flame her first regard for him, until—though he had not spoken his love—she herself was won by his graciousness, his indomitable spirit of youthfulness although he was at least ten years older than herself, by his power, by his big, fine, physical self. Like a wraith of the snow, the thought of another woman came to her now—then was gone. At first, when Selma had begun to work in his office, the thought of the divorced wife had presented itself quite frequently. It was vaguely disturbing.

Now, secure in her happiness, Selma faced the vision deliberately. When she had seen Claire Mayne two years ago, shortly after Anson's divorce, she had wondered how so slight and colorless a woman could have caught even the passing fancy of masterful Anson Mayne. Well, he was here now! She would not let the thought of this other woman spoil her happiness. "I have a right to love him! We have a right to be happy!" she said, bidding the wraith begone.

Robert Hallett had asked her to marry him. She had refused. His

words came to her now and for some reason they genuinely hurt. "Since you love someone else, I must let you go. . . . I'll not ask you again. . . . I want you to be happy. . . . that above everything else. . . . I've been living my whole life with the thought of you and you have known it, always. . . . you have been bound up with everything, my work, all. . . . thank God, Selma, that I have my work!"

It could not be helped! She knew her own heart. Anson was speaking: "Nothing but snow! Let's leave the telephone poles and strike out on this side road to the rim of the horizon!"

Selma glanced at the sky and remembered the storm prediction.

"But if it starts to snow? We'd better turn back into the other road. It isn't nearly so cold as it was. It feels as if the air was just full of snow ready to fall."

"This is great! Breaking our way through the virgin sod of snow like pioneers, just you and I, alone. Alone, Selma, at last! You know why I'm saying that—alone! Tell me, Selma, that you do know!"

Selma trembled. She could not speak. But joy enfolded her.

"You know, Selma!" reiterated the strong voice. "You know why I couldn't wait until you came back I wanted to take you where we might be alone, away from people, where we might face the truth. He drew her to him. 'I love you, dear, as I have never loved any other woman. Answer me, darling! I would give up anything for you—everything.' He kissed her, and she clung to him. 'Anything for you—everything! You love me too, darling?'"

"Yes!" The minutes passed unheeded. The horses made their own way through the unbroken snow. It was Selma who first noticed that they were going heavily. "It's hard on them," she said. "We had better turn back. It's getting dark so fast—it's the storm that Doctor Hallett said was coming!"

"All right. Though I'd like to keep on like this forever. But, wherever we are, we shall be one, from now on till the end of all time." He turned the horses. "It's frightfully cold this way. If we are bound to go back, we'll have to face it."

"Yes, we must. We must get back home as fast as ever we can, Anson. Ah, there's the wind!"

"Are you warm enough, dear? Sit closer."

"Plenty—are you, Anson? It's getting cold so fast!"

A thick, whirling darkness shut down on the prairie.

"It's going to be a blizzard!" Selma cried and leaned closer to the stalwart body beside her.

"A blizzard!" There was dread in the man's voice. He was not used to blizzards.

Selma drew herself up tensely. "All we can do, is to let the horses go. Let the reins slack. They'll find a haystack if they can."

"Or go home."

"No, hardly—now. Let them go! Hold the reins loosely—this way—so!"

"This is dreadful. I'm sorry. . . ."

"Dear, whatever happens, makes no difference. . . . not for us. . . . now."

"Not now, darling!"

They huddled together, drawing the robes close. The horses took their own way until the sleigh caught upon an obstruction, veered, upset, throwing them out into the snow. The horses stood still.

(To be continued.)

THE NURSERY ELF.

Dear little feet, how you wander and wander,
Little twin truntings so fleet!
Dear little head, how you ponder and ponder

Over the things that you meet!
Dear little tongue, how you chatter and chatter,
Over your innocent joys!

Oh, but the house is alive with your clatter,
Shaking, indeed, with your noise!
Can't you be quiet a moment, sweet rover?

Is there no end to your fun?
Soon the "old sand man" will sprinkle you over,
Then the day's frolic is done.

Come to my arms, for the daylight is dying,
Closer the dark shadows creep;
Come, like a bird that is weary of flying,

Come, let me sing you to sleep.
—Josephine Pollard.

Rubber Skin Saves Fruit.

A practical new process for preserving tropical fruits, other than bananas and pineapples, so that they may be shipped long distances, recently has been discovered, according to "The Popular Science Monthly" for January. The fruit, gathered a little before it is ripe, is smeared with a thin coating of rubber latex, which when coagulated forms a protective skin. The process of ripening is slowed up. It is said, keeping the fruit in good condition.

Minard's for Sprains and Bruises.

Forage.

A small, plump chickadee
Upon a crooked bough
Sings his winter song to me.
Explaining how
They find the berries giving out
Upon the cedar tree,
And all the birds appreciate
My hospitality.

There are nuthatches, steely blue,
Alert and swift are they;
And little, friendly juncos
With breasts of smoky grey;
And black and white woodpeckers
That wear a flower of red,
All giving their assent to what
The chickadee has said.

The strong old weeds are bending,
Outlined upon the snow.
Their harvest is all gathered.
One reconnoitring crow
Hovers above the meadow—
I hear his harsh cry,
And flocks of small brown sparrows
Come drifting by.

The world is grey and purple,
The world is black and white,
With sudden red at morning
And brief red at night.
Slowly the sun comes northward,
Winter stores are low.
A squirrel comes to my window,
A chickadee sings in the snow.
—Louise Driscoll.

Harnessing a Mighty River.

One of the greatest engineering wonders of the world is the great Senar Dam in Upper Egypt, where 126 white men and 19,000 natives are racing against time in an effort to harness the waters of the Blue Nile.

The agricultural possibilities of the great Libyan Desert are tremendous.

The heat here is intense, at times as much as 125 degrees in the shade; so hot, indeed, that sick men have to be taken down into ice-packed cellars to be treated, the clinical thermometer being useless above ground.

The masonry put in to hold back the waters is roughly 450,000 cubic yards, and its total weight a million tons. Every day 2,600 tons of masonry are added to the structure.

Once a year there comes an exciting time for the engineers and all concerned—the period of the annual Nile flood. As a result of the heavy African rains at the sources of the Nile, the river becomes swollen and rises considerably. The floods are so regular that they can be fixed almost to a day.

At Khartoum the Nile is in flood in June and at Assuan in August. By September the floods have reached Cairo, where the waters rise 32 feet above normal at Kasr-el-Nil Bridge. It is these floods that cause the greatest anxiety to the engineers, and they watch carefully for any signs of weakness, although if disaster set in, little could be done to avert it.



An "I" for Beauty.
"He has an eye for beauty, they say."
"I'll say he has! It's 'I-I-I' to every pretty bud he meets."

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After Every Meal

WRIGLEY'S

Pass it around after every meal. Give the family the benefit of its aid to digestion. Cleans teeth too. Keep it always in the house.

Costs little—helps much

Snub Not At All

Don't snub a boy because he wears shabby clothes. When Edison, the inventor, first entered Boston he wore a pair of yellow linen breeches in the depth of winter.

Don't snub a boy because his home is plain and unpretending. Abraham Lincoln's early home was a log cabin.

Don't snub a boy because of the ignorance of his parents. Shakespeare, the world's poet, was the son of a man who was unable to write his own name.

Don't snub a boy because he chooses a humble trade. The author of "Pilgrim's Progress" was a tinker.

Don't snub a boy because of his physical disability. Milton was blind.

Don't snub a boy because of his dullness in lessons. Hogarth, the celebrated painter and engraver, was a stupid boy at his books.

Don't snub anyone; not alone because some day they may outstrip you in the race of life, but because it is neither kind nor right.

Take the pretty, fluted paper cups from the bon-bon boxes and use them as cups to catch the wax from candles. A farmer's scientific training is now judged by the length of the aerials to his radio.

OXO CUBES

are the concentrated strength of prime beef. Use them to flavor and nutriment to soups, sauces, gravy, stews, hash, meat-pies.

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GUSTAVE TOTT, Manager

PLANNING THE HOME GROUNDS

By E. Genevieve Gillette

Dad, his last cow milked, and Mother with the supper dishes done, pull the fascinating seed catalogues from underneath the library table and begin the evening's fun. What plans they make! Never did tomatoes grow so red and juicy or string beans so long and tender. Never were cucumbers better for pickles or potatoes freer from bugs!

The garden seed list is a long one; the mice got into that pop-corn and ate nearly every bit that Dad saved for next Spring's planting. So down the list it goes until Dad shoves back his chair and takes off his spectacles. Then Mother turns over to the last page in the catalogue—the one with the picture of the Crimson Rambler—and begins to remember how nicely one of those roses would look growing over the milkhouse door. Somehow it is very strange how a garden list can grow so long.

For that very reason, if for no other, it may not come amiss, at this time, to jot down a few practical suggestions concerning the ordering and planting of nursery stock about the farm home. Almost everyone, even in these busy and strenuous times, manages to plant something about the doorway of his home. If his work is to count for anything—in other words if his home is thus to be made more attractive—he must have some definite ideas about where this stock is to be planted. Ordering stock and trusting to luck to find a place where you can put it is never conducive to making your home and its grounds more pleasing.

The writer would say, after some fifteen years in the country and some months at Extension work, that the main trouble with most farmyards lies not so much in a lack of plant materials as in the arrangement of those at hand. How common is it to find a yard arranged in museum style—a bridal wreath or a snowball on either side of the front door and a few miscellaneous perennials and shrubs scattered here and there about the lawn. Almost never does one find a farm-house with anything planted about its base so as to clothe its bare-cold wall. Yet these very foundation plantings (as we call them) do more to harmonize the house with its surroundings than any other thing one can do. Often one finds in the doorway enough plants to give the desired effect provided they were rightly placed. Are the things you already have set where they can give the best they have to towards the beautifying of your home?

Old Story-Tellers.

People of all lands and all times have listened with pleasure to those who tell wonderful or beautiful stories; and now a knowledge of the lives of those famous men, and the customs of the people among whom they lived, is far more interesting than the stories themselves.

A long time ago—more than five hundred years—the English listened to the tales of Geoffrey Chaucer; tales in poetry of the green woods and the singing of birds; of brave knights and gentle ladies—romances of the day.

He was a man who had read and traveled much. He had spent his life among the nobles and at the courts of kings—in France and in Italy as well as his own England.

This was, you know, so long ago that kings and princes lived only in rude splendor. The castle-homes, with their strong, thick walls of stone, their moats and drawbridges and narrow, tower windows, seemed more like fortresses than pleasant dwelling places.

The men were brave fighters, and the lovely, bright-eyed ladies—many of whom, with all their courtesy, could neither read nor write—spent their time in embroidering the tapestry hangings of the great halls, or in listening to the songs and stories of romance and love.

Latin was the language in which most of the books were written, for as yet few knew how to print; but in the monasteries were men called monks, who devoted themselves to religion and study. There were beautiful Bibles and great volumes of legend and history, copied out with greatest care and decorated with ornamental letters, scrolls and flowering vines in gold and brilliant colors.

According to the best accounts, it was in the great house of a prince of Edward III. that young Geoffrey Chaucer grew up. There he was the ladies' page, and there he learned all the arts of a gentleman of his day—to love God and the ladies, and to serve his king.

When he was a boy of seventeen, Edward claimed the throne of France, and, with a great force, invaded that country. With the royal army he went to France where he was taken prisoner in the war, but was afterward ransomed. In after years he visited both France and Italy, on missions from his government.

It was not until he was a man of middle age that he wrote the stories which have made him so famous. The plots and incidents of many of them were taken from books he had read or romances he had heard abroad; but he told them in so pleasant a way that he made them quite as good as new.

He loved the green grass and the warm sunshine, the singing of the lark and the dew of spring mornings when the flowers are opening.

His works are many, but the best is a collection of stories called the "Canterbury Tales," supposed to have

A good way to determine this is to stand in one after another of the important windows. Is the view obstructed by trees or bushes in the lawn? Or do the trees and bushes help to put the distant view into a frame of greenery on a summer's day? Trees and shrubbery should all help to frame the pictures from your windows just as much as they should a frame for the picture that your neighbor sees when he comes up the road. Therefore everything is placed in relation to these views and in such a manner that the views are "framed" rather than broken into.

Now the museum style (for I feel justified in calling it a style) results from a lack of understanding, and often times from indifference. Suppose instead of making a list of nursery shrubs to add to that garden seed list you take your pencil and paper and make a plan of your own dooryard. Draw it big enough on a sheet of brown wrapping paper—say an eighth or a quarter of an inch, equaling a foot. Put in the arrows where the best views are and then begin to put in the trees always far enough away from the arrows to allow plenty of room when they spread. After that draw some shrubbery masses around the house and on the boundaries but be sure you leave enough for open lawn space. Nothing is more disastrous to a country house than a cramped and broken lawn. Leave it big.

After you have your drawing made, decide upon one kind of shrub to order this spring. You can get them in "ten lots" cheaper than in twelfths of a dozen and you will be better satisfied that way. Instead of planting annuals so as to have flowers through the season, plant perennials that come year after year. They are great time-savers and are just about twice as hardy and effective. If you must have annuals put them in the garden where they are cultivated with the cultivator and do not need so much hoeing. After a little we will get all these things down to an efficiency system just as we do with other things. We will find out how to do, but we must remember that everything planted out before-hand is just so much at least half done. How better to spend a long evening while the snow piles around the yard? To-night within all is cozy and warm. Plan now for the beauty which may be yours when on a hot evening next summer after a hard day's work you settle on the veranda in an easy chair to watch the twilight grow deeper.

been told to each other by a company of pilgrims going to the shrine of Thomas a Becket, at Canterbury. The English language was not then what it is now, and in reading any book of that time you find many strange words, and what seems sometimes very queer spelling—for our English, in many respects the best language in the world, has been made up from many tongues, and changed by use and years.



Not Without Doubt.
She—"Men are deceitful, without doubt."
He—"You're not fair. Men are seldom deceitful without doubt."

A Peculiar Sentence.

A peculiar court scene was enacted in Paris before a venerable and benevolent-looking judge. Before passing sentence, he consulted the two associate judges. "What ought we to give this rascal?" he asked, leaning over to the judge on his right. "I should say three years," was the reply. "What is your opinion, brother?" to the other on the left. "Four years." The judge then said, beamingly, "Prisoner, not desiring to give a long and severe term of imprisonment, as I should have done if left to myself, I have consulted my learned brothers and shall take their advice. One says three years, the other says four; my own idea was five years, so I sentence you to twelve years penal servitude."

Ariel Mythical Character.

Ariel was a spirit of the air in Shakespeare's "Tempest." He was imprisoned for twelve years in the rift of a cloven pine tree by the witch Sycorax for failing to perform some impossible task. On the death of Sycorax he became the slave of the monster Caliban, by whom he was cruelly treated. Being liberated from the pine tree by Prospero, the grateful Ariel served him faithfully for sixteen years, at the end of which time he regained his freedom. Ariel was able to assume any shape, and even to make himself invisible.

A Valuable Clock.

Jones had been presented with a clock. One day he met the donor, who asked him how the clock was going. "Splendidly," said Jones. "It's perfect. When the hands point to a quarter to one and it strikes three, we know it's Tuesday in Italy and Friday over here!"

—AND THE WORST IS YET TO COME



The Ancient Things.

In several parts of the world men are delving and bringing to light the buried remains of anterior civilization. They "dig and discover the place of kings," and they reveal to us that what people used to be is singularly like what people are to-day. Their passions and their pastimes, their adventures and their romance, their accounting systems and their modes of worship, their speeches in a forum or their bargains on an auction block, their laws and their philosophies have their survivals now, and across the centuries men clasp hands on aspiration and belief that have no age because they are perennially true, forever vital and forever young.

There is a passion for collecting what is old, and one is inclined to wonder sometimes that it spends itself more on things that one touches with the hand than on things that one reaches with the mind. A few days ago millions of people had a lesson they will not forget in the solemn majesty of something they beheld and could not handle something they could approach only by an upsoaring of the pilgrim spirit through the space that is between the stars.

Then one was forcefully reminded that the grubbing after dollars on the ground is the least of businesses. How much is all the power of finance accumulated in the world to a power that puts a crown of pearl and gold about the sun? For one minute in a lifetime, if no more, one stood mute and awed in the presence of the infinite and the eternal. And the dominion of things shrank in the refining fires, millions of miles away, to little consequence.

"Love that moves the sun and the other stars," wrote Dante. That is more than all the furniture upon this small subliminal planet. It is more than houses made with hands, or cities laid out in rows, or bridges over rivers, or smoke-plumed chimneys of the factories, or the deep shafts of mines, or the whole accumulation of business and commerce in our maras and havens. Generous emotion prompting to service and to sacrifice is greater far than the things we gather into dumb and cold museums. In these few years we have we must decide what we want most of all; and when we have chosen food and clothes and creature comfort instead of the intangible solace of the spirit, it is a sorrowful decision that will leave us poor indeed.

When I Am Old.

When I am old and you are young
Who died so long ago,
I'll say, "A fool I was to mourn,
But how was I to know?"

"A fool I was to mourn, my dear,
The fortune that you had;
Now here I am grown gray, while you
Will always be a lad."

When I am old the things I say
Perhaps will then be true,
Since fire and faith of me to-day
Lie young and lost with you.

—Marjorie Meeker.

Changing a City's Name.

After having borne the name of Christiania for three hundred years, the capital of Norway has recently been changed to Oslo. This is the name by which it was known before 1824, when it was under the rule of a half-German king, Christian III, who reigned when Norway was united to Denmark—a union which extended over a period of several centuries.

The union had also included Sweden, which, however, broke away and was frequently at war with Norway and Denmark. More than once during those wars the town of Oslo was laid in ruins, and at last Christian ordered the complete rebuilding of the city, which he decreed should be named Christiania, after himself.

Oslo, the history of which dates back to heathen times, was the first city of the mediaeval world to be declared a capital next to London and Paris. It has a population of 300,000, and its trade is based mainly on the export of lumber.

The patriotic agitation to resume the old name had been going on for nearly seventy years. Now it is an accomplished fact by law.

Strength.

"Every moment brings the power to live it;
Every duty brings the power to do it;
Every ideal brings the power to manifest it."

—Book of Items.

Right Design and Color in Rooms Vitally Important.

The first sensation which a guest has upon entering a room she has never visited before is one of color. How important then becomes the question of selecting just the right design and coloring that will not clash with the other articles in the room.

Britain Still Settling War Claims.

Notwithstanding the lapse of five years from the cessation of hostilities, 57,261 fresh claims in respect of death or disablement in consequence of the Great War were disposed of in England during the year ended March 31, 1924. The number of claims admitted during the year was 18,112, of which 6,685 were in respect of death. This total included 11,788 first awards of pension, a decline of 7,083 from the preceding year and of 23,149 from the year ended March 31, 1922, when, however, the number of claims falling to be dealt with was much greater. There has been a progressive decline in fresh applications since the year ended March 31, 1920, when there were 680,923 fresh admissions to pension, but it is commented on as a remarkable fact that at the close of the year under review claims were still received at the rate of 1,200 a week.

The approximate total expenditure from 1914 to March 31, 1924, was £532,230,000. The expenditures of the year amounted to £72,230,000. This was about £5,500,000 below the expenditures for the previous year and £24,415,000 below those for the maximum year, 1920-21. Included in this amount for 1924 is the sum of £3,452,000 for expenses of administration, including fees to physicians and incidental expenses of members of war pensions committees. The report of the Minister of Pensions states that 9,255 artificial legs were supplied during the year and 1201 artificial arms. The greater proportion of these artificial limbs was in the form of renewals of previous issues, metal limbs being issued to replace wooden ones. Artificial eyes were fitted to 3,370 pensioners. One hundred and seventy-four hand propelled tricycles and 127 invalid chairs were issued to "grievously disabled" pensioners. Since the establishment of the Ministry 4,334 hand propelled tricycles and invalid chairs have been issued, including 113 spinal carriages and 43 chairs or machines of special type. It is estimated that at the time the report was issued, 2,656 pensioners were using hand propelled tricycles supplied by the Ministry, 140 being officers.

It is one of the duties of the War Pensions Minister to make provision for the care of children of men who have died as a result of their service, in cases where children are found to be suffering from neglect or want of proper care. The number of children under care at the end of the year was 3,181. As far as possible these children are placed with private families. In addition to the children directly under the care of the Pension Ministry, there were 18,157 motherless children under general supervision at the end of the year. The majority of those were in the care of relatives.

The total number of pensions to widows from the time of the institution of the Ministry in 1914 amounted to 224,554; of these 4,441 were granted in the year under review. The number of pensions to children from the beginning of the war to March 31, 1924, totalled 409,367.



Evading the Issue.

He—"If you were to live your life over again would you marry me?"
She—"Why-er I might not meet you ever."

A Poem You Ought to Know.

The Little People.

John Greenleaf Whittier is called the Quaker poet, and is one of the noble band, which includes Longfellow and Harriet Beecher Stowe, who strongly advocated the abolition of negro slavery in the United States. Though his early education was very defective, he stands as one of the chief literary ornaments of the New World.

A dreary place this world would be
Were there no little people in it;
The song of life would lose its mirth
Were there no children to begin it.

No little forms, like buds, to grow
And make the admiring heart sur-
render;
No little hands on breast and brow
To keep the thrilling love-chorus
tender.

The sterner souls would grow more
stern,
Unfeeling nature more inhuman,
And man to stoic coldness turn,
And woman would be less than wo-
man.

Life's song, indeed, would lose its
charm
Were there no babies to begin it;
A doleful place this world would be
Were there no little people in it.

Work.

"If the mariner's wise he looks in the
skies
To see what he is about;
And he never expects any ships to
come in
If he hasn't sent any ships out."



This is Earl Spencer, who sold, to buyers in New York, six of the most famous paintings of old masters, Gainsborough, Reynolds and others, part of his famous collection at Alshorp, Northampton, England.

Possibilities of Village Choral Work.

Music these days is casting its benign influence over rural districts as well as larger cities. There was a time when outlying people did not have the same opportunities of hearing and rendering good music as their city cousins, but fortunately, through the propagation of music in the schools, player pianos, phonographs, etc., that difference has largely been eliminated.

To-day in many Canadian rural districts music is being "put over" in an ambitious way. More pupils are studying music. There is concrete evidence showing a desire on the part of the musical organizations to get together and put on miscellaneous concerts, choral evenings, orchestral performances, and other musical attractions to create popular interest. The idea of school music, too, is growing, and so on.

In this particular article, however, it is the writer's intention of pointing out some of the possibilities of village choral work which may have been overlooked in some sections. Probably the best way to do this is to refer to a parallel case in England as told by the choir-master of a rural parish church. He says: "As a rule the village church choir is so weakly constituted that it is impossible to aspire to anything out of the ordinary, but where there exists other places of worship, in addition to the parish church, much could be done if the members of the various choirs would unite in one body to sing."

"Such a thing is done, and most successfully done in one village I know, the parish of Cheddar in Somerset. Here, each choir, Church of England, Wesleyan, and Baptist, unite every winter and learn a really good work, rendering it at the end of March, or early April in each place of worship, before assured large congregations. By this means, not only is harmony in music acquired, but also harmony in the social side of village life."

"Practices are arranged once a week, and care is taken that the usual choir work of the various churches is not interfered with, and the only unhappy time is after the final rendering of the work, when they know that they have finished until the next Autumn."

There must be rural places in Canada like Cheddar, self contained, equally capable, and able to find their own soloists, organist, pianist and conductor for such an enterprise, which undoubtedly furthers the cause of music generally.

The Legend of the Hyacinth.

The wild hyacinth was originally found in Greece and Asia Minor. The ancient Greeks had a story about its origin to the effect that one day the god Apollo was playing a game of quoits with a young mortal, Hyacinthus, of whom he was very fond, when Paphos, the god of the west wind, passed by. Zephyrus was jealous of Apollo and blew the latter's quoit aside, and caused it to strike Hyacinthus and inflict a mortal wound. In his memory Apollo caused three beautiful and fragrant clustered blossoms to spring from the fallen drops of the youth's blood.

The hyacinth was brought to western Europe in the sixteenth century, and extensively cultivated by Dutch horticulturists. The original blue and purple blossoms were varied to numerous shades of pink, rose, yellow, scarlet and pure white.

Eliot's Rules.

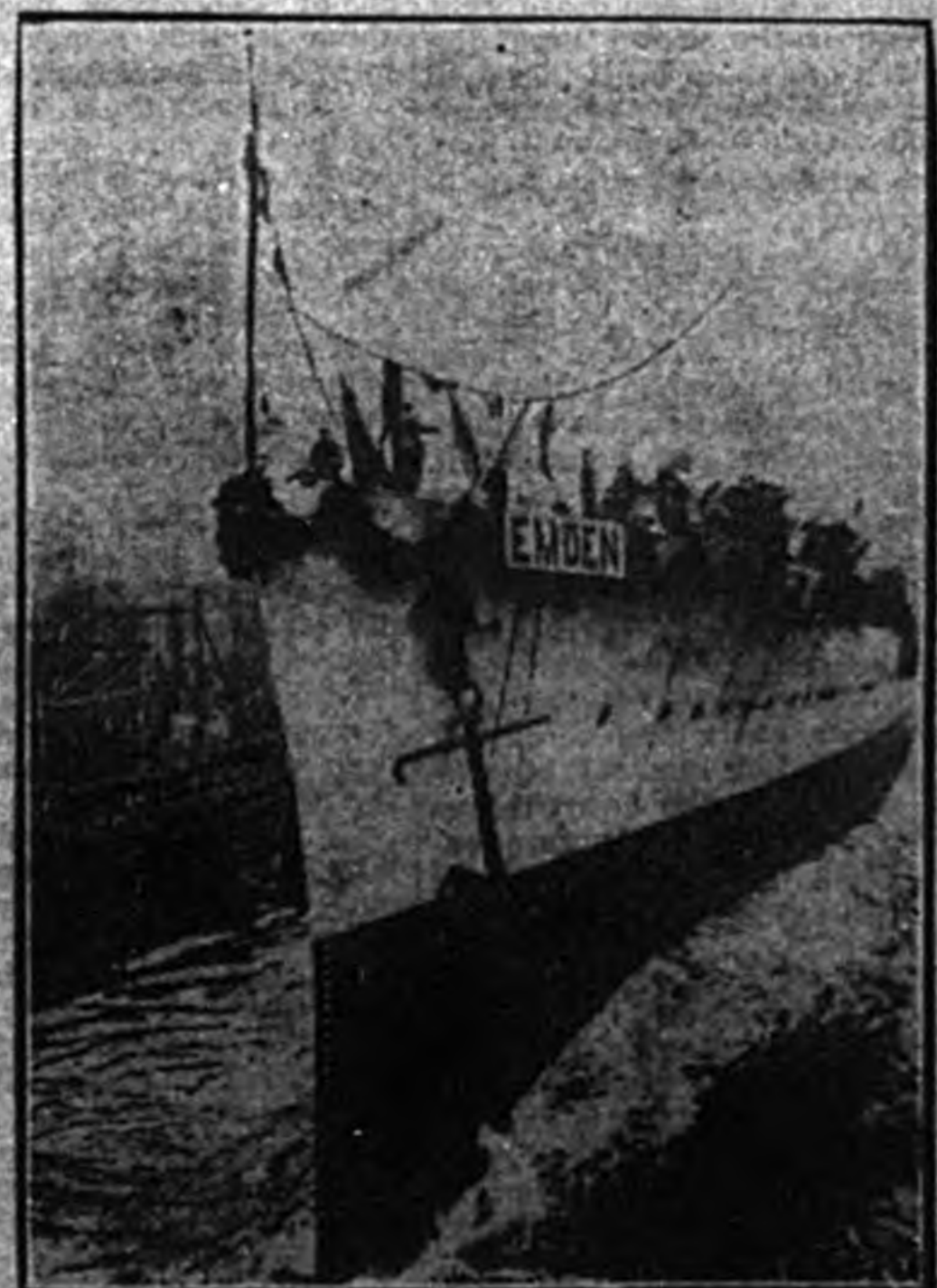
The health rules of Dr. Charles W. Eliot, 90, president emeritus of Harvard College, are thus given in the International:
Eat moderately.
Sleep at least seven hours at night with windows open.
Take regular exercise in the open air every day.

Use no stimulants.
Enjoy all the natural delights without excess in any.
Keep under all circumstances as serene a spirit as nature permits.

Noah's Advice Needed.

A mule-skinner in France was trying to drive a mule with a wagon load through a hospital gate. The mule would do anything but pass through the gate.

"Want any help, chum?" shouted one of the hospital orderlies.
"No," replied the driver, "but I'd like to know how Noah got two of those blighters into the Ark!"



The light cruiser "Emden," German's first battleship since the end of the war, as specified in the Treaty of Versailles, was launched a few days ago at Wilhelmshaven.

What Savings May Mean

No man can predict when he may sustain a loss of earning power or a financial reverse. At such a time a Bank of Nova Scotia savings account is a sure protection for the family.

An interest in a business, a profitable investment, a home of your own, a trip abroad—all these, too, are possibilities in a savings account persistently built up.

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Robert McFaul

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MEN'S SUITS in New Spring Styles,
LADIES' STYLISH SPRING COATS,
and new VOILES, GINGHAMS & DRESS GOODS

Always a Choice Line of Groceries.

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.

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.

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YOUR INSPECTION INVITED

The Choicest Novelties of the Season in
MEN'S FELT HATS & CAPS, RAINCOATS,
GENTS' FURNISHINGS and READY-MADE CLOTHING.

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WORSTEDS, SERGES & TWEEDS
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The Watchman

AND
OTTAWA VALLEY ADVOCATE

FRIDAY, MARCH 6th., 1925.

Subscription Rate per annum,
In Canada—\$1.50.
In United States—\$2.00.
Notices of Entertainment, Concert
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

I read in the "Watchman" last
week a dangerous quotation from
Rousseau, expressing an idea very
contrary to the general axiom of
"Safety First" It says:—"To write
a good love-letter you ought to be
begin without knowing what you mean
to say, and to finish without know-
ing what you have written."

Now, if this eccentric sort of ad-
vice is to be acted upon, the time
will come when there will not be a
love-letter worth reading, and the
gaities of the nation will have de-
parted. The newspapers will be as
lively reading as the Newgate Cal-
endar; the art of elegant and endur-
ing amatory composition will be lost
to the world; and the love-letters of
famous men and women will attract
no more attention than the dry-as-
dust reports of parliamentary speech-
es—read today, and forgotten to-
morrow.

Rousseau was a crank. Although
he was one of the most celebrated
and influential writers of the eight-
eenth century, he was a nervous
morbid crank, and we all know that
that kind of crank will say anything,
especially on the morning after the
night before.

He was a friend of the most prom-
inent contemporary poets and philo-
sophers; was very popular; and
rose to an enviable pinnacle of fame
by having some of the books he had
written publicly burned, both in
Paris and Geneva. (He was a Swiss-
Frenchman.) In the matter of let-
ter writing Rousseau once had a
great injustice done to him which
might have been a lesson to him and
prevented him from advising young
lovers to be thoughtless in their
amatory epistles. It appears that
among his friends Rousseau counted
one Des Fontaines, a journalist, who
possessed a malicious wit as well as
a facile pen. Des Fontaines got
hold of a letter written by Rousseau
to another friend about another
mutual friend, and published part of
it. These were the words:—"I en-
joy the conversation, within these
few days, of my associates in Par-
nassus: Mr. Piron is an excellent
antidote against melancholy, but..."
Des Fontaines maliciously stopped at
this, but, in the letter of Rousseau
it was—"but unfortunately he de-
parts soon!"

Of course love-letters are differ-
ent from mere letters between
friends, but it is a mistake to write
a love letter as if only one pair of
eyes in the whole world were to see
it. They get into the courts some-
times, and the love-letters of famous
men are everlastingly being produced
and published abroad. Washington,
Lincoln, and others equally famous
have left behind them model love-
letters, and it can easily be seen
that they were written thoughtfully,
tactfully, and with a full knowledge
of what the writers meant to say.
The direct moral to be drawn from
this fact, therefore, is, that love-let-
ters written by any person whatso-
ever, ought to be so composed that
in the event of the writer becoming
famous later on, their billy-doos will
reflect the main characteristics which
contributed to their fame, and may
be studied as models by future gen-
erations.

Rousseau is altogether wrong.
His advice is pernicious: It cuts all
romance out of the gentle art of
wooing by mail. Strephon sitting
down to write a missive of love to
his Phyllis, must be at once delib-
erate and imaginative, else he will fail.
As a poet, Rousseau ought to have
known that the lady fayre would
quickly discover any indication that
the love message was scribbled in a
perfunctory fashion, and without due
regard to her entralling and regal
personality. Nay, nay. Let the love-
orn swain rise early and think out
his love-letter. Let him talk to the
birds and dawdle in the dawn before
penning his epistle to his fair en-
chantress. Let his love-letter have
the full Jean Ingelow fervour—
Like this:—

"This morning, oh! so early, my be-
loved, my beloved,
All the birds were singing blithely,
as if never they would cease;
'Twas a thrush sang in my garden,
'Hear the story, hear the story!'
And the lark sang, 'Give us glory!'
And the dove said, 'Give us peace!'
Then I listened, oh! so early, my be-
loved, my beloved,
To that murmur from the woodland
When the nightingale came after,
of the dove, my dear, the dove;
'Give us fame to sweeten duty!'
When the wren sang, 'Give us
beauty!'
She made answer, 'Give us love!'

to write a love-letter is to get full
"Give us love." Yes: and the way
to the bung of your subject, then
seize your pen and say it. Say it
with a rush. You don't need to
quote Browning and Shelley unless
their beautiful sonnets come right
into your head at the moment. Say
it in your own way, and after you
have fractured your pen, finish with
a pencil. That is the sort of a love-
letter to send. The grammar may
be questionable, but the sentiment
is right, so everything is right, if
he girl is. You don't need to kiss
and call it "Swallow, swallow, fly-
ing south" before dropping it into
the letter-box. Put all that inside
the letter. Add a postscript and
say, "now, darling, this letter is a
swallow," and quote:—
"O Swallow, swallow, flying, flying
South,
Fly to her, and fall upon her gilded
eaves,
And tell her, tell her, what I tell to
thee.

O Swallow, swallow, if I could fol-
low, and light
Upon her lattice, I would pipe and
trill,
And cheep and twitter twenty mil-
lion loves."
If she swallows that you are O.K.
Its Tennyson; but for the love of
Mike, and Miles Standish, don't type
the letter. Love is blind to written
errors, but when they are set down
in cold type they are too glaring
even for Cupid.

Another point to be observed is,
not to be too formal and systematic.
There was once a young man who
used to keep copies of his love-let-
ters. Yes, and he had them care-
fully filed and indexed. He was so
businesslike in his communications
to the lady, that Tillie, that was her
name, once replied, "Your favour of
the 21st Inst. duly received." A
little later she gave him the go-by,
and the day he got the news of her
engagement to a Sailor-man, he went
home and played on his fiddle, "The
time I've lost in wooing." "The
heart bowed down," and things like
that, for the whole evening, then the
next day he had the file copies of
his love-letters sent down to the fur-
nace-man. He never wrote another,
but he was happily married within
two months. "Happy the wooing
that's not long a-doing" must have
been his new motto.

THE LINKMAN.

To the Editor of the Watchman

Dear Mr. Giles:
Your last issue of the 27th. of
February contained a report of some
evangelistic lectures held in McAr-
thur's Hall, on the subject of The
Christian Sabbath.

Although I have no inclination
for religious controversy, I cannot
help pointing out that such report is
setting a dangerous spark in our
quiet community.

"The speakers, says the re-
port, urged that the present-day
successors of the Reformers should
abandon Catholic Ground (which is
said to have substituted the Sunday
to the old Sabbath) and just as those
men left many of the Papal Errors,
we should continue their work and
leave any such errors as still remain,
especially urging that we return to
apostolic and primitive Christianity
in the matter of Sabbath Keeping."

Your esteemed paper, Mr.
Editor, has had the reputation of
being a broad-minded medium respec-
tful of all religious opinions, and
I am sorry to say that in this oc-
casion, your usual and appreciated
vigilance has been abused of by the
interested parties, who, I presume,
have sent you their own report.

I need not say, I think, that
a good and respectable portion of
the citizens of this town repudiate
this language, and whether or not
they adhere to the so-called papal
errors, they cannot accept such brutal
words to be brought publicly as
an insult to the faith of our Catholic
townsmen.

That some innovators intend
to offset the sanction of nineteen
centuries of Christianity, none need
to apprehend much of it, as the im-
perative principle of the Lord's Day
will ever remain, whether it is ob-
served on the first or the last day
of the week, and no matter who and
when first enacted thereon to ren-
der its celebration uniform.

In fact I may say that this
regulation of the Church was based
on the tradition of the early Chris-
tian days, as vouchered by the Acts
(XX-7) when, in 336 A.D. the Council
of Leodicea decreed definitely
about it, thus removing the possible
scruples and confusion of those times.

However is it reasonable to
bring this old question before the
public after the recent adhesion of
Russia (the last outstanding Euro-
pean country) to the Gregorian cal-
endar as a measure of uniformity?

Still, my intention is not to
controversy on the matter, but only
to point out the offending plea of
those who promote the contention
through the medium of the "Watch-
man."

Our community at large would
not benefit by a public controversy
on any point of the doctrinal litur-
gic or disciplinary legislation of the
Church of Rome. There happens to
be in our midst pros and contras;
I know that some are sincere in
their faith, and presume the others
are too.

Then, why insult each other?
Why foment disturbances?
Mr. Editor, I would be much
obliged to you for the insertion of
these few remarks, in the Watch-
man and I hope that they will be
taken in good part, for my inten-
tion returned home last Thursday
knowing the difference between fan-
atism and conviction, and feeling that
my conscience commands this pro-
test.

Yours very truly,
GAETAN VALOIS,

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

198 J.

That is the Phone to connect

G.-J. Charland, Ph.B.

THE COUNTY DRUG STORE

For the convenience of our customers, we are
commencing a

DELIVERY SERVICE

during afternoons and evenings. We make up
prescriptions and execute orders with the prompt-
ness and efficiency for which our store is specially
noted.

Special Attention to 'Phone Orders.

CUSHING.

Mr. L. M. Gaston was a visitor to
Hawkesbury last Friday.

Mrs. O. E. Leroy spent Wednes-
day of last week in Hawkesbury.

Mrs. J. Chambers of St. Philippe,
ions are the most honest and straight
a week's visit in Montreal.

Miss Helena Graham spent the
latter part of last week as guest of
Miss F. Wilson of Brownsburg.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Graham and fam-
ily were guests of Mr. and Mrs. R.
J. Graham, of St. Philippe, on Sun-
day.

Next Social evening at the C. C.
Club will be on 13th. of March. Get
your Irish jokes ready and win the
prize.

The folks of Cushing regret to
learn of the recent death of the in-
fant son of Mr. and Mrs. Jno. Som-
erville, of Monalea.

Miss Mildred Currie, of Hawkes-
bury, who is a frequent and welcome
visitor to Cushing, underwent an
operation for appendicitis last week.

Cushing has lost yet another resi-
dent in the death of Mrs. P. Leclair
whose funeral took place on Monday
morning. Mrs. Leclair had been
partially paralyzed for several years.

A "Bete Noir" seems to be dog-
ging the footsteps of the hockey
team this season. Their game in the
Lachute rink, last Thursday even-
ing, had to be called off on account
of inclement weather.

AUCTION SALE

There will be sold by Public Auc-
tion at the residence of

J. BROWN,

Brownsburg,

SATURDAY, MAR. 14th., 1925.

The following effects:—8 Driving
Horses, aged from 3 to 10 years and
weighing from 9 to 1200 lbs.; 3 cut-
ters, 1 two-seated express sleigh, 1
three-seated express sleigh, 1 set
aloop sleighs, 1 rubber tire buggy,
1 two-seated express (almost new),
1 tumbrel cart, 2 sets of light single
harness, 1 set of light double har-
ness, 2 riding saddles and bridles, 4
sleigh robes, 1 buggy pole and other
articles unmentioned.
Sale to commence at 1 p.m. sharp.
TERMS: \$10.00 and under cash,
over that amount four months credit
on furnishing approved joint notes.
6 per cent off per annum.
W. J. BOYD, Licensed Auctioneer.

OBITUARY.

THE LATE MRS. W. MacVICAR.

In her 81st year, Mrs. W. Mac-
Vicar passed peacefully away on
Sunday, March 1st, at the home of
her son in Beech Ridge.

Deceased was born in Lachute and
was the youngest of a family of
nine, who are all interred in Lachute
Cemetery, with exception of one sis-
ter who was buried in Newport, Vt.
The four children left to mourn the
loss of a loving and faithful mother
are Mrs. Jas. Morrison, Miss Jane
MacVicar, Phineas MacVicar, and R.
MacVicar.

A very comforting sermon was
given by the Rev. A. G. MacKinnon
who spoke from Acts 9., vs. 36-37,
the Rev. Mr. Burgess of St. Andrews
also assisting.

The Pall-bearers were Messrs. Jno.
Simon, Robt. McArthur, David Todd,
And. Walker, Wm. Rodgers, Duncan
McDougall, three of whom having
been pall-bearers for her late hus-
band 23 years ago.

Mrs. MacVicar was a loving Chris-
tian character and devoted to her
bible; the deceased lady was the last
member of this Armstrong family.

THE LATE JOHN SCOTT.

The death occurred on Thursday
morning of John Scott, of the Seign-
ory, an old and respected citizen of
the community. Mr. Scott was 91
years of age and born in County
Mayo, Ireland, coming to this coun-
try during his early years and hav-
ing resided in the Seignory for some
60 years. He had enjoyed the very
best of health during his life time,
and his death was due only to old
age. Mrs. Scott predeceased him 10
years ago. A family of seven re-
main to mourn his loss—Albert J.
on the homestead; John W. of Hill
Foot; George M., Hill Foot; Wm. M.
Lachute; Mrs. Andrew Walker, of
St. Jerusalem; Mrs. H. R. Hammond,
Lachute; and Mrs. Jas. Armstrong
of Hill Foot. The funeral is being
held on Friday at 1.30 p.m., from his
late residence in the Seignory.

Sudden Death.

Mr. Max. Cohen succumbed to an
attack of heart failure on Saturday
night. His death was quite sudden,
as at 10 o'clock the same evening
he had been out feeding his horse.
Deceased had been resident in La-
chute for the past 7 years and came
to Canada some 17 years ago. He
leaves a loving wife and two chil-
dren.

Services Next Week.

SUNDAY AFTERNOON 3.30.

"HOW MUCH DOES A SOUL WEIGH?"

Mr. Thurber will produce a Living Soul, in McArthur's
Hall, Sunday afternoon, March 8. It will be visible to the
audience, and its correct weight announced. Don't fail to
see it.

SUNDAY EVENING, 8.00.

Question Box Service

Where do you think Heaven is? What is God's opinion
of those who say His law is done away? and other in-
teresting questions will be answered by the Scriptures.
Bring other questions if you wish.

A Cordial Invitation to All. Free literature at the hall or
by mail.

Address E. W. Thurber, Box 211, Lachute.

Large and Select Stock of SHOES

Specially attractive line of
Ladies—at \$1.98 (greatly reduced)

New Stock of
"STRIDER" Ladies' & Gents' Footwear
"Stitch-Down" and fancy shoes for children

H. M. Lavigne, Lachute Mills

Engineers Debate Export of Power at Big Meeting

Argue Against Letting Power Run to Waste in Hope of Future Needs

"It follows, therefore, that vitally valuable to Canada as such a development would be: Without export of power, thirty, forty or fifty years must elapse before it may be undertaken. With export, it would be an attractive, immediate, sound and economical proposition, and within our grasp.

"The district of Montreal has many potentialities. There are 15,000 farms which, with domestic power and fertilizer, would make for agricultural and garden production limitless of value.

"Must we of this generation, after a war sacrifice for future peace, tighten our belts and refuse what is our present due, so that future generations may live in luxury and prosperity?

"The next 25 years will be critical, for present engineers and those now in the making. It is quite within our power to help bridge this period to our own advantage, and yet leave to future generations a more valuable heritage than was our inheritance."

The above statements were made by F. W. Cowie, M.E.I.C., consulting engineer to the Harbor Commissioners and one of Canada's leading authorities, in a discussion at the Montreal Branch of the Engineering Institute of Canada held on Mansfield St., on Thursday last.

Whether or not Canadian hydro-electric power, once contracted for delivery to interests in the United States could ever be recovered or not became the pivotal point in a discussion at this meeting.

Some of the engineers argued that a system of long term contracts, with provision for several years' notice of cancellation of contracts would overcome this, and protect Canadian power interests in case the power should be needed in Canada. Others vigorously argued that once Canadian power had become alienated by exportation contracts to the United States it would be lost forever and that such contracts could never be cancelled, so that the Canadian power would be permanently sent outside to help industries in the United States, possibly in years to come at the cost of Canadian industry.

It was one of the most interesting full dress debates held at the Engineering Institute in a long time. Nearly all the debaters came with fully prepared papers, and the meeting was treated to a flood of facts and figures regarding electrical development in Canada, the United States and other countries that will prove of great value when these have been collated and digested. It was evident that the debates were very much divided as to the advisability of power export, and as the debate progressed it became equally evident that a gathering of engineers which filled the hall was also much divided on the same issue. No resolution was presented, nor was any attempt at a vote taken.

The chair was taken by J. L. Busfield, president of the branch.

The discussion on the side of favoring power export was opened by Frederick W. Cowie, M.E.I.C., consulting engineer to the Harbour Commissioners. He quoted the figures on Canadian power resources presented to the World Power Conference at London, Eng., last year, by J. B. Chillis, M.E.I.C.

The most recent estimate of Dominion water powers was 40,000,000 commercial horsepower at ordinary minimum flow, of which some 3,000,000 has been developed. The speaker dealt with a theoretical typical unit. He pictured a water-power development in the vicinity of Montreal to produce 1,000,000 horsepower. With regulation and balanced storage to meet the typical load, the commercial output would be 1,500,000 horsepower.

Available to that development would be the Montreal district while the New England market would be 300 miles away. The estimated cost of the project would be \$150,000,000

and would take seven years to complete. Interest, maintenance and operation and sinking fund would require \$13,000,000 per annum.

Mr. Cowie continued: "For a Canadian market alone, the assumed unit of development would be absolutely unsound. But reserve the picture and pre-suppose an export of one-half the power to New England. What advantages & disadvantages to Canada?

"Now it has been the privilege of the speaker to make surveys both in New England and in the South-eastern States, with regard to present and future transportation conditions, which bear such a close relation to enduring development & future expansion.

"The south, with coal at her doors, with cheap labor, cheap oil fuel, and abundant raw products, openly hopes to be the 'New England' of the future. New England realizes the danger. Coal is dear, transportation is unsatisfactory, but they are not discouraged. The brains of a nation are solving day after day better and cheaper methods. Finished goods trade is stable.

"For first stage processes, they may not compete with the South, with abundant and cheap power they can. And yet, per capita New England does not export as much as does the province of Quebec. Their market is the United States. They could not establish in Canada if they would.

Is not a prosperous New England of greater attraction to Canada than its exodus to Georgia and Tennessee?

"In 1935, New England would readily buy at the busa cars of this theoretical development 750,000 h.p. at \$14, allowing 50 cents each to the province and the Dominion to equal the Canadian price of \$13. Transmission and distribution would bring the New England cost to \$20, as against the Canadian price of, say \$14. There would still be an ample, cheaper power margin in favor of new industrial development in Canada for overseas markets.

OPPOSED EXPORT.

The debate was continued by C. J. DesBaillets, M.E.I.C., chief engineer, Montreal Water Board. He argued that abundant and cheap power meant industry and employment. He considered that export of power would not mean employment in Canada, especially when combined with export of raw materials. He compared export of Canadian power to a blood transfusion to help our competitors, and give them our best industrial weapon, to use against us.

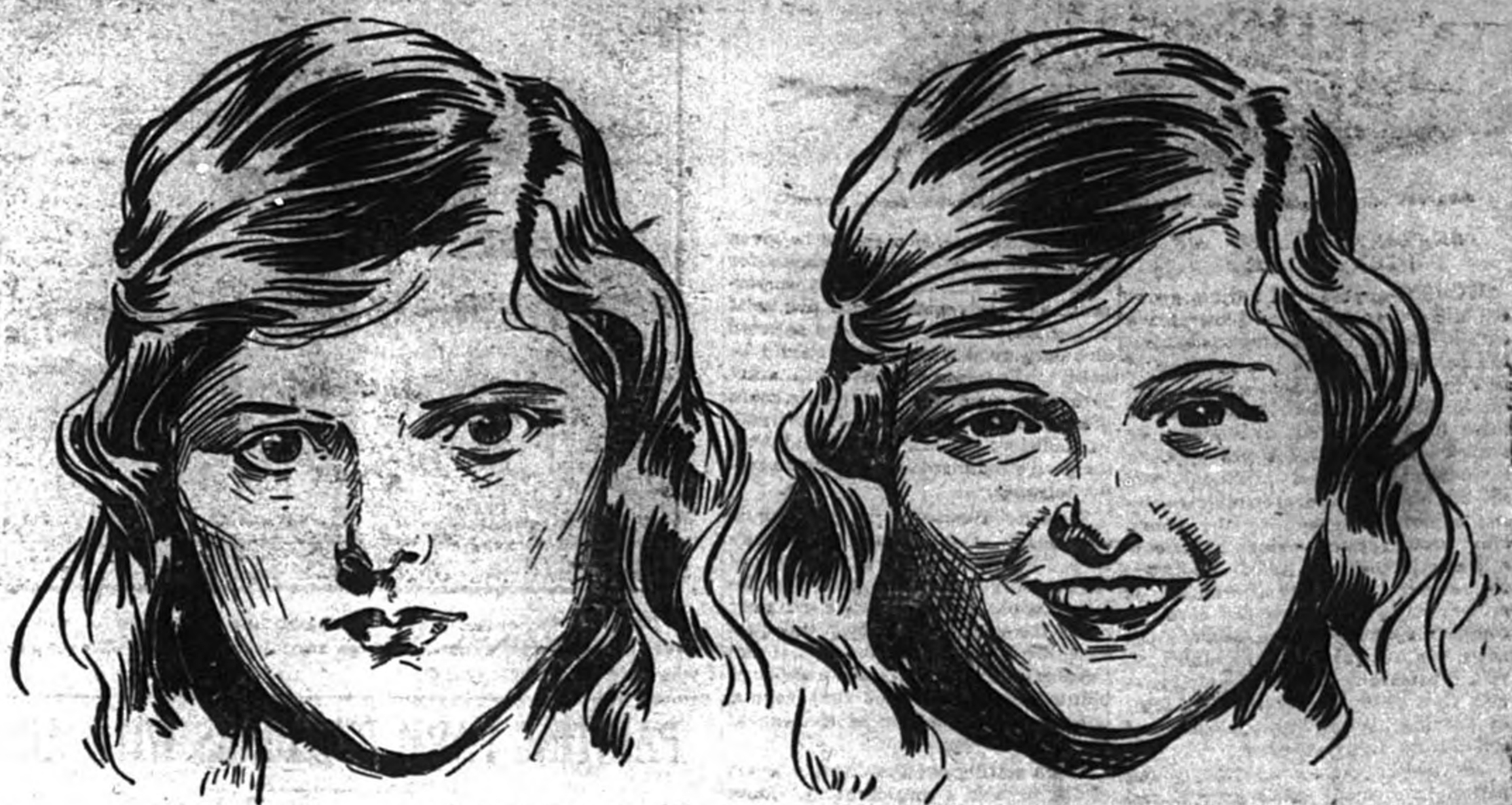
Fred B. Brown frankly admitted that he had not reached a definite decision on the matter, although arguing for the exportation of power as in the general interests. As to industry he said the factors for location of industries were availability of raw materials, of labor, of transportation facilities, supply of power, and markets. Canada had ample power and raw materials, while the province had good labor, but the markets were shut off by tariffs. He argued that by a system of long term export power contracts, with provision for cancellation on sufficient notice the difficulty of getting Canadian power back if required would be averted.

A. G. Pawson, manager of the Ottawa-Montreal Power Co., followed, and agreed that the sooner water power was harnessed the better, because when unused it was lost. He thought the situation as to exportation of power fraught with danger.

Henry Holgate took the opposite view, urging that it would be far better to develop our water powers as far as possible, exporting surplus power, with such restrictions, as suggested by Mr. Brown, as would ensure their return to Canada if the time should come when they were needed here. With such provision, and one for government revenue from power development for export he thought it would be a good thing, which would not only utilize power at present running to waste, but add a Canadian industry, and increase the provincial government revenue.

AMPLE POWER FOR YEARS.

Continuing the discussion, Royal LeSage, M.E.I.C., said: "The question of export of power from Canada into the United States has been



Bring BACK to those PALE CHEEKS the ROSES of HEALTH!

WHEN, in 1922, in one single rural parish 79 children under 1 year of age died out of 200 births, isn't it time to stop this massacre of the innocents? England has reduced its infant mortality from 155 per 1000 births in 1900 to 80 per 1000 in 1921. New York has reduced it from 180 to 78 per 1000 in the same period. We can do as well, or even better. The remedy is in our hands. A little thought, a little daily care will work miracles!

Change the Air Often

Fresh air and sunlight are the greatest enemies of disease, and more particularly of Tuberculosis. The sun alone has cured a thousand diseases. Do not allow rooms to remain closed, dark or overheated, or over-crowded. Open the windows of any occupied room several times daily. Banish dust and dirt from your home. Use a cloth or damp mop in wiping up dust—never a feather duster or a dry mop. Dry sweeping is a menace. Eliminate flies—they breed disease and death. Keep garbage pails well covered.

Ventilate Sleeping Rooms

Health, like fortune, comes while sleeping—with the windows open, if at all possible. Fresh air is as important to the body as food or drink. To sleep with open windows is the most important step towards checking Tuberculosis. At sanatoriums, tubercular patients are kept in the open air most of the time. A person afflicted with tuberculosis should not sleep in the same bed, nor in the same room, with anybody else.

Bathe Children Frequently

The skin breathes, like the lungs. Do not let the pores of the skin become clogged. Bathe frequently, at least once a week. The hands should be washed before every meal. The teeth should be brushed twice a day, morning and night. Good teeth ensure good mastication, good digestion, good health.

Children Should Play Outdoors

Recreation is as necessary as food to the health of a child. Any game played outdoors is good, if not too fatiguing. Besides keeping the child in the fresh air and sunlight, the freedom of play exercises and develops the muscles. Action and excitement encourage the deep breathing that fills the lungs with fresh air and health.

Plenty of Pure Milk

Encourage children to drink plenty of water or milk when thirsty. Make sure of pure fresh milk. If at all doubtful, sterilize it. Learn how from your doctor or at the FREE dispensary. Give it lukewarm to babies; Do not overfeed infants. Feed at

Quebec's greatest asset is its children. The best possible citizens we can have come from natural increase. Let CONSERVATION start here. Give our children a fair chance to realize our fondest hopes. Provide conditions in which they can become strong, healthy, productive members of the community—a credit to you, to our Province, to Canada. They have a right to health and happiness. Don't wait until they become sick. Instruct them in proper hygienic principles. You can't start too early.

Provincial Secretary.

regular hours. If they cry in the interval, give boiled water. Do not give comforters ("soo") to an infant—they are germ carriers. Avoid soothing syrups, they are all baby killers!

Proper Food is the Medicine of the Future

Teach your children the importance of milk; of whole grains; of green vegetables, including tomatoes, salads, spinach, celery, carrots; of fruits and nuts; of cheese, etc. Teach them to eat SLOWLY. A little food thoroughly masticated (chewed) is better than a lot swallowed hastily. Rinse the mouth after each meal. Brush the teeth after eating. Wash the hands before each meal.

Encourage Nose-breathing in Children

Children should be taught to breathe through the nose, not through the mouth, and to breathe deeply. Mouth-breathers are usually those whose nasal passages are clogged (probably adenoids). Your doctor can remove the obstruction by a simple operation. No child afflicted with adenoids can attain proper physical or mental growth. Have your child examined for adenoids at your doctor's or at the FREE dispensary in your locality.

Health Duty of School Teachers

Persons into whose care parents have confided their children have assumed a sacred responsibility. Ventilate the rooms used for study. Bad air interferes with study, pupils become fatigued more quickly. Have floors washed at least once a week. Admit plenty of light. Do not try to read fine type, or work in the dark. Save children from eye-strain. Teach them to sit upright, so as not to cramp the organs. Insist that all pupils have clean hands and faces. Send sick children home. Avoid the danger of infection.

At all times, Avoid Contagion

Let each child use an individual drinking cup or glass, towel, napkin, tooth brush. Let each use his own! If suffering from cold or tuberculosis, do not kiss children or grown-ups. Do not spit on the floor at home or in public places. Sneeze or cough in handkerchief. Isolate any person suffering from a contagious disease. Do not visit homes or places where any person suffers from a contagious disease. You wish to be protected from others, so protect others yourself.



Give little health talks every day to your children. Teach them to be clean, neat, healthy from childhood. The Provincial Bureau of Health has prepared a variety of printed matter on the Care of Children, how to detect and prevent Tuberculosis, how to reduce Infant Mortality. Mailed on request or supplied at the Dispensaries. Write the Director, Provincial Bureau of Health, Parliament Buildings, Quebec City, P.Q.

Issued by the Provincial Bureau of Health
By Authority of the Provincial Secretary, Quebec

strongly to the fore during the last few weeks. All sorts of statements have been made, some inspired by an honest desire to arrive at the truth, but the majority actuated by a purpose of befogging the issue and of preventing the financing of a possible competitor, namely, the National Hydro-Electric Company.

"Let us examine the case of the National Hydro-Electric Company, which proposes to develop 400,000 h.p. at the Carillon dam on the Ottawa River, and has asked for a permit to export 300,000 h.p., reserving, under the control of the Railway Commission, 100,000 h.p. to supply the Canadian demand. As the company is asking for a twenty-five year license it is understood, to export power, it is interesting to investigate what will be our power requirements in 1950 in order to ascertain if Canada could spare the power which the company proposes to export.

"Mr. Chailles estimates that the total power developed at the beginning of 1926 will be about 4,000,000 h.p. The average growth from 1910 to 1925 is shown as having been at the rate of 202,000 h.p. per year and

that from 1920 to 1925 at the rate of 303,000 h.p. per year. On the basis of these increases, Mr. Chailles estimates that by the end of 1940 our developments should be between 7,000,000 h.p. and 8,500,000 h.p. Applying the same rates of growth during the next ten years would give us about 11,000,000 h.p. in 1950 or about 26 per cent. out of a possible total of about 42,000,000 h.p.

"Our present rate of utilization is at the rate of 353 h.p. per 1,000 of population. It is apparent, therefore, even if our rate of utilization was increased to 600 h.p. per 1,000 of population, that the power available in Canada would be sufficient for a population of 70,000,000, the power in Ontario for a population of 15,000,000 and that in Quebec for a population of 25,000,000 and that even in 1950 it would be necessary to have a population in Canada of about 18,000,000 inhabitants to utilize the 11,000,000 h.p. figured above and representing less than 25 per cent of the power available in the country.

"The increase in population during the decade 1911 to 1921 was approximately 1,600,000 so that if the same rate of growth were to obtain

in 1950, a very optimistic assumption, our population would be 13,400,000 in 1950, requiring about 8,000,000 h.p. or less than 20 per cent of the power available.

"Now what about the growth in the demand in Ontario and Quebec? The power requirements of Ontario should be about 3,500,000 h.p. in 1950, and those of Quebec probably somewhat under 3,000,000 h.p. with population of about 4,000,000 and 3,500,000 respectively representing a rate of utilization of 875 h.p. per 1,000 capita in Ontario and 857 h.p. per 1,000 capita in Quebec. As these developments would only represent about 40 per cent of Ontario's available power, and in Quebec less than 20 per cent of the total possible power, it would seem as if these two provinces could very well spare the 200,000 h.p. which the National Hydro-Electric Company desires to export."

J. M. Robertson vigorously opposed the export of power, declaring everyone knew that once this power was exported to the United States it would never be got back. He questioned the right of people today to alienate power which, while not

needed today, might be the very life blood of the nation a century later.

When a body of men with full knowledge of Canada's power situation are able to advance such statements as this meeting produced, in places Argenteuil in a rightful condition to fight to the last ditch for the furtherance of the Carillon Power. Some with whom we have talked on the matter have been a little reticent of taking active part in helping to further the proposition because of the feeling that while our country might benefit yet the Country at large would be jeopardizing its position by the export of power. Personally we are very glad that the meeting of real engineering experts was held, and that the consensus of opinion was with no uncertain sound expressed—and it behoves every one of our constituents to leave no stone unturned to urge upon our Legislators in Ottawa and Quebec the necessity for immediate action.

It is expected that a strong delegation of the mayors of our municipalities and others interested will go to Ottawa this week to press this claim.

MEATS

CHOICE, FRESH, and TENDER

at

Jos. Speight Meat Market

MAIN STREET.

LACHUTE.

Soils and Crops

Address communications to Agronomist, 78 Adelaide St. West, Toronto

SEASONABLE HINTS ON STRAWBERRIES.

With the approach of spring, growers will be looking toward the spring care of strawberry plantations set out the past year and to the planting of new areas for next year's crop. The established plantation, which should have been protected with straw or rushes last fall (except where grown in extremely favored localities), will require to have the protective covering removed as soon as the plants start growth in the spring. This covering may be simply raked in between the rows and left there as a mulch. It seldom pays to remove the covering completely and cultivate between the rows, for not only does the mulch retain considerable moisture, but it also acts as a protection to the ripe fruit by keeping it clean from splashing of soil during rainy weather.

Fertilizing.—As soon as the young plants have made some growth and begin to show signs of blossom buds it often pays to make an application of nitrate of soda to the plantation. An application of this material at the rate of 100 to 150 pounds per acre will assist in increasing the set of fruit and will do much towards increasing the size of the individual berries.

Soil Preparation.—In setting out the new plantation several important points must be considered. Land which has been cultivated for some years should be utilized in preference to land recently in sod as the latter is liable to be infested with white grub, a pest difficult to control. Thorough preparation of the land with regard to plowing and harrowing is, of course, an essential, and a heavy application of manure, twenty-five to thirty tons per acre, should be given and plowed under.

Selecting Plants.—Following the soil

preparation, attention should be given to the selection of proper plants for setting out. It is extremely important that early plants with plenty of young white roots should be selected and only good sized plants should be used. The large plants will start forming runners or new plants more quickly than will the small ones, and, in addition, it has been found that the good sized plants transplant to better advantage.

Time to Plant.—Early planting is one means of increasing next year's crop. Plantations set out early will have a stand of young plants in the late summer, and the earlier a runner roots, the greater the crop it will produce the following season. It is not the size of the stand, or the number of plants per square foot that counts, but largely a question of the age of the plants.

When setting out the distance apart of the rows is a consideration. Rows three to three and a half feet apart should give larger yields per acre than rows four or five feet apart. The narrower planting permits of obtaining a full stand of plants earlier in the season and thus gives a larger percentage of older runners than in the wide row system.

In addition to the application of manure made at planting time, applications of nitrates just after the plants are established will hasten runner formation in the early part of the season, and increase the next year's crop by causing increase in the number of fruits per plant. This should be applied between the plants and care taken not to get too much of the material in contact with the leaves, a cause of burning of the foliage. This material is readily soluble and rapidly goes into solution with the soil water, especially on cultivation.

Time to Check Up.

Any production expert will agree that when there is a real need for a new machine which will speed up production, do a better job in less time, and eliminate labor and waste, the money invested in such a machine is a good investment. It will increase the earnings of his factory.

The man on the farm is primarily a production expert. The principles which hold true in the case of the factory manager hold true in the case of the farm manager. When the man on the farm has a real need for a machine to speed up his production and bring about other economies, he pays for that machine, whether he buys it or not.

Perhaps he has a machine on the place which was purchased for some specific purpose, and all that is necessary to put the machine back in good operating order is an overhauling and the addition of a few new parts. The repair on such a machine is then a splendid investment. But he may have an old machine which is worn out. It may not be capable of doing a good job, even if it is thoroughly overhauled and repaired. There may be too much play in the gears and bearings, and the complete repair of the machine may cost more than a new machine would cost. It then becomes an economy to discard the old and take on the new. This is a question for every production man to decide for himself.

EVERGREENS FOR FOUNDATION PLANTING

A long name, difficult to spell and awkward to pronounce, may very easily prevent a very beautiful plant from becoming known to the ordinary gardener. Many of the evergreens are afflicted with difficult nomenclature, although most of them have a common name if one can only become familiar with it. Of the long list of evergreen trees issued by the Horticultural Division of the Ontario Agricultural College, ten are referred to as being particularly suitable for foundation planting and for groups or individual plants placed upon the lawn. The kinds thus selected are extremely hardy. Furthermore, they will respond better than deciduous trees to poor soil. This may explain the choice of the pine that has been made to reforest sandy areas that are non-productive throughout the country. Furthermore, these evergreens may be transplanted with success either in spring or fall. Dwarf varieties include different species of the cedar, the juniper, the pine, the cypress, and the yew.

The Globe cedar, *Thuja occ. globosa* and the Globe Ware's Cedar, *Thuja occ. globosa* Warreana, are particularly desirable for foundation planting or planting at the foot of a group that reach to greater height. They branch low, present a dense globosa form and a bright green foliage. This variety, although bushy, has long and slender, sparingly ramified branches, which produce an irregular outline. The third variety of the cedar is the pyramidal, *Thuja Orientalis* libota pyramidalis. This well known cedar has

an attractive oriental appearance, assumes a rather tall pyramidal form, presenting a pleasing and striking effect at all times of the year.

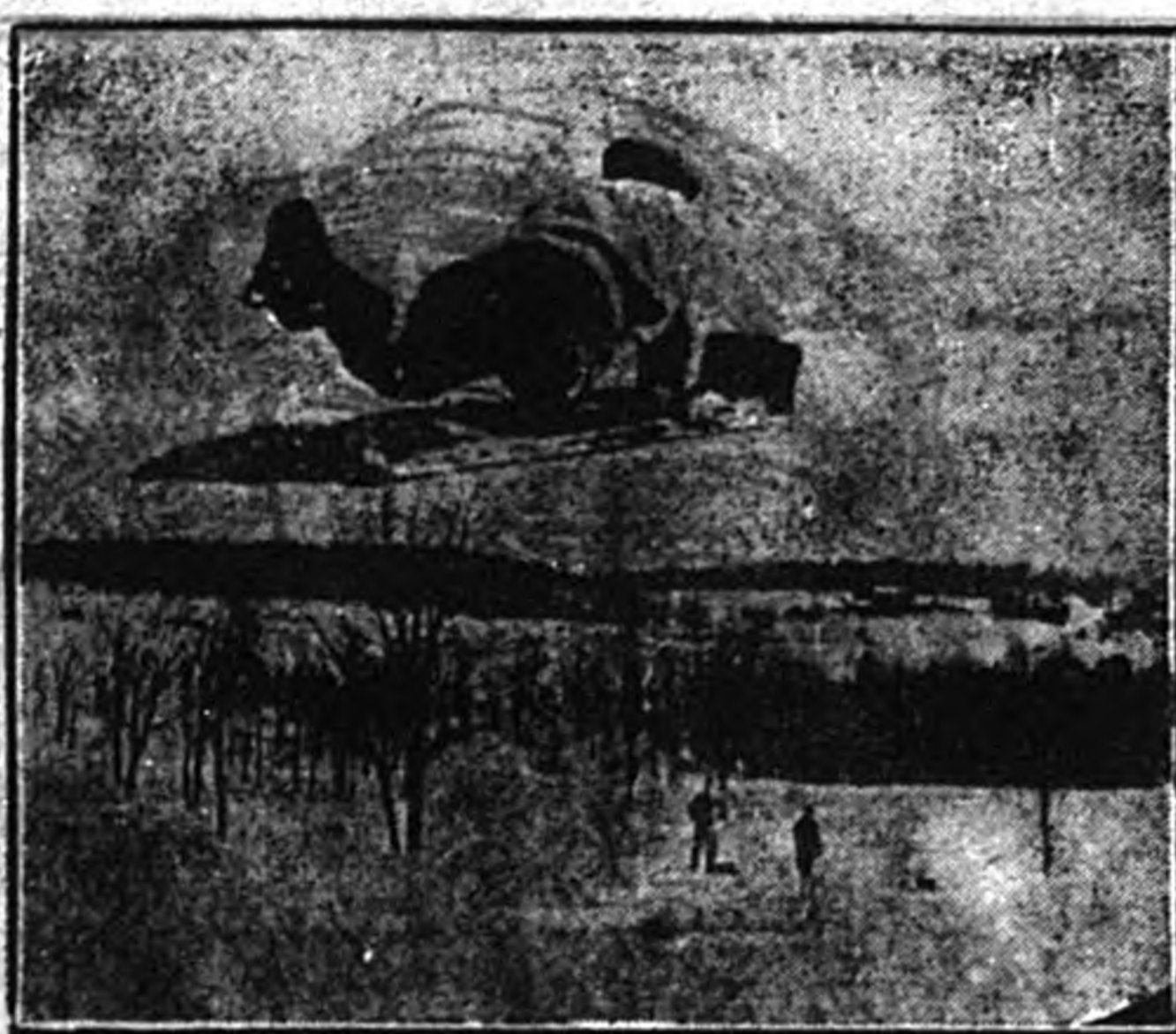
The junipers include the Swiss, Savins and prostrate. The Swiss Juniper, *Juniperus suseica*, develops in an artistic conical shape. *Juniperus sabina*, is more procumbent in form and is particularly fine for slopes or rocky soil. *Juniperus prostrata*, seldom exceeds four feet in height and throws out long trailing branches. It is native to almost every province in Canada. It is particularly valued as a ground cover for sandy and rocky soil in exposed situations.

The dwarf mountain pine, *Pinus mugo*, is variable in habit, usually low, remaining a prostrate shrub. It is especially useful for foundation planting and for individual plants in corners of the lawn.

One cypress is recommended in the dwarf class. The Japanese Cypress, *Retinospora plumosa filifera*, assumes a low habit of growth, it is bluish grey in color and has a spreading habit.

The Yew provides two desirable species, the Canadian Yew, *Taxus canadensis*, is a low shrub, diffuse and straggling, occasionally ascending to a height of six feet. This variety assumes a reddish tint in winter. The Japanese Yew, *Taxus cuspidata*, is rather more impressive in its form than the Canadian sort, reaching a greater height. Both of the varieties of the Yew are hardy throughout Eastern Canada.

—Canadian Horticultural Council.



Tired of the ordinary run of tobogganing, this lover of winter sports tries some new antics, emulating the adventures of those famous characters who rode on a magic carpet.

PAINTING FARM BUILDINGS WITH AIR

Why not apply the principal of co-operation to painting? Every farm has buildings made of rough lumber. It is almost impossible to paint these buildings with brushes. The lack of paint causes rapid and costly depreciation. The recently developed mechanical or spray painting outfits, plus a co-operative spirit, will overcome this condition, save millions in repairs, mean healthier buildings for live stock and will improve the appearance and value of the farm.

Spray painting is apparently unknown to farmers. It has been estimated that 96.1 per cent of the farmers use brushes for painting. Three and nine-tenths per cent apply paint with a spray to some extent.

In a recent survey of farm districts, it was found that 54.9 per cent of over a thousand farmers interviewed, do their own painting, either entirely or partly. A particularly large proportion of the farm painting is done by the farmers themselves when the owner operates the farm.

The painting is done mostly by semi-skilled labor. Much of the structural surface is clapboarded. Many of the surfaces are of rather rough lumber, with many cracks. Spray painting has been suggested as a method for reducing the cost of farm painting and for overcoming the shortage of farm labor. Spray painters can be developed in a short time. The spray machine is well suited for painting barns and outbuildings on rough lumber. There are many broad expanses of unbroken surface and comparatively little fine work or change in colors. Little, if any more

paint is used than by hand methods and a better piece of work results in half the time. The spraying machine is well adapted to roof work because there is a wide expanse of surface, no sharp lines to be cut and the paint that should be used is thin in consistency, all combining to make an ideal spraying combination.

Mechanical painting can be done in a fraction of the time required for hand brushing, the paint is spread more uniformly, the coating is heavier and the work more durable, provided properly chosen paints are used and surfaces suitably prepared. During the past few years there has been a very great growth in co-operation. The managers of local co-operative associations could handle the business end of a spray painting outfit. Farm boys could be trained to operate the machine and do all the painting for members of the organization. An equitable charge could be made for the use of the machine and pay for the operatives. Each farmer could assist in moving scaffolding, and mixing paints, so that labor cost would be very small.

Another plan whereby the advantages of mechanical painting might be realized by farmers would be for a small number of them to buy painting machines, and do custom work, as is the practice with motor trucks, threshing machines and the like expensive, less frequently used machines.

In some localities progressive painters operate a portable spraying outfit and go from place to place painting dwellings, barns and other buildings.

Use Home Grown Red Clover Seed.

Red clover seed has been a failure or partial failure during the past season in a great many districts where seed is usually produced. Such a condition always means danger for the farmers in Canada, particularly in those sections where severe winters sometimes interfere with our red clover stands.

The danger to which I refer is that of securing imported red clover seed from regions where sorts, non-hardy for our conditions, are produced. A shortage of domestic red clover seed on the American continent always means heavier importation of foreign seed. Seed has been coming from France and Italy and therein lies, at least in part, our danger.

Tests of the relative hardiness of domestic and foreign red clovers have been conducted on the Experimental Farms for a number of years past. Without exception, French and Italian clovers have winter killed badly under

most conditions, while English seed and that secured from the southern portion of the red clover areas in the United States has been less hardy than Canadian grown seed.

Seed from Sweden and the Northern States have compared quite favorably with our own.

Because of the difficulty of securing accurate information as to the origin of imported red clover seed, our Canadian farmers are urged to secure locally grown seed where possible, providing such seed can be secured reasonably free from noxious weeds. It would be much more profitable to plant a larger quantity of local seed, the germination of which was impaired to some extent, than to take a chance of winter killing in the case of imported clovers, the origin of which was not known.—G. P. McRostie, Dominion Agrostologist.

The compass that guides the ship of the farmer into worth-while ports is the properly kept farm record.

Home Education

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

A Place for the Children—By Laura B. Gray.

In this day of small, convenient houses, it sometimes seems impossible to devote one room to the children, but why not build houses for them?—a nice, bright, comfortable one off the kitchen, where Mother can keep an eye on it, not up three flights of stairs in the garret.

Living as we do, in a four-roomed bungalow, it seemed impossible to have a children's room, until the following idea came to me: We have a verandah of fair size. Half of this we screened with canvas, and here the children have slept the year round. We live on the Pacific coast where the climate is moderate, although we sometimes get zero weather. This arrangement left one nice, sunny bedroom for the nursery.

The difference this room has made to the entire household is astonishing. I kalsomined the walls yellow, painted the woodwork white, hung some pretty curtains and varnished the floor with three coats of good varnish. A floor treated in this way makes a surface that is easily cleaned and nice to play on. Then I cut out suitable pictures from magazines, mounted them on brown paper and put them on the walls. In this room I put the toy chest, which had previously been in the living-room, all of their toys, two tables and their own little chairs. Here my little girls seem very happy. They have taken a great interest in the room themselves, and in keeping it tidy. It has given them a new interest in their home. They feel that this room is their very own. Every human being has that love of possession, whether it be for a bedroom, a book-shelf, or only a box—some spot to call his own. A few suggestions given by me, while busy in the kitchen, as to a good place to put dolly's cradle or into which drawer to put dolly's clothes, are training these little girls

to love orderliness and to be useful. After they have been out in the afternoon they are keen to come back to their room, and sometimes they bring a little friend to play with them. Here they can romp without disturbing anyone.

A children's room is also a blessing to the rest of the family. After a hard day's struggle to get the where-withal to buy bread for his little brood, the father returns home, his heart longing for the sweet peacefulness of his own hearth. It is hard for him to have to jump up immediately after supper and set himself to amuse his children with their exuberant spirits; it is equally hard on the children to be continually subdued and told to be quiet. This, I think, more than anything else, tends to make children seek their pleasures outside the home.

Having all the toys in one room makes it easier for the mother, too. The children are contented and self-amused, and the busy mother has not to answer quite so often that difficult question, "What shall I do?"

Of course every house cannot have a children's room, but some corner should be theirs, a portion of the living-room or the kitchen. They should have a table, a book-shelf, and a box for toys. I have been in houses where there was a drawing-room, a dining-room, a den and a sewing-room, but the children's toy box was in the kitchen, and the "help" refused to have the lid opened for the toys to be taken out. The children wandered all over the house, getting into everybody's way, or went out and bothered the neighbors. Children must have something to do, they should be interested in what they are doing and they need a place in which to do it. I have found a children's room a great help toward this end.

Soil Fertility Experiments.

The work conducted by the Dept. of Chemistry of the O. A. College on three permanent, distantly located experimental fields has demonstrated a number of points of interest to farmers:

1. That nitrate of soda is the best source of nitrogen at present available for mangos.
2. That phosphoric acid gives good paying returns in a four-year rotation.
3. That on the heavy clay of the Welland Experimental Field acid phosphate gave little or no better results than the raw rock phosphate.
4. That on the Dunkirk sand of the Norfolk County Experimental Field, raw rock phosphate gives as good results as acid phosphate.
5. That phosphoric acid is one of the limiting factors in crop production on the light soils of the Dunkirk series.

Keep the Drill in Good Order.

How many times while motoring through the country do you see a field of grain where the drill went wrong? Each time I see this, I am impressed that the owner of that farm is careless.

These observations have led me to a practice which may not be justified, but which has gotten to be a sort of habit. To make sure that the drill or corn planter is doing its work as we expect it to, each winter I jack them up on the barn floor so the wheels can be turned easily. Then I can note just how the adjustments are working, and how each hole is delivering its portion of the seed. The plates in the planter can also be studied so that when I go into the field next spring with these implements I am pretty certain that they will do the thing I want them to do.—S. A. P.

Neutralizing Cream for Buttermaking.

Dairy scientists have demonstrated the fact that the churning of pasteurized cream causes loss of butter fat and gives a poor quality of butter unless the cream has been neutralized in the process curing. When butter is made from unpasteurized cream, neutralization is unnecessary. Mr. W. F. Jones, Chief of the Division of Dairy Manufactures, Dairy and Cold Storage Branch, Dept. of Agriculture, Ottawa, has prepared a pamphlet on this subject, designated Pamphlet No. 62, New Series.

The process of neutralization is not one that can be carelessly carried out, as it requires an intelligent observation of the details of testing cream or acidity, preparation of neutralizing solution and its application, determination of the required amount, and the temperature of the cream when adding the neutralizer.

Four neutralizing agents are recognized and their preparation and application described. These are quick lime, hydrated lime, sodium bicarbonate (baking soda), and a commercial product known as Wyandotte.

This pamphlet, which is available at the Publications Branch, Dept. of Agriculture, Ottawa, will be found particularly useful to creamery butter-makers.

Look Into the Tractor.

If one possesses the ability to take his tractor apart and get it together again without any surplus pieces or parts left over, it will serve as a fine and profitable winter job at which he can devote a good many hours. A tractor which has gone through a summer's campaign, ought to have the valves ground and carbon removed. This is not a difficult task, and properly done, it will repay the farmer in giving greater efficiency from this power plant.

It is possible also that some of the bearings may require attention. Here more skill is necessary. Should they be in bad shape, it might be wise to have an expert to do the work, although a careful man could probably do the job satisfactorily. This, however, is the time to give attention to these things in order to have the machinery ready for the work when it comes.

Poultry Parasites.

During the past year there was an increasing demand for information in regard to diseases and parasites, so says Prof. W. R. Graham of the Poultry Dept. O.A.C. The two common sources of the spread of disease are the drinking water and the soil. Where the hen manure is placed in the barnyard or in other places where the birds can scratch it over, or where there is barnyard water, that the birds can drink, disease occurs frequently. Many people are careless in regard to the two points mentioned. Internal parasites are fairly sure to give trouble if the young chickens are reared year after year on the same ground.

The free-lunch counter has been tabooed in the tavern; farmers should follow by removing it from the dairy barn.

When washing colored stockings a pinch of salt added to the water will help them to retain their color much longer.



FRUIT FARMS OF THE MARITIMES

Above is a view of one of the prosperous fruit farms along the line of the D. A. R. The inset photograph shows why the farm is in such a flourishing condition, while the scene below is one of another and typical Nova Scotian farm.

ONTARIO BREED BETTER LIVESTOCK COMMITTEE

Improvement STOCK

A dairy cow is not worth keeping unless she produces 6,000 pounds of milk or over per year.

Don't support a low producing herd. Start now to weed out the poor ones. Breed the best ones to good bulls and feed properly—then watch results.

Does it pay? Ask the successful dairy farmer.

BETTER BULLS PAY

Surnames and Their Origin

RAINIES

Variations—Rains, Raynes, Reynes.
Racial Origin—English.
Source—A locality.

Here is a group of family names the source of which is not at first recognizable because the spelling of the source has changed since the names developed from it.

There is an entry in the records of certain medieval guides in England referring to "mercerie, canevass, conins, panes, fustiane, chalons, draps du Reynes and draps de soys."

Those who know their modern French will recognize the word "draps" as cloth, and the "soye" as the modern "soie," or silk.

"Draps du Reynes" was "cloth of Rennes." Chaucer refers to it as cloth of "Raines."

In the middle ages Rennes, in Brittany, was one of the most important commercial and industrial cities of northern France, and was indeed famed for the quality of cloth it produced.

Among the English the name of this city was spelled in various ways, and judging from the fact that most family names developed from foreign cities were borne by merchants, and the fact that Rennes of the Middle Ages was particularly renowned for its commerce, there is little doubt that those who first used it in England were actually merchants, former residents of Rennes, who had settled in England.

Of course the surname at first had a prefix, probably the Norman French "du" or "de," and in its original form was "Thomas of Raines," "Hugo of

Reynes," and other similar information.

VERNON

Racial Origin—English, also French.
Source—A locality.

Here is a family name which has claim to a simultaneous origin in France and England, and depending upon how you look at it, the French origin has the priority, for the locality from which it is derived is in France.

Vernon is a town in Eure, on the left bank of the Seine, near Mantes-sur-Seine. In the middle ages, however, it was not much of a town. It derived its celebrity rather as a fortress strategically located in a forest district of the same name.

In the case of place names which have developed into family names there are two lines of evolution possible, and in most cases both of them hold good.

In most cases the first use of the place name to indicate the person was quite naturally with the ruling family of the district. In these cases the "de" or the "von" preceding the place name denotes actual possession. The other use, however, is accountable for the bulk of our family names to-day, and simply denoted the locality from which the person came, the person being most likely a merchant, for merchants were more likely to travel and settle in new localities than others were.

In the case of Vernon, however, there is not the same likelihood of the name tracing back to persons of humble origin as to the ruling family.

ing each man a part and taking his share with the rest. "All share alike here," he declared.

The next day the storm abated enough for the travellers to launch their canoes and proceed upon their different ways. The unselfish act of the missionary, however, had fallen into well-broken soil. He was to learn that actions as well as words preach sermons.

Not many months afterwards the five Indians presented themselves at the mission village with their families and asked whether they might be permitted to make their home there and learn the new way.

"Why do you come and ask me this?" inquired the missionary, who did not recognize them. "I never saw any of you at my mission service."

"We are the men with whom you divided the jackfish," said the spokesman and he reminded the missionary of their experience on Lake Winnipeg. "If you had been a fur trader," continued the Indian, "you would have eaten what was first set before you and perhaps called for more, but when you did what you did we knew you were a good man, and we now wish you to teach us the new way."

Lighthouse Story.

Bishop's light rises near the Scilly Islands and gives a grim warning of the dangers of the coast. It is one of the most exposed lighthouses in the world and the three tenders have a lonesome time. During a recent storm the beams from Bishop's rock came near to falling. The light weighs several tons and revolves on supports resting in a circular trough of mercury. It is balanced so delicately a child may turn it by a touch of the finger. On this night the tower was so shaken by the heavy seas that much of the mercury was spilled out over the concrete floor of the light chamber. The three guards fell on their knees, scooped up the mercury in their hands and pulled it back into the trough.

WORRIES IN THE HOME

It is These That Cause Many a Breakdown in Health.

Almost every woman at the head of a home meets daily with little worries in her household affairs. They may be too small to notice an hour afterwards, but it is the same little worries that break down the health of so many women. Their effect may be noticed in nervous headaches, sickle appetite, indigestion, pains in the side or back, and a sallow complexion. To those afflicted in this way Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, by improving and purifying the blood, bring speedy relief. Among thousands of weak women who have tested and proved the merits of this medicine is Mrs. Gustave Hutt, Bruxelles, Man., who says:—"It is with profound thanks that I write to tell you what Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have done for me. Before I began taking these pills I was weak, and my blood thin and watery. I was so thin that I looked like a skeleton. I was troubled with headaches and indigestion, did not sleep well, and was terribly constipated. I decided to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and I soon found that they were just what I needed. Under their use my appetite returned, my food digested properly, and I slept better at night, and gained in flesh as well as strength. The result is that now I am a perfectly healthy woman, and there is no doubt that it is due to the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, a supply of which I now always keep in the house, and I would advise other women to do the same."

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.

An Indian Sherlock.

The traveler Charlevoix, who died in 1761, tells a story of an Indian who rivalled "Sherlock Holmes." One day a piece of meat was stolen from his wigwam, and he started in pursuit of the thief. He had not proceeded far before he met with some persons, of whom he inquired whether they had seen a little old white man with a short gun, accompanied by a small dog with a short tail. Asked how he could thus minutely describe a man whom he had never seen, the Indian answered: "The thief I know is a little man by his having made a pile of stones to stand upon in order to reach the venison; that he is an old man I know by his short steps, which I have traced over the leaves in the woods; and that he is a white man I know by his turning out his toes when he walks, which an Indian never does. His gun I know to be short by the mark the muzzle made in rubbing the bark off the tree on which it leaned; that his dog is small I know by his tracks; and that he has a short tail I discovered by the mark it made in the dust while he was sitting at the time his master was taking down the meat."

Cheaper Yet.

A young matron, shopping, asked a butcher the price of hamburger steak. "Twenty-five cents a pound," he replied.

"But at the corner store it is only 12 cents," said the customer.

"Well, why didn't you buy it there?" "Because they haven't any."

"Oh, I see," said the butcher. "When I don't have it I sell it for ten cents a pound."

For First Aid—Minard's Liniment.

Appearances Deceitful.

The late Lord Houghton, of England, was a poet, and considered a very impracticable person, but in one case at least he showed all the guile of a ward politician. A poor washer-woman's little boy was arrested for stealing a horse. A youngster and another like him had found a horse grazing in a field near London, had improvised a bridle from a handkerchief, and they were having a fine ride when arrested. They were about ten years old and small for their age. The landress knew Lord Houghton and appealed to him for advice. "Put both boys—both, mind you," said he, "in nice clean pinafores when they go into court. Do that, and you need not fear." The two little chaps appeared in the dock in due time. "What is this case?" demanded the judge in surprise. "Horse-stealing," was the reply. "Stuff and nonsense!" cried the judge. "The idea of these infants stealing a horse! They stole a ride, I dare say. The case is dismissed."

BABY'S WELFARE DURING FEBRUARY

February is one of the hardest months of the year on little ones. It is a month of cold, blustery days that prevent the mother taking her baby out for the fresh air so necessary to its welfare. Baby is consequently confined to the home. More often than not the rooms are overheated and badly ventilated and the little one catches cold or gripple. What is needed to keep the baby well is a gentle laxative that will regulate the stomach and bowels; banish constipation and indigestion and in this way will either prevent or break up colds and gripple. Such a laxative is Baby's Own Tablets. They are mild but thorough in action; are absolutely safe as they are guaranteed to contain no opiates or narcotics. They never fail to be of benefit to little ones and may be given to either the newborn babe or the growing child. The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.



Vocabulary Enlarged.

Professor of English — So you've recently made quite an addition to your vocabulary of English words?

College Student — Yes—I thoughtlessly told a woman she looked young for her age."

For 1925.

Of course we are not superstitious, but anything about the weather always interests 99 per cent of the inhabitants. In a very old book we recently found the following: "When the year begins on Thursday, the winter will be long and severe, and the year healthy, but often windy. The summer will be temperate the harvest will be occasionally rainy, floods will overflow the river-banks. Wheat and wine will be plentiful, and profits derived from them. The spring-wheats, the grass and the hay and fruits will thrive."

A little powdered sugar dissolved in the washing water prevents rough hands.

FOR Rheumatism

BAYER

ASPIRIN

Proved safe by millions and prescribed by physicians for

Rheumatism Colds
Headache Pain
Neuralgia Toothache
Lumbago Neuritis

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 Monocrocinolide 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."

You have been intending to try "Red Rose." Why not now before you forget.

RED ROSE

TEA "is good tea"

The ORANGE PEKOE is extra good. Try it!

The Charm of Window Boxes.

Veranda and window boxes do not need to be expensive affairs; satisfactory ones may be procured at almost any store. By placing a couple of iron or wooden brackets beneath the window or the veranda railing, one can easily fasten the box to them. After they have been given two good coats of paint, of the same color as the house, they are ready for the soil and plants.

Before putting the soil in the box I usually place broken bits of crockery or stone at the bottom to afford sufficient drainage. Over these I place a layer of charcoal, if obtainable, as this keeps the soil from becoming sour. The box is then filled with a good loamy soil.

The right combination of flowers to be planted is now an important item. One of the prettiest boxes I ever possessed was made by using the Kenilworth ivy, alternating with the green and white vinca, for the trailing vines at the front of the box. A bottle-blue fuchsia was placed at each end, with a large double white fuchsia in the centre. The fuchsias had a background of several of the black colour plants. The blue fuchsia has a glossy green foliage, flowers large and double, with bright scarlet sepals and a rich dark blue corolla.

Another pretty box of mine was filled with pink and white tuberous begonias, the box edged with white sweet alyssum, with a pink ivy geranium trailing over the sides.

I have always liked the veranda boxes filled with pink and white geraniums for the central plants, with a couple of white petunias at each end and a row of blue lobelias placed in front of them. Several of the trailing asparagus sprengeri ferns go beautifully with this combination.

Of the old-fashioned sorts of owens the petunias, geraniums, lantanas and verbenas are always dependable, certain to blossom and thrive splendidly. The important point is to see that the colors are grouped harmoniously.

Payment for articles advertised in this column should be made with Dominion Express Money Orders—a safe way of sending money by mail.

Salt gives a lustre to the hair if sprinkled on the head when going to bed and brushed well out of the hair the next morning.

For Every Ill—Minard's Liniment.

Dwellers in towns and cities render themselves more susceptible to colds by eating too little greenstuffs and too many sweets and rich cakes, says Professor Hill, of the National Institute of Medical Research.

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.

Big Paper Mill Planned.
It is reported that the world's largest paper mill is planned for northern Ontario. It is to have 1000 tons capacity and will utilize Smoky Falls on the Mattagami River, capable of making 200,000 horsepower, and the largest and best power site in Ontario north of the St. Lawrence.

Happiness becomes complete only when it is shared.

Classified Advertisements

REMNANTS.
BARGAIN PARCEL, \$2; 5 LBS. Patchos, \$2. McCrery, Chatham, Ontario.

FREE CATALOGUE.
RASPBERRY BUSHES, GLADIOLUS, Iris, Peony, Fancy Dahlias and Barred Rock Eggs. The Wright Farm, Brockville, Ont.

FEMALE HELP WANTED.

LADIES WANTED TO DO PLAIN and light sewing at home; whole or spare time; good pay; work sent any distance; charges paid. Send stamp for particulars. National Manufacturing Co., Montreal.

LADIES ONLY—OUR BOOKLET, "Ladies' Friend," mailed in plain envelope, free. **CABIER 2423, Montreal.**

EXCELLENT

for rheumatism, neuralgia, backache and kindred ills. Rub it in well with the tips of the fingers. An enemy to pain.

MINARD'S

"KING OF PAIN"

LINIMENT

Suffered Misery With Itchy Eczema Cuticura Healed

"I was troubled with eczema for over two years. At first it appeared in small spots and then began to spread all over my face and head until I suffered awful misery. The itching and burning were terrible. At times I thought I would go crazy, and was obliged to give up my work."

"I was treated and tried different ointments without any benefit. I read an advertisement for Cuticura Soap and Ointment and decided to try them. After the first application I felt relief. I continued the treatment for a time and now I am healed." (Signed) Miss Y. Wood, 836 City Hall Ave., Montreal, Quebec.

Cuticura Soap, Ointment and Talcum are ideal for daily toilet uses. Sample Book Free by Mail. Complete Catalogue, Ointment, 10c. Box \$1.00. Cuticura Soap, 10c. Box \$1.00. Cuticura Ointment, 10c. Box \$1.00. Try our new Shaving Stick.

PAINS IN BACK AND SIDES

Ended by Taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Fussler, Sask.—"For two or three days every so often I would have such pains in my back and sides that I could not do anything—could not even lie quietly in bed, and my head ached, too. I was this way about three years, but was worse after I was married. I was on a farm with not a house nearer than five miles and there was not a person to advise me, as my folks live in Manitoba. My sister-in-law told me about Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and told me to try it. I took her advice and have been thankful for it ever since. After taking the medicine for three months I can say it has helped me a lot and I am doing fine. I am glad to recommend the Vegetable Compound to others and you may publish my testimonial."—Mrs. HELEN BALANOFF, Fussler, Saskatchewan.

Often some slight trouble will cause a general upset of the system. Such symptoms as nervousness, painful times, irregularity, backache and headache indicate some form of female weakness.

Women so bothered should give Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a trial. This dependable medicine has helped thousands of women and it is reasonable to expect that it will help you. Try it today. Your druggist sells this medicine.

ISSUE No. 7-25.



Workmen are filling the cracks in the dome of the famous St. Paul's Cathedral, London, with compressed cement, in their effort to save the towering edifice that has overlooked the city for so many years.



Your Farm is a Business Proposition

YOUR farm is as much a going concern as a factory, a dry goods store or a railroad system. Your farm is as dependent as any other business on a policy of sound, forward-looking financing designed to meet the various situations that occur in the life of a farmer.

If you will regard your farm in this light—as a clean-cut business proposition—you will find it helpful to form a connection with the Bank of Montreal—a bank that has served the farmers of Canada for more than a century.

Each of our 600 branches has the strength and stability of the entire organization.

BANK OF MONTREAL

Established over 100 years

Total Assets in excess of \$700,000,000

WE ARE READY FOR SPRING

We have just received a big assortment of Tweeds, Worsted and Serge of the latest design. Suits for young men at \$25.00 up.

We have also a splendid purchase of high-class and expensive goods, from which we can make up suits at a third of city tailors' prices.

NOTICE. We have the very latest improvements in cutting.

GEORGE LICOP, Merchant Tailor.

COME IN and hear our new \$25.00 Radio.
RADIO PARTS at reduced prices. A. & B. Batteries

Heavy Rubbers, Boots & Shoes, Shirts,
Overalls, 25 doz. Sample Socks,
Paints & Varnish, Oils, Hardware
Syrup Cans, Golf Supplies

JOHN McFAUL & SON, Lachute.

EUROPE WHITE STAR DOMINION LINE

Portland-Halifax (next day) Lpool
Winifred Mar. 28 Feb. 28
Regina Mar. 7 Apr. 4
Canada Mar. 21 Apr. 18

WHITE STAR LINE
N.Y. - Queenstown - Liverpool
Baltic Mar. 7 Apr. 4 May 2
Celtic Mar. 14 Apr. 11 May 16
Cedric Mar. 28 May 30 June 27
Adriatic Apr. 18 May 23 June 30
Doric Apr. 25

N.Y. - Cherbourg Southampton
Olympic Mar. 7 Mar. 28 Apr. 18
Homeric Apr. 4 Apr. 25 May 16
Majestic May 2 May 23 June 13

RED STAR LINE
N.Y. - Plymouth Cherbourg - Antwerp

Pittsburgh Mar. 12 Apr. 16 May 21
Zeeland Apr. 9 May 7 June 4

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE
N.Y. - Cherbourg - London

Minneapolis Mar. 14 Apr. 25 May 23
Minnetonka Mar. 28 May 9 June 6

PANAMA PACIFIC LINE
N.Y. - Havana - Panama - Canal - Calif.

Finland Mar. 12 Manchuria Apr. 2
Call, Phone or write

J. S. GILES, Agent, Lachute.

CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS

Montreal - Toronto
Leave Montreal 10 a.m. (International Limited), 7:30 p.m. and 11 p.m.
daily; 10 p.m. except Saturday.

Montreal - Cochrane
Winnipeg - Vancouver

Leave Montreal 10:15 p.m. daily
for North Bay, Timmins, Cochrane,
Winnipeg and Vancouver.

Montreal - Maritime Provinces
Leave Montreal 10:45 a.m. (Maritime
Express) daily to Halifax except
that on Saturday this train runs
to Mont Joli only; also 7:00 p.m.
daily (Ocean Limited) for Moncton,
Halifax, etc. Drawing room, sleeping
cars and dining cars.

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cars and dining cars.

LACHUTE ACADEMY EXAMS.

GRADE X. Spelling & Dictation.

Honours.—W. Wilson 93, E. Doig 90.
Class I.—C. Gordon 85, K. MacGibbon 86, M. Cruise, C. Robertson 76.

GRADE IX. Eng. Literature.

Honours.—Annie Kelly 93, Marion Bain 90, D. Morrison 90, D. Golphin 90.

Class I.—Minnie Clifford 88, Alma Fletcher 87, E. MacKimmie 86, H. Doig 83, Norma MacGregor 82, R. Elliott 82, Eileen MacGibbon 81, N. Jacobson 80, Reta Boyd 80, Leona Thompson 79, Grace Smith 78, S. MacVicar 77, Violet Paul 77, Elinor McCoy 76, Stella Scott 76.

Class II.—Ethel Morrison 74, Iona Westgate 72, Erma Morrison 70, G. Rodgers 67, Kay Bennett 67, Lela McCullough 63, Erma Bennett 62, May-Yelland 60.

Class III.—Albert Laurin 59, A. Hume 57, V. Murdoch 57, M. Dawson 60, Willis Stanforth 55, Evelyn Cruise 54, Annie Miller 52, Reta Jones 50.

GRADE VIII. History.

Honours.—Hugh MacGregor 95, H. Hutchinson, Ruth MacDonald 92, J. Logan 90.

Class I.—James Yelland 86.
Class II.—Melissa Bates 67, Bertha Curran, Alice Whinfield 64, Christina Vandervliet 63.

Class III.—Laura Noble 59, Margaret Stark 58, Roy Cruise 52, L. Cruise 51, Edith Boyd 50, Eric Middleton 50.

GRADE VII. Scripture.

Honours.—F. Mason 100, Reta Boyd 98, Marian Mathews 98, G. Cruise 98, Gwen MacKinnon 97, K. MacKith 96, R. Cohen 94.

Class I.—Bessie Morrison 89, Sam Cohen 86, Janet Morrison 83, Annie Black 83, C. MacKenzie 83, Edgar Cruise 80, Willie Painter 79.

Class II.—F. Hay 71, Eileen McFaul 69, Stanley Boyd 69, Daniel Laurin 69, Hazel McKiddie 62.

GRADE VI. Agriculture.

Honours.—Stuart Jones 99, Sam Rashevsky 91.

Class I.—Henry Jacobson 88, R. Underhill 88, Lena Combie 85, H. Paul 81.

Class II.—Sophie Jacobson 72, K. McFaul 72, Lorne Wert 71, Nellie Laurin 70, George Paul 66.

Class III.—D. Armstrong 57.

GRADE V. French.

Honours.—G. Clark 96, Howard Jones 90, Elsie McFaul 90.

Class I.—Gordon McFaul 88, Gordon Drysdale 88, R. Rashevsky 86, Janet Hay 86, Clyde Laurin 85, L. Belanger 83, Hugh Gall 82, Olive Stanforth 82, Morton Morrison 80, Kenzie Cowan 79.

Class II.—K. Clunie 73, R. Dion 73, Violet Falconer 73, Enid McNow 73, Mary Villet 66.

Class III.—E. Armstrong 55, H. MacKinnon 50.

GRADE IV.

Honours.—Paul Licop 98, Maureen Bernier 97, Doris Dion 96, Joe Bernier 94, Stuart Anderson 93, Douglas MacGregor 92, Andrew Fulton 90.

Class I.—Louisa Villet 89, Gilbert Black 88, L. Goldworthy 88, Amy Morrison 87, Delmar Boyd 86, Carl Demerise 82, Violet Belanger 81, C. Boyd 77.

Class II.—Wilson Gall 70, Elsie MacVicar 61.

Class III.—Winston Drew 57, A. MacKenzie 52, Mammie Morrison 51, Allan Doig 50.

GRADE III. Spelling & Dictation.

Honours.—L. Canning 100, Dorothy MacKith 99, Alice McNow 98, Dorothy McFaul 97, Minnie Robinson 95, Doris Boyd 94, Gerald Wert 92, Willie Davis 90, Allan Doig 90.

Class I.—Harold Combie 87, Robt. Miller 75.

MABEL SCHOOL.

GRADE VII. Scripture.

Honours.—Jessie Murdoch 98, H. Heattie 90.

Class I.—James Black 86, Bessie Murdoch 84.

Class II.—Freddie Brown 58, Ada Murdoch 50, Henderson Townsend 50.

GRADE III. Writing.

Honours.—K. Murdoch 98, Annie Black 92, Harry Murdoch 92, Catherine Clark 90, Iris Townsend 88.

GRADE I.

Honours.—Jean Townsend, Mary Clark 90.

RUBY I. NICHOLS, Teacher.

DOMINION FINANCIAL CORPORATION, LIMITED.

DIVIDEND NO. 10.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Board of Directors of this company have declared a dividend of 2% for the quarter ending January 31st, 1925, payable March 1st, 1925.

C. MORRISON, Treasurer.
Montreal, January 31st, 1925.

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.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

COMING EVENTS

A TEA MEETING.

will be held in the Presbyterian Church Hall St. Andrews East, commencing at 6 o'clock on March 10th, 1925. Tickets 50 cts. Come one and all—an enjoyable evening assured.

PRESBYTERIAN TEA-MEETING.

An excellent programme has been arranged for the tea-meeting on Friday, March 6th. Among those who will take part are Mrs. E. C. Currie, of Hawkesbury, Elocutionist, Mrs. G. R. MacLeod, of Montreal, Soprano, Miss Rodrigue, of Lachute, Pianist, Misses Ayers, Orchestra. Supper and entertainment only 50 cents.

BROWNSBURG INT. SCHOOL

GRADE VIII. Geography.

Class I.—Mansiel Wilson 88, Alex. MacGibbon 85, A. Stewart 82, John Galbraith 82, A. Zimmers 80, Ida Fletcher 78, Ivon Monk 78.

Class II.—L. Morrow 73, R. MacArthur 71.

Class III.—Wilbert Hardie 57.

GRADE VII. Scripture.

Honours.—Violet Golphin 96, D. Macdonald 90, Edith Brown 90.

Class I.—Alex. McCulloch 82, T. Zimmers 75.

Class III.—Anna Poitras 50.

GRADE VI. History.

Class I.—Howard Tomalty 85, A. Monk 81, Walter McQuat 78, Lorne Ball 75.

Class II.—Ward Moncrieff 69, W. Mason 62.

Class III.—Willie Green 58, Oscar Cloutier 54, Geo. Connolly 52, Willie Woods 52, Rosemary Poitras 52, Daisy Seary 52, Nellie Hazel 50.

GRADE V. Arithmetic.

Class I.—Fred Cloutier 76.

Class II.—J. Kennedy 74, Frank McGibbon 70, Wilma Tomalty 69, F. Kettyle 65, A. Lareux 62.

Class III.—H. Graves 58, Douglas Stewart 57, G. Anderson 52, Gladys Gilmour 51, Lillian White, Mildred Cooper, Kenneth McAllister 50.

GRADE IV. Geography.

Honours.—C. Kennedy 94, Edith Gilmour 91, Patsy Seary 90.

Class I.—E. McGibbon 89, Leslie Carruthers 88, Jean McQuat 82, Alfred Lupien 79, Harry Beckingham 78, Winnie White, Olive Lebeau, E. Kettyle, Norman Beckingham 77.

Class II.—Eira Roberts 71, Lily Green 67, David Golphin 54.

GRADE III. Spelling & Dictation.

Marjorie McQuat 82.

UPPER SCHOOL.

GRADE III. Reading.

Honours.—Monica Roberts 100, H. White 100, Margaret Galbraith 99, Katie Mott 99, Eric King 98, Elva McFaul 98, Willie Hazel 97, Edna Green 96, Dorothy Tomalty 96, D. Kennedy 95, Ernest Leedham 95, E. Martin 95, Mabel Monk 94, Fred Leedham 93, Chris Devine 91, Lloyd Roberts 91, Gilmour MacLeod 90.

GRADE II. Reading.

Honours.—Doris Bourne 100, H. Townsend 99, Violet Hewitt 98, S. Tomlinson 97, Eva Hazel 97, Sydney Seary 97, George Castle 96, Annie Williams 96, Armond Racine 95, V. Kettyle 94, C. Martin 92, A. Green 92, C. Marshall 91, R. Bradford 91, Alvin Connolly 90, G. Wilson 90.

Class I.—G. Wilson 89, G. Racine 87, C. Carpenter 87, C. Fletcher 86, W. Seary 85, Arthur Racine 82, W. Scott 80, Louis Beecroft 79.

Class II.—Gordon Mott 73, George Lareux 67.

GRADE I, PART II. Spelling.

Honours.—C. Golden 100, Georgie Hamilton 98, Ernie Castle 96, Mildred MacAllister 94, Ernie Kettyle 92, Franki Steere 92.

Class I.—Geo. Golden 88, Ena Williams 88, Lila Hamilton 76, Alex. Beckingham 76.

ST. ANDREWS EAST CON. SOLIDATED INT. SCHOOL

GRADE IX. Grammar.

Agnes Rodger 93, Margaret Rodger 90.

GRADE VIII. Arithmetic.

Helen Perks 77, George Woods 70, Edna Thompson 61.

GRADE VII. Arithmetic.

Lena Gates 71, George Rodger 66, Ernest Rodger 65, Jean Brown 64, Ruth Bradley 61.

GRADE VI. Scripture.

Archie Cowan 74, Bessie Woods 71, Lois Perks 65, F. Thompson 58.

GRADE V. French.

Lloyd Muir 80, Elizabeth Wales 75, Hylda Shaw 77, William Gates 75, Ruth Doig 68.

GRADE IV. Grammar.

Edgar Hooker 79, Paul Doig 75, Audrey Williams 67, Gordon Bradley 67, Myrtle Hamilton 50.

GRADE III. Reading.

Alice Hooker 89, N. Bradley 84, J. Wales 80.

GRADE II. Reading.

Ernest Gates 83, Lloyd Bradley 81, Beatrice Perks 80, Ernest Cowan 79, Christina Hooker 75, Phyllis Doig 70, Lester Dorion 58.

WANT ADS.

They Bring Results.

WANTED.—A Maid. Apply at the Watchman Office or phone 27 r 2.

PROPERTIES FOR SALE. or to Rent, Good locations and good bargains. Apply to Ernest Lacasse, Lachute Mills.

FOR SALE.—HARDWOOD, in stove wood or Cord-wood length, can be delivered in 1 or 2 cord lots, or more. Apply to Maxwell and Mills, P. O. Box 161, Lachute.

TO RENT.—March 1st., a modern house in the East End. Apply to W. M. Scott.

FOR SALE.—A farm of 106 acres in Upper Lachute Gore. Good clay loam all under cultivation. Good house, cement stable. Running water in house and stable. One half mile from Wilson's Station. Will sell with or without stock.
JOHN MILLAR
Telephone No. 103 ring 1-3, Lachute.

FURNITURE.—If you want some household furniture, you will do well to enquire of Mr. E. Lacasse at the West End, or at Mrs. Lavigne's Boarding House.

FOR SALE.—Registered Ayrshire bull, three years old, bred by St. Sulpice Farm, Oka. Guaranteed quiet and priced to sell. Apply to Albert Tomalty, Lakefield, Que.

STORE TO RENT or FOR SALE on Main Street, Lachute. Apply to, Mrs. Robt. Miller, Lachute.

WANTED.—A quantity of empty bags. We will pay 5 cts for all good bags holding 100 lbs.
J. D. CAMPBELL, Lachute.

FOR SALE.—A good stone house, near River, in East Ward, Lachute. Flower garden, modern conveniences and improvements. Price, \$5,000. Apply to
JOS. BELANGER, Jeweller,
Bethany Street, Lachute.

FURNITURE FOR SALE.—A Piano, worth \$450; will sell for \$190. Gramophone worth \$150; will sell for \$75. 200 records at 25 cts. Electric Stove and Dishwasher. Apply to
J. M. LAPOINTE,
Opposite Theatre, Brownsburg.

WANTED LIVE MAN to represent us in Lachute and vicinity. Experience in Life Insurance preferred. Write particulars and references to Edmond Garneau, Provincial Manager, The Security Life Insurance Company of Canada, 292 St. James St., Montreal, Que.

EAST END SCHOOL.

GRADE VII. Grammar.

Herbert Gordon 90, Irene Doig 88, Isabel Jackson 79, Kenneth Clark 50.

GRADE VI. Spelling & Dictation.

Gladys Hadley 81, Gavin Walker 75.

GRADE IV. Arithmetic.

Robert Hadley 93, Nora Jackson 90, Myrtle Doig 85, Melville Lees 65, Minola Duffy 60, Mac Walker 53.

GRADE III. Arithmetic.

Grace Hadley 95, Marjory Gordon 92, Colin Copeland 77.

GRADE II. Arithmetic.

Ernest Jackson 93, Keith Gordon 86, Dorothy McFarlane 79.

GRADE I, SR. Spelling.

Hugh Jackson 99.

GRADE I, JR. Spelling.

Jessie Gordon 96, Effie Pollock 90, Cressie Hadley 84.

A. R. GRAHAM, Teacher.

ST. ANDREWS EAST.

Miss Ida Hopper, of Montreal, was a visitor at Mr. and Mrs. Charman's recently.

The Ladies' Aid meets at the home of the Misses Walsh, on Thursday afternoon March 5th, at 2:30 o'clock.

Mrs. Eayle Mrs. Home and family of Montreal, spent the week-end at the old home, with their sisters the Misses Hunter.

Mrs. W. C. Snowden returned from Montreal on Friday afternoon last, where she has spent the past two weeks visiting friends.

"GROFAST"
the CALFMEAL that
MAKES THE VEAL
and puts on the weight.

Phone 66.

W. D. McQuat.

The Watchman,

And Ottawa Valley Advocate.

PAINT
LOWE BROTHERS'
High Standard Liquid
PAINTS & VARNISHES.

Phone 66.

W. D. McQuat.

VOL. XL.

LACHUTE, QUE., MARCH 13, 1925.

NO. 8.

A. & B. BATTERIES WET OR DRY.
1925 RADIO MAPS.

HARDWARE OF ALL KINDS.
PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES GLASS &
PUTTY.

SKATES, SKIS & CUTLERY.
AGATE & ALLUMINUM WARE.
STOVES & RANGES.

WILLARD & MARCONI AGENCIES.

T. McQUAT & SON

Founders and Machinists,

Lachute Mills.

PRESBYTERIAN TEA-MEETING.

Not alone from a monetary point of view was the annual tea-meeting of the Presbyterian Church last Friday evening considered one of the best ever held, but because of the real good feeling that everywhere was in evidence. Here indeed there was a realistic union, in which all denominations forgot their religious differences and entered fully into the enjoyment of the occasion.

The tables were resplendent in their furnishings and were adorned by no less than nine beautiful large story cakes. The conveners were Mrs. J. A. McGibbon and Mrs. J. P. McKimmie and they were in no way disturbed by the continued arrivals for ample provision had been made and everyone was bountifully supplied. Some 180 cakes, delicious ham and tongue and home-made buns tarts and over 70 dozen of devilled eggs, salads, etc. kept the waitresses busy serving the 700 participants until after nine o'clock.

The programme was held in the Church over which the Rev. Mr. MacKinnon presided. The elocutionary numbers given by Mrs. Currie of Hawkesbury, were greatly enjoyed and were also the solos of Mrs. MacLeod and Mrs. J. R. Parris. The Misses Roberts contributed a couple of humorous duets and the Ayers Orchestra, comprising Miss Pearl at the Piano, Miss Isabel with the Cello and Miss Blanche the Violin, rendered several orchestral selections that drew well merited applause with responsive encores. Miss Julien Rodrigue also contributed two piano solos in which she displayed great ability and skill.

Short addresses were also delivered by Revs. Dr. Hansen, J. Burgess, Dr. MacLeod, A. Mathews, and Wm. Usher.

The following evening was children's night and a goodly number availed themselves of further enjoyment, so that the total proceeds amounted to almost \$400.00.

COMING EVENTS

ST. PATRICK'S TEA.

The Ladies' Guild of St. Simeon's Church intend holding an Afternoon Tea and Sale of home-made Cooking and Candy, on Tuesday afternoon, March 17th, from 3:30 till 6, in the (Victoria) Town Hall.

ST. PATRICK'S SOCIAL

will be given by the Grenville Baptist Mission Circle, on Tuesday evening, March 17th, at the home of Mr. Jas. Murdoch, Taffy and Refreshments. Admission 35 cents, Children under 15, 20 cents.

ST. PATRICK'S TEA

The Women's Missionary Society of Cushing announce a St. Patrick's Tea to be held (D.V.) on Tuesday afternoon, March 17th, in the C. C. Club Hall, from 5 to 6:30 o'clock. Price of Tea—25 cents.

A DANCE

A Dance is being held in the Odd-fellows' Hall, on Friday evening, March 13th. A three piece orchestra has been obtained from Montreal and a good time is assured. Everybody welcome.

DALESVILLE BAPTIST TEA-MEETING.

One of the real old-time gatherings was the tea-meeting held in the Baptist Church at Daleville on Thursday last. The Church was packed to overflowing and every one seemed to be in full enjoyment. The wholesome heartiness of those serving at the tables made one almost forget their capacity, because everything was so good. Two big loads from Lachute and two from Brownsburg helped considerably in swelling the receipts of the evening which were announced as totalling \$89.00.

A very interesting programme was given and presided over by the Rev. P. A. McEwen, pastor of the Church. Mr. G. F. Calder in a short address gave a brief historical sketch of the early history of the church, and the men who figured largely in the pioneer days, paying tribute to those who had nobly striven and given such characters as had ranked high in all stations of life. Solos were rendered by Mrs. Parris, and Miss Henry of Lachute, Mr. Cameron, of Ottawa, and several choruses were given by the younger folk of the Church, under the able tutelage of Miss Laurin who is teacher at Daleville. These choruses evidenced considerable talent and careful preparation among the children.

Those who journeyed a distance were amply repaid by the beautiful drive home in the bright moonlight which was one of the pet nights of the winter.

Preaching of the Gospel by Wm. Moir, of Toronto, Thursday and Friday night at 7:30. Lord's Day afternoon at 3 o'clock in Hugh St. Hall. All are welcome.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

Mr. and Mrs. D. D. McGibbon of Brownsburg, Que., announce the engagement of their only daughter, Catharine Frances, to Mr. Creighton Elliott Richardson. The wedding will take place quietly the latter part of this month.

The engagement is announced of Pearl, daughter of Mr. L. E. Parsons and the late Mrs. Parsons, of Lachute, Que., to Mr. Thos. D. Miller, Jr., B.S.C. of Montreal, son of Mr. and Mrs. T. D. Miller, of Portage la Prairie, Man. The marriage to take place quietly early in April.

BIRTHS.

KENNEDY.—At St. Mary's, on March 4th, to Mr. and Mrs. R. Kennedy, a daughter, Mary Eleanor.

HAMMOND.—At the Seignory, Mar. 8th, to Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Hammond, a son.

McGIBBON.—At the Jeffrey Hale's Hospital, Quebec City, February 27th, to Mr. and Mrs. A. Douglas McGibbon (nee Iva E. Flood), a son.

Now Read the Want Ads.

LOCAL NEWS

Miss Edith Beers, of Montreal, is spending a short time at home.

Miss K. McGibbon left on Friday to visit friends in St. Augustin.

Miss Mary Hope, of Montreal, spent the week-end at her home.

Miss E. Tomalty and Miss A. Dixon spent last week-end in Montreal.

Mrs. J. D. Campbell is spending this week visiting friends in Montreal.

Alderman A. A. McQuat was in Three Rivers, the early part of this week.

Mr. Wm. Clarke, of Winnipeg, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. R. Canning.

Mrs. Isaac Arnold of Grenville, was the guest of Mrs. D. McPhail last week.

Miss Cassidy, of Montreal, was the week-end guest of Mrs. Jno. Campbell.

Miss Evelyn Creswell was the week-end guest of Miss Bella Clark at Hill Foot.

Miss Jean Laurin, of Grenville, was the guest of her friend, Miss P. Ayers over Sunday.

Miss Pearl Dawson, of Stonefield, spent a few days last week as guest of Mrs. W. V. Walker.

Mr. and Mrs. L. Charbosol, of Montreal, were the week-end guests of Miss Lydia Morrison.

Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Parker, of Montreal, were guests of Mrs. J. D. Campbell over the week-end.

Miss Pettigrew and Miss Verda Andrews, of Montreal, were week-end guests of Mrs. T. McRobie.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Massiah, of Montreal, were the guests of Mrs. Jas. Yelland over the week-end.

Mrs. Tait, of Montreal, has returned home, after a months visit with Mr. and Mrs. Jno. Thorburn.

Miss Fernande Lemay of the Notre Dame Hospital, Montreal, was the week-end guest of Mrs. J. D. Lemay.

Miss L. Debbie and Miss Davidson, of Cushing, spent Wednesday in Lachute, visitors at Mrs. P. Dobbie's.

Miss F. Poirier has returned from a tour of the Western States and is now ready to give her instruction to pupils.

Mrs. MacLeod and Miss McKeown, of Montreal, were week-end visitors in town, the guests of Mrs. Thos. Christie.

Mrs. Ant. Sylvestre, of St. Felix de Valois, spent the week-end in town, the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Joliceur.

Mr. H. Dion, of Chicago, returned to town last week, where he expects to remain for some time, and is at present time the guest of his brother Mr. J. B. Dion.

The many friends of Mr. Henry Sutton are pleased to learn that he has returned from Hospital in Montreal, and is progressing favorably, after his recent operation.

Reception.

Mrs. Geo. G. Mitchell will receive for the first time since her marriage on Saturday, March 14th, from 4 to 6 p.m.

Mr. Wm. Drennan who has been spending the winter months with his daughters in Montreal, returned to the West on Monday last to visit the other members of his family.

The merchants of Lachute Mills are pleased that the new Fish's Bridge is now open for traffic. During May, the bridge will be closed again for a short time, to allow laying the cement floor.

Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather the Town Hall of St. Andrews East was taxed to its utmost on Tuesday last in accommodating those who enjoyed the Tea-Meeting of the Presbyterian Church. The attendance was assuredly a great surprise, and had the weather been better it would have proved a great problem to handle. A splendid tea was provided and a most enjoyable programme rendered largely by local talent. The proceeds netted some \$175.

How about a new Car this Spring. Nothing better than a FORD for service and comfort. Ring up G. Y. Deacon for latest prices and look out for Special Advt. next week.

This is one of the five exquisite Parke-Davis Toilet Preparations that are the products of years of chemical research and experiment.

See advt. page 4. for special offer this week, by G. J. Charlan^d. Druggist.

County Council

County Gives Strongest Support and Expresses Confidence in Mr. E. A. Robert and his associates in the Carillon Power Development.

The County Council met in session this afternoon and elected Mayor W. G. Rodger of St. Andrews as Warden of the County. In taking his seat he thanked the Council for the honors conferred and then paid tribute to services rendered by the retiring Warden Mr. C. J. Stanforth of Arundel. Before proceeding to other business Mayor Stanforth moved that the secretary be instructed to send a letter of condolence to the widow and family of our late local member Mr. Jno. Hay, M.P.P.

The secretary then presented the Financial Statement for the year which report showed steady growth and improvement.

Mayors D. Black and A. Kerr were elected as County delegates with the Warden as ex-officio.

Mrs. J. H. Black, P. Chabot and W. J. Rodger, appeared before the Council asking for a grant to the Argenteuil Society. Jas. W. Gall also presented the interests of the Society.

Mayor Stanforth moved that a sum of \$5000 be granted. Mayor Pridham thought the town of Lachute reaped the greater benefit by the holding of the Exhibition in their midst, and that it would be only fair that the Lachute Council should be asked to contribute. He then moved in amendment that the Council grant \$500 to the Society providing that Lachute contributes pro rata to valuation. Mayor Stanforth's motion having no seconder the amendment became the main motion and was carried.

That the people of Argenteuil are much worked up over the prospect of the new power development at Carillon was very apparent this afternoon when at a meeting of the County Council, presided over by Warden W. G. Rodger, Mayor of St. Andrews, it was moved that ex-Warden C. J. Stanforth, of Arundel, and seconded by Colonel J. E. Seale, of Morin Heights, and Resolved.

That having explicit confidence in the promoters of the Carillon Power Development, and fully realizing the great benefits it will bring to the Lower Ottawa Valley and our own County in particular, we, the members of the County Council of Argenteuil, do hereby petition the Federal Government that immediate sanction be given Mr. E. A. Robert and his associates in order that the work may be proceeded with without further delay.

"Be it further resolved that as it is reported that as this huge development is not financially possible unless there is an immediate market for the surplus power, this meeting can see no reason why the export of power should not be permitted so long as the home demands are amply met, which can be fully provided for by the Federal Government.

The Mayors in attendance were Geo. W. Rodger, St. Andrews; MacL. Pridham, Grenville; Dougald McTavish, Harrington; J. E. Seale, Morin Heights; C. J. Stanforth, Arundel; F. J. Morrow, Grenville; Harold Brennan, Calumet; Amos Kerr, Thomas Gore; Stuart Boyd, Dunany; Albert Scott, acting promotor of Parish St. Jerusalem; A. Gohier, Howard; A. St. Onge, Chatham; Pierre Girard, Carillon.

Copies of this resolution were ordered to be forwarded to the Hon. Mr. Taschereau, Hon. Premier, McKenzie King and the Hon. Charles Stewart.

CURLING NOTES.

Two rinks of the St. Andrews Curling Club of Montreal, came here on Saturday last to play for the District Medals. The game resulted in favor of the home teams with a lead of thirty points.

Ladies' Club.

Winners of the Christie Trophy, in the recent finals, were as follows: Miss J. McGibbon, Mrs. H. Fraser, Miss Mackie, Mrs. G. Creswell.

The entire output of some British golf ball factories is being exported to the United States, on account of the increasing popularity of the game there. With the opening of the Lachute Golf Club's links in Spring, it is expected that several European manufacturers will concentrate their production on catering to the demand for golf balls in Lachute.

St. Jerome visits Lachute.

Saturday evening last the Hockey game was real exciting, but on account of the soft ice, rather hard work for the players. The teams were well matched. The visitors, who doubtless have had more practise together, surpassed our boys in combination. In spite of this fact however, Lachute won. The score being 2-1.

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,

Cream of the West
is Our "Best."

Wholesale and Retail Flour and Feed
Grain and Coal Prompt Deliveries.
A full line of choice Groceries, Bacon, etc.

J. D. CAMPBELL, Lachute. Phone 50.

It's Spring in our Store.

Just received—a select line of
LADIES' SPRING COATS
AND FLANNEL DRESSES

McFAUL BROS.

The Up-to-date Store, Lachute Mills.

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GRIMM EVAPORATORS & SUPPLIES

DAVIDSON SYRUP CANS

Sap Cans, Spouts, Pails

everything for Sugar Bush

Stores at
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Jewelry of Quality

Always to be relied on at

EUGENE JOUSSE

Jewelry Store

Main Street,

Lachute.

ICE CREAM BRICKS ALWAYS ON HAND

Hot Drinks,
Quick Lunches,

Select Candies.
Seasonable Fruit

SPLENDID CONFECTIONERY

Main Street,

Telephone 34.

CRESWELL'S

Canada Cement — Prices Right

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

FERTILIZER MIXTURES FOR POTATOES.

May profitable returns be obtained from the use of commercial fertilizers? What is the best combination for potatoes? What is the most economical quantity to use per acre? These questions are at this season of the year uppermost in the minds of the growers. With the increased demand for potatoes, both for the home and export market, there has come the demand for a supplement to farmyard manure to provide the necessary food elements such as nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash.

The growers will be reviewing their past year's experience and results from the use of various combinations, and comparing them with those of their neighboring growers, in order to arrive at some decision as to the most economical mixture and quantity to use for 1924. In order to aid them in determining these questions, a series of experiments was started at the Experimental Farm, Nappan, in 1922. While it is realized that no hard and fast rules can be laid down in the use of commercial fertilizers, nor may final deductions be drawn from two years' results, nevertheless, it is felt that these results may help in making a decision.

It may first be noted from this work that commercial fertilizers have a distinct value in potato production. The average yield from all plots receiving an application of fertilizer was 247.6 bushels per acre, while the average from the twelve check plots without fertilizers was 107.5 bushels, thus showing an increased yield of 140.1 bushels per acre, of which one-fifth were graded unmarketable and valued at 20 cents a bushel, while the marketable were valued at 55 cents per bushel. This gave a gross return of \$97.30 per acre on the increased yields over check in favor of the fertilized plots. The average cost of fertilizer was \$27.27 per acre, leaving an average net profit of \$39.93 per acre.

The second point of interest is what mixture gives the best results. By averaging the two years' results the respective standing of the different mixtures tested are as follows, based on the value of the increased yield over the check plots: No. 1, 3-8-6 mixture with a yield of 260.8 bushels per acre gives a profit of \$43.50 over cost of fertilizer; No. 2, 4-8-10 yielded 270.6 bushels and \$41.42 profit; No. 3, 4-8-8 yielded 267.2 bushels and \$41.40 profit; No. 4, 3-8-6 yielded 246.5 bushels and \$38.93 profit; No. 5, 4-6-6 yielded 247.1 bushels and \$37.20 profit; No. 6, 4-8-6 yielded 249.5 bushels and \$34.25 profit; No. 7, 5-8-6 yielded 250.8 bushels and \$31.24 profit; No. 8, 5-6-6 yielded 234.1 bushels and \$28.93 profit; No. 9, 4-8-4 yielded 233.6 bushels and \$26.11 profit; No. 10, 6-6-6 yielded 216.5 bushels and \$18.35 profit.

From the preceding figures it will be noted that, in the main, those mixtures reasonably low in nitrogen and high in phosphoric acid and potash gave the highest profits.

The highest two-year average was obtained from the use of a 3-8-6 fertilizer, that is, one containing 3 per cent. nitrogen, 8 per cent. phosphoric acid (citric soluble) and 6 per cent. potash. The 4-8-10, 4-8-8 and 3-6-6 mixtures all gave good profits and from the two-year average, it would appear that any one of these four formulas would give satisfactory returns. Further, the results would indicate that with a reduction in the amount of potash applied there will be a corresponding decline in the profits.

Having shown that commercial fertilizer can be used economically in the growing of potatoes, further that certain combinations give better results than others, the next question is, what is the maximum amount to apply per acre? From a two-year average, the 2,000-pound application yielded 266 bushels per acre or an increase over the average of all checks of 159 bushels, the 1,500-pound application yielded 250.3 bushels, or an increase of 143.3 bushels over all checks, the 1,000-pound application yielded 226.7 bushels per acre or an increase of 119.2 bushels over checks.

At first glance it would appear that the 2,000-pound application would be the more profitable, but when put in

terms of dollars and cents the results are different. The market value of the extra 15.8 bushels increase due to the larger application is \$7.57 against an extra charge of \$9.09 for fertilizer. This shows a reduction in profit of \$1.52 per acre from the heavier application. The increased yield of the 1,500 over 1,000-pound application was 24 bushels with a market value of \$11.52 against the extra cost of \$9.09 for fertilizer. This left a profit of \$2.43 per acre over cost of fertilizer in favor of the 1,500 pounds. If interest on investment, freight, truckage and handling charges are taken into consideration, these figures would indicate that of the several applications employed 1,000 pounds per acre is the most economical application and not more than 1,500 pounds can be profitably used on the average soil.

The preceding figures are based on the average of all mixtures sown at the rate of 2,000, 1,500 and 1,000 pounds per acre. All marketable potatoes were valued at 55 cents per bushel and the unmarketable at 20 cents. In summarizing the results, it may be said that, at a reasonable price, a well balanced fertilizer applied at the rate of 1,000 to 1,200 pounds per acre will give profitable returns from the average soil.

POULTRY.

Since an egg will start to incubate very slowly at a temperature of 68 deg. to 70 deg. F., it is well to put eggs that are to be used for hatching in a place that is below this temperature as soon as possible after they are laid.

Just what is the temperature at which eggs for hatching first begin to show the unfavorable effects of chilling is not so accurately known.

Practical experience seems to indicate that best results will be obtained from eggs held at as uniform a temperature as possible, somewhere between the limits of 55 deg. and 65 deg. F.

The place most likely to furnish favorable holding conditions is a cool, well-ventilated cellar.

Since thermometers will not remain accurate indefinitely it is always a wise precaution to test each one that is to be used in an incubator in order to be sure that it is indicating the correct temperature.

This may be done easily by comparing it with an ordinary clinical thermometer. Immerse the two bulbs in warm water, stir the water well to be sure that it is of uniform temperature throughout and read the two thermometers.

Care should of course be taken to use water that is only lukewarm, so that there will be no danger of breaking the thermometer. Since the important range of the incubator thermometer is from about 99 deg. to 104 deg. F. it is the scale between these limits to which most attention should be given. One need not care if the thermometer is inaccurate above or below this range if it records the temperature correctly at the incubation point.

Occasionally it is necessary to use a centigrade thermometer as the standard of comparison. Since the scale on this thermometer is entirely different from that on the Fahrenheit thermometer used in incubators it is well to remember that 104 deg. F. is equal to 40 deg. C. and that 99.5 deg. F. is the same of 37.5 deg. C. If the thermometer is accurate at these two points it is reasonably certain to be correct at intervening points on the scale.

Poster Sells His Apples.

What a roadside poster can do has been demonstrated at the Henry Adams fruit farm. The poster is made of heavy cardboard and mounted on a wooden frame 18x5 feet. Here is what the sign says:

SLOW DOWN, FRIENDS!

Just wanted to tell you that there's some mighty fine Baldwin and Red McIntosh apples for sale on this farm at only \$1.50 per bushel. Come in.

During the first two weeks Mr. Adams sold 320 bushels of apples, bringing in a total of \$480.

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA

HEAD OFFICE - MONTREAL

A Statement of Remarkable Progress

1924

New Assurances Paid For Increase	\$137,466,000 \$30,075,000
Total Income	\$62,245,000 Increase \$15,280,000
Payments to Policyholders and Beneficiaries	\$31,881,000 (Total paid since organization, \$183,798,000)
Assets at December 31st . .	\$274,130,000 Increase \$64,873,000
Reserves for Unforeseen Contingencies	\$7,500,000
Surplus Over All Liabilities and Contingency Reserves Increase	\$22,107,000 \$4,234,000
Assurances in Force (Net) . .	\$871,636,000 Increase \$167,871,000

Policies in force (excluding Group Policies) 384,113
Employees of firms protected by Group Policies . . 30,160

Dividends to policyholders again increased

The Sun Life ranks amongst the Foremost Life Assurance Institutions of the World

Incorporated 1865

Began business 1871

LANDSCAPING THE FARM HOME

It's Easy to Transform Bleak Surroundings Into a Beauty Spot.

BY FRANK A. WAUGH.

Hundreds of farmhouses are bare and dreary—perched on high, bare foundations, unshaded by trees, with none of the decorative beauty that comes from shrubs, flowers and lawn. They need not be so. Simple landscaping is easy to do, and the results are astonishing.

First of all comes the necessary clean-up. The home grounds must be cleaned up and kept clean. Good house-keeping is just as important outside the house as inside.

The next step is often to place a satisfactory fence around the immediate home grounds. On most farms the home yard is subject to incursions from livestock, the tractor, the flivver and the binder. These must be kept out of the front yard at all costs.

Of course this fence must be a good one. It should be made of solid posts and boards in some simple, not too ornamental, pattern. It might be painted white, gray or green. A picket fence is very pretty in a village or city, but is hardly appropriate on a farm, and a barbed-wire fence is not sufficiently attractive for the purpose in hand.

Then provide a clean and practical walk from the front door to the front gate, or to the side gate where the automobile stops, or to both. This walk should be as simple as possible.

Next, attention should be given to the lawn, for without a reasonably good lawn no home grounds can be considered satisfactory.

Nearly always it is necessary to re-grade the lawn. It should be plowed up and put in thoroughly good condition. At the time of plowing, it is desirable to use a large quantity of fertilizer. Barnyard manure is best, unless it happens to be very full of weed seeds. Good commercial fertilizer may be very useful, especially if it is accompanied by a reasonable proportion of well-rotted barnyard manure. All this plant food should be well worked into the soil before the seed is sown.

Lawn seeding may be done very

early in the spring or in early fall. In some localities one season is better, and in some localities another, but early spring planting is usually satisfactory, unless the soil is very dry or unless a serious spring drought ensues.

The kind of grass seed to be used on this lawn is partly a matter of taste, partly a matter of soil conditions and considerably a question of climate. The standard lawn-grass mixtures bought ready-made from the seedsmen are usually satisfactory, especially if the highest-priced mixtures are chosen. Cheap mixtures are to be entirely avoided.

In any case only the best grades of seed should be bought. These should be mixed and sowed broadcast at the rate of 120 to 150 pounds to the acre. By this time we are ready to plant some trees. The elms, maples and oaks are especially desirable.

EFFECTIVE WINDBREAKS.

A word about windbreaks. Almost every farm home grounds must be protected from wind.

This windbreak, of course, will be located on the windward side of the buildings, usually the north and west. It can best be made up of several rows of several species of trees and shrubs. There should be at least one or two rows of evergreen trees.

Shrubs should not be planted in beds on the lawn nor as single specimens, but mainly in two continuous strips. The first of these should run around the foundation of the house.

The second strip of shrubbery will be placed along the margin of the lot to form a boundary and screen.

Along with the shrubbery about the house, vines may also be planted. These are especially desirable for climbing on verandahs or for shading windows which are too sunny.

TIME-TESTED FAVORITES.

The catalogue of shrubbery available for these plantings is a very long one. In this list should be mentioned the

old-fashioned, beautiful and indispensable lilac, several of the native dogwoods, the forsythias, the deutzias, Japanese quince, the hydrangea, any of the hardy privets, several species of bush honeysuckle, the good old-fashioned mock orange, the flowering almond, dwarf species of sumac, almost any of the hardy roses, the bridal-wreath spiraea and other spiraeas and the viburnums.

Vines have been recommended for these same plantings. The species most widely available in this country are the Virginia creeper, the trumpet creeper, the Dutchman's pipe vine, the bittersweet, clematis, climbing honeysuckle, matrimony vine, wistaria and some of the grapes.

In any such planting of the farm home as we are here discussing, the planting of flowers will certainly be desirable.

All the more delicate flowers can be grown to best advantage in a separate flower garden.

In the flower garden one can grow sweet peas, asters and all his other favorites. The list is a long one, but among the hardy perennials—and hardy perennials are especially desirable—may be mentioned the following: Columbine, campanula, hardy chrysanthemum, foxglove, sneezewort, ice-plant and poppy and Oriental poppy, Sweet William, rudbeckia, larkspur and hollyhock.

How I Sell My Rye.

There is seldom any demand for rye, and the price paid for same is very low. Last fall I had some winter rye which I was unable to sell for any reasonable price. I could not use it for chickens or stock.

I brought it to the mill and ground it up into fine flour. I bought some white sacks, 50-pound size, and sacked it up neatly. Afterwards these were marked "Rye."

There was no difficulty in selling this flour to retail grocers, or to others who wished rye flour. I received almost twice the amount that the whole grain would have brought.—A. S. H.

A dead ear of corn may mean nine hundred missing stalks.

Fish are scaled and fowls plucked easily and quickly if dipped into boiling water for an instant.

SHEEP.

Adequate preparation should be forehand be made for handling the early lambs, as they are very sensitive and readily succumb to adverse conditions. Lambs dropped during the severe winter weather are out of season, and to insure success natural conditions must be provided. Early lambs are profitable, but demand attentive care.

The stable should be warm, light and dry. My experience has been that there is nothing quite equal to a basement stable with a wall on the west and north side and having a south exposure. A wall of either stone or concrete completely shuts out the sharp cutting winds from the north and west and aids in keeping the stable at a more uniform temperature. If a wall is not available a double matched siding with an airspace between is second best.

Half the battle of successful management of early lambs depends upon having a place where it is warm and where a uniform temperature can be maintained. The stable should be well ventilated, yet, at the same time, free from drafts and never so cold as to chill the lambs. Water should never freeze in a stable where early lambs are being raised until the lambs are at least six weeks old.

Much of the trouble encountered in handling early lambs may be obviated by giving the ewes extra care so that the lambs will come strong and full of vitality. Weak, puny, early lambs are a discouraging proposition, and especially in cold weather. I have found that by feeding the ewes well they drop healthy, robust lambs, come to their milk readily and cause but little trouble at lambing.

When Stock is Poisoned.

Quick action is often important when animals are poisoned. Until veterinarian arrives, give copious drenches of new milk or melted lard. Give sheep that have eaten poison weeds ten grains of powdered alum and permanganate of potash in one pint of water, and repeat in twenty minutes.—Dr. A. S. Alexander.

Have faith in co-operation—but remember that faith without work is nothing.—G. M.

ISSUE No. 8—25.

ONTARIO BREED BETTER LIVESTOCK Improvement STOCK Committee

Farmer Proves Value of Pure Bred Bull

W. G. Potter received \$52.25 more for steers sired by a Pure Bred Bull than for steers sired by a Scrub Bull. He shipped five steers from common grade cows of equal merit. The two steers sired by a Scrub Bull brought \$93.55 each, while the three steers sired by the Pure Bred Bull brought \$147.30 each. The steers received the same care.

Power and better cattle are more profitable than a larger number of Scrub animals.

Make your cows work for you rather than you should work for them.

Your 1925 resolution was to get rid of that Scrub Bull—Have you done it?

BETTER BULLS PAY

169

Order from your grocer his best tea and he'll usually send "Red Rose."

RED ROSE

TEA "is good tea"

The same good tea for 30 years. Try it!

Classified Advertisements

REMNANTS.

B ARGAIN PARCEL, \$2; 5 LBS. Patch, \$2. McCreery, Chatham, Ontario.

FREE CATALOGUE.

R ASPBERRY BUSHES, GLADIOLAS, Iris, Peony, Fancy Dahlias and Barred Rock Eggs. The Wright Farm, Brockville, Ont.

FEMALE HELP WANTED.

L ADIES WANTED TO DO PLAIN and light sewing at home; whole or spare time; good pay; work sent any distance; charges paid. Send stamp for particulars. National Manufacturing Co., Montreal.

L ADIES ONLY—OUR BOOKLET, "Ladies' Friend," mailed in plain envelope, free. CASIER 2423, Montreal.

WANTED

K ILN DRIED 22" SOFTWOOD Heading Boards, dressed one side to 1/2" and saw-jointed both edges. Quote F.O.B. here. Reid Bros., Bothwell, Ont.

BERMUDA

Ideal Winter Playground—Only 2 Days from New York!
Sailings Twice Weekly
Leaving N. Y. Wed. and Sat.
Via Palatial, Twin-Screw, Oil-Burning Steamers
"FORT VICTORIA" and "FORT ST. GEORGE"
Landing Passengers at Hamilton Dock
For Illustrated Booklets Write
FURNESS BERMUDA LINE
34 Whitehall Street - New York City
or Any Local Tourist Agent

The number of cattle on farms in Canada in 1923 totalled 9,246,231, of which 3,659,365 were classified as milch cows and 5,586,866 as other cattle. The number of sheep was 2,753,860; swine, 4,405,316, and poultry, 45,469,282.

For First Aid—Minard's Liniment

Sun Life Establishes Great Record.

The fifty-fourth annual report of the Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada, now being published, once again shows inspiring gains both in resources and in the spread of the Company's operations. All previous records of the Company, outstanding as they have been, have been greatly overreached.

43,671 new policies were issued and paid for during 1924.

In addition, a large block of profitable British and foreign business has been acquired from a big American company by re-assurance, as well as the business of a Colonial company operating in the East. The world-wide organization of the Sun Life easily admits of the absorption of this business to advantage. The policies of a small Canadian company were also assumed.

In earnings from investments the Company's experience has been particularly gratifying. Both in the increase in market value of securities held, amounting to \$6,331,377, and the profit on sales wherein the increased value of securities has been capitalized, is reflected the wisdom of the Company's early policy of investment in long-term bonds and similar securities. While it is expected that this increased value will be permanent, possible fluctuation has been amply provided for in the contingency account.

The rate of interest earned on the mean invested assets advanced to 6.33 per cent. This is exclusive of profits from sales and represents a substantial gain over the previous year's very satisfactory earnings. Policyholders received or had allotted to them profits of \$6,551,552 during 1924.

That the future position of the Company shall be even more solid and secure, the reserves of its entire life assurance contracts have been valued at three per cent., while a special annuity reserve of \$750,000 has been set up beyond the amount required by the Government's standard.

When sending money by mail use Dominion Express Money Orders. Safer than sending bills.

A Poem You Ought to Know.

The Flower.

Clifton is proud of one of its former masters, Thomas Edward Brown, because he was a true poet. The Isle of Man shares Clifton's pride because he was not only born at Douglas and wrote many poems in the Manx dialect, but spent his last years in his native island.

I was in Heaven one day when all the prayers
Came in, and angels bore them up the stairs
Unto the place where he
Who was ordained such ministry
Should sort them out, so that in that
palace bright
The presence-chamber might be duly
dight;
For they were like to owers of various
bloom,
And a divinest fragrance filled the
room.

Then did I see how the great sorter
chose
One flower that seemed to me a hedge-
ling rose,
And from the tangled press
Of that irregular loveliness
Set it apart—and—"This, I heard him
say,
"Is for the Master": so upon his way
He would have passed: then I to him:
"Whence is this rose? O thou of cher-
ubim
The chiefest." "Know'st thou not," he
said, and smiled,
"This is the first prayer of a little
child."

A HAPPY CHILDHOOD IS A MATTER OF HEALTH

Little children quickly get out of sorts but by prompt treatment they can just as quickly be set right again. Most of their troubles arise in the first place from the stomach and bowels; that is why a good clearing out is the first thing the doctor prescribes. Mothers, why not let Baby's Own Tablets keep your children well. Unlike that ill-smelling, rank tasting castor oil so dreaded by most children, the Tablets are pleasant to take and their action, though thorough, is gentle and causes no discomfort to either the baby or the growing child. Baby's Own Tablets are a never failing remedy for relieving constipation and indigestion; thus they break up colds and simple fevers, expel worms and make the teething period painless. The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.



A Raw Deal.

"I understand the City Council has turned down the meat-inspection bill."
"Yes; I heard they'd cooked it, but I'd say it's a raw deal."

A Warning to All Mothers!

Ralph's father is a doctor, and Ralph likes to get hold of an old medical case and a hat of his father's and play that he is a doctor also. One day when the telephone rang he called out, "Somebody wants me!" and, catching up the hat and case, hurried out the door.

"Come back and shut the screen door," called his mother.

Ralph obeyed reluctantly. When he returned a bit later he looked solemn.

"Well, how did you find your patient, Dr. Ralph?" his mother inquired jocularly.

"Dead," the boy replied accusingly.

"Died while I was coming back to shut that door."

The bars of a grate often have a burned and ugly appearance, which prevents their taking a good polish. This difficulty is soon overcome. Before applying the blacking rub the bars with a piece of lemon and they will be quite easy to polish afterward.

"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.

No Brains Needed in Falling in Love.

Science makes another discovery. No great amount of brains is required for falling in love. Most of us had suspected it, but a scientist tries to prove it. He used 200 pigeons. From these he removed the cerebral cortex, the part of the brain that is supposed to do the thinking for folk. The pigeons recovered from the operation and kept on billing and cooing. The scientist advanced the experiment. He removed more of the pigeons' brains. He found that of all instincts the love instinct seemed to function on the slightest amount of brain matter.

So much for science and love. Lovers needn't feel badly about it. While the experiment indicates that no brains are needed to fall in love it doesn't prove that being in love indicates a lack of brains. Love may not be amenable to reason, but it isn't necessarily feeble-mindedness. If so, it is a pleasant form of insanity—sometimes.

Will a Good Pure Bred Sire Pay?

A bull will sire anywhere from one hundred to several hundred calves during his lifetime. Suppose we place the number of calves at one hundred, and suppose the calves by one bull are worth an average of \$5.00 per head more than the calves by another bull, what would this mean?

It would mean that one bull would be worth to his owner \$500.00 more than the other bull, except the small difference in interest on investment.

If the difference in value of the calves were \$10.00 per head, the difference in the value of the bulls would be \$1000.00 and correspondingly greater for wider differences in the value of the calves.

There are cases where steers by a good bull have brought \$50.00 per head more than steers of the same age by inferior or scrub bulls.

These figures should make any man pause before buying an inferior bull merely because the price is low.

It is true that merely paying a high price for a bull does not make him a good one, and excellent bulls are often bought at very modest prices; but it is equally true that really good bulls are always worth the money paid for them, while inferior bulls are dear at any price.

No man can afford to use a scrub bull. A good bull at \$1,000.00 is cheaper than a scrub bull received as a gift, as the figures given above amply prove.

It is also worth noting that steers by good bulls have "topped" the open market in Canada and the United States, and still hold several open market high price records.

Surely the thoughtful farmer will see to it that the bull he uses in future must be a good pure bred, and the result will be more beef, more milk, and more profit.

Pragmatism.

Eclipses of the sun in China, as is well known, are greeted by the populace with a great beating of drums, kitchenware, wooden rattles and other instruments of percussion, for the purpose of frightening away the dragon that is preparing to swallow the sun. Is this superstition or science? After all, the brass kettle and the firecracker as an antidote to solar catastrophes have worked. The Chinese have been handling eclipses for five thousand years, and there is no record of a single instance in which the sun failed to reappear. Very few laws of science are based on data that have stood the test of anything like five thousand years.

Plunger Tire Safeguard.

The plunger inside the tire valve is responsible for the life of the tire, and should never be removed unless absolutely necessary.

When a dog barks at night in Japan the owner is arrested and sentenced to work for a fixed time for the neighbors whose slumbers may have been disturbed.

ISSUE No. 3—25.

Easy Familiarity.

"How do you know the lady is remarkably wealthy?"
"By her conversation," replied Miss Cayenne.
"But that does not indicate extraordinary advantages."
"Oh, yes it does. She is rich enough to refer offhand to a genuine pearl necklace as a string of beads."

It may take all kinds of people to make a world, but it certainly seems as if it needn't take so many of some kinds.

Quick Relief for Rheumatism

Mrs. Bert Young of Fitch Bay, Que., writes as follows:

"I could not turn over in bed at night. I tried doctors and sent off for medicines which did me no good, but after using three bottles of Minard's my rheumatism left me entirely, and I have never felt it since."

Always keep Minard's handy.
Minard's Liniment



Clear Your Complexion With Cuticura

Bathe with Cuticura Soap and hot water to free the pores of impurities and follow with a gentle application of Cuticura Ointment to soothe and heal. They are ideal for the toilet, as is also Cuticura Talcum for powdering and perfuming.

Sample Each Free by Mail. Address Canadian Depot: "Cuticura," P. O. Box 2414, Montreal. Write, Stamp, Enclosement and See. Telegrams: "Cuticura." Try our new Shaving Stick.

No truth so sublime but it may be trivial to-morrow in the light of new thoughts.—Emerson.

For Every Ill—Minard's Liniment.

One American firm recently gave an order for 10,000 British-made overcoats.

Look Younger

Care-worn, nerve-exhausted women need Bitro-Phosphate, a pure organic phosphate dispensed by druggists that New York and Paris physicians prescribe to increase weight and strength and to revive youthful looks and feelings. Price \$1 per pkg. Arrow Chemical Co., 25 Front St. East, Toronto, Ont.

TO EXPECTANT MOTHERS

Letter from Mrs. Ayars Tells How Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Helped Her

Spring Valley, Sask.—"I took the Vegetable Compound before my last confinement, when I got to feeling so badly that I could not sleep nights, my back ached so across my hips, and I could hardly do my work during the day. I never had such an easy confinement and this is my sixth baby. I read about Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound in the 'Farmer's Telegram' and wrote you for one of your books. We have no druggist in our town, but I saw your medicine in T. Eaton's catalogue. I am a farmer's wife, so have all kinds of work to do inside and outside the house. My baby is a nice healthy girl, who weighed nine pounds at birth. I am feeling fine after putting in a large garden since baby came. (She is as good as she can be.) Yours is the best medicine for women, and I have told about it and even written to my friends about it."—Mrs. ANNIE E. AYARS, Spring Valley, Sask.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is an excellent medicine for expectant mothers, and should be taken during the entire period. It has a general effect to strengthen and tone up the entire system so that it may work in every respect as nature intends. All druggists sell this dependable medicine. Give it a trial.

Surnames and Their Origin

CLAVER

Variations—Cleaver, Clavenger.
Racial Origin—English.
Source—An occupation or title.

The original meaning of these family names had nothing to do with the word "clav" in either the sense of cutting or clinging. The source is entirely different, and lies in the new obsolete word "claviger."

The "claviger" of the middle ages, under the Anglo-Norman system of government held a position similar to those of the modern city or state treasurer and custodian of public documents combined. Technically he was the "key-bearer," for that is what the word "claviger" meant. And the key he bore was that of the public treasury.

He was the custodian of public moneys and documents, the official who was responsible for their safe-keeping, though not for their collection or expenditure.

There was a Robert Clavenger on the medieval parliamentary lists, but the still older forms of the name are to be found in such entries as "John le Clavier," "Henry le Claver" and "John le Clavour."

Public offices in those days generally were held for life, as the most usual and effective way of removing an official from office was to remove him for life. Thus in many instances these titles stuck long enough to the individual, and were even handed down with the office from father to son, to become family names.

HUTTON

Racial Origin—English.
Source—A locality, also a characteristic.

This is a family name, which, if one judged it by one of its meanings alone should be classified as a variation of the names Houghton and Haughton, for in a large number of cases it is derived from a place name which means "high-town." Both the place and the name, however (which is Hutton), have an identity distinct from those concerned in the origin of the names Houghton and Haughton.

But there is another derivation of the family name, from the old Norman-French word "hutaun," meaning "proud." The mention of such characteristics as this in connection with a man's name, to distinguish him from some other man with the same given name, was quite common in the middle ages. At that period, just prior to the development of family names and coincident with it, populations were increasing so rapidly and shifting as well, and the same given names were applied to so many persons, that some further method of differentiation, such as mention of the place whence a man had come, or of some personal characteristic of his, was the rule rather than the exception.

Those who can trace their ancestry back to a form of the name prefixed either by "re" or "le" will have no difficulty in determining whether their family names develop from the place name or the nickname. The "de" indicates the former and the "le" the latter.

RHEUMATISM AND LUMBAGO

ARE BANISHED BY

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills

They Give New Vitality—and more.

Some diseases give immunity from another attack, but rheumatism and lumbago (which is really muscular rheumatism) work just the other way. Every attack invites another.

There is scarcely any disease which physicians find more difficult to treat successfully than rheumatism. Long study, however, has shown that the seat of the disease is in the blood. By maintaining the quality of the blood, you are doing the best possible thing to prevent and combat rheumatism.

That is why Dr. Williams' Pink Pills has proved successful in thousands of cases of rheumatism and lumbago. These pills enrich the blood and enable it to throw off the poisons of the disease. And so long as the blood is kept pure and rich, there need be no fear of a return of the trouble.

Mrs. Annie Wright, Woolchester, Alta., says:—"I was a sufferer from rheumatism for six years and most of that time my life was one of misery. I tried several doctors but never got more than temporary relief. The trouble seemed to affect my whole system. Finally I was advised to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and through these I found complete relief. I can strongly recommend Dr. Williams' Pink Pills to anyone suffering from this trouble."

Age — Steady Growth — Sound Policies —

— are synonymous terms when applied to The Bank of Nova Scotia. For over 92 years this Bank has been serving the Canadian public; and its present standing, showing Capital of \$10,000,000, Reserve Fund of \$19,500,000 and Total Assets of \$210,000,000, bears witness to the soundness of its policies.

The experience of 92 years is at your service at any branch of

THE Bank of Nova Scotia

ESTABLISHED 1832

Paid-up Capital \$ 10,000,000
Reserve — 19,500,000
Total Assets — 210,000,000

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

Robert McFaul

SPRING'S COMING!

We are well stocked with

MEN'S SUITS in New Spring Styles,

LADIES' STYLISH SPRING COATS,

and new VOILES, GINGHAMS & DRESS GOODS

Always a Choice Line of Groceries.

The House of Quality. Main Street, Lachute.

SUITS!

The very Best in
Style & Price

Call in and see our Samples

LOUIS GUILBAULT

Main Street, - Lachute.

A BIG ARRAY OF MEN'S SUITS

offering every advantage of variety and selection. No time like the present to choose a homespun or tweed made up in trim-fitting models that will appeal to every taste.

A. A. CARBONNEAU

MERCHANT TAILOR

BROWNSBURG P.QUE.

We Are Ready For Spring

With a large stock of BOOTS & SHOES

for every member of the family

YOUR INSPECTION INVITED

The Choicest Novelties of the Season in
MEN'S FERT HATS & CAPS, RAINCOATS,
GENTS' FURNISHINGS and READY-MADE
CLOTHING.

SEMI-READY SPECIAL ORDERS—

Your choice of 300 samples of the best

WORSTEDS, SERGES & TWEEDS

Imported from England. Satisfaction Guaranteed.

DR. SCHOLL'S FOOT COMFORT APPLIANCES
for all foot troubles.

W. G. Staniforth

Main Street,

Telephone 65.

The Watchman

AND
OTTAWA VALLEY ADVOCATE.

FRIDAY, MARCH 13th, 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 No-
tices, 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.

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

We are told that the race is not
always to the swift nor the battle
to the strong. This sententious
comment on the modern tendency
towards speed and power is some-
times accompanied by the absurd tale
of The Hare and the Tortoise, which,
according to Aesop's perverted meth-
ods of moralising indicates that an
old, three-decked, Dutch galleon
could win the America Cup sooner
than a trim-built yacht of the Sham-
rock brood.

Without being an advanced advo-
cate of a break-neck speed in human
affairs, I think that too much notice
is taken of the tortoise class of ad-
vice; it is too restraining, and by far
too comforting: Too often an excuse
for failure and too gratuitous to be
of much practical value.

The "slow and steady tortoise"
may win a race in a lifetime, but
it will be when its competitor is not
looking. Then, it is no race at all,
only a walk-over, with nothing at
the end, no stake, no reward, and
no mead beyond the smug satisfac-
tion of having stayed the course, is
vain-glorious, for the tortoise
alone; and even then the satisfaction
would be going that way anyway.

I am told that a tortoise can live
to be three or four hundred years
old. Perhaps so; but what a life!
It is no better than an animated
stone, with less energy than a Jap-
anese Jumping Bean. It can con-
tinue to live and move for months
after the removal of its entire brain,
and who ever heard of a tortoise
developing into something higher, or
even being trained into doing stunts?
More than a hundred million years
ago the tortoise was a tortoise, and
it has not cut its first tooth yet.
Other types of animal life have de-
veloped and progressed: Man, him-
self, has appeared on the scene, and
all human history has been enacted,
since the first tortoise crawled out of
his mesozoic swamp, yet this stick-
in-the-mud cousin of a crocodile is
held up before us as an example of
steady and eventual success, and as
a model according to which we ought
to form and regulate our impulses
towards progress! G'wan.

To place an unqualified reliance
upon the belief that "Slow and
steady wins the race," is simply to
drop out of the running altogether,
and to waddle along some old and
disused bypath alone. Speed is the
winner. We don't spend years in
digging tunnels through mountains
nowadays. It takes too long a time,
so we fly over the tops of them. For-
merly fifty days to send a business
letter abroad and get an answer used
to be a common thing: It was a
tortoise pace compared to the few
minutes required for a wireless mes-
sage and reply. The difference is so
vast and its advantages so apparent
that there is nothing to be said in
favour of the slower movement.

The plug-plug of the paddle boat
gave place to the swish of the screw
propeller, and in the evolution of the
principle the boat may now rise out
of the water like a wild duck and
proceed on its journey in the air.
Everything is speeded up, and the
whole secret of the acceleration is
that people with brains have aban-
doned the old-fashioned plan of be-
ing perfectly happy and contented
with things as they used to be.

A man can do in a day now what
he could not do in a month before,
and the delightful thing about the
altered conditions is that his pulsa-
tion has not increased in speed by a
single heart-beat.

A shipowner in Montreal can com-
plete a deal in wheat with a Winni-
peg syndicate in as short a time, and
with as little wear and tear and
physical exertion, as one farmer
meeting another on the highway
would expend in borrowing a match
and lighting his pipe. The area of
business is thus greatly extended
and the immediate effects are far
reaching. Time is saved, space is
conquered, and everybody must par-
ticipate to some degree in the results.
It is the same in labour-saving de-
vices. Speed is the watchword and
increased business the immediate
response. The latent resources of
Science are being raised up to the
level of natural possibilities.

The tortoise is invited to step on
the escalator and see how science
can improve his record. If he is a
wise tortoise he will hop abroad and
get accustomed to the speed, after
which he would be well advised to
give a trial. Live and learn, you
know, is as good a motto for a tor-
toise that lives four hundred years
as it is for some "tortoise" I know
to be much younger.

THE LINKMAN

MONOPOLY SHOWING ITS HAND

The Financial Post of last Friday's
date, published in Toronto in an ar-
ticle under New York despatch en-
deavors to show that the conserva-
tion and retention of our huge dor-
mant water powers is "apparently"
naying the effect of turning the at-
tention of American manufacturers
to this side of the Border.

The Montreal Gazette in a de-
spatch from Ottawa of Feb. 7th., re-
ports the International Paper Co'y.
as turning its eyes towards this
country, and that it is likely to take
up the now defunct Riordon Corpora-
tion which will give it the control
of large Canadian Pulp areas in this
Province and therefore further in-
crease American influence on this side
of the border.

In reading over these different
statements one is lost to grasp the
exact meaning, but if we properly
interpret the different reports it is
evident that somebody is misleading
the public. In one instance the mean-
ing is conveyed that the Internat-
ional Paper Co'y. may bring its en-
tire interests to this Province, while
on the other hand the suggestions
made that the new American control
of the Riordon limits will be simply
linked up with the International Pa-
per interests already in operation in
this Province. We fail to see, after
comparing the different reports, on
what authority the assumption is
made that the International Paper
Co'y. will use the Province of Que-
bec as its only area of operations.

A LIVING SOUL ON VIEW

The congregation which gathered
in McArthur's Hall last Sunday after-
noon learned from the Scriptures
cited, that man, being composed of
a body of dust, and animated by the
breath of life, is a living soul. There-
fore they were not so much surprised
when a living man was presented to
view as being a real living soul. Some
of the congregation wished to
know where such a living soul went
to after death, but the evangelist
would not tell them, as he said he
would answer that in a sermon.

It seems that the interest in the
Sabbath question has not died down,
for the sermon in the Anglican
church last Sunday was upon that
subject, with especial reference to
what has been preached in the hall.

Something really worth having,
to those who are quick enough to take
advantage of an exceptional offer.



Read G. J. Charland's advertisement

WOMEN'S INSTITUTE MEETING.

There was an unusually large at-
tendance at the regular meeting of
the Women's Institute held at the
home of Mrs. Maxwell on Wednesday
evening, March 4th. The President,
Mrs. Robt. Bradley, presided.

After the opening exercises, the
minutes of the February meeting
were read and approved, and other
communications were also read. This
being the annual meeting, new
officers for the coming year were
elected as follows: Mrs. Jno. Cooke
President; Mrs. Robt. Bradley, Vice-
Pres.; Miss Fraser, Sec.-Treas.

The Home-Made Candy Contest was
a most gratifying success, 18 exhibits
being shown. The Judges, Mrs. Jas.
Drew, Mrs. G. Smith, and Mrs. Par-
ker, found difficulty in giving their
decision, as all the candy was of
superior quality. The following were
the prize-winners:—Mrs. Jno. Brad-
ley, 1st; Mrs. P. Burwash 2nd; Miss
McEwen 3rd; Mrs. Peafe 4th; Mrs.
Watson 5th; Miss Todd 6th; Miss
Hooker 7th; and Mrs. Morrin 8th.

Refreshments were served by the
hostess, assisted by other members,
and a most enjoyable and profitable
evening closed with the National An-
them.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Editor of the Watchman,

Dear Mr. Giles:

Following true newspaper
courtesy in giving a hearing to both
sides of a question, you published in
the last issue of your paper a letter
in criticism of some utterances re-
garding the "Christian Sabbath."

I am sure that the writer of the
letter will appreciate the fact
that the remarks in question were
addressed to a Protestant congrega-
tion, and that the subject under dis-
cussion was not Catholic doctrine as
such, but Protestant practise, and
that the remarks of the evangelists
were not a denial of the perfect prop-
riety of the Catholic Church's mak-
ing such "doctrinal, liturgic and dis-
ciplinary legislation" for her mem-
bers as she sees fit. They were,
rather, in criticism of the inconsis-
tency of Protestant practise, since
that practise is not in harmony with
"the written word," which is profes-
sedly the only source and founda-
tion of Protestant doctrine.

It is certain, too, that if Pro-
testants leave off their inconsistency
of practise, and follow the Bible
alone, they will not be less tolerant
of the rights of their Catholic neigh-
bors, for the Good Book tells us to
"do good unto all men," and so none
of us need fear any interruption in
the friendly relations which have al-
ways existed in our community.

Thanking you for publishing
this note, I am
Very truly yours,
E. W. THURBER.

G.-J. Charland, Ph.B.

LACHUTE MILLS.

Parke, Davis & Co's.

Toilet Articles of Supreme Quality

Five articles that are the result of years of steady experi-
mentation.—

ALMOND CREAM, SHAVING CREAM
TOOTH PASTE, COLD CREAM
VANISHING CREAM

Price 50 cents each.

SPECIAL! SPECIAL! SPECIAL!

To the first 30 customers buying two of
the above-mentioned articles, we will give
one other FREE.

Phone 198 J, the County Drug Store.

CUSHING.

Mr. and Mrs. S. Gray, of Hawkes-
bury, were the guests of Mr. and
Mrs. L. M. Gaston on Tuesday.

Mr. L. M. Gaston was a visitor to
Hawkesbury on Saturday.

Mr. Earl Bryerton spent last week
in Montreal, the guest of Mr. and
Mrs. F. Wilkins.

Mr. D. W. Candlish of Montreal,
was a guest of Mr. and Mrs. Archie
Graham on Saturday.

Mrs. Andrew Graham Sr., and Mr.
Archie Graham were the guests of
Mrs. A. Mitchell and Mr. and Mrs.
W. A. Graham of North River, on
Monday last.

Mrs. Johnston Smith and Mrs. J.
Chambers Jr., were guests of Mr. &
Mrs. Walter Smith on Thursday of
last week, and on Friday the guests
of Mrs. F. Kains of Greece's Point.

Mrs. R. Pinkerton returned home
from New Glasgow last week.

Mrs. J. McRae and daughter, of
Black River Bridge, N.B., are the
guests of her aunt, Mrs. T. Kains.

Miss M. Wheelahan left for Con-
cord, N.H., Tuesday evening to at-
tend the funeral of her nephew, Mr.
Frank Hart. She expects to be away
a couple of weeks.

St. Mungo's Ladies' Aid meets in
the Cushing Community Club, on
March 17th., at the usual hour. As
it is Mission Month, papers will be
read on mission work, etc. A St.
Patrick's tea will be served from 3
o'clock until 6 p.m. A collection of
25 cts. will be taken and a large
attendance is requested.

Extract from
Report of Quebec Women's Institute
for February 1925.

Argenteuil County

Jerusalem-Bethany has purchased
equipment for serving hot cocoa to
the school children. A paper en-
titled "Joy of Work" was read. One
new member was enrolled at the last
meeting. Lakefield held an enjoy-
able birthday social. Upper Lachute
held a social evening at which an
interesting talk was given on the
subject of "Light." Argenteuil roll
call responded to by "Mother's Duty."
Fruit is being sent to a sick mem-
ber. A quilt has been made and
sent to St. Columbia Home, Mont-
real.

ARUNDEL.

The Church services, on Sunday
next, 15th inst., will be as follows:—
ANGELICAN-Grace Church, Arun-
del, Rockway 2.30 p.m.; Weir 7 p.m.
S. 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. Hethrington, M.A., B.D., Pas-
tor.

Mr. E. E. Brewster, a guest of Mr.
Nelson's has been quite ill, but we
are glad to say, is now on the road
to recovery.

Crows have been seen here for
the past few days, which most peo-
ple hail as a sure sign of Spring.

The Earthquake of Saturday, 28th
Feb. although felt in some localities
as quite a "Shake-up" did no dam-
age, appeared to be travelling from
North to South, and lasted about 30
seconds. The first trembling was
felt at about 9.20 p.m.

Mr. C. J. Staniforth attended the
Meeting of the County Council, at
Lachute, on Wednesday last.

Mr. Whittall, and party spent the
week-end Ski-ing at Bark Lake.

Messrs. W. D. Graham and W. H.
Kerr, made a business trip to St.
Jerome on Tuesday.

We notice in the Weir locals for
last week, that Mr. P. Cantin took
the train for Arundel on Wednesday
evening, and we have much pleasure
in stating that he arrived safely
here!!

Miss Margaret Staniforth, who has
been home for a few days, left on
Wednesday to resume her teaching
in Earl Grey School, Montreal.

Mrs. W. D. Graham, who was
spending a couple of weeks in Mon-
treal, returned home on Saturday
evening, 7th inst.

Mr. Perley Staniforth, student of
Macdonald College, spent the week-
end at home.

MISS M. V. SLATER

Jewelry Store
Main Street, Lachute.
Watches and Clocks
Silverware & French Ivory,
Waterman's Fountain Pens.
Watch, Clock & Jewelry
Repairs

Back to the Bible Meetings

McArthur's Hall

SUNDAY AFTERNOON 3.30.

Where are the DEAD?

Are they in Heaven, Hell, Paradise, Purgatory, or the Grave?

If Mr. Blank died last night, is he dead?

SUNDAY EVENING, 8.00.

A Full Reply

To the Sermon delivered in the Anglican Church, Sunday
morning, March 1, entitled, "The Sabbath."

Mr. Thurber will give seven reasons why he is a good
Anglican.

All Anglicans and others cordially invited. Question Box
always open. Free Literature at the hall, or by addressing
Box 211, Lachute.

Large and Select Stock of SHOES

Specially attractive line of
Ladies'—at \$1.98 (greatly reduced)

New Stock of
"STRIDER" Ladies' & Gents' Footwear
"Stitch-Down" and fancy shoes for children

H. M. Lavigne, - Lachute Mills

Mr. Robert's Gallant Fight!

He Determinedly Battles to Break Up the Monopoly in this Province.

Interesting Statements Given by Toronto Financial Paper on Doings of the "Power Ring."

The Watchman has all along contended that if the Carillon Power development was ever to be carried through, the citizens of the entire Lower Ottawa Valley must get behind this undertaking, which means so much to this district, and give their moral support to those progressive men who are endeavoring to carry out this huge work to its successful issue.

Recent developments have conclusively proven the facts that what is known as the "Power Monopoly" which apparently is sitting on the Hydro-Electric throne, are leaving no stone unturned that will take away from them one atom of the grip they now appear to have on the power situation in this province. Not content to develop certain power rights which they control, they are using every possible influence to frustrate any opposition, no matter how slight, that might prevent them from completing their policy of absolute control of the electric situation.

The Watchman, let it be clearly understood by our readers, has no objection to the development of any particular power syndicate in this Province, so long as they do not attempt to eliminate those who would enter the Hydro-Electric field and thus create competitive rates and give to us an abundance of electric power that would meet all demands from a manufacturing as well as a domestic viewpoint. We do, however, strongly protest on the part of the public of the Lower Ottawa Valley, to the apparent opposition of the immediate construction of the Carillon Power.

Up to the present time we fail to see that the proposed development of Carillon is being opposed by the public at large, but that a behind-the-door campaign is being carried on by certain interests, who want to confine the power situation in the hands of a certain clique. We would like to refer to an article, published under a New York date, in the "Financial Post" of Toronto, Ont., in which it is glaringly pointed out that Mr. E. A. Robert, of Montreal, on account of his desire to develop the water power of the Lower Ottawa Valley has been ousted as President of the Montreal Tramways Company, and as President of the Quebec-New England Hydro-Electric Corporation, on account of the fact that he and his associates, were desirous of giving to the people cheap and abundant electricity outside the present "Power Monopoly." In this connection, the Financial Post says,—

"The report published in THE FINANCIAL POST that Sir Herbert Holt has bought control of the Duke-Price Power Co., has attracted some attention in local financial houses interested in the larger aspects of the international power situation. If this is the case, the change thus indicated in the alignment of the financial powers behind the big power development companies in the province of Quebec, indicates victory for the Canadian interests in the big battle now underway for control of the waterpowers of the province. According to local informants the first victory in the battle was won when Mr. Robert was ousted as a big factor in the Quebec power industry, and the second was the success of the big power companies in getting back of them the governments of the two provinces in their fight against the exportation of power to the United States. The third was the refusal within the past two weeks of a syndicate, headed by one of the best known bond underwriting houses in the United States and Canada, to take a \$10,000,000 issue to finance the Carillon development. The fourth is apparently this move on the part of the big Montreal power interests to gain control of the \$50,000,000 power development on the Saguenay

The opinion prevails here that while the late head of the Montreal Tramways group was ousted from the position of power he occupied apparently for one set of reasons, he actually was removed largely because he insisted upon going ahead with his plans to develop water-powers on the Ottawa River and export the power to the United States."

The dethronement of Mr. Robert, as quoted above will no doubt make interesting reading, and in our opinion the citizens of this district who are so vitally interested, will undoubtedly protest such action to a man of Mr. Robert's ability and standing, who has we are now told been "ousted" when he was energetically fighting the Power battle for the Lower Ottawa Valley. Then again we would draw attention to the reference in the Financial Post where it states, "The success of the big power

ST. ANDREWS EAST.

Among the visitors to Montreal this week were Mr. R. Blair, W. Geo. Rodger and W. J. Rodger.

Miss Ida Hopper was a week-end visitor at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Charman.

Rev. J. Burgess attended a meeting of Presbytery in Montreal on Tuesday.

Miss J. G. Wales and Miss Evelyn Wales are spending a few days at the home of their parents Dr. and Mrs. B. N. Wales.

Public Worship will be held in the Presbyterian Church on Sunday, Mar. 15th., at 11 a.m. and 7.30 p.m. The pastor Rev. J. Burgess will preach at both services.

The Tea Meeting and Concert, under the auspices of the managers of the Presbyterian Church, assisted by the ladies, was a huge success. Despite the fact that a storm of rain accompanied by lightning broke around five o'clock, a large number of visitors from the surrounding districts were present. Full justice was done to an ample repast, consisting of selected varieties, which first tempted, and then appeased, the appetites of the most fastidious. A good programme followed, the Misses McQuat starting the proceedings with a piano duet which was delightfully executed and greatly appreciated. Mrs. Parris, of Lachute, was in excellent voice. Mr. Whitelaw, of Montreal, and Miss Yarker, of St. Andrews East, delighted the audience with their recitations. Miss Henry, of Lachute, Mr. Tom Webster and the quartette from Lachute, consisting of Mrs. Parris, Miss Henry, and Messrs. Drew and Todd, contributed appreciably to the success of the evening. Receipts exceeded \$150.00. Proceedings were brought to a close by the singing of the National Anthem. Mrs. Drew was a splendid accompanist. Miss Grace McQuat accompanied Mr. Tom Webster in his contributions.

For the convenience of our Brownsburg friends we have a stock of Davidson syrup cans and supplies at our Brownsburg Store, as well as at Lachute. Make sure your syrup cans have the word "Davidson" stamped on the bottom of each, and you know then you are getting a good can.

BROWNSBURG.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Jordan are spending some time in Montreal.

Mr. Richardson was a visitor to Montreal on Saturday last.

Some local farmers have commenced tapping their maples, and report an excellent run of sap.

The many friends of Mr. Hugh Morrison, who is now working in Cornwall, Ont., were glad to greet him on Sunday last, during his visit with his parents.

The people of Brownsburg were well represented at the tea-meeting held in Daleville on Thursday, 5th. After enjoying a hearty supper, everyone listened to the fine programme, which included many eloquent speeches disclosing the history of the first pioneers of Daleville.

Many people in Brownsburg were delighted with the fine evening on Friday last, which enabled them to attend the old fashioned tea-meeting held in Lachute on that date. After partaking of a most delicious supper prepared by the ladies, who certainly showed no lack of knowledge in household science, everyone was then in the humour to listen to the excellent program which cannot be too highly praised. We extend our hearty congratulations to the ladies in their success.

For the convenience of our Brownsburg friends we have a stock of Davidson syrup cans and supplies at our Brownsburg Store, as well as at Lachute. Make sure your syrup cans have the word "Davidson" stamped on the bottom of each, and you know then you are getting a good can.

GEO. Y. DEACON,

LAKEFIELD.

Service in Trinity Church at 2.30 p.m. All cordially invited.

Miss Grace Copeland is home on a visit.

Mrs. Knight has been visiting at Mrs. Copeland's, Mrs. Tomalty and Mrs. Sherjitt's.

The Lenten Weekly service for Prayer and Bible study was held at the residence of Mrs. Wm. Evans, on Wednesday p.m. The attendance was most satisfactory.

A well attended meeting of the Ladies of the Women's Institute and men of the Farmer's Club, was held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Albert Tomalty, last Tuesday, Mar. 3rd.

WEDDING BELLS.

A quiet but very pretty wedding took place in the Lachute R.C. church at 7 o'clock on Monday morning last when Miss Dolly Stella Ann Thompson, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Albert Thompson of Ogdensburg, became united in marriage to Mr. Foster, of Winnipeg, Man. The happy couple are spending their honeymoon in the vicinity of Lachute and St. Hermas.

AUCTION SALE.

There will be sold by Public Auction at the residence of the late M. COHEN,

Foundry St. Lachute, nr. Barron Ave. SATURDAY, MARCH 21st, 1925. The following effects:—1 Cooking Stove, 1 Quebec Heater, Tables, and Chairs, Beds, Springs and Mattresses, Dressers, 1 Sleeping Chair, Carpets, Oilcloth, Washstand, Ice Box, Dishes, Clock, Sleigh, Express, Harness, Wood, Slabs, Coal, New Chicken Crates, and many other articles mentioned.

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

companies in getting back of them the governments of the two provinces in their fight against the export of power to the United States." This last statement is certainly startling, and will no doubt cause surprise when we are frankly told that the governments of both Quebec and Ontario, (and we are specially interested in the actions of the former) particularly if we are to understand that the people of Quebec take a secondary position when it comes to the demands of any particular combine or power monopoly. Then again we are told, that the interests who would control the entire power situation are opposed to the export of Power, notwithstanding the fact that this very power monopoly in our own province is at the present time selling a large amount of good Quebec electricity to our neighbors across the border, and with every object in view of increasing the present volume from time to time as the opportunity presents itself. As for Ontario, we are not so much interested, but it is not strange that Premier Ferguson should tell the people of this province that he is prepared to stand shoulder to shoulder with Premier Taschereau in opposing export of power, when our sister Province, through the Hydro-Electric Corporation of Ontario, is at the present time possibly the largest exporter of power to consumers in the United States.

The Financial Post further states among other things, that "despite the recent breaks favorable to the Canadian Power interests, it is not believed in New York financial circles that the struggle is by any means over."

We are sure that the public of the entire Ottawa Valley can second this statement that the STRUGGLE is by no means over, and we can assure those interests who favor a monopoly of the power rights which belong to the people that we are behind, not only Mr. Robert, but anyone whether individually or collectively who is fighting for an open policy of equal rights in the development of the natural resources of this Province.

That there is a menace of a combine is again confirmed by a new despatch from Quebec this week, to the Montreal Press, which states that "a further move towards the control by one group of interests of practically all the big power companies, will be accomplished shortly through the entry into the Duke-Price Grande Decharge development work of Sir Herbert Holt."

If the Provincial Government permits this monopoly, the danger to the public will be serious.

CHURCH NOTES.

Methodist Church services on Sunday next, as follows:—Lachute 10.30 East Settlement 2.30, Brownsburg at 7 p.m. Story and Song Service. Dr. Grenfell's Missionary Doctor on Labrador.

Baptist Church services will be held on Sunday, March 15th., as follows:—Brownsburg 11 a.m., Daleville 3 p.m., and Lachute at 7 p.m. A. P. McEwen, Pastor. A welcome to all.

Presbyterian Service, under the auspices of the Presbyterian Church Association will be held next Sunday morning, March 15th., 11 a.m. in the Lachute Baptist Church. Mr. Goforth, son of the Rev. Goforth, Missionary to Honan, China, will be the speaker.

Church of England services in the parish of Lachute will be held (D.V.) on Sunday, March 15th., at Lachute, 11 a.m. and at Brownsburg 7 p.m., also at Brownsburg every Wednesday at 7 p.m. in the homes of parishioners, and at Lachute, in the Church, every Friday evening at 8 p.m. during Lent.

Presbyterian Church Services next Sunday, March 15th., will be held as follows:—Lachute 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Brownsburg at 3 p.m. The pastor will preach in Lachute and the Rev. Dr. MacLeod in Brownsburg. The evening service in Lachute will be under the auspices of the C. G. I. T. and will be conducted by the senior girls under the leadership of Mrs. Morris. Everyone invited.

The Church people of Lachute and community will have an exceptional opportunity to hear Mr. W. H. Goodwin one of the leading Christian laymen and successful business managers of Montreal. Mr. Goodwin was one of five thousand delegates attending the recent convention at Washington. Eighty five Mission Boards were represented from all over the U. S. and Canada. The title of Mr. Goodwin's lecture will be "World Visions as seen through the Washington Convention." The meeting will also be addressed by Rev. A. G. MacKinnon, B.D., who was also a delegate at the convention. All denominations are interested in this work, and there is no inspiration without information. All are invited Wednesday, March 18th., 8 o'clock. The Methodist Church, Lachute.

ST. ANDREWS EAST CONSOLIDATED INT. SCHOOL.

GRADE IX.

Geography.

Agnes Rodger 87, C. Brown 82, M. Rodger 60, Arthur Bryerton 50.

GRADE VIII.

Geography.

George Woods 81, Edna Thompson 74, Ross Hyde 70, Helen Taylor 59.

GRADE VII.

Geography.

George Rodger 71, Ernest Rodger 66, Jean Brown 60, Lena Gates 53, Ruth Bradley 52, Gladys Hyde 50.

GRADE VI.

Mental & Rapid Arithmetic.

Willard Thompson 97, Florence Thompson 95, Archie Cowan 93, B. Woods 89, Lois Perks 70.

GRADE V.

Grammar.

Elizabeth Wales 91, William Gates 70, Lloyd Muir 56.

GRADE IV.

Scripture.

Edgar Hooker 74, Gordon Bradley 69, Audrey Williams 60, M. Hamilton 50.

GRADE III.

Spelling & Dictation.

Alice Hooker 98, Norman Bradley 96, J. Wales 96.

GRADE II.

Spelling & Dictation.

Lloyd Bradley 98, Beatrice Perks 98, Ernest Cowan 90, Ernest Gates 82, Christina Hooker 82.

Mustard Baths

Break up Colds

Always keep a tin of Mustard on hand for this purpose

A hot mustard bath is one of the old-fashioned, homely remedies for preventing colds and warding off attacks of bronchitis and pneumonia, kidney trouble and rheumatism after one has been exposed to bad weather. If you come in, chilled and shivering, get into a hot mustard bath. Have the water just as hot as you can bear it. Four tablespoonfuls of dry mustard are mixed to a smooth paste with cold water, and this paste is dissolved in the hot water.

Stay in the hot bath until all chilliness has passed away and the body is aglow. Then jump into bed, put on plenty of covers, and usually there is no trace of cold next morning.

The best dry mustard, which comes in the red and yellow tin and which you use for cooking, is the only mustard to use for making full mustard baths, mustard foot baths and mustard plasters.

AUCTION SALE

There will be sold by Public Auction at the residence of

J. BROWN,

Brownsburg,

SATURDAY, MAR. 14th., 1925.

The following effects:—3 Driving Horses, aged from 3 to 10 years and weighing from 9 to 1200 lbs.; 3 cutters, 1 two-seated express sleigh, 1 three-seated express sleigh, 1 set sloop sleighs, 1 rubber tire buggy, 1 two-seated express (almost new), 1 tumbril cart, 2 sets of light single harness, 1 set of light double harness, 2 riding saddles and bridles, 4 sleigh robes, 1 buggy pole and other articles unmentioned. Sale to commence at 1 p.m. sharp. TERMS: \$10.00 and under cash, over that amount four months credit on furnishing approved joint notes. 6 per cent off per annum.

W. J. BOYD, Licensed Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE

There will be sold by Public Auction at the residence of

FELIX DORION,

Brown's Gore,

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 18th., 1925

The following Effects:—3 Cows due to freshen by the end of this month, 3 mares, 1 set of double harness, 2 sets of single harness, set of cart harness, rubber tire buggy, steel tire buggy, road cart, 2 spring carts, tumbril cart, express wagon, disc seeder, spring tooth harrow, smoothing harrow, 2 broad-cast seeders, horse rake, grain binder, mowing machine, gang plow, sulky plow, 2 walking plows, cultivator, set of wooden harrows, horse fork, rope and pulleys (complete), 1 extra rope and carriage, thrashing mill, 2 circular saws, drag saw, farmer's cooler, 100 sap cans, 1 Empire cream separator, Daisy churn No. 3, double sleigh with rack, rack sleigh, blacksmith's anvil, vice and drill, 1 jack screw, 25 tons of hay, 200 bushels of oats, carpenter's tools, 3 grind stones, fanning mill, and many other articles too numerous to mention. Sale to commence at 1 p.m. sharp. TERMS:—\$10.00 and under cash, over that amount 6 months credit, on furnishing approved joint notes. 6 p.c. discount per annum off for cash.

W. J. BOYD, Licensed Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE

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

JOHN RAYSON

Two Miles East of Grenville, on the Ottawa River Road

THURSDAY, MARCH 19th., 1925.

The following effects:—9 Milch cows, 1 year old bull, 1 year old heifer, 1 mare nine years old, 19 hens and 1 rooster, 1 two year old heifer (Pure Ayrshire), 1 two year old sow with a litter of 13, 1 set of double harness with leather traces, 1 set single harness, 1 set of cart harness 1 lumber wagon, 1 wagon box, 1 hay rack, 1 tumbril cart, 1 buggy, 1 express, 1 Frost & Wood Mowing machine, (almost new), 1 horse rake, 1 set of smoothing harrows, 1 set of spring tooth harrows, 1 set of disc harrows, with pole, 1 fanning mill, 1 cultivator, (almost new), 2 walking plows, logging chains, 12 cow chains, 1 Frost & Wood seeder, a lot of crow-bars, 1 International cream separator, 1 cutter, and many other articles too numerous to mention. Sale to commence at 1 p.m. sharp.

TERMS:—\$10.00 and under cash, over that amount nine months credit on furnishing approved joint notes. GODFREY ALLARD, Prop., Grenville, Que.

AUCTION SALE.

There will be sold by Public Auction at the residence of

GILBERT WARWICK,

VIDE SAC,

FRIDAY MARCH 27th., 1925.

The following effects:—1 work horse 11 years old, weighing 1800 lbs. 1 horse 10 years old, weighing 110 lbs., 1 driving horse 8 years old, weighing about 900 lbs., 5 milch cows, 3 due to freshen in April, 1 in September, and 1 freshened, 1 set heavy double harness (complete), 2 sets single harness, 2 cutters, rack sleigh, steel tire buggy, rubber tire buggy, single express, double express, lumber wagon, hay rack, set of bob-sleighs and rack, broad-cast seeder, set of disc harrows, set of drag harrows, walking plow, mowing machine, 3 eight gallon milk cans, 1 four gallon milk can, wheelbarrow, grindstone, a quantity of hay and straw, shovels and forks and many other articles too numerous to mention. Sale to commence at 1 p.m. sharp.

TERMS: \$10.00 and under cash, over that amount 9 months credit on furnishing approved joint notes. 6 per cent discount per annum off for cash.

W. J. BOYD, Licensed Auctioneer.

MEATS

CHOICE, FRESH, and TENDER

at

Jos. Speight Meat Market

MAIN STREET,

LACHUTE.

Painkiller

IN WINTER

APPLY IT FOR

SORE THROAT
BRUISES

FROST BITES
SPRAINS

THE ONLY GENUINE PEPPY DAVIS PAINKILLER

Always Buy "SALADA" GREEN TEA

The little leaves and tips from high mountain tea gardens, that are used in SALADA are much finer in flavor than any Gunpowder or Japan. Try it.



PIQUANT PIG'S FEET.

We could not conscientiously call pig's feet a poetic food, but it is really wholesome and digestible and economical. They would be served frequently if they were cooked with care and in a different style from the plain pickled pig's feet usually obtained in a grocery store. Here's how:

Pig's Feet a la Homestead.—Boil until tender four fat and well-scrubbed pig's feet. Season only with salt and pepper and use as little water as possible, but cook covered so that they are white but delicate looking when done. When they are cold, slit them several times, dip into melted butter and then into fine fresh bread crumbs. Place them on a buttered broiler and brown over a hot fire.

Arrange them on the platter on which they are to be served. Spread with butter that has had a little parsley, chives and lemon juice rubbed into it; also a little salt and pepper. Garnish with chopped dill pickle and raw cabbage, equal parts.

Pig's Feet, Epicurean.—Cook until tender three nice pig's feet. When cold remove the skin and cut into two parts. One will have the bone and the other not. Cover these all over with tartar sauce, first having chilled the feet well. Then roll in finely minced parsley, celery, chives and hard-boiled egg yolk.

Arrange on a fresh crisp lettuce leaf, with olivers of green pepper and celery heart as a garnish.

Scalloped Pig's Feet.—Boil until tender enough to slip the bones out of four pig's feet and separate into finger-size pieces. Arrange them in a glass baking dish and pour over them a thick rich tomato sauce and cover with buttered bread crumbs thickly. For the sauce, take one can of tomato soup, heat it without adding water. To it add one teaspoonful of chopped onion, one teaspoonful of chopped green pepper and one tablespoonful of butter. Simmer a little before pouring over the meat.

Pot-Roasted Pig's Feet.—Clean well and trim nicely about six good-sized pig's feet. Place them in a small covered roaster, and around them place small carrots, onions and short pieces of celery stalks. Season well with salt and pepper. Cook slowly until tender, and half an hour before serving open the lid and pour over the roast without moving them one cupful of strained and slightly thickened tomato juice.

Lift carefully on platter and surround the feet with the cooked vegetable.

WRIGLEY'S "after every meal"

Parents—encourage the children to care for their teeth! Give them Wrigley's. It removes food particles from the teeth. Strengthens the gums. Combats acid mouth. Refreshing and beneficial!



OXO For Your Cooking CUBES

18711E No. 2-25.

A Touch of Chivalry

BY AMY BRUNER ALMY.

PART II.

"We've got to try to ride the horses," Selma gasped.

"We'd better get back into the sleigh and cover up," advised her lover.

"No! No! We'll freeze to death." Selma was prairie-and-storm wise.

How they succeeded in loosening the horses, tying the two together and mounting, they could not afterwards tell. The animals stumbled on; their riders were silent.

Suddenly Anson, whose horse was in the lead, gave an exclamation of pain and at that moment his beast fell. Selma clung to the harness with stiffened hands and slid to her feet as her horse sank to his knees and stood still.

"Don't move," Anson warned, "we've struck a wire fence. Perhaps I can let the horses through."

"A light! A light, Anson! I see a light!"

They both saw it then flickering through the veil of the storm.

"It can't be far, Anson."

Fortunately the posts were not hard to knock down and the horses struggled toward shelter.

"Can you walk, Selma? Can you reach the light?"

"We can do it together. . . We must. . . it's near."

Slowly they forged ahead, stumbling and falling, beaten back repeatedly by the wind and snow but at last thankfully discerning the dark mass of the house. In a few minutes though it seemed hours, the light was directly before them. Their feet stumbled upon the porch. Anson beat upon the door. No answer came. He fumbled stiffly for the knob. Shelter at last! Blinded, breathless, half-frozen, they dropped into chairs, too exhausted, too stupefied, to move or to speak.

Gradually they became aware of their surroundings. The room was large, plainly furnished, neat, evidently serving both as kitchen and bedroom. The fire had died out in the cookstove though there was still a little warmth in the ashes; a box of coal stood against the wall and there was some wood.

"People must be gone," said Anson. "I'll make a fire. You must be nearly dead."

They were startled by a moan. Was it from the bed in the corner?

Rousing herself, Selma went to the bedside and there found a young woman, her eyes wide with anguish.

"You've come to help me?" she whispered.

"The storm. . . we saw your light. . . you're sick? . . . There's a gentleman with me. . . We'll do what we can. . ."

"I'm. . . going. . . to. . . die," said the ghostly whisper.

"Tell me!" Selma bent closer, forgetting her own suffering and weariness. "Tell me what is the matter! Tell me what you want us to do for you? There'll be a fire in a minute. We'll do all we can. Are you alone?"

"My baby. . . it's our baby. . . coming. . . George is away. I want Dr. Hallett. . . get him. . ."

"Where is your telephone?"

"At the next house. . . a mile east. . . go there. . ."

"We'll do the very best we can," Selma gently laid her cold hand on the woman's burning forehead. She went to Anson then, and told him the situation. "We must get Dr. Hallett by phone, some way or other. He's probably miles away from town. He may even be near here," she added hopefully. "We came just in time."

"But it's impossible," Anson said. "I could not face the storm again. We must stay here. . . have food. . ."

Without answering, Selma went to the window and strained her eyes out into the darkness.

"The storm is abating, Anson. It's not snowing so much now and the wind's going down."

"You want me to go? Now? Did you hear that?"

"But a life. . . What time is it?" Anson looked at his watch. "Six, nearly."

"It will soon clear, I think."

"Are you going?" gasped a voice from the bed. I. . . need. . ."

Selma went to her. "He's going. . . very soon. . . when he is a little warmer. We were lost and nearly frozen." Selma did not want to look at him. Every now and then a moan came from the bed.

"We've got into a horrible mess!" he exclaimed.

At a pleading cry from the woman, Selma's hand went to her throat. Again she stared out of the window.

"Anson," she whispered, coming back, "now you can find your way! She says if you follow the poles, you

can't miss it and there's a lantern, cleaned and filled. There's hardly any storm now—not to what there was."

"You are crazy, Selma! I am not going. Wait till morning. . ."

"She may die, Anson!" Selma said in a low voice. "It's not a blizzard. For God's sake, Anson! It's a question of life. . . two lives. . ."

"You're beside yourself to expect it, Selma. Hallett wouldn't come on such a night even if we did succeed in reaching him," he said, his voice rising in exasperation.

The woman heard him. "He will come. . . always. . . Dr. Hallett never fails."

"Go, Anson," Selma pled in a sobbing whisper. "She may die!"

"Then let. . . is her life worth more. . . he did not finish."

Selma turned her back on him, buttoned her coat around her, drew her cap down over her ears, pulled on her gloves.

"What are you doing?" Startled, the man was on his feet.

"I'm going. Please look for the lantern."

"You are not going!" he caught her to him. She looked him full in the face. "Then I'll go too," he said. "We'll both go. If we die. . ."

"Both go and leave her alone? No. One must stay with her."

"Selma, dear, listen to me," Anson said, putting on his coat. She wondered if his voice were suddenly changed or if she fancied it. Gently then he took off her cap and kissed her. "Since you persist, I will go and you stay. I was a brute to refuse you. I. . . I didn't quite realize. I'm going for your sake, dear. I'd do anything in the world for you."

"Don't say that," she said, shrinking from him. "I wouldn't ask it."

"That's why I'm going. . . for you," he laughed oddly, almost harshly. He went out, then, with the lantern, into the storm, no longer in its first violence, yet raging fiercely enough.

Selma built up the fire. She would have to use the fuel sparingly. In the morning, she would look for more. She took her place at the side of the bed.

"My friend has gone for the doctor. When you feel like it, tell me what you can. . . what I ought to know," Selma said gently. Gradually, little by little, she learned the facts. The woman was Annie Eaton, the wife of George Eaton. They had been married two years and they were very happy on their little farm. Three months ago George had gone north to the lumber camps, for times were hard and they needed the money. He had expected to be home fully two weeks ago. If he were only here now! At that thought the wife began to cry. However, she dried her tears because she had promised George that she would be brave. See, this was George. She drew a much-worn photograph from under her pillow. It was a thin face, homely, honest-looking and kind. The wife kissed it hungrily. "If George were here. . ."

She tried again to be brave. She told Selma where to find the tiny, waiting garments. The girl searched the rude, homemade cupboards and found plenty of bread and butter, eggs, canned goods, cereals and a jar of broth. This last she heated and made Annie take some of it.

(To be continued.)

WHEN WILL TEA PRICES DROP?

A shortage in the world's tea supply, in the face of an enormous demand, is forcing prices up to very high levels. Tea merchants realize, however, that tea at a dollar a pound only brings the day of a drop in price so much nearer. Tea growers are making such tremendous profits that over-production is bound to come at any time.

Keep License Tag Clear.

License tags must not be obscured by bumpers, extra tires, etc., and must be kept free from grease, oil and dirt so that they are legible at all times.

The First Marmalade.

Marmalade made from roses is a favorite dish with Chinese epicures.

COLOR IT NEW WITH

"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.

36

FOREIGN BONDS and STOCKS

Government, Municipal, Industrial Austrian, Italian, French, Polish, German, Russian

Write for information and latest offerings.

R. G. PATTERSON Foreign Securities

112 St. James St. Montreal, Que.

18

Province of Ontario Savings Office

HEAD OFFICE: 15 QUEEN'S PARK, TORONTO

Toronto Branch Offices:

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519 Danforth Avenue.

Other Branches at

Hamilton, St. Catharines, St. Mary's, Pembroke, Brantford, Woodstock, Owen Sound, Ottawa, Seaforth, Walkerton, Newmarket and Aylmer.

"I saw an Ad - in the street car"

"Not long ago I saw an ad in the street car. 'Soaking takes the place of rubbing'. The next day I sent for a package of Rinso and tried it. I was delighted with the result and now wash my children's clothes without any effort whatsoever — they soak themselves clean in the Rinso suds. I just had to write and tell you how 'wonderful' I think Rinso is and have told several of my friends to try it.

"It is wonderful for scrubbing floors. Without a doubt the best thing I have ever used. I also cleaned my enamel sink with it and it is splendid."

The foregoing letter is but one of the many received by the makers of Rinso from women who are enthusiastic about this newer, easier, better way to wash and clean—the Rinso way.

Lever Brothers Limited, Toronto.

Rinso



Fender Paint Insurance.

Danger of scratches or other injury to the enamel finish of a car while working around the engine may be obviated by covering the fender with a piece of oilcloth lined with some soft material.

It is claimed that a Chinese statesman was the inventor of paper, which was in use in Asia before the Christian era.

Minard's Liniment for the Grippe.

Think about your own faults and you will talk less about the faults of others.



Here's a tasty nourishing dish you may not have tried. Every member of the family will relish it. One of nearly a hundred tested recipes in the Kraft Cheese Booklet. It's free! mail coupon.



Send me Cheese Recipe Book. Name: Address:

The Ritz-Carlton Hotel Atlantic City New Jersey

America's Smartest Resort Hotel.

Famous for its European Atmosphere.

Perfect Cuisine and Service.

Single rooms from \$5.00 Double rooms from \$8.00 European Plan

New Hydriatric and Electro - Therapeutic Department.

GUSTAVE TOTT, Manager

For that cold you "can't throw off" drink Bouril

Banking by Mail

The security afforded by the Province of Ontario Savings Office, together with the facilities extended by every Post Office in Canada and other countries, make it possible for everyone to deposit their savings in this institution. Interest is allowed, compounded half-yearly, with full checking privileges.

The confidence the rural communities have shown in this Savings Office is indicated by the large increase in deposits, which are now over \$20,000,000.

All deposits are secured by the entire resources of the Province of Ontario.

Remittances should be made by Post Office money order, bank cheque, express order or registered letter, and should be addressed to your nearest Branch, where they will receive prompt attention.

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PERENNIALS GIVE US MONTHS OF BLOOM

It is gratifying to the flower lover to observe the ever-increasing interest taken in hardy flowers, a border of which, properly laid out and planted, forms an attractive feature of the garden for at least six months of the year.

Many fine perennial flowers can be raised from seed at very little expense, and those having the available space adjacent to the home should now get busy, for it is unwise to postpone the sowing of perennials until late spring or summer.

The most effective arrangement of a wide border is to plant in groups of one variety, of course spacing the plants sufficiently far apart that they will not overrun one another for at least a few years. Each group may consist of five or six plants according to the species, set nine to fifteen inches apart. To enable the gardener to arrange his groups in this manner the seed is best sown in a temporary bed, transplanting the seedlings to the border some time in September, taking advantage of showers or using water freely until the plants become established.

Wherever the seed is sown, care must be exercised not to cover small seeds deeply, and as the seed of some species is very slow in germinating, the soil must not be allowed to dry out; to lessen the necessity of continued watering, the seed bed may be covered with old sacking until the seedlings begin to appear. All weed growth must be kept from the seed bed.

The hardy flowers hereafter named are easily raised from seed, and all are worthy of a place in the perennial border.

The Unrivalled Delphinium.

The delphinium or hardy larkspur with its stately habit of growth and noble flower spikes, ranging from the brightest to the softest blue, through all shades of lovely colors, from mauve purple and lilac to white, is one of the most attractive and conspicuous of all summer-flowering perennials.

Grown as single specimens or grouped in a mass the color effect is always brilliant and pleasing.

Oriental poppies usually give us their first flowers with the delphiniums, and what a show the two do make when grown near each other! Gorgeous! No other word can possibly describe these plants; and in June, just before the hardy border gets into its summer stride, this fine poppy is at its best.

The flowers are enormous and, although in common with other members of the family they are of transient beauty, we are more than recompensed by the freedom with which they are produced.

The predominating color of the Oriental poppy is scarlet, but there are a number of very pleasing salmon-pink varieties, and if the seed was saved from a good representative collection, the seedlings may give quite a variety of lovely shades.

The Iceland poppy is another fine plant. It flowers over a more extended season than the Oriental and is more suitable for the front of the border as it grows not more than one foot high. The colors are charming, coming in shades of orange, yellow, white, scarlet and pink.

Although a biennial flowering the second year from seed, the Canterbury bell is well worth a place in the border. Most attractive during June and July, the large bell-shaped flowers, borne on huge spikes, are always strikingly attractive and the colors pleasing. White, blue, mauve and pink—any of these colors may be purchased separately so that specific color effects can be carried out if the border is so planned. The plants die after flowering, so that seed must be sown each year.

The Gaillardia is deservedly very popular, due to its abundant and richly colored flowers which comprise all shades of crimson, gold and orange. It flowers from late spring until fall.

Coreopsis grandiflora is another excellent subject for cutting and an all-season bloomer if not allowed to form seed. The single daisy-like flowers are rich yellow in color and borne on long stems.

Other Charming Varieties.

Shasta daisies or chrysanthemums are particularly valuable for cutting purposes. The large single flowers are pure white with a yellow centre.

The coneflower—rudbeckia—is at its best during late summer and fall, and it adds a brightness to the border where earlier-flowering subjects are gradually going past.

The long-spurred columbines with their dainty birdlike ovals in such a variety of colors, are particularly fascinating and deserve to be well represented.

Gypsophila—baby's breath—bearing cloudlike masses of tiny white flowers, is much sought after for mixing with other flowers. The new double-flowered variety is a notable addition to our list of hardy plants; it lasts much longer than the old single-flowered baby's breath.

Pyrethrum roseum has large daisy-like flowers in various pleasing colors from white through shades of pink and rose to scarlet. Excellent for cutting and flowers early in the season.

Mallow marvels or hibiscus, bearing enormous flowers, makes a noble plant for the large border and it blooms for several months. The colors range from white to glowing crimson.

Other worthwhile varieties include Veronica, valerian, blue flax, platycodon, plum poppy, shell flower, loosestrife, burning star, globe thistle, foxglove and hollyhock.

Fine dwarf-growing varieties are the clove-scented pink, gold dust, perennial candytuft, rock soapwort, snow-in-summers and sun rose.

—AND THE WORST IS YET TO COME



When Sweet Alice Bolted.

Elephants, though the wisest and most ponderous of animals, are among the most pranking. "No one is ever able to tell what they're going to do, or when they're going to do it," says Mr. Courtney Ryley Cooper in his delightful circus book, *Lions 'N' Tigers 'N' Everything*. They love play, and they choose unexpected playthings. There was, for example, Alice and the tin cans.

Alice was a gay young thing of forty-five summers and seven tons avoirdupois. Her hobby was stepping on tin cans. She loved to feel them squish. If she was in need of cheer and change, her keeper simply took her to the nearest city dump; its tin can section soon looked as if a steamroller had run over it, and Alice ambled back to the circus grounds, her own sweet self again. Sometimes, solemnly marching with her companions, trunk to tall in the parade, she would slip out of line for a moment to squash a can in the gutter, squeal with delight at the achievement and trot dutifully back to her place. But Alice smashed one can too many, and now she smashes them no more.

It was the noon hour. The parade had returned; the cookhouse was in full swing. At one side was a collection of four-or-five-gallon cans that once had contained pie apples. Alice spotted them; she glanced toward her keeper; he was busy and not looking. Quietly Alice sneaked from her place and set her morefoot on a can and then on another. They squashed satisfactorily and gave out a delicious odor of apple. She investigated further and another can. The stuff, as the sensitive tip of her trunk explored the depths for more and more, tasted, as good as it smelled. But there wasn't much left, and that inquiring trunk was still poking when, in a fit of absent-mindedness, forgetting it was there, she allowed the old smashing urge to return upon her. Up went a heavy foot, poised over the can and then came down.

The next thing the circus knew one end of the cookhouse had departed; performers were scattering, tables were overturned canvas flutters in the breeze, and a screeching elephant ran wildly for the free and open country, with her trunk waving madly in a vain effort to rid itself of a five-gallon can that had clamped upon it with the tightness of a vise. A small tree got in the way, then got out, roots, branches and all! Whistles shrilled; men ran for fast horses; menagerie attendants scurried frantically forth upon a trail of broken fences, rushed

back yards, uprooted saplings and what not while far in the distance Alice still plumped on, with the can still clinging to her trunk like a cream pitcher on the head of a cat. Half an hour later she was recaptured and released, a much chastened elephant, for whom cans had lost their lure.

The Worst.

The dear old lady in the railway train had never taken such a journey before in her life. She was very nervous lest she should pass the station for which she was bound, and accordingly she repeatedly asked her fellow travelers if they had arrived at Cartersville yet. Suddenly there was a crash; the train gave a terrific lurch and jumped the rails, ran down an embankment, causing a lot of the passengers, including the old lady, to be hurled into a field at the bottom of the steep incline.

Opening her eyes, she inquired of the man who had fallen beside her: "Is this Cartersville, please?" "No," was the reply, "this is a calamity."

A Scientist's Feat.

On one occasion a scientist had the 1865 and 1866 Atlantic cables joined at Newfoundland, thus making one complete loop of 4,000 miles. With a single cell consisting of a silver thimble containing a little dilute acid, in which had been immersed a small rod of zinc, he sent signals through the combined cables and received them on a mirror galvanometer.

Driving Economies.

Well inflated tires. Proper carburetor adjustment. Brakes in correct working order. All working parts lubricated to assure smooth running. Disengage clutch whenever possible and coast. Obtain sufficient momentum when approaching a heavy grade to carry the car a considerable distance up the grade before changing gears.

"Cogen" Grass.

In the Philippines there is a grass known as "Cogen," which grows as high as a man's head and has roots so tough that no ordinary animals can drag a plow through it. It has been the ruin of thousands of farmers who, by the use of fertilizers and other methods have tried to keep the same fields under cultivation for periods of years.

FRONT YARDS AND BACK YARDS

The professional planners have a formula, and a good one, which they use in the apportionment of the land about a house. They insist that it shall be divided into three portions quite distinct from one another and differing materially in use.

First is the front yard. This will lie between the front door and the public road. It should be relatively small. It should be neat and well kept, rather sober and severe in its treatment, and open to the public view. It should not include any special ornamental features, such as fountains, cast-iron dogs, swings or seats.

Second is the service yard. This will connect directly with the kitchen. On the farm it will usually connect also with the garage and the barnyard. In this service yard the wash is hung out, the woodpile is built, the milk cans are sanned, and all those other operations inseparably belonging with the house work are centred.

Where the Family Lives.

Third, there is the garden itself—that is the portion of the yard where the family lives. Here is where the hammock hangs, where there are seats and tables and perhaps other furniture. Here is where there is a shady arbor or other shelter. Here is the place for the tennis court. Here is where the flower garden blossoms. Here must be some good clean lawn too.

This is the real home part of the farmyard. It should therefore be warm and sunny and protected from the wind. But there must be good shade in it too. One or two big shade trees or a summerhouse.

This home garden area should therefore be set off from the rest of the world. It may be separated from the service yard and the kitchen activities, and it may be equally protected from the front yard.

Such separation can be secured by various means: A hedge of evergreens is perhaps the simplest and sometimes the best. An informal border

of lilacs, dogwood, spiraea and other hardy shrubs is usually effective and pleasing. Trees will help where there is room for them. A trellis with climbing roses on it is excellent.

In all parts of the Old World walls of brick or stone or cement are frequently built to make these subdivisions. Such walls are unpopular in Canada; but the truth is that Canadians are sometimes too democratic for any use, and a well-built wall here and there, properly designed and properly connected with buildings, would not be a bad idea.

In all this planning a fundamental requirement is simplicity. This great and indispensable quality belongs especially to the farm home.

All "trick stuff" should be banished and freak trees and wild and woolly shrubs should be omitted from the plantings. One doesn't choose a wife like that; why make a home like that?

Looks Best and Wears Longest.

All paths and roads are better when they are as simple and direct as practicable. It used to be thought better landscape gardening to make graceful curves in roads and walks, and gardeners used to invent spurious obstacles to justify such curves. But they didn't fool anybody.

In the front yard aforementioned, between the public road and the front door, the insertion of a curved walk is especially inappropriate. This front yard connects with the front hall of the house and should exhibit the same qualifications. It should be simple, short, direct.

Though this simplicity really looks best and wears longest, there is another most practical reason for it—upkeep. Every home grounds requires care. Ninety-nine out of every hundred ought to have a lot more care than they get. The simple yard, therefore, with few elaborations, with small areas, straight walks and no frills, can be taken care of with much less labor.

The clean, well-planned farmyard is for clean orderly families. Thank heaven, there are thousands of such families in Canada.

"Educational Epigrams."

"Youth has those fine qualities that belong to unsullied life and all those handicaps that accompany inexperience."

"The love of children and of education is a means of all good."

"The supreme test of human progress is the quality of child-life and its opportunities for wholesome development, happiness and satisfaction."

"Any parent or any child who seeks education for the deliverance from the need of working hard finds it a disappointment, a delusion and a snare—both as a means and an end."

"To seek to escape one's share of toil in life is really to waste one's powers, to wrap one's talents in the napkins and cerements of the tomb."

"Conditions of rural life should be made so attractive that the boys will be impelled to work for sheer love of doing things, for the exhilaration and delight that come through the labour that increases mastery for service."

"Our duty and privilege are to learn all we can from the past, and to build education suited for making life useful and thereby joyous and happy for the present."

"The kind of teachers we require are those who are born into sympathy with the people's needs and trained into ability to meet them."

"Instruction and training in youth are the means of bringing abundant harvests of national wealth as well as of some better fruits."

"If the people will starve the schools the schools may retaliate by letting the people starve, mentally, then morally, and in a measure materially also."

"Taxation among a free people is everybody chipping in to do what no one could do alone, but which all can do together with great benefit to each."

"It is just as essential in the long run that the people should support the schools willingly as that their children should attend them."

"The kind of school I would like to see for rural life is one that spells ability, intelligence and good will; for the body—strength and skill; for the mind, grasp of truth and insight; and for the spirit—Peace on earth, good will to men."

"There is a living past as well as a dead past. We must see that we bring into our schools the vital parts and leave the husks and the mummies and fossils where they belong."

"Ignorance, inability, and want of goodwill all come from lack of education or from poor schools. These are the most costly of all the fixed charges upon property and human life."



Locating the Trouble.

"Old man, you ought to get married."

"I am married, my boy."

"Then you ought to get a divorce."

When Eggs Will Rain.

If eggs are dropped out of aeroplanes, from a height of several thousand feet, they disappear into the egg rain before reaching the ground.



George Arnold, a one-armed itinerant, photographed at Oshawa, Ontario, who makes a living by sharpening knives not only uses a bicycle as a means of transportation but also as his workshop.

The Music of the Bible.

"Music in the church," someone has said, "has been responsible for considerable Music in the Home."

This is true to a great extent. The custom of a group of people gathering around the little old organ or piano in the home on a Sunday evening after church to sing hymns, no doubt had its rise in congregational singing. Congregational singing in turn doubtless sprang from the singing of the ancients, as related in the Bible.

This brings up the topic of religious music and music of the Bible. In this connection it is interesting to note that as early on in the Old Testament as Genesis, we find a reference to music—"Jubal he was the father of all such as handle the harp and pipe."

The Hebrews were a music loving people, and a large part of their poetry was conceived in the form of sacred lyric song.

David the harpist's time was the golden age of Hebrew music, he with King Solomon was responsible for bringing to the forefront the musical element in the religious service. David appointed four thousand Levites to be singers and musicians in the tabernacles of Gideon and Mount Zion, whilst Solomon's religious musical arrangements for the dedication of the temple were upon a gigantic scale. "The Levites, the singers, all of them of Asaph, of Heman, of Jeduthun, with their sons and their brethren, being arrayed in white linen, having cymbals, and psalteries, and harps, stood at the east end of the altar."

But not only was music employed for inspirational purposes, but also on festive occasions, bands of "singing men and women" were to be found in the palaces of both David and Solomon.

Although no adequate data exist to assist us in outlining the Hebrew system of music—if system there really was—there is evidence pointing to certain characteristics worthy of note. The theory of harmony was unknown; the songs and the psalms were melodies, and at all periods music was antiphonal and choral.

It is obvious from Biblical records that the Hebrews had various kinds of musical compositions, amongst them being music for divine worship, popular secular songs (Isaiah xvi. 10), and convivial songs (Isaiah xiv. 8, 9).

Wives among the Eskimos are stated to be useful for chewing the skin of one type of seal, whose hide is so tough that it cannot be used for boot-making until it has been well chewed.

That Headache.

The two commonest headaches are those due respectively to eye-strain and constipation. The eye headache is apt to be made worse by fine needlework, by reading much, or by reading fine print. It is more likely to be worse in the evening, although some early morning headaches are also due to the eyes. The pain is felt in the forehead, behind the eyes, or in the temples. If you suspect your headache of being due to an eye-strain, consult an oculist.

If you are satisfied that your eyes are sound, and that your digestive system is not being abused, and still you get headaches, you should have a medical examination. It is dangerous to endeavor to treat headaches at home with patent medicines. You may abolish the pain, but you leave untouched the disease of which it is trying to warn you.

The number of headache medicines is legion. They go under many names—far more than there are varieties of medicine—but ultimately they all belong to the group of coal-tar derivatives, and all are poisonous more or less in the same sort of way. A characteristic of their use is that while they relieve the pain for the time being, they make the headaches more frequent and so establish themselves as an integral part in a vicious circle of headaches and headache cures.

Remember that a headache may be the warning signal of a disease which treated early can be cured.—From the League of Red Cross Societies.

Very Fragile.

"Yes, my boy, I reckon you can have her," sighed Old Man Hawkins to his daughter's suitor, "but take good care of her for she's been a kinder tenderlike."

"Eight acres is all I ever set her to plow between sunup and dark. She can do light work such as well diggin' and steer brandin', but she ain't used to no rough stuff, so you'll have to be gentle with her."

"I tell you it's mighty hard to have to give up my little sunshine, for from now on I'll have to split my own wood and tend the stock and shovel away the snowdrifts and do all the other little chores that it seems like a woman was jest cut out to do."

"Take her, son, but for a lovin' old father's sake, treat her gentle."

Brass Polish Hurts Nickel.

Brass polish should never be used on nickel trimmings, as abrasive particles in the polish scratch the plating.

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Summary of Assets and Liabilities

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Gold, Dominion Notes, and Silver Coin	\$ 94,996,723.58
Deposit with Central Gold Reserve	14,000,000.00
Balances due by Banks and Banking Correspondents elsewhere than in Canada	69,517,496.89
Call and short loans on Bonds, Debentures and Stocks	118,188,540.98
Dominion and Provincial Government Securities	91,612,453.73
Railway and other Bonds, Debentures and Stocks	6,385,569.34
Canadian Municipal Securities and British, Foreign and Colonial Public Securities other than Canadian	42,302,715.21
Notes and cheques of other Banks	30,772,635.38
United States and other foreign currencies	650,833.09
Loans and Discounts and other Assets	259,515,557.66
Bank Premises	9,800,000.00
Liabilities to customers under letters of credit (as per contra)	11,003,562.70
	\$748,536,088.56

LIABILITIES TO PUBLIC

Notes in circulation	\$ 39,304,908.00
Deposits	641,027,425.43
Letters of credit outstanding	11,003,562.70
Other liabilities	865,820.18
	\$692,203,716.31

Excess of Assets over Liabilities to public \$56,632,372.25

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Doric	Apr. 25

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Class I.—Jessie Murdoch 82.	
Class II.—Helen Heatlie 72.	
Class III.—James Black 56, Bessie Murdoch 53, Ada Murdoch 51.	
Grade V.	
Eng. Literature.	
Class I.—H. Townsend 82, Fredie Brown 86, Stanley Murdoch 82.	
Class II.—Kenneth Murdoch 73, P. Clarke 70, Jas. Murdoch 53.	

GRADE III: Tables.	
Honours.—Iris Townsend 95, A. Black 93, Lillian Townsend 91, Kathleen Murdoch 91.	
Class I.—Harry Murdoch 84, C. Clarke 78.	

GRADE I: Tables.	
Honours.—Jean Townsend 92, M. Heatlie 91.	
Class I.—Mary Clark 85, Marjorie Murdoch 79.	

RUBY I. NICHOLS, Teacher.

LACHUTE ACADEMY EXAMS.

GRADE XI. Phys. Geography.

Class I.—E. Thompson 83, Elsie Todd 80, E. Murray 79.	
Class II.—B. Rodgers 74, Carl Gagnon 73, G. McQuat, N. Boyd 69, Alta Macdonald 66, E. Campbell, M. Cowan, G. Gilmour 63, L. Somerville 61, Evelyn Mathews 60.	
Class III.—Perry Cooke, Hazel Kettyle 58, Grace Seale 52, George Miles 50, Henry Smellie 50.	

GRADE XI. French.

Honours.—E. Murray 91.	
Class I.—B. Rodgers 89, G. Gilmour 88, Alta Macdonald 87, Elsie Todd 85, H. Kettyle 83, H. Rodegrs 81, Margaret Cowan 81, L. Somerville 79, Carl Gagnon 77, E. Mathews 77, P. Cooke 76, Gertrude McQuat 75, Grace Seale 75, Edgar Thompson 75.	
Class II.—Norma Boyd 73, Chas. Miller 73, George Miles 72, Henry Smellie 70, Harold Calder 66, Edna Campbell 64.	

GRADE X. French.

Honours.—Carl Gordon 90, Kenneth MacGibbon 90.	
Class I.—C. Robertson 80, Ethel Doig 71, Mary Cruise 70.	
Class II.—W. Wilson 66, Henry Miles 61, Ena Black 58, M. MacKinnon 53, Ethel McQuat 52.	

GRADE IX. British History.

Honours.—Nellie Hay, Dorothy Morrison 93, Doris Golphin, Leona Thompson 91, Minnie Clifford, Alma Fletcher, Aileen McGibb, Norma MacGregor 90.	
Class I.—Howard Doig 87, Marion Bain 83, Annie Kelly, Iona Westgate 81, Nathan Jacobson, Albert Laurin Sarah MacVicar 80, Russell Elliott 79, Reta Boyd 76, Ethel Scott 76, M. Yelland 75.	
Class II.—Grace Smith, R. Elshman 74, Einar McCoy 73, Reta Jones 72, A. Hume, E. MacKimmie 71, M. Dawson, Willis Stanforth 70, Kay Bennett, Annie Miller 68, E. Morrison 67, L. McCullough 63, Evelyn Cruise, Lizzie Hew, E. Morrison 60, Grace Rodgers 60.	
Class III.—Bertha Scott, S. Scott 58, Violet Murdoch, Bessie Morrin 56, Erma Bennett 55, Ethel Dixon 54, Calumet.	

GRADE VIII. Latin.

Honours.—Jas. Logan 95, Christina Vliet 90, Bertha Curren 90.	
Class I.—Alice Whinfield 89, Olive Piddell 87, Hugh MacGregor 87, R. MacDonald 87, Doris Prophet 87, L. Cooke 86, Lloyd Cruise 85, Lanna Noble 83, Helen Hutchinson 78, H. Evans 77.	
Class II.—Melissa Bates 73, Shirley Hamilton 69, Roy Cruise 68, E. Boyd 66, Alma Boa 64, Dorina Laurin 63, J. Yelland 62, M. Stark 61.	
Class III.—Gordon McQuat 57, R. Middleton 57.	

GRADE VII. French.

Honours.—K. Mackrith 96, Freda Mason 96, Gwen MacKinnon 92.	
Class I.—Hazel McQuiddie 83, Reta Boyd 82, Gladys Cruise 78, E. McFaul 77, Bessie Morrison 76.	
Class II.—Daniel Laurin 73, Florence Hay 69, Stanley Boyd 66, S. Armstrong 62, Janet Morrison 62.	
Class III.—Marion Mathews 58, A. Black 52.	

GRADE VI. Arithmetic.

Honours.—Stuart Jones 100.	
Class I.—Sam Raskovsky 82, L. Combie 78, R. Underhill 75.	
Class II.—Nellie Laurin 73.	
Class III.—Sophie Jacobson 57, R. Cowan 53, George Paul 50.	

GRADE V. Spelling & Dictation.

Honours.—V. Falconer 100, Garfield Clark 99, R. Raskovsky 99, G. Drysdale 98, Janet Hay 96, E. McNown 94, Roland Dion 94, O. Stanforth 90, Gordon McFaul 90.	
Class I.—Morton Morrison 89, H. Rodgers 88, Leola Belanger 88, E. Armstrong 87, Elsie McFaul 86, C. Laurin 86, Howard Jones 85, Kenzie Cowan 82, Roland Cruise 81, Mary Vliet 80.	

GRADE IV. Geography.

Honours.—Douglas MacGregor 100, Amy Morrin 97, G. Black 96, Paul Licop 95, A. Filton 96, J. Goldsworthy 94, A. MacKenzie 93, Clayton Boyd 92, Violet Belanger 91, J. Bernier 90, Wilson Gall 90.	
Class I.—S. Anderson 89, L. Miller 87, M. Bernier 85, Louise Vliet 83, Doris Dion 82, Winston Drew 80.	
Class II.—Delmar Boyd 73, Elsie MacVicar 68, Carl Demere 63.	
Class III.—Mamie Morrison 50.	

GRADE III. Scripture.

Honours.—Lloyd Canning 97, M. Polson 93, Willie Davis 90, Dorothy MacKeth 90.	
Class I.—Doris Boyd 89, G. Wert 89, Allan Doig 81, Helen McFaul 79.	
Class II.—Alice McNown 73, Dorothy McFaul 70, Alvin Ward 63, R. Miller 60, Harold Combie 52.	

GRADE II. Geography.

Honours.—S. Morrison 100, Sidney Roberts 99, John MacKeth 93, Betty Clunie 90, J. MacKenzie 90, Gertrude Morrison 90.	
Class I.—Earl Rodgers 86, Ephyse Jousse 83, Peter Massie 78, Lois MacVicar 75.	
Class II.—V. Hammond 70, Eleanor McNaughton 70, G. Scott 70, A. Ward 70.	

GRADE I. Tables.

Honours.—Iris Townsend 95, A. Black 93, Lillian Townsend 91, Kathleen Murdoch 91.	
Class I.—Harry Murdoch 84, C. Clarke 78.	

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GRADE VIII. Latin.

Honours.—Ida Fletcher 94, Alwyn Stewart 94.	
Class I.—Ivon Monk 84, A. MacGibbon 77, Robt. MacArthur 75.	
Class II.—A. Zimmers 61.	
Class III.—M. Wilson 58, J. Galbraith 51.	

GRADE VII. Arithmetic.

Honours.—V. Golphin 100, Dorothea Macdonald 100.	
Class I.—T. Zimmers 75.	
Class II.—E. Highfield 62.	
Class III.—Alex. McCulloch 55, A. Poitras 51, Edith Brown 50.	

GRADE VI. Reading.

Honours.—Nellie Hazel 95, Audrey Monk 90, Howard Tomalty 90, Ward Moncrieff 90, George Connolly 90, W. McQuat 90, Lorne Ball 90.	
Class I.—Willie Green 85, Daisy Seary 85, Willie Woods 85, Rosemary Poitras 80, Willie Mason 75, Hazel Boyd 75.	
Class II.—Oscar Cloutier 70, A. Elliott 70, Wyman Hazel 60.	

GRADE V. Scripture.

Class I.—Fred Cloutier 80.	
Class II.—F. Kettyle 72, Johnnie Kennedy 71, Ivy Steere 70, E. Woods 68, Douglas Stewart 67, Lizzie Seary Alice Lupien 66, Mildred Cooper, G. Gilmour 65, Gordon Anderson 64, F. McGibbon, Herbert Graves, Leslie Beecroft 63, Wilma Tomalty, Kenneth McAllister, A. Lareux 61, Lillian White 57.	

GRADE IV. Arithmetic.

Honours.—L. Carruthers 100, Jean McQuat 97, Charlie Kennedy 93, E. Gagne 91.	
Class I.—David Golphin 89, Geraldine McQuig 88, N. Beckingham Alfred Lupien 87, Winnie White 75.	
Class II.—Eira Roberts 74, Lily Green, Edith Gilmour, Patsy Seary 72, Olive Lebeau 71, Earle McGibbon 70, Ethel Kettyle 65, H. Campbell 58.	

GRADE III. Mental Arithmetic.

Marjorie McQuat 90.	
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UPPER SCHOOL.

GRADE III. Geography.

Honours.—M. Galbraith 100, Lloyd Roberts 100, Harry White 100, Erwin Martin 100, Elva McFaul 99, M. Monk 99, Alice Gagne 98, H. Graham 98, Monica Roberts 97, David Kennedy 96, Eric King 95, Katie Mott 94, Gilmour MacLeod 92, C. Devine 90.	
Class I.—Willie Hazel 83, Dorothy Tomalty 82, Fred Leedham 77, Ernest Leedham 76.	

GRADE II. Scripture.

Honours.—V. Hewitt 100, Annie Williams 95, Doris Bourne 93, Sidney Seary 93.	
Class I.—Arthur Green 81, George Racine 75.	
Class II.—Gilbert Wilson 73, Eva Hazel 71, C. Martin 67, S. Tomlinson 66, H. Townsend 65, Alvin Connolly 64.	
Class III.—V. Kettyle 58, Cecil Carpenter 54, George Castle 53, D. Steere 50.	

GRADE I, PART II. Arithmetic.

Honours.—A. Beckingham 100, E. Racine 100, Frankie Steere 98, Geo. Golden 97, Ernie Castle 93, Ena Williams 92, Charlie Golden 90.	
Class I.—Ernie Kettyle 89, George Hamilton 86, Lila Hamilton 86, Alex. Brown 83, Willie White 76.	
Class II.—Mildred MacAllister 71, Edith Bradford 66.	

Here and There

An unusual consignment passed through Montreal recently in the care of the Dominion Express Company when six Rocky Mountain sheep were shipped to Austria to form part of a zoological exhibit there. The animals, which are valued at \$600, came from the National Park at Banff, Alberta.

Alberta farmers have recently been shipping a new commodity to the market. During the past few years there has been a considerable increase in the number of bee-keepers and last year 160 keepers had a total production of nearly 60,000 pounds of honey, valued at approximately \$15,000. The exact number of bees is not known.

Contract for aeroplanes spruce has been made between Vickers Limited, manufacturers of aeroplanes, and Frank L. Buckley, of Vancouver, B.C. The spruce will be logged on the Queen Charlotte Islands and milled at the Buckley Mill at Port Clement, on Graham Island and at Burrard mill, in Vancouver. The contract calls for the delivery of two million feet during 1925.

The most recent addition to the Canadian Pacific Railway's British Columbia fleet of 28 passenger ships, freighters, barges, ferries and tugs is the British Admiralty Rescue tug, "St. Florence," which will leave Glasgow at an early date to make the 8,600 mile journey to Victoria under her own steam via the Panama Canal. She will be one of the largest towing-tugs in Pacific coast waters and is capable of towing the biggest liners making use of ports in that ocean.

WANT ADS.

They Bring Results.

MAID WANTED.—Able to cook. Good references. Apply Watchman Office, or Phone 27.

WANTED.—For the Lacroute District a Representative for the Sun Life Insurance Co. Apply to Queen 805, Ottawa, or to O. J. Wood, Vankleek Hill, district representative.

FOR SALE.—A farm of 106 acres in Upper Lacroute Gore. Good clay loam all under cultivation. Good house, cement stable. Running water in house and stable. One half mile from Wilson's Station. Will sell with or without stock. JOHN MILLAR. Telephone No. 103 ring 1-3, Lachute.

STORE TO RENT or FOR SALE on Main Street, Lachute. Apply to Mrs. Robt. Miller, Lachute.

WANTED LIVE MAN

to represent us in Lachute and vicinity. Experience in Life Insurance preferred. Write particulars and references to Edmond Garneau, Provincial Manager, The Security Life Insurance Company of Canada, 292 St. James St., Montreal, Que.

FOR SALE.—A goodstone house, near River, in East Ward, Lachute. Modern conveniences and improvements, flower garden, one acre of land. Apply to Jos. Belanger, Jeweller, Lachute.

FARMERS!—A number of gallon and 1/2 gallon bottles, suitable for maple syrup, for sale at low price. Apply G. J. Charland, Druggist, Lachute Mills, or Phone 198 J.

ENGLISH SCHOOLBOYS FOR CANADIAN AGRICULTURAL SCHOOLS.

A committee has just been formed in Montreal which has for its objective the securing of English public and secondary school boys planning an agricultural career to complete their education at Macdonald College, St. Anne de Bellevue, the maintenance of a supervision of these youths, and placing them upon farms in Quebec during the summer months. Members of the committee are Col. J. S. Dennis, Chief Commissioner, Department of Colonization & Development, Canadian Pacific Railway; Dr. F. C. Harrison, Principal of Macdonald College, Dr. Barton, Professor of Animal Husbandry, Macdonald College, J. Dougal, General Agricultural Agent, Eastern Lines, Canadian Pacific Railway; F. E. M. Robinson, farmer; E. Budge, farmer and manufacturer; M. E. Thornton, Assistant Commissioner, Department of Colonization and Development, Canadian Pacific Railway; and W. E. Ashton, farmer. H. C. P. Creswell is secretary to the committee.

In the spring of 1924 Macdonald College acting in co-operation with the Canadian Pacific Railway sent Professor Loghead on a visit to the British Isles in the course of which he visited some thirty of the premier educational establishments of the country with the object of bringing before graduating students with an inclination towards a farming career the advantages of completing their education at a Canadian agricultural college and acquiring practical experience before launching out for themselves.

The response was highly gratifying. Though the campaign was only expected to bear fruit in the future a number of youths applied for admission to the college. During the past winter these have been taking the agricultural course, and according to the college authorities, their progress has been uniformly eminently satisfactory. In order to gain practical experience as well as earn part of the fees of their course they are ready to take places upon Quebec farms for the summer months. The college authorities estimate that a youth working in the long summer vacation can earn sufficient money to pay for about half the cost of residence during the regular session.

The committee has been formed with the object of regularizing and systematizing the placement of these boys on farms in Quebec, securing for them positions suited to their qualifications and the various branches of farming whose study they are pursuing. It is likewise the intention of the committee to keep before boys graduating from English public and secondary schools the advantage of an agricultural course in Quebec province and the practical experience which goes along with it, and to induce more British youths, from sixteen years up, to lay a sound foundation here for future Canadian agricultural careers.

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.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

The noted "Almond Cream" manufactured by Parke-Davis Company. Refer to Advt. on page 4 for special offer at the

G. J. Charland
Drug Store



TENDERS

Sealed tenders endorsed "Tenders" will be received at the office of the Secretary-Treasurer of the Town of Lachute until 7 p.m. Tuesday the 24th, day of March 1925 for the building of the New Town Hall. Plans and specifications may be seen in the Secretary-Treasurer's office, Lachute, and at the office of Mr. Raoul Gariepy, Architect, 15 St. James St., Montreal. Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted cheque on a chartered bank payable to the order of the Lachute Town Corporation for ten per cent of the tender. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

LACHUTE TOWN CORPORATION
J. A. RICE, Secretary-Treasurer.

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.



SIMONDS SAWS
Use "Simonds" Crescent Ground Saws. Their teeth are even thicknesses throughout the entire length of the saw, thus making binding in the kerf impossible. Crescent Grinding is an exclusive Simonds feature.
SIMONDS CANADA SAW CO. LIMITED
Vancouver MONTREAL St. John, N.B

Get This!
HEINZ KETCHUP week
3 large for 95c.
WEEK ONLY
W. D. McQuat.
Phone 66.

The Watchman,

And Ottawa Valley Advocate.

FREE AIR!
W. D. McQuat.
Phone 66.

VOL. XL.

LACHUTE, QUE., MARCH 20, 1925.

NO. 9.

A. & B. BATTERIES WET OR DRY.
1925 RADIO MAPS.
HARDWARE OF ALL KINDS.
PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES GLASS & PUTTY.
SKATES, SKIS & CUTLERY.
AGATE & ALLUMINUM WARE.
STOVES & RANGES.
WILLARD & MARCONI AGENCIES.
T. McQUAT & SON
Founders and Machinists, Lachute Mills.

REVIVAL OF BOARD OF TRADE.

Interest in the Board of Trade has again been revived, and on Thursday evening last Mr. J. D. Campbell, the former President, took the chair and circulated the business which was only of tentative nature, until next meeting which is called for Tuesday, March 31st.

The Treasurer, Mr. J. R. Parris, reported the sum of \$60.61 in the treasury and the question of revision of fees was left over until future meeting.

Several matters were brought up for discussion, among which was the narrowness of the sidewalk on the new bridge; a committee was appointed to make recommendations to the Council for its widening, Messrs. F. McGibbon, E. F. Ayers, G. Y. Deacon, and Notary Lavigne being the committee named.

Another committee, comprising Messrs. B. Stead, H. M. Gall and Notary Lavigne, were appointed to confer with the Council in the interest of keeping the pole lines of the new power company from further encroachments on our Main Street.

A CONTEMPTIBLE TRICK.

Last week the mail brought in a correspondence from Ogdensburg, reporting the supposed marriage of Miss Thompson of that district. The article was signed as by her mother, and of course was published in good faith.

It turns out however, that the supposed news was entirely unfounded, and doubtless a hoax, or possibly through jealousy; but whatever the motive, it is an act which merits the strongest condemnation and it should cause the writer to hang their head in shame. This scandal has caused considerable annoyance to the family in question, but we feel confident that the aggrieved parties will rise above such contemptible actions as prompted this erroneous report.

The Watchman regrets that it was the innocent means of such publicity.

Lachute, March 14, 1925.

I, the undersigned, hereby declare that the news reported in "The Watchman," an account of the marriage of Dolly Stella Thompson with Mr. Foster, in the Roman Catholic Church is false.

Eug. L. Marsolais,
Parish Priest.

BIRTHS.

McLEOD.—At North Bay, Ont., on March 9th, 1925, to Mr. and Mrs. Robt. K. McLeod, a daughter.

LAFORETTE.—At Lachute Mills, on Saturday, March 7th, 1925, to Mr. and Mrs. Omer Laforet (nee Melina Brisbois) a daughter.

THOMPSON.—At Lachute, on March 13th, 1925, to Mr. and Mrs. Alb. I. Thompson, a son.

DEATH.

MOUREZ.—On March 13th, 1925, at the home of her brother, Andrew A. Boa, St. Canute, Amelia Janet Boa, widow of the late Jules Mourez, aged 61 years, 2 months and 13 days.
(Montreal papers please copy)

"REX" THEATRE

TODAY, last showing of
"THREE WOMEN"
with May McAvoy, Marie Prevost,
and Pauline Frederick
SATURDAY ONLY
Richard Dix appearing in
"MANHATTAN"
MONDAY & TUESDAY
"TEMPTATION"

FRIDAY ONLY!!
"THE MAN THEY COULD
NOT HANG"
A True Story founded on Facts.
"Three times they tried to hang
John Lee, and 3 times they failed!"
SUNDAY ONLY
Peter the Great in
"THE SILENT ACCUSER"

CRESWELL'S

Canada Cement — Prices Right

R. CRESWELL Registered.

LOCAL NEWS

Miss Mary Hope was the week-end guest of her parents.

Mrs. Winch of Montreal, is a visitor in town this week.

Mrs. W. K. McArthur was in Montreal on Saturday last.

Mr. J. E. Walker and son were in Montreal on Tuesday last.

Mr. W. M. Scott and son were in Montreal on Tuesday last.

Mr. Gordon Hampton of Gravelle, was a visitor in town this week.

Miss F. McGillivray of Montreal, spent the week-end at her home here.

Miss Lillian Hamilton of Montreal, was the week-end guest of her parents.

Mr. A. Bothwell is in Quebec this week as judge at the Provincial Seed Fair.

Miss Lavery of Montreal, is the guest this week of her sister, Mrs. W. K. McArthur.

Miss Edith and Mr. Robt. Beers, were week-end guests at the home of their parents.

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

Mr. J. T. Ayers and Major Mitchell returned on Tuesday from a business trip to Halifax.

Mr. H. Sutton is spending a few days in Papineauville this week, visiting his numerous friends.

Mrs. Charles Calder, who has been visiting in Lachute, returned recently to her home in Montreal.

Mr. Jas. Calder of Montreal, was the week-end guest of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. F. Calder.

Mrs. Wm. Heatlie, who has been visiting in Montreal for the past few months, has returned to Lachute.

Mrs. Dr. Mason was the hostess last week at two parties for the children in honor of her daughter Freda.

Mr. Gilbert Walker leaves on Friday for East End, Sask., after spending four months with his mother, Mrs. Wm. B. Walker.

The children of the Lachute Baptist Mission Band were treated to an enjoyable sleigh-drive on Wednesday last, and were later entertained to supper by Mrs. J. H. McFaul.

Mr. and Mrs. Wyman, of Chute-au-Blondeau, and Mr. and Mrs. John S. Taylor of Saint Eugene, Ont., are guests of the Rev. and Mrs. E. Morrison.

The Ladies of the Baptist Church will hold an afternoon Tea, and Sale of Home-made cooking and candy, on Friday, March 27th. Don't forget the date.

Visitors for the week-end at Major and Mrs. Geo. Mitchell's were Mrs. Donaldson and daughters, Jean and Marion, Mrs. Mitchell and daughter and Mrs. Walton of Montreal.

Quite a large delegation left this morning for Ottawa to interview the Premier and Members of the Cabinet and lay before them the urgent need of the Carillon Dam Construction.

The many friends of Mr. Allan McLean will be glad to know that he has recovered sufficiently from his serious operation in the Montreal Hospital to permit of his return home.

Mrs. W. McGregor returned home on Saturday last from Montreal. She was accompanied on her return by her daughters, the Misses Violet and Myrtle, who spent the week-end in Lachute.

It was mentioned in our columns last week, in a report of the meeting of the County Council that Mr. C. J. Saniforth had moved that a certain sum be advanced as a grant to the Agricultural Society. This appeared in error as \$5,000, whereas the amount should have been \$500.

Mrs. Jos. Deslaurier arrived home on Tuesday from an extended visit of several months, with her parents in London, Eng., after an enjoyable passage on the White Star Line S. S. "Canada," which was booked by J. S. Giles, Agent for all Steamship Lines. Folders and full information as to passports etc., supplied upon phoning No. 27, Lachute.

Three times they tried to hang him and three times they failed—Was the almighty Power intervening for an innocent man? See the true story of The Life of John Lee known the world over as "The man they could not hang." Showing at the Rex Theatre, one night only, Friday 20th.

WALTER E. BURNETT
PHOTOGRAPHER
Main Street, Lachute.
Opposite Presbyterian Church
Studio Portraits, Children's Studies, Portraits in your own home, Groups, Printing and developing Snaps, Framing, Copying and Enlarging from old and faded copies, etc. Over 20 years' experience.

The St. Patrick's Tea held by the Ladies of St. Simeon's Church, in Victoria Hall, was well patronized and a pleasant hour spent of reunion around the tea tables which were prettily decorated for the occasion. The proceeds amounted to \$75.00.

The reception held by Mrs. Geo. Mitchell on Saturday afternoon last was largely attended by the ladies of the town. The hostess (who wore her wedding gown) was assisted in receiving by her mother in law, Mrs. Jas. Mitchell, and her mother, Mrs. A. Riddell of Lachute. The rooms were prettily decorated with Roses, Daffodils and Tulips, and the guests were ushered in by little Helen McFaul. Tea and coffee were poured by Mrs. Drew and Mrs. Stead and iced served by Mrs. A. Middleton. Others assisting in the tea room were Mrs. Wilbur Fraser, Miss Mary Hope, Misses Jean and Marion Donaldson, and Mrs. R. McFaul.

Lady Curlers' Gala Day.

Gala Day was held on Friday last at the Ladies Curling Rink, play continuing throughout the day. Lunch was served at the noon hour and supper at 6 to which all did ample justice. At the close of the following trophies for the closing season were presented.

Mrs. J. E. Walker's Plate; Winners:—Mrs. Harold McFaul, Mrs. J. R. Parris, Mrs. Wilbur Fraser, Mrs. J. A. McGibbon, (Skip).

Mrs. F. A. Brennan's Trophy; Silver Candle Sticks:—Mrs. J. E. Walker, Mrs. A. Bothwell, Miss Hazel McGibbon, Mrs. R. Creswell, (Skip) Mr. Chas. Walker's Blankets:—Miss Hazel McGibbon, Miss Alice Riddell, equal.

Mrs. E. H. Wilson's Spoons:—Miss Tomalty, Mrs. H. McFaul, Miss Alice Riddell, Mrs. J. A. McGibbon (Skip).

Mrs. Robt. McFaul's Vase:—Mrs. Geo. Mitchell, Mrs. Stuart McFaul, Miss Alice Riddell, Mrs. A. A. McQuat (Skip).

Mrs. Christie's Trophy:—Miss J. McGibbon, Mrs. H. Fraser, Miss E.

WASHINGTON WORLD CONFERENCE ADDRESS.

The visit of Mr. Goodwin last Wednesday evening was greeted by a large audience in the Methodist Church, as he and the Rev. Mr. McKinnon spoke of their visit to the World Missionary Conference, held a short time ago in Washington. The speakers both emphasized the fact that the weak spot in the Missionary spirit was the "sommambulist" condition in our home churches. Mr. Goodwin characterized the young people of today as "jazzy and frivolous", and largely lacking the sturdy qualities of our forebears. Our enthusiasm for better things seems to have passed into the Kiwanians and the Rotarians. They seem to thrive on their keen interest, but we do not arouse any enthusiasm over our Christianity. We must exercise more the true spirit of love, which is the embodiment of Jesus Christ. The chair was occupied by the Rev. Mr. McEwen.

C.P. FLYER STARTS MAY 17.
The Trans-Canada, Canadian Pacific flyer, from Montreal to Vancouver, will make its first trip this year May 17.

Owing to the fact that the two new steamships on the triangular service—Seattle-Vancouver-Victoria—the Princess Kathleen and the Princess Marguerite, will be making faster time this season, the flyer will, it is stated, better its 90 hours record of last year. It will start an hour and a half later from Vancouver and reach Montreal half an hour earlier, a saving of two hours. The same schedule will be observed between Montreal and Vancouver.

The Princess Kathleen is already on the route, and the Princess Marguerite, which last week completed a fast trial successfully, will sail from Clydebank for Vancouver around April 1. She reached a average speed of 22.56 knots, and her best run was 23.2 knots per hour. The ship is expected to arrive at Vancouver within 30 days of sailing.

OBITUARY.

The Late Mrs. Jules Mourez.
We regret to record the death of another of our old residents, Mrs. J. Mourez, second daughter of the late Wm. Boa of St. Canute, who passed away on Friday, March 13th, 1925, after an illness of four months, which she bore with great patience, never complaining, even when enduring severe pain.
She is survived by two brothers, Andrew and Robert, of St. Canute, and one sister, Nurse Mary Boa, of San Diego, California, also one son Willie, who is at present attending school in Montreal.
Her husband and sister, Mrs. Doig whom she nursed during their last illness, both predeceased her, one on September 19th, and the other on October 2nd, 1924.

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.

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

W. Banford & Son,

Cream of the West is Our "Best"

Wholesale and Retail Flour and Feed
Grain and Coal Prompt Deliveries.
A full line of choice Groceries, Bacon, etc.

J. D. CAMPBELL, Lachute. Phone 50.

It's Spring in our Store.

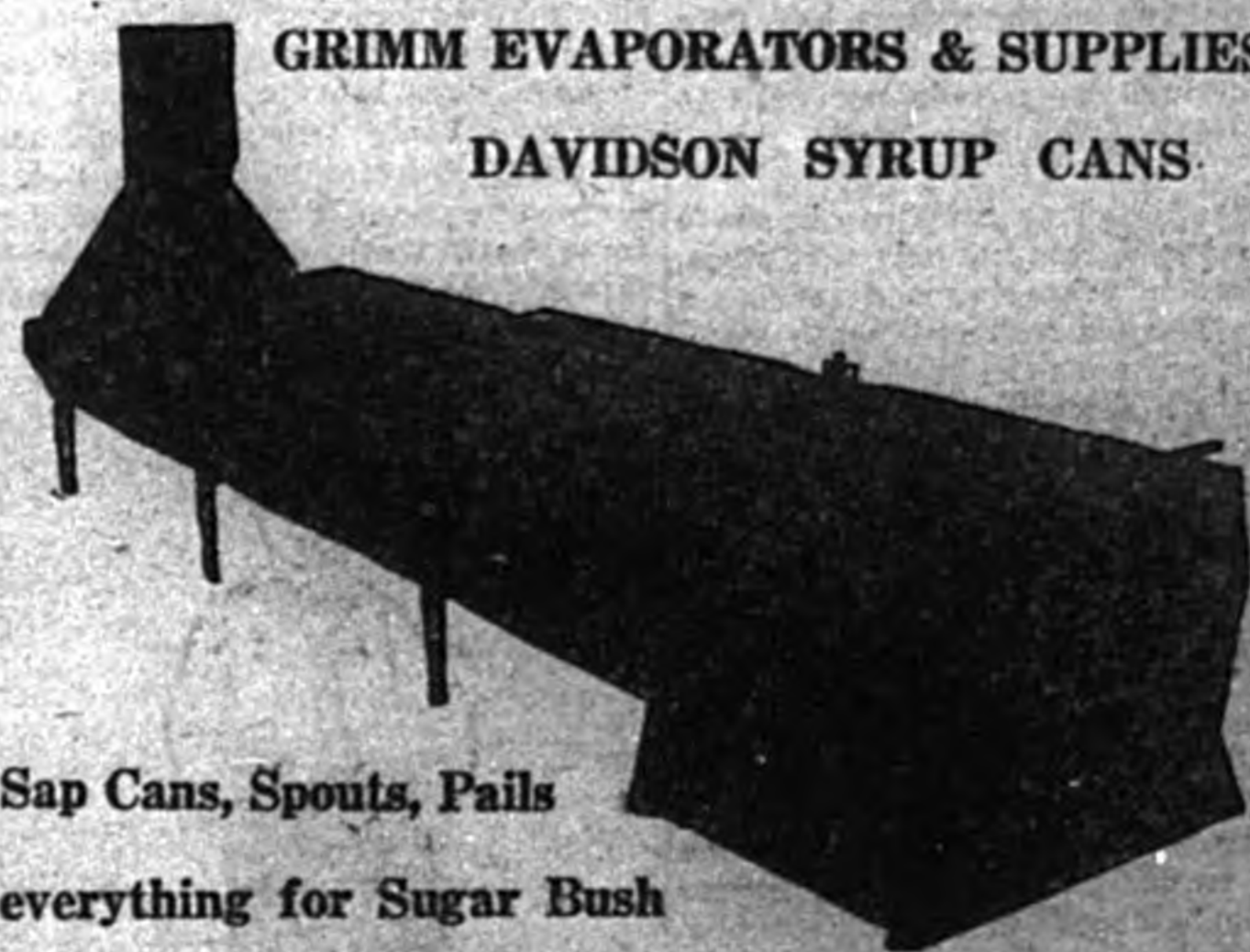
Just received—a select line of
LADIES' SPRING COATS
AND FLANNEL DRESSES

McFAUL BROS.

The Up-to-date Store, Lachute Mills.

GEO. Y. DEACON

GRIMM EVAPORATORS & SUPPLIES
DAVIDSON SYRUP CANS



Sap Cans, Spouts, Pails

everything for Sugar Bush

Stores at
Lachute & Brownsburg

Jewelry of Quality

Always to be relied on at

EUGENE JOUSSE

Jewelry Store

Main Street, Lachute.

ICE CREAM BRICKS ALWAYS ON HAND

Hot Drinks, Quick Lunches, Select Candies, Seasonable Fruit

SPLENDID CONFECTIONERY

Main Street, Telephone 34

Have You Tasted "SALADA" GREEN TEA

Those who have used Japan, Young Hyson or Gunpowder Tea will appreciate the superiority of this delicious blend, always so pure and rich. Try it.



CONVENIENCE AND EASE IN THE KITCHEN.

The other day I made a discovery. It was a simple thing, but these are things that make up our daily curriculum, and constitute life as a whole. This discovery was just the location on my desk of the tray holding the ink well and other scribbling material. In comparison, it has the same use as the drawer in your kitchen cabinet which holds the paring knives, the egg beater, the beating spoons, the grater, and other kitchen implements. This tray was located to the left on my desk.

Either habit of fortune, or my mother designed that I be right-handed. I do not know whether the person who occupied this desk before me was left-handed or right-handed, but anyway, this scribbling paraphernalia seemed to have a fixed place on the left side of my desk. Whenever needing part of this writing material it was necessary to reach diagonally across my desk for it. I shifted it immediately to the right side to expedite work at my desk.

Then as I continued to mull over some step-saving suggestions, it was evident how the arrangement of certain equipment one considers "fixed" in the kitchen would expedite housework. Hiding right in your own kitchen are comfort and convenience, waiting for you to discover them.

All that a great many kitchens need is the rearrangement of the equipment already there. This arrangement should have but one objective, the saving of steps. There is no set rule that will apply to every kitchen, but in general arrange the sink, range, supply cabinets, work table, in as small a working space as possible. Because of the frequent trips from the supply cabinet to the work table, it is necessary to have them close together. For the same reason, place the work table near the sink and the sink near the range.

A great many steps can be saved by putting castors on the work table and it is but a few minutes task for the handy man of the house. While he is putting on the castors have him adjust the table to your height, just high enough so you do not need to stoop while doing your "daily dozen" at it.

Inexpensive tray carts can be made or purchased, that not only save steps, but time in preparing and serving a meal. The old-fashioned wash stand with wheels from the broken baby cart or sonny's discarded wagon, can be converted to a tray cart at little expense.

As a general rule, the farm kitchens are large, and a "rest corner" will add comfort at small cost. It consists of an easy chair, a small table, and a book shelf on the wall. Here are found the books the housewife uses in her daily work, and a good book or two to read for rest and inspiration while waiting for the pies to bake. In the "rest corner" the monthly accounts can be balanced, the meals planned, and the shopping list prepared.—M. C.

WASHING CRETONNES—OTHER LAUNDRY HELPS.

Soiled and dusty chintzes and cretonnes can be washed without fading,

but require special care and methods. Much of the dust can be removed by shaking the covers or draperies in the open air; then wash in lukewarm bran water, without rubbing. Rinse in more bran water, adding one tablespoonful each of salt and vinegar to each quart of water. Rinse through two waters.

To prepare the bran water add one quart of bran to seven quarts of water, boil one-half hour, then strain through cheesecloth. Add half of this solution to the wash water and add the remainder of the solution to the water used for rinsing. If the material is badly soiled or at all greasy, add soap jelly to the wash water. To make the soap jelly, shave one bar of good laundry soap and dissolve in one quart of boiling water.

Wring cretonne or chintz as dry as possible, roll up with lengths of clean muslin or old towels between and allow to lie this way until some of the moisture is absorbed. Iron out the wrong side with a heavy iron as hot as can be used without scorching. Iron until material is quite dry. This will prevent the right side from having a shiny appearance. The bran water preserves the color and the original stiffness of the material with none of the cracking quality given by starch. Your sweater will not shrink if laundered this way: First take the measurements of sleeve, sweater and cuff lengths and shoulder width. Then wash in lukewarm soapsuds and rinse several times in water of the same temperature. Add a tablespoonful of glycerin to the last rinse water to make the yarn soft and fluffy. Squeeze out the water, place several thicknesses of old muslin on the floor of a room which is not in use, or on a large table, place the sweater on this muslin and pull it back into its original measurements as it dries. Knitted or crocheted woolen shawls are washed in the same way. If too large to be spread out to dry, place the shawl in a net bag or old pillow-case and hang out on the line on a windy day. Shake the bag occasionally so that the shawl falls in new folds.

Flannel and woolen underwear should be washed and rinsed in waters of the same temperature. Extreme changes from heat to cold, and rubbing on a board, will shrink and mat the fibres. Washing machines are ideal for washing woolen garments, as they force both wash and rinse waters through the fibres. Wash with soap jelly or a suds made of soap flakes.



A COMFORTABLE SUIT FOR THE SMALL BOY.

5006. Velvet and pongee, or velvet and broadcloth may be combined for this style. It is good also for linen, seersucker and other wash fabrics. The sleeve may be in wrist or elbow length.

The Pattern is cut in 3 Sizes: 2, 4, and 6 years. A 4-year size requires 1 1/4 yard for the blouse, and 1 1/4 yard for the trousers, cuffs and collar 36 inches wide.

Pattern mailed to any address on receipt of 15c in silver, by the Wilson Publishing Co., 73 West Adelaide St., Toronto. Allow two weeks for receipt of pattern.

Send 15c in silver for our up-to-date Spring and Summer 1925 Book of Fashions.

IF THE HEATER SMOKES.
If the wick of the oil heater burns unevenly and has a tendency to smoke, try this: Remove the spreader and turn up the wick level with the rim of the burner. Remove the charred parts of the wick and take a piece of soap and rub all round the top of the wick until it is nicely coated with soap and lies flat. After this simple job has been done you will find that the heater will burn evenly and safely.

A Touch of Chivalry

BY AMY BRUNER ALMY.

PART III.

And now began the long, anxious watch.

The clock struck ten. It seemed days since Anson had left!—What, if, after all, he missed his way? She yearned for him, as for a child, and it hurt her that he had gone protesting. Long since he must have reached the house and telephoned for Robert. However, to telephone was one thing, to reach Robert was another and to bring him, miles distant through the storm, was still a more difficult thing. And yet, she knew Robert well enough to be certain that if once he got the word, nothing could keep him from trying to make it.

Time passed. After a while from sheer weariness Annie fell asleep. Perhaps, any minute now Anson or Robert might come. Selma tiptoed to the window trying to see through the frost-covered pane. The moon was rising; there was still high wind.

And now it was after midnight. Annie started up, wide awake, feverish, calling alternately for Dr. Hallett and her husband.

"Here, Annie... here..." answered the brave though frightened girl, kneeling by the bed.

"Hold my hand, George... Oh!" A cry of relief and content escaped her lips. She thought he was beside her. Selma was stricken with dismay. Was she dying? And the baby...?

So Selma watched, holding Annie's hand. She was stiff with cold and sick with a heavy weariness and mental discomfort. All that she could do was to keep up the fire and whisper that George loved her and all would be well. So she sat and presently fell into a heavy sleep.

"Selma!" She aroused dizzily. She had heard her name spoken softly, as if it had come from a great distance or as if she had dreamed it. She staggered stiffly to her feet.

"You, Selma! What in the world? I did not understand..."

Selma rapidly outlined the situation while he took off his fur coat and heavy sweater and warmed his hands.

"First of all," he said, "we must keep it warm." Going into the entry-room he returned with a hatchet, seized a long, heavy bench that stood by the stove and with strong swift blows cut it into firewood. "Use this, along with the coal. Don't let the fire get low. Put on a lot of water. There's the pump on the porch. Wear your mittens. Later, I'll tell you what I want you to do. I should have been here hours ago." Then Selma saw him lift his head, his dark, deep-set eyes directed straight ahead as if he were meeting the challenge of an impossible task and the watching girl thrilled at that look of exalted purpose.

"This is Doctor Hallett, Annie," he said, lifting his voice and approaching the bed. "I've come, Annie! You knew I would and you didn't worry! We shall have a fine surprise for George!"

Selma stood at his call and there grew upon her the marvel of the gentle and unconquerable spirit of this man whose love she had rejected. Several hours later she was bending over a basket on the kitchen table. Swaddled in soft clothes and blankets lay the newborn son.

"Odd little folk," said the doctor, gazing quizzically at the wee wrinkled face. "He'll keep you right busy for a day or two, Selma. And Annie, there, will too. She'll need all you can do."

"I hadn't thought... am I... I mean, won't someone else be coming to take care of her?" she asked, wishing as soon as she had said it that she had not spoken.

"No, Selma. I couldn't lay hands on any one else. I came on horseback. The woman living next, where Mr. Mayne telephoned, has six children and I didn't want to ask her, though if I had wanted her, she would have come. I couldn't stop for her anyway. You'll stay?"

"Of course! I'm thankful I can. But I feel so helpless. You—you'll give me directions? I have never done anything... like this."

"There always must be a first time. You're equal to it, never fear. I've got to rustle fuel for the stove. And look about outside, too. I'll have to shovel my way to the sheds, I suppose." Selma made coffee and set out food.

He returned, bringing a great armful of wood.

"I found two livery horses in the

open shed. Mayne's, I suppose. I've tied them up in the barn. They'll need feed and water. You're equal to that. Trust a prairie girl! George doesn't have any livestock about the place now, excepting chickens—I've seen to them for to-day. Now, if you'll sit down with me, I'll make a trained nurse of you." He took a writing tablet from his pocket. "We'll go over it exactly. Annie has a fighting chance and that only if she has someone to fight it for her," he said in a low voice. "I'll come as soon as I can and bring a woman with me. You'll have to stay with her to-day and to-morrow—and that will tell the story."

They looked deep into one another's eyes.

"I will—I will, Robert."

When he was ready to go, Annie had fallen into a natural sleep.

"You're not afraid, Selma?" They were standing together in the shed-like entry off the kitchen.

"No, not now. You have given me courage."

"Annie may forget how much she wants to live. Suffering does that sometimes. George is a fine fellow and the baby is sound as a dollar. You will have to tell her what she has to live for." He stood for a moment, his hand on the door knob, waiting for the possible questions. She gave him her hand.

"I will do all I can," she said quietly. He clasped her hand and went out into the bitter cold.

Clearing a little space with her breath upon the frosted pane, Selma watched him pass out of the yard on his grey horse. She had known him ever since she was a little girl and he a tall, lanky boy only two years older. When he had asked her to marry him, she had realized just how sincere he was, how good, how honorable, and was sorry that she could not say yes, but when Anson had come so temptuously into her life... Now as she watched Robert from the tiny window, she seemed to see something about him that had been hidden from her—something strong, triumphant, radiant, knight-like.

As she turned back to Annie and the child, a touch of that spirit of unconquerable chivalry lay upon her too. "You are the one to bring her through. She doesn't know how much she wants to live—you will have to tell her."

"I will bring her through! I will tell her!" she said, speaking to an invisible presence.

Annie slept long; when she awoke, the sun was gleaming across the kitchen floor. Selma brought the baby to her and laid it at her side, for she had not noticed it yet.

"My little son!" whispered the mother. "My little George! If his father could see him..."

The wonder of it lay warm within Selma's heart too, as if, in part, the child was hers. So happy did Annie seem, so proud and strong, that Selma smiled to herself to think that she had hesitated to take care of her. She told Annie gaily that Dr. Hallett had given directions so plainly for everything that they simply could not go wrong. Even when Annie slept, there was no time for Selma to spend merely thinking. There was the little "folk" to care for, so tiny in body that she scarcely dared touch him and yet she managed some way, laughing to herself for her awkwardness. When she laid the soft little thing against her breast, an odd, throbbing tenderness filled her heart.

(To be concluded.)

Minard's for Sprains and Bruises.

Yes, and So Deep, Too.

Globe Trotter—"Of course you went up the Motherhorn!"

Bluffer—"Yes! Yes! What a beautiful river it is!"

Excessive Oil on Clutch.

Too much oil on the clutch reduces the coefficient of friction; and consequently the ability of the clutch to transmit power to the driving mechanism.

BEAUTIFY IT WITH

"DIAMOND DYES"

Perfect 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.



Introducing Mrs. Experience

Mrs. Housewife—permit us to introduce Mrs. Experience. As her name indicates, Mrs. Experience is a housewife of long training and wide knowledge, and she will be decidedly worth listening to on housekeeping matters. Each week in this paper she will have something of value to tell modern housewives. Look for Mrs. Experience every week.

8-51

Sunlight Soap

Engine Trouble.

Little Ted, becoming very tired on the way home from church, begged his father to carry him.

"Oh, no!" argued dad. "A big two-and-a-half-year-old boy like you must learn to walk up like a man!"

Ted bravely trudged along for some minutes then began to pant and lag behind. Presently he called out, "Daddy, daddy! Better carry me, I'm about out of gas!"

THE PROFITS IN TEA GROWING

The price of good quality tea has risen in the last two years between 20c and 25c per pound. The demand which has been phenomenal, has sustained this increase, and the fortunate owners of tea plantations have earned dividends in some cases of from 60% to 100%. All those engaged in selling the commodity—who have not been making any more profit—have been hoping for over-production. This is inevitable when such profits are being made and prices will then fall. But tea is still getting dearer, and no one can foretell just when the drop will come—whether in one year or longer. It may come when least expected.

Poison Gas.

It is said that the Germans have invented a still more venomous kind of poison gas. The use of it will asphyxiate the nascent willingness of the world to forgive and to forget.

Easy Brake on Wet Street.

When driving on wet streets the clutch should never be released except at the last moment to prevent the engine from stalling. Always apply the brakes gradually.

HAVE A SPELLING BEE.

An old-fashioned spelling bee easily furnishes a half-hour of merriment for the community party. The leader may choose two captains, each of whom may choose fifteen spellers for his side. One person may preside at the dictionary in order to settle any disputes and to supply the meanings of words when requested. The leader, or "teacher," may make the spell-down more interesting by choosing type words in groups of ten. For instance, one group may be on agriculture, one on dress material, one on history, and so forth. One group of words may contain a great many L's, T's, and R's. The leader will need to give a few instructions for the spelling of these words. Instead of saying the letters, the speller is required to raise his right hand for L, raise his left hand for T, and whistle for R. If the speller says either of these letters instead of making the correct motion or sound he is dropped out of the contest.

Minard's Liniment for the Grippe.



are the concentrated strength of prime, fresh beef. Use them to add flavor and nutriment to soups, sauces, gravy, stews, hash, meat-pies.

Tins of 4 - 15c. and " 10 - 30c.



Banking by Mail

The security afforded by the Province of Ontario Savings Office, together with the facilities extended by every Post Office in Canada and other countries, make it possible for everyone to deposit their savings in this institution. Interest is allowed, compounded half-yearly, with full checking privileges.

The confidence the rural communities have shown in this Savings Office is indicated by the large increase in deposits, which are now over \$20,000,000.

All deposits are secured by the entire resources of the Province of Ontario.

Remittances should be made by Post Office money order, bank cheque, express order or registered letter, and should be addressed to your nearest Branch, where they will receive prompt attention.

Province of Ontario Savings Office

HEAD OFFICE: 15 QUEEN'S PARK, TORONTO.

Toronto Branch Offices:

Cor. Bay and Adelaide Sts. Cor. University and Dundas Sts. 519 Danforth Avenue.

Other Branches at
Hamilton, St. Catharines, St. Mary's, Pembroke,
Brantford, Woodstock, Owen Sound, Ottawa,
Seaford, Walkerton, Newmarket and Aylmer.

A Sweet Breath at all times!

THE FLAVOR LASTS



After eating or smoking Wrigley's preserves the mouth and sweetens the breath. Nerves are soothed, throat is refreshed and digestion aided. So easy to carry in the little packet!

WRIGLEY'S
-after every meal!

People who use "Red Rose" are usually those who like tea of extra good quality

RED ROSE

TEA "is good tea"

The ORANGE PEKOE is extra good. Try it!

No Money Made With Poor Stock.

Breeders of live stock are facing problems to-day that require expert business-like handling.

The high cost of feed, labor and heavy overhead expenses are matters the average farmer find confronting him every day.

Successful farmers have always realized the value of good breedings in live stock. Testimonies from these men are easily obtained and should convince the most skeptical that the only way to beat the labor situation, cost of feed, etc., is to keep only those animals that are bred to produce either milk or beef.

The surveys conducted by Prof. Leitch in the different counties all go to prove that where farmers are using pure bred sires, in either beef or dairy herds, they are making greater incomes with practically the same quantity of feed.

When we consider that these figures were obtained from actual farmers, living under average farm conditions, we can hardly discredit them.

Liberal feeding of inferior live stock, it was shown, was not as great a factor in increasing the labor income as was the use of pure bred sires.

The pure bred sire has back of him generations of ancestors that were selected and bred with a specific purpose in view; either the production of beef or the production of milk.

These characteristics are highly intensified in his blood so that he transmits them to his offspring, even when only a grade female is used.

The grade sire has back of him generations of ancestors that, like "Topsy," just happened. The result is that you can expect nothing, but are liable to get anything.

Haphazard hit and miss breeding operations are the causes of low labor incomes and financial failures among Ontario farmers to-day.

The remedy lies in the farmers' hands.

Buy a good pure bred sire of the breed of stock you are interested in and you have made the first step toward success.

Masters of Melody.

Music is the most romantic, as well as the most fascinating of the arts.

Looking back over musical history, it is interesting to note that many of the new roads that have been broken towards the temples of melody have been constructed by mere children.

Mozart was a composer at eight, and the works he wrote at that age live to this day. Before this wonder-child of music was five he could play several minuets, which he mastered in under half an hour, as is recorded in his father's diary.

The lives of the great composers have sometimes been hedged about by difficulties. Handel's father was a barber-surgeon, who actually disliked music. This dislike was carried to such an extent that he objected to his son having any musical toy.

Picture that youthful genius, whose whole being was glowing with music, compelled to indulge his artistic taste in secret.

He was helped and encouraged by some kindly and artistic soul, history does not tell of whom, who bore a

small clavichord, the forerunner of the spinet and pianoforte, into the attic of the Handel home. Before this instrument the child Handel dreamed away the midnight hours.

Aas, he was found, and the room was closed and locked against him, just as previously other doors had been locked upon his art.

Handel, however, triumphed in the end. His was a gift that could not be killed or hidden.

Beethoven, one of the greatest masters of melody, had a life that was beset with trials, but his "moments," the times of inspiration, must have made up for all he was forced to endure.

Once, when passing through a street in Vienna, he heard the sound of a piano coming from an upper window. Entering the house, and following the direction of the sound, he found himself on the threshold of a room lit only by moonbeams that were falling upon a blind girl who was playing at the piano.

Without a word Beethoven took the girl's place before the instrument. From that incident came one of the most famous of his compositions—"The Moonlight Sonata."

It is a little sad to think that the name of the blind girl is lost in the past.

A Poet With a "Mad On."

The poet Browning, Prof. William Lyon Phelps tells us in Scribner's Magazine, was as impulsive as Roosevelt. He could never speak of his wife with calmness. To illustrate his feeling about her, says Professor Phelps, Lady Ritchie, the daughter of Thackeray, told me this story.

There was a rumor that Browning was going to marry again, and in his absence she mentioned it. The next day Browning heard of it in a way that made him suppose she had originated the fable. That night they met at a large dinner, and he was assigned to take her out to the dining room. She greeted him in their customary friendly manner, took his arm and then to her amazement found that he would not speak to her, but almost spied her with his elbow every time she turned toward him.

At dinner he devoted himself exclusively to the lady on the left, and if Anne Thackeray spoke to him he made no reply. When the ladies withdrew she asked one of them whether Robert Browning had gone mad.

"Why, don't you know?" was the reply. "He heard that you started a story of a second marriage, and he will never forgive you."

That state of affairs continued for months. They constantly met at dinner parties, but he ignored her. In the following summer she, Browning and his most intimate friend, the Frenchman Miland, were staying in the same town in Normandy. One day Miland turned on Browning and told him that he was behaving outrageously, that Anne Thackeray had never meant any harm, had merely repeated what she had heard and was now heartbroken. Browning was smitten with contrition; he immediately started running at full speed to the opposite end of the town where Miss Thackeray lodged. He must have been a curious spectacle, for he was short and heavy and not used to running.

"I was sitting in the window of the second story in a despondent mood," Lady Ritchie told me, "when I saw Browning running violently toward my lodging. I rushed downstairs and leaped into his arms; we both cried together and had a lovely time."

The Death Rocket.

A new weapon of offensive and defensive warfare has been developed in the form of a "death rocket" designed to throw out a flaming shower of molten metal miles above the earth's surface.

The inventor is Mr. Ernest Welsh, of North Ferriby, Yorks, England, and his experiments with medium-sized rockets are said to have proved that and can ignite any object within that region. The experimental rockets, it is claimed, can climb to a height of five miles.

The rocket contains a destructive charge of seven hundred pellets, a regulating charge, a detonator, and a propelling charge. When it is to be sent aloft, it rests in a diagonal launching cradle, somewhat similar to those used for ordinary sky-rockets. When the fuse is ignited, the propelling charge sends the rocket soaring out of its cradle. Thereafter, at regular intervals, it is given fresh impetus by the bursting of additional charges.

For use as defense against raiding aircraft, the inventor says that batteries of the rockets could be shot upwards in the form of a barrage. The pellets burn themselves out quickly, so that the rockets could be used over a city.

When doubts assail you, clear your mind—think progressively—and act accordingly.

Why St. Paul's is Crumbling.

The crumbling of the supports of St. Paul's Cathedral is not, as many people seem to imagine, a trouble of recent date. It has, indeed, been brewing for 200 years. The traffic on the streets and the tides of the Thames—which cause the foundations of the edifice to move—have both played their part, with time, in the work of ruin.

When one comes to consider the gigantic weight of the structure, and particularly of the dome it seems a miracle that the edifice has not long since shown signs of meeting with disaster. It is more correct, however, to speak of the "dome" of St. Paul's, for there are really three—two within the great arc which is visible from so many parts of London.

There is first the inner dome, seen from the door of the church. Outside it, invisible both from the floor of the church and from the exterior, comes the second dome, not properly a dome but a brick-cone, which supports the "real dome of St. Paul's." These domes and the cone do not hold themselves in position. The lantern, cross, and ball count for very little. Their trifling weight of 800 tons is easily supported by the cone.

The outer dome, made of lead, has to be kept to its true curve by huge timbers between itself and the cone.

There are eight arches, supported by eight piers. The total weight resting on these piers is 40,000 tons—5,000 tons to each pier.

The cathedral, which is Sir Christopher Wren's masterpiece, required some thirty-five years before it was completed, although the first service was held in 1697, twenty years after the foundation was laid. One million pounds was the total cost. To-day about one-seventh of that figure—£140,000—is required for repairs.

HELP FOR TIRED NERVOUS PEOPLE

Found in the Use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills

Are you pale and weak, tired most of the time, out of breath on slight exertion?

Are you nervous, is your sleep disturbed so that rest does not refresh you?

Is your appetite poor, your digestion weak and do you have pains after eating?

If you have any of these symptoms you need the help of such a reliable tonic as Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Read what Mr. W. W. Francis, of Calgary, Alta., says of this tonic. "After returning from overseas," writes Mr. Francis, "my whole system was in a badly run down condition. I became nervous, irritable, pale and lost weight. Of course I was given treatment and recommended many tonics, some of which I took, but with no apparent result. At last I could not even sleep. My sister, who is in England, wrote and urged me to give Dr. Williams' Pink Pills a trial, and I can scarcely say how glad I am that I took her advice. My friends were surprised at my complete recovery, but I assured them it was due entirely to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and I now always keep a box on hand in case of emergency."

If you are ailing give these pills a fair trial and they will not disappoint you. Sold by all dealers in medicine or sent by mail at 50 cents a box by writing The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Wisdom From Araby.

May Heaven bless him who pays short visits.

God does not pay weekly; but he pays at the end.

Death's first challenge to a woman is a grey hair.

Haste comes of Satan; wise slowness comes of God.

You have great riches if you abstain from desires.

At the narrow passage there is no brother and no friend.

When you are but an anvil, be patient; when you are a hammer, strike.

At life's roasted meat men cry: "Take, take—" but at the vinegar: "My teeth ache."

A man demanded as a favor from God the swifter rising of morn; and at the dawn he became blind.

Perfectly Natural to Them.

He—"There's one thing you girls are perfectly natural at."

She—"What's that, please?"

He—"At being artificial."

The first wedding ceremony officially performed in England or Wales by a woman recently took place at a London register office, where Miss Dorothy Haldane acts as deputy to the registrar.

Little aeroplanes with folding wings and flying about a mile and a half a minute are shortly to be put on the market.

For Every Ill—Minard's Liniment



Emile St. Godard, 17-year-old boy musher, who won the 200-mile non-stop race at The Pas, Manitoba, two weeks ago, is to drive his dogs in the 120-mile international dog team derby at Quebec.

MADE HER BABY PLUMP AND WELL

Nothing makes a mother more grateful than a benefit conferred upon her child. Mothers everywhere who have used Baby's Own Tablets for their children speak in enthusiastic terms of them. For instance, Mrs. Zepherin Lavole, Three Rivers, Que., writes:—"Baby's Own Tablets are a wonderful medicine for little ones. They never fail to regulate the baby's stomach and bowels, and make him plump and well. I always keep a box of the Tablets in the house and would advise all mothers to do likewise." Most of the ordinary ailments of childhood arise in the stomach and bowels, and can be quickly banished by Baby's Own Tablets. These Tablets relieve constipation and indigestion, break up colds and simple fevers, expel worms, allay teething pains and promote healthful sleep. They are guaranteed to be free from injurious drugs and are safe even for the youngest and most delicate child. The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25c a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.



"You say Grace is very proper?" "I should say so. She asks for boot-limb whiskey."

Worry.

But human bodies are sic fools For a' their colleges and schools. That when nae real ill perplex them, They make enow themselves to vex them.

Burns.

A hearty laugh is medicinal. A co-operative laugh, a laugh altogether, promotes good fellowship.—Lyman Abbott.

Two Sons.

I have two sons, Wife— Two and yet the same; One his wild way runs, Wife, Bringing us to shame. The one is bearded, sunburnt, grim, and fights across the sea; The other is a little child who sits up on your knee.

One is fierce and bold, Wife, As the wayward deep, Him no arms could hold, Wife, Him no breast could keep. He has tried our hearts for many a year, not broken them; for he is still the sinless little one that sits upon your knee.

One may fall in fight, Wife— Is he not our son? Pray with all your might, Wife, For the wayward one; Pray for the dark, rough soldier who fights across the sea, Because you love the little shade who smiles upon your knee.

One across the foam, Wife, As I speak may fall; But this one at home, Wife, Cannot die at all. They both are only on, and how thankful should we be; We cannot lose the darling son who sits upon your knee! —Lord Buchanan.

Lightning Risks.

The possibilities are that a man standing directly under a storm cloud would be struck by lightning fifteen times in one hundred strokes while a man flat on the ground would be struck only once in a hundred strokes. The figures apply only if the man is isolated.

The chance that a thunder cloud of a sufficient voltage to cause a discharge will be over a particular object is small, and thus the likelihood of any particular object being struck is very slight indeed.

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

Leading Question.

"Have you 'Kissed Me in the Moonlight'?" he asked the young lady behind the counter.

The young lady gave him a startled look and replied: "It must have been the girl at the other counter. I've only been here a week."

For First Aid—Minard's Liniment.

For

Colds

BAYER

ASPIRIN

Proved safe by millions and prescribed by physicians for

- Colds
- Headache
- Pain
- Neuralgia
- Toothache
- Lumbago
- 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 Monocetyl-acetate of Salicylic Acid (Acetyl Salicylic Acid, "A. S. A."). While it is well known that Aspirin means Bayer manufacture, to assist the public against imitation, the Tablets of Bayer Company will be stamped with their actual trade mark, the "Bayer Cross."

Classified Advertisements

REMNANTS.

BARGAIN PARCEL, \$2; 5 LBS. Patches, \$2. McCreery, Chatham, Ontario.

FREE CATALOGUE.

RASPBERRY BUSHES, GLADIOLAS, Iris, Peony, Fancy Dahlias and Barred Rock Eggs. The Wright Farm, Brockville, Ont.

WANTED

KILN DRIED 22" SOFTWOOD Heading Boards, dressed one side to 1/2" and saw-jointed on 3 edges. Quote F.O.B. here. Reid Bros., Bothwell, Ont.

Pigs Solve Problems.

A pig belonging to an English farmer was sold to a dealer who lived eight miles away. The morning after the sale the pig reappeared in its old sty, having escaped from its new quarters during the night.

The homing instinct is stronger in the pig than in most animals. An instance similar to the above occurred at Reading, where a pig traveled fourteen miles back to its old home, after being sold in a local market.

Darwin believed the pig capable of developing the sagacity of a dog. For example, a sow belonging to an English game keeper, was trained to hunt game, at which it became more expert than most pointers. The fame of this animal spread far and wide, and tempting offers were made to buy it.

Records show that pigs in former days were often used as beasts of burden, while there is at least one well authenticated instance of a pig being employed for rounding up sheep. Perhaps the most curious use to which the species has ever been put was to draw a carriage for an eccentric Victorian nobleman.

The Herbarium at Kew Gardens contains nearly 4,000,000 specimens of dried plants, fruits, and seeds, and the library contains some 30,000 volumes. About 30,000 specimens are added to the Herbarium every year.

Quick Relief for Rheumatism

Mrs. Bert Young of Filch Bay, Que., writes as follows:

"I could not turn over in bed at night. I tried doctors and sent off for medicines which did me no good, but after using three bottles of Minard's my rheumatism left me entirely, and I have never felt it since."

Always keep Minard's handy. Minard's Liniment

CUTICURA HEALS SKIN TROUBLE

Eruptions On Shoulders, Neck and Face. Itched and Burned.

"My trouble began with red spots breaking out on my shoulders, neck and face. They itched and burned causing me to scratch and irritate the affected parts. The eruptions scaled over and my clothing aggravated them. My face was disfigured, and the trouble kept getting worse."

"I began using Cuticura Soap and Ointment, and after using three cakes of Cuticura Soap and one and a half boxes of Cuticura Ointment I was completely healed." (Signed) Miss Pauline Mills, R. F. D. 4, Quaker City, Ohio, June 15, 1923.

Cuticura Soap, Ointment and Talcum are all you need for every-day toilet and nursery purposes.

Sample Each Free by Mail. Address Canadian Agents: "Cuticura, E. C. Box 2414, Montreal." Cuticura Soap, Ointment and Talcum are sold by all druggists. Try our new Shaving Stick.

MISERABLE AND ALWAYS IN PAIN

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a Dependable Help for Mothers

Port Greville, Nova Scotia.—"I took your medicine for a terrible pain in my side and for weakness and headaches. I seemed to float all over, too, and my feet and hands were the worst. I am the mother of four children and I am nursing my baby—the first one of four I could nurse. I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound before the baby's birth, so you can see how much it helped me. I cannot praise it too highly for what it has done for me. I took all kinds of medicine, but the Vegetable Compound is the only one that has helped me for any length of time. I recommend it to any one with troubles like mine and you may use my letter for a testimonial."—Mrs. ROBERT McCULLERY, Port Greville, Nova Scotia.

Before and after child-birth the mother will find Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a blessing.

Many, many letters are received giving the same sort of experience as is given in this letter. Not only is the mother benefited, but these good results pass on to the child.

No harmful drugs are used in the preparation of this medicine—just roots and herbs—and it can be taken in safety by the nursing mother.

98 out of every 100 women reported benefit from its use in a recent canvass among women users of this medicine. G

CUSHING.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Canning visited friends in Lachute on Monday last. Mrs. J. D. Weir spent Wednesday of last week in Montreal.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Nichols returned home last week from a visit with friends in Stardale and Vankleek Hill, Ontario.

Miss Tessie Roberts, of Monaca, accompanied her aunt, Miss Wheelahan to Concord, N. H., last week.

Miss Mildred Gaston has been the guest of her grandmother, Mrs. Jas. Hammond, of Centerville, during the past week.

Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Graham of North River, visited the homes of Mr. and Mrs. Archie Graham, also Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Graham on Friday last.

Mrs. R. J. Graham and Miss H. Graham, of St. Philippe, were guests of Mr. and Mrs. A. Graham Sr., last Thursday.

Quite a number of Cushing residents attended St. Andrews Presbyterian Church Tea-Meeting last week and reported it a success in every way.

At the recent social evening of the C. C. Club, the program of Irish Jokes was well supported. A larger number of jokes were contributed by the ladies than by the gentlemen.

Mr. Irving Fuller took the prize on the gentlemen's side, Nurse Clara White winning the ladies' prize with a joke from real life. Mr. Alton Douglas, recently returned from North Bay, Ont., was a welcome visitor at this meeting, and contributed some excellent music with his mandolin.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

Robert McFaul

SPRING'S COMING!

We are well stocked with

MEN'S SUITS in New Spring Styles, LADIES' STYLISH SPRING COATS, and new VOILES, GINGHAMS & DRESS GOODS

Always a Choice Line of Groceries.

The House of Quality. Main Street, Lachute.

SUITS!

The very Best in Style & Price

Call in and see our Samples

LOUIS GUILBAULT

Main Street, - Lachute.

A BIG ARRAY OF MEN'S SUITS

offering every advantage of variety and selection. No time like the present to choose a homespun or tweed made up in trim-fitting models that will appeal to every taste.

A. A. CARBONNEAU

MERCHANT TAILOR

BROWNSBURG P.QUE.

We Are Ready For Spring

With a large stock of BOOTS & SHOES for every member of the family YOUR INSPECTION INVITED

The Choicest Novelties of the Season in MEN'S FERT HATS & CAPS, RAINCOATS, GENTS' FURNISHINGS and READY-MADE CLOTHING.

SEMI-READY SPECIAL ORDERS—

Your choice of 300 samples of the best

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DR. SCHOLL'S FOOT COMFORT APPLIANCES

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Have your car thoroughly overhauled and adjusted to its maximum 'Pep', by an expert mechanic on any make of car. I will give you the stated price before commencing work and give you a GUARANTEED GOOD JOB. Prices for overhauling—Ford Touring, \$15.00; Ford Sedan, \$20.00. (Not including new parts. Parts supplied at Ford standard prices.) Other makes equally as reasonable in price. Painting—Ford Touring \$15.00; Ford Sedan \$20.00. MR. BURKES, Painter, LACHUTE. Don't pay if not satisfied! Good work speaks for itself.

BROWNSBURG.

Miss Alice Cameron, of Montreal, spent the week-end at her home here.

Miss Evelyn Gagnon, of Montreal, spent the week-end as guest of Miss Lois VanBuren.

Mrs. Milligan and children, of Montreal, are visiting her mother, Mrs. Geo. Rushbrooke.

Among those who recently entertained for Miss Frances MacGibbon, a bride elect of this month, were: Mrs. F. Hazel who entertained on Friday evening at a kitchen shower, Miss L. VanBuren entertained on Saturday afternoon at a 'China Cup and Saucer' shower, and Mrs. C. Hardie is entertaining on Saturday afternoon, March 21st, to a tea.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT.

Mr. and Mrs. A. O. Lloyd, of Montreal, wish to thank the choir and congregation of the Brownsburg Presbyterian Church for the very thoughtful gift, and expression of good wishes which they recently received.

The Watchman

AND

OTTAWA VALLEY ADVOCATE.

FRIDAY, MARCH 20th, 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 local 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.

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

Fifty-fifty. That 100 per cent nationality we hear so much about lately is a fascinating ideal, but I am thinking it will have a hard time in worming itself into the practical ways of modern life, or of becoming anywhere near a hundred per cent general. Nor am I inclined to believe that it would be an unmixed blessing if it did. To be 100 per cent anything, nowadays, is either to be too hard or too soft for ordinary use. Pure gold, for example, has many minor uses, but as its one outstanding use and purpose is to be minted and put in circulation, its virgin purity is a fault. Coined at 100 per cent, its purity and softness would be depreciated by its early loss of weight, while the introduction of two or three per cent of alloy makes it a standard of value as long as it shows "heads and tails" and the milling can be felt on its edge. Similarly, the "hundred per cent American" would be altogether too pure for the good of his country. He would be as much trouble as the hundred per cent Red Indian formerly was, and would have to share the same fate.

Why seek to place the standard so high? The policy which advises you to "Hitch your wagon to a star" does not take into consideration the material wear and tear of the vehicle nor the fragile nature of its freight.

Patriotism is one of the highest and noblest of human aspirations, but when it reaches the 100 per cent mark it becomes fanaticism. The alloy of humanity is refined out of it, and the purity of the patriotism left is that of the 100 per cent Zulu, the unadulterated tribal exclusiveness of the noble savage.

On the ground that we have no right to criticize but neighbours, let us leave out of the question the aims which animate the exponents of the "hundred per cent American" idea, and let us consider what a "hundred per cent Canadian" cry would sound like.

First, we would have to raise the slogan of "Canada for Canadians," which, of course, would sound the deathknell of Immigration. There goes some of the 100 per cent already: Without immigration we are ruining the country, and that is not patriotic to be full limit.

Now, if the population of Canada were to be spread over the land, every man, woman, and child, would stand 300 acres apart: One moderate family would "populate" a big city: Forty or fifty people would cover Montreal.

Their gregarious instincts, their needs, and their desires to develop industries, draw people together in groups, and the more you crowd people in cities the more land you leave uncultivated: then when you have a great untitled area you discover the need of bringing in others to cultivate it for you. Immigration is a pressing necessity for Canada at the present time, and must be a constant consideration, unless the country is to remain undeveloped. For that reason the cry of "Canada for Canadians" is an absurd one, yet, to leave it out is to reduce your hundred per cent Canadian standard by a big figure.

Then follow trade considerations. Are you buying and selling plans to be regulated by your 100 per cent scheme of patriotic operation? If you are to buy only from Canadians then why not sell only to them? The tiniest Swiss Canton has to export part of its produce and has to buy from beyond its borders. Canada cannot produce everything it needs, and if its wheat and lumber and other world wide necessities did not go abroad we should be short of the wherewithal to purchase. To limit Canadian selling to Canadians only would foreshorten the country's buying power, therefore another figure is lopped off the hundred per cent Canadian idea.

The whole thing is founded upon a misconception. Selfishness is not patriotism, although they sometimes get so terribly mixed up that it is difficult to tell them apart. The 100 per cent Zulu is a savage; the 100% Russian is a tyrant; the 100% Irishman is a deluded visionary; the 100% American is a braggart; but the 100% Canadian is an impossibility. Fifty-fifty is the proper proportion.

Half for Home, and the other half for the rest of the habitable globe. That seems liberal, both ways, and any slight deviation is capable of adjustment.

The patriot who thinks as much, does as much, and desires as much for his own country as he does for

the whole world beside, is better equipped, on all counts, than the 100 per cent man. If he believes that one Canadian is as good as fifty full-grown, sound-minded, able-bodied inhabitants of other countries, he reduces the odds against himself by fifty per cent, and as he lives and learns that the percentage is still less, he has not so long to wait until the revelation comes that a more cosmopolitan conception of values puts him in a different stall altogether.

The hundred per cent notion is too crude. It gives no latitude, no room for broadening out. Every immigrant is expected to become a good Canadian in time, but you set him a difficult task if you take a hundred points start ahead of him. Then, if he is 100 % English, Scandinavian, Dutch, Italian, Russian or whatnot, when he arrives, (and to be reasonable you would have to grant that, if you are 100 per cent Canadian yourself,) he has to abandon one of his former good points for every one of yours he adopts. It is not playing the game. Stare him level. Give him a chance, and if, at the end of ten years sojourn in this great country, he is not as good a Canadian as your great-grandfather was ten years after he came, then drop him as a hard nut and have a try at moulding his children into good citizens. If they don't pan out at a good fifty-fifty, then you have missed your opportunities.

A child is not a horse because he happens to be born in a stable.

No Confirmation of Dubious Statement by a Toronto Paper on Financing of Carillon

Lachute, Que., March 9th.

Editor of Financial Post, Toronto, Ont.

Dear Sir,—

In glancing over the last issue of the Financial Post in Montreal this morning, I notice that you publish on the front page a report from New York regarding Water Power matters in this Province.

As a citizen of Lachute and publisher of the Lachute Watchman, I am much interested in the question of Hydro-Electric development. My object in writing you is to ascertain if it is correct that certain American bankers have declined to participate in what is known as the "Carillon Power Development," which site is situated but six miles from our town.

I would draw your attention to the fact that a few days ago Mr. A. E. Robert, of Montreal, who is reputed to be at the head of a syndicate of Canadian and American financiers, made the official definite statement in the press that the financing had been all arranged for. Therefore, would it be possible for you to let me know if the report of the Financial Post is correct?

I may say that the people of the Ottawa Valley are intensely interested in the proposed Carillon Power development and are unanimous for its construction.

Thanking you for any courtesy in reply to my request,

Yours fraternally,

J. S. GILES.

Nearly two weeks ago, we sent under registration the above letter to the Financial Post at Toronto, Ont., but up to the present time have received no reply. It is therefore only reasonable to assume that the official statement made by Mr. E. A. Robert, who heads the syndicate of Canadian and United States financiers, that he and his associates have completed all arrangements for the sum of \$50,000,000 to be used in the construction of the Carillon plant, is correct and we still await the reply of our Journalist: confere.—(Editor's note.)

ARUNDEL.

The Church services, on Sunday, next, 22nd, inst., will be as follows: ANGLICAN.—Weir 10.30., Grace Church, Arundel 7 p.m., S. School, Grace Church 2.30 p.m. Rev. Geo. H. Gagnon, M.A., Pastor.

ARUNDEL UNION CHURCH.—Rockway 10.30 a.m., Crystal Falls 8 p.m., Arundel 7 p.m., S. School Arundel 10.30 a.m. Rev. C. H. Hetherington, M.A., B.D., Pastor.

Messrs Purdy and Temple, and Mr. Jack Ireland, and Mr. Murill, spent the week-end at Bark Lake.

Mr. Fred Sobey spent the week-end here the guest of his brother, Mr. Henry Sobey.

Mr. Rabitaille, butter and cheese maker for the Arundel Butter and Cheese Factory, arrived here on Tuesday 17th inst.

Rev. Mr. Webster, returned Missionary from Egypt, has been lecturing here in the Standard Church & the meetings have been well attended.

Mr. Geo. Thomson, who has been here for the past two weeks, has returned to Lennoxville College.

The March Meeting of the Arundel Branch of The W.A. was held at the residence of Mrs. Wm. Scott, on Thursday afternoon, 12th inst., the following being present—Mrs. Gagnon, Mrs. Stone, Mrs. Scott, Mrs. Wm. Morrison, Miss Bryner, Mrs. A. B. Morrison, Mrs. McBride, Mrs. H. Kerr, and the Misses Dorothy Kerr, Barbara Stone, Eunice, Kathleen & Gertrude Morrison, and Mr. J. M. Nelson.

Much routine business was transacted, and the financial statement was presented, showing the funds to be in a satisfactory state, and the minutes of the previous meeting were read. On motion by Mrs. Scott, seconded by Mrs. Stone, the statement and minutes were accepted. Refreshments were served by Mrs. Scott and a hearty vote of thanks was tendered her for her hospitality.

G. J. Charland, Ph.B.

The County Drug Store.



PARKE DAVIS & CO'S TOOTH PASTE

This Tooth Paste represents a new idea,—

It is a scientific product made by a scientific house, and is the result of 2 years of study and experiment.

Will prevent the Tartar deposits without the slightest injury to the teeth themselves. Contains no pumice-stone and will not scratch the enamel.

Price 50 cents

We deliver orders. Phone 198J.

TRAVEL SERVICE

You will be gladly given personal attention and full information in regard to steamship tickets, railway tickets, passports, hotel reservations, itineraries, travellers cheques, baggage insurance or any other of your requirements for travel at home or abroad if you will call write, or 'phone S. GOLDSWORTHY Phone 191 ring 3.

Grace Street, Lachute

ANGLICO-ADVENTIST ACCORD.

"There is very good doctrine in that Anglican Prayer Book," declared the evangelist, in McArthur's Hall, last Sunday evening. His seven reasons for being a good Anglican were:—

1. Because I believe that the ten commandments should be taught to the young, who should look to the Lord for power to keep them. This the Anglican church officially teaches. Pages 323, 325. 2. Because I believe that a child, when he reaches the age of discretion, should take a definite stand of obedience to God's commandments. Taught on page 334. 3. Because I believe that an adult, presenting himself to be baptised, should make a definite, public avowal of his purpose to thenceforward live in obedience to God's commandments. Required, pages 314-316. 4. Because I believe that while Christians are not bound to observe the Jewish ceremonial law, they are obligated to observe the moral law, that is, the ten commandments, or Law of God. The Seventh Article of Religion, page 662, teaches this. 5. Because I can heartily join in asking the Lord to enable us to live in obedience to His commandments, as the people do when the Litany is said. 6. Because I believe that a Christian should, before partaking of Holy Communion, examine his life, comparing it with the commandments of God, and repent of his violations of them. Taught on pages 275, 276. 7. Because I believe that on taking Holy Communion we should renew our vows of obedience to God's Holy Law, just as taught on pages 266, 267, of the Prayer Book. It seems that the evangelists are more orthodox than some had thought.

AUCTION SALE.

There will be sold by Public Auction at the residence of

GILBERT WARWICK,

VIDE SAC,

FRIDAY MARCH 27th., 1925.

The following effects:—1 work horse 11 years old, weighing 1300 lbs 1 horse 10 years old, weighing 110 lbs., 1 driving horse 8 years old, weighing about 900 lbs., 5 milch cows, 3 due to freshen in April, 1 in September, and 1 freshened, 1 set heavy double harness (complete) 2 sets single harness, 2 cutters, rack sleigh, steel tire buggy, rubber tire buggy, single express, double express, lumber wagon, hay rack, set of bob-sleighs and rack, broad-cast seeder, set of disc harrows, set of drag harrows, walking plow, mowing machine, 3 eight gallon milk cans, 1 four gallon milk can, wheelbarrow, grindstone, a quantity of hay and straw, shovels and forks and many other articles too numerous to mention.

Sale to commence at 1 p.m. sharp. TERMS: \$10.00 and under cash, over that amount 9 months credit on furnishing approved joint notes. 6 per cent discount per annum off for cash.

W. J. BOYD, Licensed Auctioneer.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

Why not see the Canadian Pacific Rockies this year?

Telephone or call at

J. S. GILES'

Town Ticket Agency

Back to the Bible Meetings! McArthur's Hall

SUNDAY AFTERNOON 3.30

The Terrible Tortures of Hell

Are they Present or Future?

SUNDAY EVENING, 8.00

The Grace of God and The Flood of Christ.

Do they give men the right to kill, steal, lie swear, commit adultery and break the Sabbath?

All are cordially invited to these services. Question Box open. Free literature at every meeting.

Large and Select Stock of SHOES

Specially attractive line of Ladies—at \$1.98 (greatly reduced)

New Stock of "STRIDER" Ladies' & Gents' Footwear "Stitch-Down" and fancy shoes for children

H. M. Lavigne, - Lachute Mills

The Automobile

WARMTH IS A REAL NEED OF AUTOISTS IN WINTER.

"Keep warm and be safe," is good advice to motorists planning extensive late fall and early winter tours throughout sections of the country where winter driving is becoming the rule rather than the exception.

Carelessness in cold weather driving is largely the result of being cold. Keep as warm as possible when touring in cold weather and it will be easier to observe the simple rules of caution.

A large percentage of winter-time accidents are preventable, warming devices being the preventive.

These should include suitable clothing, particularly warm gloves. Too many drivers are handicapped by numb fingers during their winter trips, so that if they are called upon to re-rack the motor in an emergency, dim the headlights or shift gears, they are at a loss.

It is foolhardy to attempt to make great mileage without sufficient stop-overs for hot drinks and food. It requires more energy to fight the elements in winter, and drivers cannot afford to feel that because they are stimulated by the snappy air they can endure more strenuous driving.

Keeping warm is the first rule of keeping safe in cold weather. Closed cars are proving their value in this connection, but even here the motorist must take definite precautions against subjecting himself to unnecessary exposure and thus to unnecessary hazards.

THE AUTOMOBILE OF THE FUTURE.

According to the predictions of a well known engineer, the automobile of 1950 will be very different from that of to-day. It will be a thing of graceful curves to resist the action of the wind, but its heavy construction will prevent it from being a thing of beauty.

There will be a single wheel in front (self-stabilizing), and all wheels will be fitted with very large tires. There will be no gear shift, this being rendered unnecessary by the use of a 48-cylinder engine, unbreakable glass in all windows, disappearing step, air filter to protect the mechanism. Cushioned to prevent damage by collision, and will be equipped with a radio set and a loud speaker.

ONE-DAY AUTO GUESTS SET RECORD IN CANADA.

One-day motor visitors to Canada, especially that portion which adjoins New York State, formed a feature of traffic during the last summer season. Records show 156,072 automobiles came into Quebec from the United States up to the end of September. There were only 130,000 for the entire season last year.

The autumn is rapidly attaining a new mark for automobile tourists, and it is believed that before the season closes at least 180,000 foreign cars will have sped in and out of the province. The value of the season's traffic thus far is placed at about \$13,500,000.

UNLUCKY PAUL

By Marjorie R. Johnson

Up to about five years ago Paul Preston was a lucky man, having everything in life that he wanted to make him happy, and nothing to worry him. He was young and healthy, standing five feet eleven in his stockings, was not in love, and, best of all, he thought, had not a cent in the world and no head for business.

His ill-luck began when his great-uncle Morrison died and saddled the burden of his millions upon him. He had not expected this, and fumed and fretted, vowing he would never bear it. He had just taken passage for Europe in the steamer of a cattle steamer sailing from Quebec, had had a hard time to raise the money for even that, and now, in the very height of his triumph at having accomplished the acme of his ambition, down came that crushing inheritance, and life lost its rosy hue and became black.

Reluctantly he gave up thoughts of the steamer and secured a deck cabin on a big liner from New York, but all the way over, while outwardly enjoying himself and making himself agreeable to the ladies, he was planning how to get rid of his monetary incubus.

In Paris he gave everybody the slip and went straight to the Latin Quarter. There he took an attic, fitted it up with second-hand furniture, had a "mean pallet" for a bed, a tumbledown easel, some scarecrow chairs and other shabby things, and then settled down to work with strong hope of some degree of happiness. He asked the boys about the cheapest restaurants and was soon going it with the most poverty stricken of the lot, having a good time and almost succeeding in forgetting his money when, one unlucky day, his lawyer tracked him out, and secrecy was no longer possible. His comrades of the Quarter distrusted him after that, and turned the cold shoulder, and there was nothing to do but quit Paris.

In Munich, whither he went, he did not go it quite so strong, taking a fairly decent apartment, working or not as he liked, spending and losing all the money he could without arousing suspicion. Working as he did, by fits and starts, it required no management to acquire a reputation for laziness, and he soon had the happiness of learning that he was spoken of as a ne'er-do-well who would never make his mark. This encouraged him to believe that he could safely exhibit with a good prospect of being skidded, and finding no sale for his work. What, then, was his dismay on going into the gallery to see his picture hung on the line, with an admiring crowd before it, and to receive the next day an offer of sixteen thousand marks for it. He had to accept, of course, or be found out, but it convinced him that Munich was, for his purposes, worse than Paris.

Next he tried St. Petersburg, thinking that if there were such a thing as getting into a scrape, Russia was the country for the purpose. Here he did all the reckless things he could think of, any one of which would have resulted in the banishment to Siberia of an ordinarily lucky individual, but he never succeeded in exciting even a faint suspicion of Nihilism. Before he had been in the city a month he found himself being sought out by persons in the court circle and treated as if he had been a prince in disguise. This enabled him to try an experiment which, although he decidedly objected to it, he had wished to try for some time. The thought occurred to him that, had he been a gambler, he might have got rid of any amount of money in a very short time. He had heard and read of fortunes being lost in a

single night, and, though it was much against his inclination, he tried the thing with a party of professional gamblers—swells, all of them—but professional gamblers all the same.

Of course, he knew that he should win the first night or two—in stories tyros always do—and he didn't mind it for awhile; but when it kept on night after night for a month, and he found that he had more than doubled the amounts he had at stake, he thought it was high time to throw up the undertaking.

Discouraged and disgusted, he went to London, where he frequented the East End with large sums of money in his pockets; visited the places of popular amusement with bulging pocket-books, ill concealed, in the hope of thus losing at least a few thousand pounds. Either the police were usually on the alert or the pick-pockets had all experienced a change of heart, for never a penny could he lose.

Then he returned to New York and tried investments. Knowing that he had no head for business, he reckoned this lack the strongest asset in his new plan. Whenever he heard of a particularly unpromising wildcat scheme, he would take a few thousand shares in it—with liability if possible—thinking this about the surest way to secure a good, healthy loss. Not a loss could he make, for, as sure as he took shares in the shabbiest-looking of all mining or other schemes, the thing would flare up into the biggest boom it had ever had, and Preston's money would be trebled before he could get rid of his stock.

It seemed to him awful. Then he settled large sums on all his relatives, and had serious thoughts of getting rid of the whole fortune in that way, when again his Nemesis, in the shape of his lawyer, came down on him, telling him that by the terms of old Morrison's will, he was prohibited from disposing of more than a certain proportion of his capital during his life time. Then the brilliant, quite unbusinesslike idea occurred to him to contest his great-uncle's will. But as his relatives—who had carefully read the will even before he had, and found that in case of a contest the whole fortune would go to charity—begged him not to do so, as they would thereby have to disgorge what he had already conveyed to them—he felt compelled, for their sakes, to desist. If only he had the good fortune to think of this plan at first! But, hang it all, that was just his luck!

About this time, his case looking really desperate, some malicious spirit suggested to him to marry a poor girl, one who had never had two cents to her name, and who would have her head so turned when she learned of



This postoffice in Heston, Middlesex, England, is so old that no authentic date of its origin has been found. The present postmaster has held the post for 11 years, his mother for 60 years and her family before her.

the wealth that was at her disposal, that she might be trusted to get rid of it in short order by the abnormal extravagance which she would naturally develop. Here was a promising scheme, and he wondered he had not thought of it before. He went to work warily, however, for, of course, while he wanted a poor girl, he did not wish a common one, with no genius for extravagance—and the right one was hard to find at first.

Happening to mention to his old nurse his desire to marry a poor but pretty girl, she entered into the plan with much alacrity and promised to find "the very one." Laughingly telling her that the most prominent characteristic of the fair one must be an undeniable tendency to extravagance, and an empty purse her only dowry, he awaited events.

At a summons from the old lady he called at her rooms, and there was a slim little thing with her, dressed in a shabby gown, who sat and knitted away at a coarse stocking and never raised her eye or said a word all the time he was there. He went away a delighted man for, in spite of an unusual refinement of face and attitude, it was evident the girl had not a cent in the world but what she could earn by knitting.

The next time he met her she wore a plain black dress. He saw her often after that and by degrees he overcame her extreme shyness and she conversed with him in a way that soon set his pulses tingling.

At the end of two or three months he was dead in love with the girl. He had not intended this, but was not going to let such a small consideration break up the plan, which was progressing so finely. It took nearly another month to persuade her to marry, but she finally consented.

The wedding day arrived. Paul was terribly nervous, having preceded the bride by at least ten minutes, and was beginning to have an awful fear that she might have played him false. He had discovered by this time that she was the one girl in all the world for him, and as he contemplated with anguish the prospect of losing her, a lovely vision appeared. He could hardly believe his eyes. Of all the costly looking brides he had ever seen she was the costliest, and yet the plainest in her apparel. Was that magnificent, whiterobed, queenly woman the little girl who had been wont to sit in her poor black frock, knitting industriously in nurse's little living-room?

The next day, on the train, when he casually dropped a package of thousand-dollar notes into her lap, with the remark that it was pin money, and when it was spent she should have more, she remarked in the quietest little drawl imaginable:

"Oh, Paul! I must tell you a little secret! When poor Aunt Matilda died in Vancouver a week ago she left me two millions!"

"Wyandotte King" Wins.

Hon. John S. Martin, minister of agriculture for Ontario, swept the boards with his poultry at the Maryland State Fair. He won first, second, third, fourth and fifth with hens, cockerels and pullets; first and second in pens, both young and old, besides high honors in Ohio, Illinois and Indiana.

Old Egyptian Drugs.

The ancient Egyptians used over 700 different kinds of drugs.

A Nation's Prayer.

Along the bosom of this favored nation, Breathe Thou, this day, a vital undulation!

Let all who do this land inherit Be conscious of Thy moving spirit! Oh, 'tis a goodly Ordinance, the sight, Though sprung from bleeding war, is one of pure delight;

Bless Thou the hour, or ere the hour arrive, When a whole people shall kneel down in prayer;

And, at one moment, in one rapture, strive With lip and heart to tell their gratitude

For Thy protecting care, Their solemn joy—praising the Eternal Lord

For tyranny subdued, And for the sway of equity renewed, For liberty confirmed, and peace restored!

—Wm. Wordsworth.

Marking Synthetic Camphor.

Turpentine is the principal ingredient of artificial, or "synthetic," camphor. It would be more accurate, however, to say "pinene," of which turpentine contains 70 per cent.

The chief source of natural camphor is the Island of Formosa, which belongs to Japan. But destruction of the camphor trees has had the effect of raising the price, and thereby a profitable market for the synthetic products has been gained.

It was the Germans who invented synthetic camphor. Later, American chemical concerns undertook to manufacture it. The artificial product is really superior to that produced by nature, being purer and of more uniform quality than the gum of the camphor tree.

For household purposes camphor has been replaced to a great extent by naphthalene, which is a by-product of the distillation of petroleum. It is the stuff from which moth balls are made. But within recent years many new uses have been found for camphor, as, for example, in the manufacture of celluloid.

Cold Bad for Tin.

Extreme cold is known to have had disastrous effects on tin. In countries like northern Russia, it is declared that many utensils often become useless in winter. A whole shipload of blocks of the metal, stored in a Russian custom house, was reported to have crumbled into dust during the cold months. It has frequently been found in mines in a gray powder form which, when heated, turns into the shiny metal but, during sub-zero weather, may become dust again. When tin "catches cold," a tiny grayish spot that grows in size and is joined by others, appears on the surface. In time the metal crumbles away.

Princess Mary's Hobby.

Princess Mary is developing quite a large and profitable poultry farm at her home at Goldsborough Hall, and is taking very considerable interest in it, and she first turned her attention in this direction during the war, when she was living with the King and Queen at Sandringham; but there her poultry concerns were on a much smaller scale than they now are.

Salt in the Ocean.

The salt in the ocean is sufficient to cover 700,000 square miles of land to a depth of one mile.

Development of Piano From Early Days

Thousands of Canadian homes can boast of having a piano or player-piano; and yet it is almost a safe bet that a good proportion of the people in these homes are at sea when it comes to knowing where the plan originated, who originated it, and how it has developed through the centuries.

The following historical information, therefore, may be of interest to music lovers who are anxious to know all they can about their favorite instrument, the piano.

The forerunner of all stringed instruments was the monochord, invented by Pythagoras in the year 582 B.C. This eminent philosopher used this primitive instrument to make experiments in the mathematical relations of musical intervals. The monochord was a wooden box with a single string of cat-gut stretched over a finger board.

It was nearly 700 years later, about 100 A.D., that Guido of Arezzo invented a movable bridge. After this there was nothing especially new until 1000 A.D., when several strings were added to the monochord, with keys and a device to pluck the strings.

So the early developments were very slow. It took about 1500 years to produce anything that resembled a musical instrument. Further experiments were made that led to the invention of the clavichord. This instrument with the unpronounceable name was invented in Italy in 1300 A.D. In shape it resembled a zither. The strings of different lengths were of catgut. It had keys with a simple device that plucked the strings.

The Clavichord.

Next came the clavichord, first built in the fifteenth century. This instrument had 22 strings of brass and a tangent fastened to the keys caused the strings to vibrate.

At the beginning of the seventeenth century the clavichord was greatly improved. It was the favorite instrument of the time, and was the forerunner of the square piano. At this time the clavichord possessed several of the vital points of the modern pianoforte, and in its later development was used by Bach, and even by Mozart and Beethoven. In fact, Mozart's opera, the "Magic Flute," was composed on the clavichord.

The Spinnet.

In 1503, Spinetti, of Venice invented the spinnet. This instrument was more powerful than the clavichord, the strings were longer and were plucked by a quill operated by a peculiar mechanism at the end of the key. Many improvements were made in the spinnet. It was built in different styles and shapes. In England it was called the virginal.

At this time there was a desire for greater volume of tone. In 1521, the spinnet was enlarged so that the tone was more powerful, and with further improvements it developed into the harpsichord. This instrument passed through a number of changes until it took the shape of the present day grand piano, 16 feet long, and with 25 pedals. Of course, these pedals were gradually discarded, until only the pedals of the present day piano were left.

The harpsichord continued in use until toward the end of the eighteenth century, at which time the pianoforte had reached such a state of development that it entirely superseded the harpsichord.

The Pianoforte.

The invention of the pianoforte as an entire and complete instrument must be credited to Bartolomeo Cristofori, of Italy, in 1711. In 1720 Cristofori constructed a much stronger case than had been used for the harpsichord. This was to withstand the increased strain of the heavier strings. In this action he added the escapement device, a back check, and connected an individual damper for each note direct with the hammer action, thus giving the performer a mechanism with which he could, through the touch, produce a delicate pianissimo and a strong fortissimo, impossible on either the clavichord or harpsichord. Cristofori died in 1731.

The Square Piano.

The greatest activity in the development of the piano took place between 1855 and 1880. The first square piano

was made in Germany by Frederici in 1745. Broadwood built the first piano in England in 1771, while in France Sebastian Erard made the first square in 1776.

Broadwood was the first to place the wrest plant at the back, instead of at the right hand end of the case, as it always had been done in the clavichord. This revolutionized the construction of the square piano and made it possible greatly to increase the volume of tone. This epoch-making invention was made in 1781. The making of the square piano practically came to an end in 1880, when it was superseded by the upright.

The Upright Piano.

The first upright piano was built by Schmidt of Salzburg, Austria, in 1780. It was not until 1860 that the American makers began seriously to develop the upright piano. They were so successful that the "American System" of construction was universally adopted for uprights. So in 1880 the upright piano took the place of the square.

The Grand Piano.

The grand piano has always been considered the artist's piano. In its earlier days it was called the wing piano, because of the wing shape of the raised top.

The development of the grand piano began with the harpsichord. These instruments were made in exactly the same shape as the grand is today, and some of them were very large.

During the last 60 years, there does not appear to have been any important improvements in piano construction. The development of the piano has included a great number of inventions. From the time of the clavichord in the fifteenth century, to the piano of Cristofori, in 1720, covers a period of 300 years. The development of the piano since the invention of Cristofori includes many inventions, most of which have been discarded. This covers a period of about 150 years. In all it has taken upwards of 450 years to bring the piano to its fullest development as we know it to-day in our homes.

Controlling Fermentation in Butter-Making.

The keeping quality of butter depends very largely upon the fermentations that take place not only during the ripening of the cream but in the butter afterwards. Milk and cream are subject to many types of fermenting agencies and if allowed to take their natural course, develop all manner of flavors in the finished product. By pasteurization the molds, yeasts and bacteria contained in dairy products are brought under control. In order to make a study of this question the Dairy Branch of the Department of Agriculture, during the past summer, carried on research, using samples of butter collected from factories in several of the provinces of Canada. Many of these samples showed almost numberless bacteria, hundreds of molds and thousands of yeasts to the cubic centimetre. These came from creameries where pasteurization had not been practiced. On the other hand, samples were received that contained exceedingly small counts of these agencies, indicating excellent workmanship and very satisfactory sanitary conditions.

By treating the cream to pasteurization for ten minutes at 180 deg. F., all of these molds and practically all of the bacteria are made dormant. Following this process care has to be taken to see that the vats, churns, pipes, and pumps with which the cream comes in contact, are kept in a thoroughly sanitary condition. Even parchment paper liners are able to carry infection to the butter unless they are properly treated in formalin and boiled. The making of good butter that has long keeping qualities, it was found, depended upon thorough pasteurization of the cream and thorough scalding and cleansing of vats, churns, and other equipment with which the butter or cream comes in contact.

Polo Has Long History.

There is no game to-day with a longer history and one so consistently romantic as that of polo. Over 100 years ago polo was first observed in Persia by early European travelers, like Sir William Ouseley and Sir Anthony Shirley. The latter quoted his forerunner, the Italian Pietro della Valle who, in 1613, had found polo under the patronage of Shah Abbas, and remarked that "It was a favorite recreation of kings and chiefs, and originally, I believe, considered as almost peculiar to illustrious personages." The French traveler Chardin says the Persians played with thirty or forty on a side, though the Persian miniatures remind us that even then three or four-sided teams were common. Another traveler calls it "the game of Games."

Dry Farm Crops.

An invention is being tried by the Institute of Agricultural Engineers at Oxford University, which, if developed, will remove one of the chief causes for grumbling on the part of British farmers and revolutionize English harvesting methods. The invention is a new process for drying farm crops, a very necessary thing in the damp English climate. The plan is to cut the crop and make it into circular stacks of from ten to twenty tons weight around a hollow central chamber. Heated air will then be blown over it by powerful fans. Haystacks have been dried by this means in ten hours without fermentation.



One of the big industries of Nova Scotia is the catching, drying and shipping of the toothsome cod. This photograph was taken at Digby, where acres and acres of that tidbit is being prepared for market.

Circulars Lament the Exportation of Pulp and Power to the United States.

Canadian Workmen, it says
in Glaring Type, Trecking
across the Border.

Develop Carillon and Stop the Exo-
dus and Bring Renewed Industrial
Activity and the Distribution
of Millions of Dollars.

Mysteriously during the past week or so posters have been circulated throughout this district, showing a long trail of supposedly Canadian skilled artisans and others on their way to the United States because, says the poster, our people are following Canadian raw materials South. This same poster, which is apparently circulated by interests which are at the present time developing small water powers throughout the country goes on to say that one-sixth of our electrical energy now used is exported, supplying our competitors with cheap power, and that power once exported cannot be recalled.

These arguments are being used from day to day by the opponents of Carillon, and to use a technical term 'do not hold water.' In our opinion, the sale of power or not to the United States will in no way bring to us an influx of American Manufacturers, as the Canadian market does not appeal to the large manufacturer across the border, and to come to this Province for the sake of cheap electricity, which only amounts to less than 3 p.c. in the make-up of the manufactured article is not sufficient encouragement to attract American business to this side of the line.

The poster also points out that power once exported cannot be recalled. This statement may be questioned, and if any insinuation is meant relative to the exportation of power from Carillon, it cannot be applied as compared with individual contracts entered into years ago by Canadian Companies now sending power across the border.

In the case of Carillon, the exportation of power will be done under contracts between the Carillon Power interests and a number of the large distributing companies in the New England States, and which contracts, we are assured, can be absolutely ended at the term of years for which the contracts exist. This agreement, which would have the approval of the Ottawa Government, would play no part in any International political controversy, but would be a business arrangement, and not a political one, between two individual corporations, and would be in the same category as contracts or business arrangements made between Canadian and American financial and commercial interests.

As regards the exodus of Canadian workmen to the United States, they would not need to go if such huge undertakings as the proposed Carillon Power plant were under way and bringing to the workmen of this country millions of dollars, in good honest wages, which money would finally find its way into all other avenues of local as well as general trade.

The fact seems to be overlooked by many, that the exportation of power to the United States, from Carillon, would bring back to this Province millions of dollars a year in payment for this electric energy, and before many years it would wipe out and fully refund the capital secured in its construction. Then the plant is entirely Canadian owned, and with the electrical energy still in the hands of our own people. In other words, if the 40 or 50 million dollars, which it is reported will be required for the completion of this work, was spread over a term of twenty-five or thirty years by a bond issue, Mr. E. A. Robert, and his associates of Montreal, could without much effort, pay back annually one and a half or two million dollars, and thereby clean up the whole financial situation, and at the expiration of the time limit completely wipe out all indebtedness. This would be exclusive of interest payments and leave a handsome profit which could be applied to strengthening the position of the company.

Remember, that there is still at least 100,000 h.p. which would be kept in reserve for Canadian usage, and which would no doubt be available for manufacturing as well as domestic purposes, and at rates, we are sure, that would be considerably lower than those now charged by the existing power monopoly.

To refer again to the "patriotic" circular as mentioned above, the claim is made that the export of pulp wood, if manufactured here, would give employment to thousands of workmen, but is it not reasonable to ask why certain of our big Canadian financiers, if they realize that this is so, do not erect the necessary mills to manufacture all our pulp into the finished article and thereby supply an abundance of paper. In this connection, it might be pointed out, that while the American Paper Manufacturers are obtaining a certain amount of pulp wood from Canada, United States publishers and paper interests are buying today, we are told, possibly 65 p.c. of the entire output of paper manufactured in this country.

We would like to ask our readers, what would happen to the Canadian Paper Industry if American buyers turned their business over to the Paper manufacturers in Scandinavia, Norway and Sweden, or even Germany, where paper is being manufactured today much below Canadian quotations. At the present time the Watchman is in a position to state that the European paper manufacturers are making every effort to capture the United States market.

This, if successful, would be a serious matter for the Canadian paper mills. It would compel us to find new markets—which would be difficult to find, or curtail our present output and leave our paper industry in a precarious position.

The posters traduce the truth and are the work of selfish interests, to whom it is unsafe to look for any inspiration or guidance.

TUBERCULOSIS



To Win the Fight against Tuberculosis and Infant Mortality

Quebec Needs MORE Health Centres or Dispensaries

THE CAMPAIGN of education and prevention being waged by your Government is awakening the people to the ravages of Tuberculosis and Infant Mortality in our midst. But in the struggle against these two decimating scourges, our most powerful weapon is the creation of more and still more antitubercular and infant dispensaries.

In fact, the organization of well-equipped and well-directed dispensaries has been in England and in the United States the principal instrument which has lowered by HALF both infant mortality and tuberculosis in these two countries in the past 30 years. Wherever in Quebec Province such dispensaries have been established, we have found a notable diminution in the death rate among infants and a better knowledge of health matters.

In Three Rivers, for example, where the activities of the local Health Centre (consisting of an antitubercular dispensary and 2 Baby Clinics) have been outstanding, the results obtained have been no less striking. Infant Mortality in that city has been reduced for 1924 to 149.2 per 1,000 births as against an average of 196 for the 5 preceding years. The mortality amongst infants registered at the Milk Stations was 3% as against 30% among those not so registered.

In Thetford Mines, results have been more than gratifying. There, Infant Mortality has fallen from 300 per 1,000 births in 1920 to 96 in 1923.

Anywhere in this Province similar methods will bring similar results. We are undoubtedly on the right road. We can and must continue.

ALREADY, in less than 2 years, the Provincial Bureau of Health has cooperated actively in the establishment of 14 antitubercular dispensaries at strategic points. The following Health Centres are now in active and successful operation:

MONTREAL (4), CHICOUTIMI, RIVIERE DU LOUP, THETFORD MINES, THREE RIVERS, JOLIETTE, SHERBROOKE, ST. JEROME, QUEBEC, VALLEYFIELD, ARTHABASKAVILLE.

Alive to the tremendous possibilities for social welfare and to their lasting credit, the municipal councils at the following points have invited the Director of the Provincial Bureau of Health to organize in their midst antitubercular dispensaries or health centres:

HULL, LACHINE, VERDUN, ST. HYACINTHE, DRUMMONDVILLE, BEAUCEVILLE.

THE SEEDS of our future health and well-being are being sowed in Quebec Province. With the gradual spread of more Health Centres to all sections where these "Life-Saving Stations" are needed—and their number is very large—the campaign against Tuberculosis and Infant Mortality will be a winning fight.

To the creation of such Health Centres, the Provincial Bureau of Health has already pledged its whole-hearted support. It is eager to contribute of its time, experience and material means within the limits of its budget for such purposes.

But it must be realized that such a campaign cannot be entirely a Government enterprise. All public bodies and the municipal authorities most interested, as well as the general public, must participate to assure the best results.

Aware of the gravity of the situation and fully alive to the proper methods available, use your personal influence to further the establishment of the needed Health Centres, genuine Life-Saving Stations, in your own locality.

Issued by the Provincial Bureau of Health
By Authority of the Provincial Secretary, Quebec

NEW BOOK MAKES ROMANCE OF HISTORY

Tells Story of Canadian Pacific
Railway and Building of
Dominion



A facetious American once referred to the Canadian Pacific Railway as "Canada on Wheels." Great as it is, the Canadian Pacific would be the last to appropriate such an appellation. It can be truthfully said, however, that to understand the recent history of the Dominion one must know that of the Canadian Pacific. Now at last comes a volume, well illustrated with photographs, which presents that history in its most palatable form—that is, in a form emphasizing the human factor. "The Romance of the Canadian Pacific Rail-

way," by R. G. MacBeth (the Ryerson Press, Toronto, \$2.50).

The author, who has a number of historical works to his credit, is singularly well equipped. Apart from his literary skill, he has the advantage of having lived in the Canadian West all his life. He has always been in close touch with the Canadian Pacific, though he is careful to point out that he has never been connected with it and has written and published his book independently.

Mr. MacBeth here traces the amazing story of the company's development into the world's greatest transportation system; of the steamships, of the telegraph and express; colonization; irrigation; hotels and bungalow camps; of its war service and of all its activities, with a wealth of interesting detail which illustrates the brilliant administrative and organizing ability of its executives.

Canadians should be proud, as Mr. MacBeth reminds them, that their country approved the construction of this pioneer transcontinental when the population was only 4,000,000, though the United States had not dared to undertake a similar road till she had ten times that num-

ber. The frightful difficulties, political, technical and financial, through which the company's sponsors and founders fought their way to victory are well summarized. For instance, it is recalled that sections of the line north of Lake Superior cost \$500,000 a mile to build, and a muskeg east of Winnipeg swallowed seven tracks before it was conquered. The author shows that the triumphant accomplishment of the work was especially creditable because it took place in a period of immense depression.

Sir William Van Horne, general manager and later president, that man of tireless energy, vision and determination, is the central figure in the volume and there are many anecdotes illustrating his versatile character. But all the other great men of the company—Mount Stephen, Shaughnessy, Beatty, Angus and a host of others—receive their due. Lord Shaughnessy's fine words: "The shareholders and directors of the company have always been impressed with the idea that the interests of the company are intimately connected with those of the Dominion and no effort or expense has been spared to help in promoting the development of the whole coun-

try" are amply backed by the company's deeds. And the author makes a statement which is very a propos when he says: "The country and the railway, in such a case as this, must stand or fall together. Each is necessary to the prosperity of the other. Hence for one to attempt the destruction of the other is practically a roundabout but effective way for that one to commit suicide."

Watchman Advertising pays.

Here and There

In conjunction with the further loan of \$3,000,000 for colonization to be authorized by the Quebec legislature this season, it is also intended to raise the bounty to settlers on the acreage cleared. At present the government gives a bonus of \$6 an acre. It will be raised to \$8 an acre. The province spent \$30,000 in this way in the last fiscal year.

Here and There

Southern Alberta is to have another addition to its growing list of titled ranchers, according to report. The Duc de Nemours, a descendant of Louis Philippe of France, it is stated, is sailing in April to visit Lord and Lady Rodney, who have a ranch at Fort Saskatchewan, and, later, to acquire a homestead near the establishment of the Prince of Wales.

The Nova Scotia Technical College assays under direction of the Dominion Council of Scientific Research indicate Nova Scotia oil shales to be the richest in the world, giving fifty gallons of high-grade paraffin to a ton of shale. One hundred million tons of the shale are readily accessible, and vast oil industries similar to those of Colorado and the Western States might well come into being in this province.

"I find general business conditions quiet but improving throughout Canada and undoubtedly the increase in the price of farm products will prove very encouraging to the west," said Grant Hall, vice-president of the Canadian Pacific Railway, on his return from a recent tour of the Dominion. "Large orders for hardware shipped over our lines of late to the west indicate that the crop money is now beginning to circulate more readily, which in its turn is a mark of the farmer's confidence in the country."

There was a general increase in all phases of the lumbering industry in Canada during 1923, as compared with the previous year, according to the latest report of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The average value of the output in that year amounted to \$139,894,677, as compared with \$114,324,580 in 1922, an increase of 22.4 per cent. In this respect the lumbering industry comes third on the list of manufacturing industries in Canada, with the pulp and paper industry first and the flour and grist mills second.

Passengers aboard the Canadian Pacific steamship "Empress of France" now touring the world, had a unique experience recently while visiting Ceylon. Returning from a run out to Kandy, the old capital of the Cingalese Kings and Site of the Temple of the Tooth of Buddha, a train-load of the travellers was held up by a herd of wild elephants which, hemmed in on either side by the jungle, ambulated along the track ahead. This was a feature of the journey which delighted those of the tourists who were not anxious about missing the ship.

Viola Dana, the famous motion picture actress, whose work has delighted millions, is to be the star of a drama to be filmed at Banff, according to a recent report. Miss Dana journeyed from New York to Montreal and then across the continent via Canadian Pacific Railway, in order to join her company for the film. The remainder of the cast are proceeding to Banff from Los Angeles and it is expected that shooting of the scenes will commence shortly. A very considerable number of big pictures have already been taken at Banff, which seems to have a great attraction for discerning stars and directors who appreciate the beauty of the scenery.

MABEL SCHOOL.

GRADE VII. Grammar.

Class I.—Jessie Murdoch 32.
Class II.—Bessie Murdoch 72, J. Black 69, Helen Heatlie 62.

GRADE V.

Mental & Rapid Arithmetic.
Class I.—Freddie Brown 87, Kenneth Murdoch 77, Stanley Murdoch 76.

Class II.—Harrison Townsend 67, Perley Clark 67.

GRADE I. Arithmetic.

Class I.—Jean Townsend 87, Marjorie Murdoch 85.
Class II.—Mary Clark 64, M. Heatlie 62.

RUBY I. NICHOLS, Teacher.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that the undermentioned LANDS and TENEMENTS have been seized, and will be sold at the respective times and places mentioned below.

FIERI FACIAS DE TERRIS.
Circuit Court in and for the county of Argenteuil.

Canada,
Province of Quebec,
District of Terrebonne,
No. 4758.

DAME H. DUFAULT, et vir,
plaintiff; vs P. A. LAROCQUE, et al, defendants.

As belonging to said defendants, the following immovable to wit:

A lot of land or emplacement forming part of lot three hundred and fifteen (Pt. 315) of the official plan and book of reference of the parish of Saint Andre d'Argenteuil measuring about ninety-three (93) feet in front, more or less, without warranty of precise measurements by all the depth there is from the King's Highway up to the North River; bounded in front, said lot, by the King's Highway, in rear by the North River, on one side by part of said lot three hundred and fifteen (315) and on the other side by the land belonging to the Seigneurie of the County of Argenteuil—with the buildings thereon erected. With a reserve of six feet from the line of Mr. Nelson Ladouceur, owner of the other part of lot three hundred and fifteen (315) as a passage for the use of the owners of said parts of lot three hundred and fifteen (315.)

To be sold at the door of the catholic parochial church of the parish of Saint Andre d'Argenteuil, said district, the SEVENTH day of APRIL, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-five, at ONE o'clock in the afternoon.

J. W. C. YR.

Sheriff's Office, Sheriff.
Saint Jerome, March 3, 1925.

A co-operative shipment of poultry to New York City, encouraged and handled by the Dominion Poultry Service, Alberta branch, brought good results. The shipment consisted of two refrigerator carloads of turkeys and the shippers received 25 cents a pound for their birds, the New York selling price being 41 cents a pound.

Among the interesting books of the season is "Canada's Great Highway; from the First Stake to the Last Spike," by J. H. E. Secretan, C.E., (published by Thorburn and Abbott, Ottawa). Dealing with the early history of the Canadian Pacific Railway, the volume contains many reminiscences of life in construction days as experienced by the author, who was a member of the company's engineering staff.

DOLLARS

SAVED



ARE

DOLLARS

MADE

Extra Special Spring Display

of the Latest Styles, Widest Selection,
and the Most Attractive Prices in Town.

1925 Spring Fashions of Special Appeal to the LADIES

*Dresses and Coats of all Sizes, Colors and Descriptions - in
Select, Tasteful and Serviceable Goods, - Charmine, Trico-
tine, Poiret - Twill.*

A Special offering of LADIES' SUITS at only \$19.00

MEN'S WEAR.

Tasteful & smart-cut ready-made SUITS
from \$9.75 to \$45.00.

BOYS' SUITS—a special line of tweeds,
ranging in size from 26-36, and usually
priced at \$12.00to clear at \$8.50

BOYS' PANTS for \$1.39 a pair

These are genuine bargains and will save
you real money.

Pick them up quick.

FOOTWEAR.

We are agents for the celebrated
(F. W. Slater) "STRIDER SHOES".....

A BIG ATTRACTION—Our Ladies' Patent Leather Sandles, at \$2.19 a pair

A big assortment of Cushion-Soled shoes
for Misses

LATEST STYLES in MEN'S SHOES,
Black and Brown, at \$5.00

And a long list of Footwear Bargains for
Men, Women, and Children.

Household Furnishings

CURTAIN Materials by the yard—fine MADRAS NETS, and a special line of
SCRIM at the reduced price of 15c. yd.

DRAPERIES—lots of nice colors in all widths.

25 to 30 pieces FLOOR OILCLOTH of assorted widths (at a 'Snap' while they last)
LINOLEUM in 1, 2, and 4 yard widths. Oilcloth and STAIR-CARPETS at attractive prices.

The best of everything in GROCERIES always on hand.

During the Season of Spring Outfitting and Spring
Cleaning, here is your opportunity for taste in
selection, and economy in purchasing. You will
be well rewarded by inspecting our large lines
and saving money on your purchases.

H. M. LAVIGNE,

The "Go-ahead" Store - Lachute Mills

Painkiller IN WINTER

CHECKS CHILLS - BREAKS UP COLDS
AND THUS PREVENTS
BRONCHITIS - LA GRIPPE - PNEUMONIA
THE ONLY GENUINE IS PERRY DAVIS PAINKILLER

MEATS

CHOICE, FRESH, and TENDER

at

Jos. Speight Meat Market

MAIN STREET,

LACHUTE.

TRAIL BLAZING ROMANCES IN CANADA

Trail blazing, as it was wont to be known in the early days of this country, has almost passed into history, but it is still interesting to hear of the difficulties met and overcome, the privations sometimes endured, and the experiences, sometimes fraught with great danger, of the explorer and surveyor in the work of pushing back the Canadian frontier.

Mr. Fred V. Seibert, of the Natural Resources Intelligence Service of the Department of the Interior, in a recent address before the City Club of Chicago, "Trail Blazing Romances," gave some intimate sidelights on the work of opening up Canada. After many years spent in the field, traversing the virgin country from Lake Superior to the Arctic, Mr. Seibert was able to carry his audience with him over what is now the great wheat fields of the prairie provinces, through flourishing cities that have grown up in a generation, past the great coal fields of Alberta to the outlet of the Mackenzie river.

To those who only think of a romance as a love story, the experiences of a surveyor are far from being romantic. Far removed from anything that savors of romance, in the generally accepted meaning of the word, he is up against the realities of life to a degree which is seldom appreciated and which few people ever know of. Sitting at our cozy fireside in the dead of winter, with the thermometer at zero or even lower, one would consider the matter very seriously before undertaking a trip of a hundred miles or more with nothing but a pair of snowshoes, a gun, an axe and a very limited amount of food. Yet such trips are but incidents in the surveyor's everyday life. On trips of this nature he must sleep on a brush bed, in many cases without covering, keeping himself warm by the heat of a campfire fed at intervals by dry wood obtained in the vicinity. Such a fire takes a lot of wood to keep going all night. When there are two or more in the party it is called "the little game of freeze out." They all lie around the fire as best they can and as the fire burns low the one who gets cold first must replenish it.

Looking at it from this distance a warm eldorado in a snow bank might be considered a hardship, but for all who have had the good fortune to live for a time at least under natural conditions it is a real luxury. Summer or winter, spring or fall, a cold is almost unknown in a survey camp two weeks after all contact with civilization is broken.

The surveyor who roams the trackless wilderness sees little of romance in his everyday life. He usually takes it as a matter of course. Climbing mountain peaks which were formerly considered inaccessible, traversing roaring streams which even the Indian seldom follows, and a hundred and one difficult tasks are his daily routine. He may grumble at the flies or even swear a little when the smoke from the camp fire blows in his eyes. He usually kicks at the grub, although he may eat twice what he is accustomed to eat when in civilization. He may even swear by all that is holy that this is his last trip, but the following season finds him eager and ready for his next job. One such individual, a French Canadian, speaking of the chief of the party, said, upon his return from his first survey trip, "You think the Government she be glad when she know what he do, dat sun of a gun, tak a poor man seven hundred miles on de wilderness and stuff him wid prune."

It is, however, long after one has returned, when, in a reminiscent frame of mind he turns over the pages of his survey album, that the real romance of what he formerly considered a misadventure strikes him.

Aside from the unique life a surveyor leads when on his work, he has the good fortune to be, in most cases, a pioneer in the districts which he traverses. Development, sometimes slow, sometimes rapid, follows in his steps. Cities spring up over night from his camp grounds. Steamboats carry the commerce of the country on the rivers and lakes which he traverses. Railways follow his trails. The farmer makes a home on the land he has spied out and surveyed, and, finally, where none but the red man and explorer knew the way, a new civilization has sprung into being. Industry and commerce replace the more primitive occupations of the former scattered inhabitants. This to the surveyor is the greatest romance of all.

The Natural Resources Intelligence Service, a branch of the Canadian Department of the Interior, has assisted and still continues to assist in the remarkable development of this district by furnishing, free of charge, authentic information on the natural resources of Canada to all who are interested in them and in the problems associated with their development. This information is extremely varied and ranges from studies of industrial problems affecting natural resources development to tourist maps and other information for automobilists, canoeists and holiday seekers generally.

The far north, however, is not without special interest, particularly to the holiday seeker. The old idea of a country of ice and snow has long since exploded. Cereals have been grown almost up to the Arctic Circle and potatoes and other garden vegetables have been grown in the delta of the Mackenzie almost on the shores of the Arctic and well within the Arctic Circle.

The wood buffalo, the underground

riches, the salt springs, the bituminous sands, the muskox, and the millions of caribou, are all features of special attraction. For those who seek it, this region still offers plenty of excitement and novelty and adventure. In few places of the world can greater scope be found for such instincts than in this region with its great tracts of unexplored territory. The methods of to-day may be different, but they call for the same qualities of resource and endurance as those which distinguished our forefathers.

Mercy.

"Whoever restores a young bird to the limb
Or gladdens the lives of dumb creatures in need,
Is one of Christ's helpers, whatever his creed,
Clasps hands with 'the angel that comforted Him.'
But whoever finds pleasure in adding one hurt
To an innocent life, be it insect or dove,
Is somehow in league with those who found sport
In nailing the hands of the World's Greatest Love.
Oh, how dare we ask a just God to bestow
The mercy we grant not to creatures below!"

If all men should bring their misfortunes together in one place, most would be glad to take his home again, rather than to take a portion out of the common stock.—Solon.



Queen Mary is seen outside the west door of Norwich Cathedral with the Bishop and Dean of Norwich, after having attended the dedication of the restored stone of the bishop's throne.

Some Extraordinary Feats of Memory

A good memory is one of the foundation stones of greatness; but it must be combined with acute observation, reflection and other qualities to be effective. The minds of some men are like pools which have no outlet—constant ingress thereto, but no egress. Consequently they grow stagnant, and are of no use to others and but little comfort to themselves. It is no paradox to say that they remember everything, but forget to tell anything. Young people acquiring an education should avoid "cramming," and remember that true education consists in accurate knowledge so systematically arranged as to be ready for use at any moment. To this end a good memory is indispensable.

However desirable it is to have a retentive memory, it is not an un-mixed good, as the testimony of many eminent persons will show. Bayard Taylor, who read nearly everything he came across, and consequently much that was worthless, often regretted that his memory had such a strong hold, inasmuch as the contents of a trashy book would often haunt him for weeks.

The real fault, however, lay in Taylor himself for not exercising more discrimination in his reading.

Judicious Selection.

Sir Walter Scott, whose memory was marvelous, complained that his mind was burdened by much that was worthless to him and of little value to any one. Hence the necessity of judicious selection in what we read.

Centuries ago a king of Thebes declared that the invention of writing was a fortune to the human race, as it would dissipate the memory and eventually prove the art of forgetting.

That there is much truth in this assertion we must admit when we consider the remarkable memories of the ancients. It is well known that the Iliad and Odyssey of Homer were not reduced to writing for hundreds of years after their composition, but were retained in the minds of the Greeks and handed down from generation to generation until collected and written by order of Ptolemy. It is said to have been no uncommon thing for an Athenian to be able to recite the whole of both the Iliad and Odyssey, which are composed of thousands of lines each.

The note-books of the poet Sauthey were very numerous. He took notes and made extracts from all the books he read, but afterward condemned the practice of much note-taking, saying that it destroyed his memory.

Macaulay, the historian, had a very remarkable memory. He seldom forgot anything. When a boy he accompanied his father one afternoon to the house of a friend. While there he found on the table a copy of Scott's "Lay of the Last Minstrel," which he had never before seen. While his father and the other guests were engaged in conversation he read the volume, and on his return home repeated several cantos of it to his mother, without a break, and doubtless would have recited the whole poem had he been given time.

On another occasion, when but thirteen years of age, Macaulay was obliged to wait in a Cambridge coffee-house for a post-chaise, and while there chanced to pick up a country newspaper containing two pieces in verse, one entitled "Reflections of an Exile," and the other "A Parody on a Welsh Ballad." He read them through once, and was able forty years after, although he had not thought of them during that time, to repeat both without hesitation, or, to his knowledge, changing a single word.

Napoleon Was Right.
Napoleon possessed a wonderful

memory. Soon after his coronation as emperor, he was at Erfurt receiving the homage of kings and princes who had come to do him honor. At one of his receptions, during conversation, the date of an ancient pontifical bull was called in question. An Austrian prelate stated a period which Napoleon declared to be wrong.

"I am better informed than your majesty on such subjects," said the prelate, "and I think I am certain of what I state."

"And for my part," replied the emperor, "I do not say I believe—I say I am certain you are deceived. Besides, the truth may be easily ascertained."

He then ordered a certain work to be brought, saying that, if wrong, he would willingly acknowledge it.

When the book was brought it was found that Napoleon was right.

All present were amazed at this exhibition of the tenacity of the emperor's memory, especially as the subject was one of which they fancied he had little knowledge.

"When I was lieutenant," said Napoleon—and it is stated that these simple words wrought a strange effect on the representatives of the old monarchies present, who exchanged smiles—"when I had the honor to be a lieutenant of artillery," continued Napoleon, raising his voice, "I remained two years in garrison in a city of Dauphine, which had but a single circulating library. I read three times the whole collection and not a word of what I read at that period ever escaped me. The title of the book which has just been brought figured on the list. I read it with the rest, and, as you have seen, I have not forgotten its contents."

Feats of the Ancients.

To go back to earlier times, Cyrus could call every man of his immense army by name. Seneca was able to recite two thousand verses at once in their order, and would then repeat them backward without missing a word. Mithridates governed twenty-three nations, each speaking a different tongue, and could converse in any one of them in the native language.

An Italian named Maglia Bethi, who had read all the books published during his lifetime, and many published before, could quote from memory the chapter, section and page of any book he had read and give the exact words of the author on any particular subject.

In order to test his memory a friend loaned him a long manuscript which he was soon to publish, and not long after it had been returned called on him, pretending that he had lost it and wished him to write off as much of it as he remembered.

Greatly to his astonishment, Bethi sat down and wrote out the entire article, word for word, as in the manuscript.

William Cullen Bryant possessed a well-trained retentive memory. He selected his reading with the greatest care. On sea voyages he was usually too sick to read much, and at such times would amuse himself by quoting from the English poets.

So familiar was he with their productions that he could repeat page after page of standard poems. No matter how long the voyage might be, the resources of his memory were never exhausted. He said, late in life, if allowed a little time he could recall every line of poetry he had ever written.

Strengthened by Training.

A poor memory can be strengthened by rigid training, as illustrated in the case of Thurlow Weed. In early life Weed was troubled by a very treacher-

ous memory, and he determined, if possible, to improve it. Confiding the fact to his wife, she told him he must train his memory.

So when he came home each night he spent fifteen minutes in trying to remember what had occurred during the day. At first he could remember little, not even what he had for breakfast; but after a while he found that his memory was improving. He could recall, with greater ease, what had taken place during the day, and with more accuracy.

After he had followed this system a few weeks his wife asked him why he did not tell his business to her. It would interest her, she said, and the practice would be beneficial to his memory.

He adopted her suggestion, and every night thereafter, for nearly fifty years, he told her everything that he did, or that happened to him or around him during the day. His memory became wonderfully tenacious. It retained faces names, dates, facts and figures—in short, everything.

To remember well one should pay strict attention to what one sees, hears or reads. Some persons strive to aid their memories by systems involving an association of ideas, but generally to little purpose.

A humorous story, however, is told of an old farmer who had a practical system of this kind which worked very well. He had just bought some sweet oil at a city drug store, and, being asked if there was anything else he wanted, he laid his numerous packages on the counter and, holding up a hand with several strings on the fingers, said:

"Let's see! That red string is for the bar of soap; that blue one is for a broom; that white cord is for a calico dress; that braid means four pounds of sugar, and this other string is for sweet oil. No, nothing more."

The population of London and its suburbs is almost equal to that of the whole of Canada.

—AND THE WORST IS YET TO COME



Music in the Home

"The Advantages of Music in the Home."—First Prize Essay, "A" Class, in the Canadian Bureau for the Advancement of Music's Essay-Competition—By G. Antonio Beaudoin, College de Sainte Anne de la Pocatiere, Kamouraska, Que.

"Music cannot fail to strike fire from the spirit of man."—Beethoven.

Music is a universal language. A multitude of the most dissimilar people will thrill in unison, listening to national hymns, to harmonize happy or sad. Music speaks to the heart of each one of us. We know the legend of Orpheus, who charmed even wild beasts with his melodious sounds. Everyone knows that in India snake-charmers are numerous.

Since music is so much enjoyed, it must become better known, and have a preponderant place in the home. Music should be queen of the hearth. To those who are looking for some diversion to break the monotony of their evenings, to make them forget the cares of the day, music, with all its beauties, offers itself as a source of inexhaustible pleasure.

Good, wholesome music, produced by singing or musical instrument, will be far superior to any other diversion that can be introduced into the home. Anything else is, in fact, ephemeral, costly, tiresome, is quickly exhausted, loses its novelty and its beauty, is valued only by the few initiated ones, and is soon forgotten.

Music, because of its divine quality, has none of these drawbacks. Advantages of all kinds are associated with singing and instrumental music. Those who study singing become accustomed to breathing regularly, and healthy activity of their lungs is assured. Singing is like sunshine in our lives. Songs tell our joys and soothe our griefs.

A musical instrument has the qualities of permanence and stability. The very sight of one has always some quality of newness, and its beauty and richness of tone often increase with

the years. Favorable conditions make the purchase of one easy. It is, therefore, a wise economy to seek after music as a diversion. The cinema is represented at the end of the year by a considerable sum expended with the least amount of profit. The memory of moving pictures fades very quickly.

Music promotes happiness in the home. Other diversions often cause trouble in the home, bring about disputes, disturb the family peace. Music brings together the members of a family, ensures harmony, produces peace. Music entertains, while it instructs, associates the family in the same thought, the same joy and the same task. Music begets good humor, drives away tiresome people, and makes families happy.

Happy families make prosperous communities. Music softens the manners, elevates the tastes, and refines the intelligence of a people. Canadians are recognized as possessing a very pronounced musical temperament. By a more earnest fostering of music in our homes, our country will produce famous artists through whom Canada will win wider appreciation.

Let us cultivate music. It is a harmonious language, a fugitive art, that charms the ear, and stirs the mind to interest, "a science with its numbers and its formulas," the superiority of which over all other species of diversion is indisputable. He who loves music finds in it the source of the highest and purest delights. He does not merit Shakespeare's perhaps exaggerated reproach,

"The man that hath no music in himself,

Nor is not moved with concord of sweet sounds,

Is fit for treasons, stratagems, and spoils."

Written in Prison.

In prison Boethius composed his work "De Consolatione Philosophiae," while George Buchanan, contemporary of John Knox and a famous Scots scholar composed his Paraphrase of the Psalms of David in the dungeon of a monastery in Portugal.

"Don Quixote" was written by Cervantes during that great Spanish writer's captivity in Barbary, and even Royalty finds a place in this category, for Charles I, during his confinement at Holmby, wrote the Elton Basilike, "The Royal Image," addressed to his son.

Queen Elizabeth while confined by her sister Mary, composed several poems, and tradition says that Mary Queen of Scots, during her long imprisonment by Elizabeth, produced many pleasing poetic effusions.

Sir Walter Raleigh wrote his famous "History of the World" during twelve and half years of imprisonment in the Tower of London. During his last term of imprisonment in Bedford Jail, John Bunyan composed four of his famous works, and it is said that his "Pilgrim's Progress" was inspired and invented during this confinement.

In 1704 there emanated from Newgate Prison the first number of a "Review" written by Daniel Defoe, then a prisoner there, and the plan of the "Henriade" was sketched, and the better part composed, by Voltaire during his confinement in the Bastille.

Most folks are friendly—even in large cities. Though city life tends to form a sort of veneer of coldness, it takes but a scratch to penetrate the veneer. Underneath one finds pleasant friendliness to a surprising degree.

Hudson Bay Company's Claim Adjusted

The amicable settlement of the Hudson's Bay Company's claim to certain lands in Western Canada was announced recently by Hon. Charles Stewart, Minister of the Interior. This contentious matter, which dates back to the year 1889, involved nearly a million acres of land, and its adjustment is naturally gratifying to both the officials of the Department of the Interior and of the Company.

Under the deed by which it surrendered its ownership to Rupert's Land, comprising what is now known as the Prairie Provinces, the Company claimed it was entitled to nearly 7,100,000 acres of land. After negotiations with the officials of the Department of the Interior, the Company agreed to accept nearly half a million acres less in settlement of its claim.

For nearly two centuries, by virtue of the grant made it by King Charles of England, the Hudson's Bay Company controlled the country west of the Great Lakes. In 1869 the Company agreed to surrender this vast territory to the Dominion Government in return for a sum of money and one-twentieth of the land in the "fertile belt set out for settlement." This "fertile belt" was defined by the deed of surrender as consisting roughly of the territory between the Canadian Rockies and the lake of the Woods south of the Saskatchewan river.

What constituted land "set out for settlement" proved to be the bone of contention in implementing the terms of the deed of surrender, especially in regard to Indian and forest reserves. The Company contended that these lands came under the terms of the deed, while the Government held that these lands were not "set out for settlement."

Not only was the dispute one of long standing but the matters involved were of a complicated nature. At one time it was thought that settlement could be reached only through a court action, a measure which would have entailed further delay and considerable cost. With praiseworthy foresight, the representatives of both sides took counsel together and after a period of negotiation, succeeded in arriving at a satisfactory solution of the problem.

People Who Never Laugh.

In Ceylon live the Veddas, who are the nearest approach to primitive man known. They have never been known to laugh. Scientists have tickled their feet to such a degree that an ordinary man would have been in misery. But not the Veddas.

The Veddas have no marriage ceremony. A man takes a wife without any form, but he remains loyal to her through thick and thin.

No Vedda has ever been known to tell a lie, or even to elongate the size of a fish the fraction of an inch.



We know.
Bug—"Gee, the coldest morning of the winter and the furnace out."



Soils & Crops

Address communications to Agronomist, 75 Adelaide St. West, Toronto

HOW AND WHY OF ARTIFICIAL HATCHING.

Incubators are classed as "mammoth" and "small" machines. The former run in sizes ranging from 1,200 up to 20,000 capacity, and one has even reached a capacity of 40,000 eggs. Usually these large machines are sectional in construction, are heated by hot water, and use one coal-burning stove for the source of heat. In some types gas or oil is used. There are various distinctive features peculiar to the kind or make of incubator in question. Mammoth machines are used practically only on the large poultry plants, or those making a specialty of hatching chicks in very large quantities.

The so-called "small" incubators are made in sizes of from 30 to 800-egg capacity, and are known as the hot-air or the hot-water type, referring to the manner in which the egg chamber receives its heat. The hot-water kinds depend upon the principle of radiation to distribute the heat, somewhat on the order of the hot-water heating systems in homes. A metal tank or pipe system, usually made of copper, is built in fixed position into the incubator and is filled with water heated by a lamp attached to the machine. The heat radiates to the eggs on the tray in the egg chamber, keeping them at the required temperature during the hatch.

In the "hot-air" type there are some variations in the exact principle of heating. In some makes warm air is introduced into the egg chamber and diffused over the eggs. In others, the heated air does not enter directly into the egg chamber but is confined first to a metal tank from which heat radiates to the eggs; and in still others there is a combination of both.

READ MAKERS' CLAIMS.

The advantages claimed by each manufacturer are carefully described in their catalogues, and it is advisable to closely study the literature sent out in order to make an intelligent choice. The source of heat is commonly an oil-burning lamp, although some electric incubators are on the market that are giving satisfaction when used according to the manufacturers' directions.

Now as to size: Two 150-egg capacity machines are preferred to one 300-egg size, unless the larger one can be filled with eggs not more than a week old at the time of placing them in the machine. The fresher the eggs, the more even and satisfactory will be the hatch.

Where to put the incubator is next in importance. A well-ventilated cellar or basement where the temperature stays from 50 deg. to 60 deg. F., is an ideal place. Some cellars are poorly ventilated. They are too deep in the ground and consequently are likely to be too damp; others may be too dry.

After the machine is set level, so there will be no high or low spots, the adjusting nut on the regulator should be screwed down to guard against overheating at the start. Too many operators make the mistake of turning the adjusting nut up or down if there is a slight variation in temperature. Successful operators never touch the regulator, but if the temperature is too high or too low, they endeavor to correct it by turning the wick up or down, in the case of lamp-heated incubators, or making corresponding changes in the amount of fire, where other kinds of heat are employed.

NEW WICK FOR EACH HATCH.

A new wick should be used for each hatch, on lamp-heated incubators, and the oil reservoir should be filled daily (preferably in the afternoon) so as to have enough oil to last until morning. The lamp bowl, however, should not be filled full, as expansion of the oil when warmed will make the bowl overflow. All lamp fixtures should be wiped clean and dry every day. Begin with a medium-size fire or lamp flame, and make adjustments with such. The heat control can then be more easily handled from start to finish.

After running the incubator for about 24 hours after all necessary adjustments have been made, it is ready for the eggs. When the eggs are put

in, the temperature will drop and not return to the prescribed heat for several hours while the eggs are warming up. To adjust the regulator at this time to hurry up the heat would be a serious mistake; don't do it if you want to get a good hatch.

THE CRITICAL TIME.

The first week of the hatch is the most critical in the whole process, and greater care must be given than at any other time. There is no cause for alarm if the temperature should vary a degree, or even two, either way, from time to time. If the average temperature is maintained the results will be the same as though the thermometer showed no variation whatever. Some operators prefer slight variations. The thermometer placed on or near an infertile or dead-germ egg will not give correct registration. Therefore, eggs must be tested twice during the hatch to remove all that do not have a live chick embryo.

The amount of moisture required during incubation is a difference of opinion. Successful hatches have been made without the addition of moisture, under certain conditions; again, some machines require more moisture than others. But it is safe to say more poor hatches are the result of not enough moisture than from too much.

HOW TO SUPPLY MOISTURE.

A good way, and at the same time an easy way, to supply moisture is to keep the floor of the incubator room well sprinkled, thus allowing the air to become more moist before it enters the egg chamber. Another way is to set pails or pans of water near the machine. Some operators sprinkle the eggs with warm water, and others place a shallow pan of water in the incubator beneath the egg tray.

The necessity for moisture is not to add water to the eggs, but to prevent too rapid evaporation of their normal water content. After the first ten days the eggs should not normally dry down so that the air-cell in the large end of the egg is larger than the size of a silver quarter-dollar. This may be determined by testing the eggs.

TURNING THE EGGS.

Up until the third or fourth day the door of the machine should not be opened. But from then on up until the eighteenth day the eggs should be turned at least twice daily. The length of time in cooling depends upon the temperature of the room, and the condition and the advance the eggs have made in incubation. All this and other important advice is given in the instructions sent out by the manufacturers.

The growing chick inside the shell requires much less fresh air during the first half of incubation than it does the last half. After the tenth day the amount of ventilation can be increased gradually, but quite rapidly, until it is time for the hatch to be taken out of the incubator.

Chicks should not be removed from the incubator until the hatch is completed and the last-hatched chicks are dry. Up to then the door must not be opened.

Research in Applied Science.

The research work of the Dept. of Physics of the Ontario Agricultural College has during the past year been confined to the following branches of Applied Science.

1. Initial experiments to determine the reason for certain types of trees being more often struck by lightning than others.
2. (a) Tests of anti-siphon traps for use in farm plumbing to eliminate as far as possible back venting.
- (b) Simplified joints for farm plumbing systems.
3. Completion of experiments made to determine the correct methods of testing resistances of "lightning rod grounds" with a view to suggesting changes in rules and regulations governing these.

A circular on Farm Plumbing is being prepared.

The difference between a motor and a man is that one knocks going up hill and the other one on the down grade. If you can't boost, don't knock. That is not a new saying, but it's worth while repeating.

Perennial Phlox.

Without the perennial phlox many a garden would present a dull show after midsummer. This plant is one of the most hardy perennials as it multiplies rapidly, blooms freely, and makes a great display in the border. To get the best results they should have an abundant supply of moisture and a damp situation should be chosen for them when possible. Their worst enemy is a tiny insect called the red spider, which, however, is not very troublesome except in dry seasons. Where the red spiders are abundant the leaves become yellowish where they are working and their presence may be known by these lighter patches. As they are feeding on the under side of the leaves, any spray which is used must be applied there. To do this effectively, one person should hold back the foliage with a stick or rake handle and another do the spraying. Cold water frequently and forcibly applied will be found effective and any of the contact sprays such as nicotine sulphate, whale oil soap, or kerosene emulsion, will control it if used frequently. A little flowers of sulphur mixed with these will make them more effective.

Many varieties of perennial phlox have been tested at the Experimental Farms. A careful examination from year to year has led the Dominion Horticulturist to recommend the following, covering the various colors: Antonin Mercie—Bright violet suffused with white, large white centre. Consul H. Trost—Pure red with French purple centre. Eclairer—Bright rosy magenta shading lighter. One of the earliest. Elizabeth Campbell—Salmon pink, shading lighter. A very pleasing color.

Etna, or Mounet Sully—Bright crimson red with darker centre. Both very good.

Wm. Robinson—Salmon, large flowers.

Widar, or Lamartine—Bright violet with large white centre.

Pantheon—Crimson pink suffused with white about centre.

Pyramide, or Finance—Flowers pure white. Both very good.

Seima—Lilac rose with conspicuous crimson eye.

Europe—Pure white with crimson carmine centre.

Miss Lingard—White with a lilac centre, is an early free blooming variety which should be in every collection.

Tapis blanc—One of the best whites.

George A. Stroblein—Orange scarlet.

Mme. M. Carvalho—Mottled white and pink.

To secure continuous fine bloom and healthy plants that retain their foliage during the whole season, it is necessary to lift the plants about once in three years and plant back small divisions of them after fertilizing the soil. The pieces to be replanted should be taken from the outside of the clump.—Canadian Horticultural Council.

Pigeons Mate for Life.

Pigeons mate for life. Unlike other species of the feathered tribe, they are ever faithful to each other. Infidelity with them is virtually unknown; they are models of propriety and faithful to their nest and young. That is the rule, and the exceptions are very few considering the thousands of pairs mated in a large plant.

From time immemorial, the pigeon has been classed as the emblem of Innocence. Of all the feathered race, it is the most gentle and affectionate. The devotion and affection shown by mated pairs is something that can not be adequately described. The watchfulness and care the birds display over their young the moment they are hatched, tiny, helpless things, is something wonderful. So great is their love and care for their young, that should one of them die at an early age and not be removed, the parents will continue hovering the dead one until it becomes offensive.

When pigeons are "married" they not only remain as true as steel, but they divide labor, are ever in each other's company, are not attracted by "new faces," do not bother about their neighbor's business, and are always busy at their own work.

The male bird carries the stems of hay, or whatever material he can gather, to the nest, and the hen arranges it in order. The older a male pigeon grows the more fatherly he becomes. There is in town no affection so near the human being in its finer nature as that of pigeons. Owing to this intense affection, more birds are grieved to death by isolation than die from disease.

Should two young cocks be in love with the same hen, the jealousy becomes so intense that a deadly fight is the result. They fight with their beaks and wings—catching hold of the skin of the head with their beaks and striking each other vigorously with their strong wings.

Once in a great while a pigeon may tire of his mate and seek another, but then he courts trouble. The companion of the bird he covets at once makes a vigorous protest. If this does not conquer the intruder, he is often attacked by the entire male element in the loft, and either driven from his home or killed.

The male selects the nest and then endeavors to persuade his mate to join him. Should she refuse he drives and scolds her, every now and then hitting her with his bill.

THE CHILDREN'S HOUR

HOW TO STUDY BIRDS.

1. Treat all birds with the utmost kindness.
2. Never destroy the birds' eggs or nests if you wish to learn about bird life.
3. One of the best ways to know birds is by their songs and musical notes.
4. Remember that birds sing when they are happy and are enjoying life, but not when they feel that they are in danger.
5. When watching and studying birds keep as still as possible, move quietly and avoid all loud noises or talk.
6. Keep a diary and write down all new facts that you discover about birds.
7. Learn to take pictures of birds; make sketches of nests and eggs and observe carefully the parent birds feeding the young ones.
8. Do not try to approach birds too closely when they are feeding, nesting or nest-building. Watch them through a field-glass if you can.
9. Set up a "Bird Table" in winter when the birds are hungry. Feed them crumbs, crusts, grain, scraps, etc., and watch them at close range.
10. Fountains or water-basins and houses placed where all is safe for the birds in summer will attract and hold the birds and make a constant study of them possible.

Dehorning Cattle.

The best time to dehorn is when the calf is but a few days old. A slight scraping of the button with a knife until the blood oozes, then the application of a little caustic potash, first being careful to rub a bit of vaseline around the base of the horn to prevent burning the flesh, will do the trick. This simple, humane, practical way is good only on small calves. When it comes to older animals sawing or clipping off the horns must be resorted to.

Cattle feeders frequently buy horned cattle because of price attraction. Almost always it will pay to dehorn such animals, especially calves or yearlings. When one is properly equipped the job is not difficult.

A good dehorning chute is the first and prime requisite.

Our chute stands at the end of a narrow passage which opens off of the assorting pens. It is built of two-inch oak and is V-shaped. The bottom of the chute is eighteen inches wide, flaring to three feet at the top. It is six feet long and six high. At the front end are two pieces of two-by-six-inch oak which pivot at the bottom on bolts, one bolt through each piece. At the top of these pieces is a half-inch rope tied securely to one piece and running through a pulley which is fastened to the top of the other. Since these pieces work freely on the bolts below they may be adjusted to accommodate the size of the animal.

When driven into the chute the animal sticks its head through the opening between these pieces, an attendant pulls the rope and the pieces come together, holding the animal securely. In front of the chute projects a swinging table; another rope working through a pulley comes up loop fashion through this table from beneath. This rope is placed over the head back of the ears and a pull on this rope draws the head down on the table, and holds it there while the horns are being removed.

We find shears faster than the saw, and quite satisfactory, although a greater flow of blood follows due to the method of severing the veins. Immediately the horns are sheared off we insert a toothpick into the larger vein to the depth of a quarter to a half inch, breaking off the pick. A bit of oakum is then stuffed in the horn cavity and the animal released. The entire operation is accomplished within two or three minutes.

In warm weather or when flies are apt to bother we smear pine tar thinned with turpentine around the base of the horn before the horn is removed. Some folks apply the tar after the horn is removed. This is not good practice, because the blood under the tar prevents the tar from penetrating through the hair down to the skin, where the fly deposits her eggs; hence tar thus applied is not so effective as when thinned and applied so that it will penetrate. However, it is best to avoid dehorning in warm weather when flies are apt to bother and cause a lot of trouble. Late fall or early spring is the best time.



"I hear Clara married Jack for better or for worse."
"No—for more or less."

YOUR FRIENDLY KITCHEN

BY CLEMENTINE PADDLEFORD.

Have you ever seen a kitchen smile? Sometimes they do. I have been in kitchens that beamed with friendliness. And all the credit for their cheeriness didn't belong to scouring powders and soapuds. Cleanliness was only a part of their charm; color did the rest.

Decoration for the kitchen? Why not? Farm women spend on the average of six hours a day in this room of the stove and the sink—about ninety-one days of the year. That's reason enough why the kitchen should be pleasant to the eyes as well as to back and feet.

The world's best cooks have come out of colorful kitchens. Swedish kitchens are a riot of brightness with their painted walls and chairs and rows of decorated plates. In Holland the blue and white tiles of the kitchen dance with the reflections of copper pots and pans. Our own ancestors believed in kitchen beauty. Early Colonial kitchens were of a friendly sort, their wide hearth fires, sending slim bright shadows across the brass and pewter, created a sunshine of their own.

Kitchens aren't like that to-day. Kitchens have advanced. They have become scientific laboratories for preparing meals with the least possible effort. But somehow, in our eagerness to eliminate steps and stoops, we have forgotten that this most humble room of the home may contain the greatest charm.

Winter is the kitchen's gloomiest time. It seems to turn down the corners of its mouth and scowl—a dull, bored scowl that is reflected in the dish water and the soup; that is transmitted into the dining-room and the living-room. It infects the cook herself. All the warm water and elbow grease in the world count for less than nothing in restoring the kitchen beam.

It is too early yet to begin painting. One doesn't get the housecleaning fever till the first fly buzzes in. Maybe, too, this is the year when you are going to economize on new household expenses. You will start on the kitchen. One always does. There is to be no new paint and no new curtains—a dreary outlook.

Take a tip from fifty years ago and buy oilcloth. Yes, just the ordinary kind like Mother and Grandmother before her, used on the kitchen table. We have used percale, calico, pongee, ginghams, muslin, nets, scrim, and cheesecloth; we have advanced from ginghams to chintz, frogetting oilcloth, the cheapest, most durable, kitchen material of them all. In color it is diverting, permanent, even in sunlight. This spring the new colors in blue, apple-green, rose, battleship-gray, and gold are to be had in the inexpensive oilcloths, as well as in the more expensive damasks with their felt-lined backs.

Let's do your kitchen over. First choose a color scheme. Some people just naturally think in the conventional terms of dark brown and doll tan as a universal accompaniment to the gentle art of cooking. Let's choose something gay for your kitchen, yet something that contrasts pleasantly with the walls and woodwork. Buy a few yards of oilcloth with the egg money; you can get it at any cross-roads general store.

Suppose your curtains are of plain blue gingham or chambray and the woodwork either dark or white. A valance made of a straight piece of yellow oilcloth edged in the blue material of the curtain would be effective. To save work, 12-inch picot-edged shelving, which costs about 15 cents a yard, can be used. The only sewing required in the making is the stitching of a hem for the rod. The curtains can be drawn back and held by oilcloth bands edged in blue like the valance.

Chairbacks of oilcloth, with flat chair seats upholstered firmly, will change dilapidated kitchen chairs into attractive pieces of furniture. One bright-colored cushion can raise the whole tone of a room. A small round oilcloth pillow for the work stool, with oilcloth strings to tie it in place, can be made in a few minutes in the sewing machine. If the kitchen has an indoor covered woodbox a long upholstered oilcloth pillow fastened to the lid with brass thumb tacks gives it the appearance of a cozy-corner seat.

Perhaps you breakfast in the kitchen. Most of us do. A breakfast set made of oilcloth is both gay and practical. There is no washday for this breakfast set. It can be trimmed with flowers cut from contrasting colors, and applied. The outer edge of the cloth or doilies may be finished with a band of color to match the bowers. If this is too much work leave the set with the edges untrimmed, or merely scalloped with the scissors.

A screen is a welcome addition in the kitchen where breakfast is served. The screen frame, which any man can make in a couple of hours, may be covered with oilcloth decorated with a little applique flower design. Open shelves in the kitchen add their charm to the room if they are dressed in oilcloth to match the valances. Consistency is the secret of artistic decorating.

Designs painted on oilcloth are always pretty, but this takes a little more work. Enamel oil paint should be used, but if this can't be had in your local store the ordinary tube paint mixed with hard auto varnish instead of oil or turpentine will answer. This will give a finish that will withstand constant washing.

Oilcloth is easy to clean; wiping with a damp cloth restores its original brightness. The oilcloth kitchen smiles its way late into the summer, its trimmings as gay as the day you carried them home with the groceries.

A mare of ours used to keep us and the neighborhood awake nights kicking in the stall. Forty times between sundown and sunrise she pounded her partition, first on one side, then on the other. We got some traps one day, set them in the barn, and kept setting them till we had captured 23 rats. That ended the kicking in the barn.

Don't put lye in your drains to clear them. A friend writes that it was tried and the drains had to be dug up, as they were full of soft soap. It's very reasonable, as our grandparents made soft soap from grease and lye. So don't use lye in your drains.

List of Available Bulletins and Reports.

187. The Cattle Mole.
188. Weeds of Ontario.
189. Apple Orchard.
190. Lime Sulphur Wash.
191. Strawberries and Raspberries.
192. Currants and Gooseberries.
193. Greenhouses.
194. Construction.
195. Vegetable Gardening.
196. Bacterial Diseases of Vegetables.
197. Diseases of Fruit Trees.
198. Nature Study in Schools in Agriculture.
199. The Pear in Ontario.
200. Insects Attacking Fruit Trees.
201. Preservation of Food.
202. Home Canning.
203. Diseases of Fruit Trees.
204. Wheat and Rye.
205. Sugar Beets.
206. Buttermaking and Cheese-making.
207. Farm Water Supply and Sewage Disposal.
208. Farm Crops.
209. Experiments on O.A.C.
210. Hay and Pasture.
211. Cattle, Cows, Hens, etc.
212. Sheep.
213. Bee Diseases.
214. Motor Transportation.
215. In Rural Ontario.
216. Milk Production Costs.
217. Flour and Bread.
218. Making.
219. Silos and Stacks.
220. The Cabbage Maggot.
221. The Production and Marketing of Ontario Cheese.
222. Farm Poultry.
223. Feeding Young Live Stock.
224. Gasoline Pumps.
225. Sweet Clover.
226. Colony Houses for Bees.
227. Soil Survey.
228. The Bacon Tree.
229. The Care of Farm Implements.
230. The Blood Dew.
231. Insecticides and Fungicides.
232. Mushrooms.
233. Objections Abortion of Cattle.
234. Diseases of Poultry.
235. Cold Storages on the Farm.
236. Beekeeping: Care and Management of the Bee.
237. Circular on Corn Rows.

Farm Profits

Here's an opportunity for the farmers of Ontario to get FREE expert information on practically any subject connected with Ontario farming. Whether you go in for stock breeding, dairy farming, poultry raising, fruit growing, truck gardening or any other branch of agriculture there is a book among those listed that will mean dollars and dollars of value to you.

These books are written by experts and from the farmers' point of view. They are written for YOU farmers and are the results of years of practical testing and experimenting to get the most profitable results out of all kinds of farming. They cost YOU nothing.

The Ontario Department of Agriculture wants every Ontario farmer to be a successful farmer. We ask you to send for any of the bulletins in which you are interested and it will be mailed to you immediately free of charge.

CO-OPERATION WITH FARMERS

In each county there are local offices in charge of officers of the Ontario Department of Agriculture. Write or call on the nearest one and the officials will help you with any problem, not covered in the bulletins, about which you want advice. We wish to co-operate; take advantage of this offer.

FREE TO ONTARIO FARMERS

Any Bulletin or report listed below may be secured free of charge by any Ontario Farmer, by applying to the Ontario Department of Agriculture, Parliament Buildings, Toronto. Bulletins may be ordered either by name or number, but ask for Reports by name only. **FOR YOUR CONVENIENCE JUST MARK A CROSS AGAINST THE BULLETIN OR REPORT YOU WANT ON THE LIST HEREWITH. SIGN YOUR NAME AND ADDRESS IN THE SPACE LEFT FOR THAT PURPOSE. TEAR OUT THIS PAGE AND MAIL TO US.**

Ontario Department of Agriculture
Parliament Buildings
Toronto

HON. J. S. MARTIN, B.A. Minister of Agriculture.

Any bulletin or report free to Ontario Farmers only. To individuals outside of Ontario they will be sent (postage free) on receipt of 10c each for bulletins and 15c each for Annual Reports. The Department does NOT undertake to supply booklets to pupils free of charge.

ONTARIO DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Parliament Buildings
Toronto

Please send me the bulletins and reports as marked:

NAME

ADDRESS

Branch

The Ontario Veterinary College

MATINEE

ONTARIO BREED BETTER LIVESTOCK

Improvement Committee

John, living over on the 4th, told this story. Just five years ago I took account of myself. Then I started to weigh the milk from my herd of nondescript cows. In four months I had sold seven and in twelve months I only had two of my original herd, but had bought four more. My herd was reduced to six, but I was getting as much milk as from the 18. Now I have 15 cows, some pure bred and others good grade and a real good bull.

"Am I making any money?"

"Well you can bet your hat I'm not losing any."

What John did others can do.

USE BETTER BULLS



Plough A Financial Furrow

EVERY time a pen marks an entry in your bank book it is ploughing a financial furrow for you that will yield a money crop in the form of interest.

Open a Savings Account at our nearest branch. You can bank with us by mail. On any matter of farm finance consult with our manager as you would with a friend.

"A Bank Where Small Accounts Are Welcome"

BANK OF MONTREAL

Established over 100 years

Total Assets in excess of \$700,000,000

WE ARE READY FOR SPRING

We have just received a big assortment of Tweeds, Worsted and Serge of the latest design. Suits for young men at \$25.00 up.

We have also a splendid purchase of high-class and expensive goods, from which we can make up suits at a third of city tailors' prices.

NOTICE. We have the very latest improvements in cutting.

GEORGE LICOP, Merchant Tailor.

COME IN and hear our new \$25.00 Radio.
RADIO PARTS at reduced prices. A. & B. Batteries

Heavy Rubbers, Boots & Shoes, Shirts, Overalls, 25 doz, Sample Socks.
Paints & Varnish, Oils, Hardware
Syrup Cans, Golf Supplies

JOHN McFAUL & SON, Lachute.

EUROPE WHITE STAR DOMINION LINE

Portland-Halifax (next day) Lpool
Winfredulan Feb. 23
Rogina Mar. 7 Apr. 4
Canada Mar. 21 Apr. 13

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Falic Mar. 7 Apr. 4 May 2
Cedric Mar. 28 May 10 June 27
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Adriatic Apr. 18 May 23 June 23
Doris Apr. 25

N.Y. - Cherbourg Southampton
Olympic Mar. 7 Apr. 23 Apr. 18
Homeric Apr. 4 Apr. 25 May 10
Majestic May 2 May 23 June 13

RED STAR LINE
N.Y. - Plymouth Cherbourg - Antwerp
Zeeland Apr. 9 May 7 June 4
Pittsburgh Apr. 10 May 21 June 10

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE
N.Y. - Cherbourg - London
Minnetonka Mar. 28 May 9 June 6
Manowaka Apr. 25 May 23 June 23

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N.Y. - Havana Panama Canal Calif.
Finland Mar. 12 Manchuria Apr. 2
Call, Phone or write
J. S. GILES, Agent, Lachute.

CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS

Montreal
Hamilton-London
Leave Montreal 10 a.m. (International Limited) and 11 p.m. daily;
30 p.m. except Saturday

Montreal-Ottawa
Leave Montreal (Bonaventure Station) 3:15 a.m., 4 p.m., 6:40 p.m. and 10:15 p.m. daily.

Leave Tunnel Terminal 1:15 p.m. daily except Sunday.

Montreal-Sherbrooke
Trains leave Montreal at 9:25 a.m. and 11:30 p.m. daily, also at 4:15 p.m. daily except Sunday. Parlor-Car on 9:25 a.m. and 4:15 p.m. trains. Sleeping car on night train ready for occupancy at Montreal 10 p.m.

COLDWORTHY, Town Ticket Agent, Lachute, Phone 191 r 3.

LACHUTE ACADEMY EXAMS.

GRADE XI. Algebra.

Honours.—E. Murray 100.
Class I.—E. Todd 86, B. Rodgers 87, H. Kettyle, E. Mathews, A. MacDonald 84, M. Cowan 79, H. Smellie 77.
Class II.—C. Gagnon 71, G. Miles 63.
Class III.—E. Thomson 51, G. Gilmore 56, N. Boyd 51, H. Rodgers, L. Somerville 50.

GRADE X. Latin.

Class I.—C. Gordon 89, K. MacGibbon 82, C. Robertson 78, E. Doig 76.
Class II.—E. Black 65, W. Wilson 61.
Class III.—H. Miles, E. McQuat 59, M. Cruise 56, M. MacKinnon 53.

GRADE IX. Grammar.

Honours.—D. Morrison 93, Doris Dolphin 93.
Class I.—Howard Doig, L. Thompson 88, Annie Kelly 86, Norma MacGregor 85, Elinor McCoy 85, Aileen MacGibbon 84, Marion Bain 83, Janet McQuat 83, Grace Smith 83, Reta Boyd 80, Alma Fletcher 79, Kay Bennett 78, Alma Morrison 77.
Class II.—Reta Jones 74, Bessie Morrin 72, Ethel Morrison 72, Ethel Scott 72, Nellie Hay, Violet Murdoch 71, W. Stanforth 71, Minnie Clifford 69, E. MacKimmie 69, S. Scott 69, Ethel Dixon 68, A. Laurin 57, Ruth Leishman 67, Sarah MacVicar 67, Bertha Scott 67, L. McCullough 66, E. Cruise 66, R. Elliott 64, N. Jacobson 62, E. Bennett 61, Violet Paul 60.
Class III.—G. Rodgers 58, Florence Armstrong 57, M. Dawson 56, May Yelland 54, Iona Westgate 52, Lizzie Hay 50.

GRADE VIII. Grammar.

Honours.—James Logan 93.
Class I.—H. Hutchinson 89, James Yelland 88, Laura Noble 86, Alice Whinnfield 86, Olive Riddell 83, B. Curran 82, Hugh MacGregor 81, R. MacDonald 80, Lois Cooke 76.
Class II.—Hazel Evans 74, Doris Prophet 72, C. Vliet 71, M. Bates 69, Alma Boa 68, Dorina Laurin 68, M. Stark 68, Gordon McQuat 64.
Class III.—Roy Cruise 58, Lloyd Cruise 57, Edith Boyd 55.

GRADE VII. Agriculture.

Honours.—Freda Mason 100, Reta Boyd 94, Kathleen MacKinnon 92.
Class I.—Annie Black 89, Gladys Cruise 89, Bessie Morrison 86, G. MacKinnon 85, Janet Morrison 83, S. Boyd 80, Hazel McKiddie 80, Willie Painter 79, S. Armstrong 75.
Class II.—Marian Mathews 72, C. MacKenzie 70, Edgar Cruise 65, E. McFaul 62, Daniel Laurin 61, Florence Hay 60.

GRADE VI. French.

Honours.—Stuart Jones 93.
Class I.—S. Rashovsky 89, Raymond Underhill 86, Lena Combie 86, Nellie Laurin 86, R. Cowan 79, S. Jacobson 76.
Class II.—Henry Jacobson 71, C. McFaul 71, Heartland Paul 66, Kenneth McFaul 62.
Class III.—B. Cunningham 59, D. Armstrong 55, George Paul 54.

GRADE V. Hygiene.

Honours.—G. Drysdale 99, Kathleen Clunie 97, L. Belanger 97, M. Morrison 97, V. Falconer 92, Enid McNew 92, G. Clark 92, E. Armstrong 91, Janet Hay, Elsie McFaul 90.
Class I.—O. Stanforth 86, Elizabeth Goldworthy 84, R. Cruise 84, Gordon McFaul 82, T. West 80, H. Gall 79, Mary Vliet 78, R. Rashovsky 78, Catherine Gies 78, Howard Jones 77, Hugh MacKinnon 77.
Class II.—Kenzie Cowan 74, Vernon Thompson 72, Roland Dion 60.
Class III.—Clyde Laurin 52.

GRADE IV. Spelling & Dictation.

Honours.—A. MacKenzie 100, L. Vliet 100, Doris Dion 98, Douglas MacGregor 95, L. Goldworthy 96, G. Black 96, Lulu Miller 94, V. Belanger 90, Amy Morrin 90.
Class I.—S. Anderson 88, Maureen Bernier 86, Andrew Fulton 86, W. Gall 86, Elsie MacVicar 84, Winston Drew 82, Mamie Morrison 80, Jos. Bernier 80, Clayton Boyd 80, Carl Demers 73.
Class II.—Lloyd Canning 100.
Class I.—Alice McNew 84, Dorothy MacKinnon 80, Doris Boyd 79.
Class II.—Allan Doig 71, Willie Davis 66, Gerald West 65, Minnie Robinson 61, Gladys Massie 60, H. McFaul 50, Melvin Scott 50.
Class III.—Clyde Laurin 52.

GRADE III. Geography.

Honours.—S. Morrison 100, Sidney Roberts 99, John MacKinnon 93, Betty Clunie 90, J. MacKenzie 90, Gertrude Morrison 90.
Class I.—Earl Rodgers 86, E. Jousse 83, Peter Massie 78, L. ois MacVicar 76.
Class II.—V. Hammond 70, Eleanor MacNaughton 70, Gertrude Scott 70, Alvira Ward 70.
Class III.—V. Hammond 83, Gertrude Scott 52.

GRADE II. Scripture.

Honours.—Betty Clunie 100, E. Jousse 100, John MacKenzie 99, S. Morrison 98, Gertrude Morrison 94, Sidney Roberts 94, John MacKinnon 91.
Class I.—Alvira Ward 80, Lois MacVicar 76.
Class II.—Gerty Cunningham 60, Peter Massie 60.
Class III.—V. Hammond 83, Gertrude Scott 52.

GRADE I, SR. Tables.

Honours.—Cressie Hadley 93, Jessie Gordon 95.
Class I.—Edie Pollock 73.
R. GRAHAM, Teacher.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CACTOSIA

GRADE I, SR. Tables.

Honours.—Cressie Hadley 93, Jessie Gordon 95.
Class I.—Edie Pollock 73.
R. GRAHAM, Teacher.

BROWNSBURG INT. SCHOOL

GRADE VIII. History.

Class I.—Alex. MacGibbon 86, Ida Fletcher 77, Ivon Monk 75.
Class II.—Alwyn Stewart 74, M. Wilson 73, A. Zimmers 67, J. Galbraith 65.
Class III.—R. MacArthur 57, Wilbert Hardie 51.

GRADE VII. Agriculture.

Honours.—D. MacDonald 93, Violet Golphin 95.
Class I.—Edith Brown 81, Alex. McCulloch 75.
Class II.—E. Highfield 69, Theodore Zimmers 62, Anna Poitras 60.

GRADE VI. Agriculture.

Honours.—H. Tomalty 93, Lorne Ball 93, W. McQuat 92.
Class I.—Hazel Boyd 88, Audrey Monk 85, Willie Mason 83, Ward Mcneiff 81, Willie Woods 80, Willie Green 76, Geo. Connolly 75.
Class II.—Oscar Cloutier 72.
Class III.—W. Hazel 53, Nellie Hazel 55, Agnes Elliott 53.

GRADE V. Hygiene.

Honours.—Fred Cloutier 96, Gordon Anderson, Herbert Graves, Kenneth McAllister 92.
Class I.—Lillian White 88, J. Kennedy 87, Frank MacGibbon 85, Gladys Gilmour, A. Lareux 83, F. Kettyle 82, Wilma Tomalty 80, Edna Woods, Alice Lupin, Leslie Becroft 77, I. Steere 76.
Class II.—Jackie Seary 68, Mildred Cooper 64.

GRADE IV. English.

Honours.—Edith Gilmour 99, Jean McQuat, Charlie Kennedy 97, Olive Lebeau, Patsy Seary 93, G. McQuaig Earle MacGibbon, S. Seary 91, Eira Roberts, A. Lupin 90.
Class I.—Ethel Kettyle 87, Winnie White 79, David Golphin 78, L. Green 77.
Class II.—Leslie Carruthers 68, H. Beekingham 66.
Class III.—Ernest Gagne 59, Norman Beekingham 52.

GRADE III. Scripture.

Marjorie McQuat 80.

UPPER SCHOOL.

GRADE III. Grammar.

Honours.—M. Calbraith 100, Erwin Martin 100, Monica Roberts 99, H. Graham 98, Alice Gagne 98, H. White 97, Mabel Monk 96, W. Hazel 96, Lloyd Roberts 96, Eric King 95, Gilmour MacLeod 95, Katie Mott 95.
Class I.—Elva MacFaul 88, Dorothy Tomalty 88, David Kennedy 87, Fred Leedham 83, Chris Devine 81, Ernest Leedham 77.
Class II.—Edna Green 56.

GRADE II. Recitation.

Honours.—Doris Bourne 100, Hil-da Townsend 100, Annie Williams 100, Sydney Seary 90, Alvin Connolly 98, C. Martin 94, V. Hewitt 93, Armond Racine 90, Dolly Steere 90.
Class I.—G. Wilson 88, V. Kettyle 87, Ruby Bradford 86, Cecil Carpenter 82, G. Mott 80.
Class II.—C. Fletcher 71, Gwyneth Wilson 70, S. Tomlinson 68, C. Marshall 67, Winnie Seary 65, Geo. Castle 60.
Class III.—Louis Becroft 57, A. Green 50.

GRADE I, PART II. Writing.

Honours.—Alex. Beekingham 95, George Hamilton 95, Frankie Steere 93, Alex. Brown 92, Lila Hamilton 90.
Class I.—Ernie Kettyle 88, Eugene Racine 87, Geo. Golden 85, Charlie Golden 83, Ernie Castle 80, Ena Williams 73, Willie White 77, Russell Todd 75.
Class II.—Edith Bradford 74, Mildred MacAllister 74.

Have you seen the new styles in ladies Spring wear? A special display is now showing at H. M. Lavigne's Lachute Mills, (opposite T. McQuat & Son's Foundry). For particulars of special bargains see advertisement elsewhere in this issue.

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.

Prop. W. M. SCOTT.

MISS M. V. SLATER

Jewelry Store
Main Street, Lachute.
Watches and Clocks
Silverware & French Ivory,
Waterman's Fountain Pens,
Watch, Clock & Jewelry
Repairs

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

IN MEMORIAM

MacKIDDIE.—In loving memory of my darling Mother, Margaret Thompson, who died March 22nd, 1924.

The Heavenly gates were opened, A gentle voice said Come, With farewell words unspoken She gladly entered home. Lovingly remembered by her daughter, Mrs. H. MacAdam.

THOMPSON.—In loving memory of my dear mother, who passed away on March 16th, 1922. "Too much missed to be forgotten." Also of my dear sister, Mrs. Wm McKiddie, who left us on March 22nd, 1924. "Not dead to us who loved you, Not lost, but gone before, Where we meet for evermore. Always remembered by her sister, Annie.



SINGING & VOCAL TRAINING FABIOLA POIRIER

Studio at Miss Lavigne's
Main St., Lachute.
Every Thursday
For information telephone 43
Private lessons or classes
Also Pianoforte Instruction.



A top-notch sales- man at office-boy wages!

This salesman, who reaches the ear of the public quickest, and adds the largest number of new business prospects—costs you much less than the cheapest office-boy. Add him to your sales force!

As an investment that can bring large returns, encourage your best salesmen to use Long Distance freely. Each year more than 50,000 new telephones are added in Ontario and Quebec to the list of those they can do business with.



Costs a family less than 2% of its annual outlay.

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.

Summary Procedure
FIERI FACIAS DE BONIS ET DE TERRIS.
Canada, Province of Quebec, District of Terrebonne.
No. 697.

SUPERIOR COURT.
DAME SARA LANTHIER, & al, Plaintiff; vs OSCAR LAUZON, defendant.

As belonging to said defendant, the following immovable, to wit: The lot of land known and designated in the official plan and book of reference of the parish of L'Annonciation, said district, under No. 291, two hundred and ninety-one, of Range Saint Ambroise of said parish; bounded to the northwest by the line of division between the parishes of L'Annonciation du Lac des Deux Montagnes and Saint Benoit, to the southeast by No. 265, to the northeast by No. 292 and to the southwest by No. 290, containing three arpents in width by sixteen arpents and seven perches in depth, forming an area of fifty arpents and ten perches—with the buildings thereon erected.

To be sold at the door of the parochial catholic church of the parish of L'Annonciation (Oka), the THIRTY-FIRST day of MARCH, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-five, at ONE o'clock in the afternoon.

J. W. CYR.
Sheriff's office, Sheriff, Saint Jerome, February 21, 1925.

WANT ADS.

They Bring Results.

Big attractions this month at H. M. Lavigne's Store in the West End. See long list of new lines and special bargains in advertisement.

MAID WANTED.—Able to cook. Good references. Apply Watchman Office, or Phone 27.

FOR SALE.—Wicker Settee & one round Dining Room Table, polished, with two extra leaves. Cheap to quick buyer. Apply to Watchman Office.

FOR SALE.—Holsteins of all ages. Apply to Garrison McAdam, R. R. No. 3, Lachute.

FOR SALE.—A farm of 106 acres in Upper Lachute Gore. Good clay loam all under cultivation. Good house, cement stable. Running water in house and stable. One half mile from Wilson's Station. Will sell with or without stock.
JOHN MILLAR
Telephone No. 103 ring 1-3, Lachute.

AGENTS WANTED
to represent us, selling silk dress and lingerie fabrics to consumer. Liberal commission.

MILL TO PUBLIC FABRIC CO.
York Building Toronto, Ont...

FOR SALE OR RENT.—By first of April, farm 200 acres, half under cultivation, good water in house and cement stable, with or without horses and machinery. Five miles east of Grenville. For particulars apply to Geo. Nicholls, Cushing, Grenville Route 1. 3-4-3.

WANTED LIVE MAN
to represent us in Lachute and vicinity. Experience in Life Insurance preferred. Write particulars and references to Edmond Garneau, Provincial Manager, The Security Life Insurance Company of Canada, 292 St. James St., Montreal, Que.

LOST.—From automobile, beginning of this week, between residence of Mr. A. McQuat & C. P. Station, a compression grease pump. Finder kindly return to Mr. A. A. McQuat.

FORD CAR & SMALL MOTOR-BOAT for sale. Both in good running order. Snap to quick buyer. Apply Watchman Office.

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.

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. P. QUE.

LACHUTE. P. QUE.

CONSULT
CHAS. CALDER & CO.
COURT HOUSE, — LACHUTE.
Concerning
Insurance of any kind, we have

Z. N. RAYMOND, Notary Public,
Bell Telephone No. 106 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.
224 St. James St. Tel. Main 7126.

W. J. BOYD.
Licensed Auctioneer.
Sales conducted in English and French.
Telephone 79.

LACHUTE. P. QUE.

FREE AIR!

W. D. McOuat.
Store

The Watchman,

And Ottawa Valley Advocate.

TRY
OUR HIGH CLASS Groceries
ALWAYS FRESH
W. D. McOuat.
Phone 66.

VOL. XL.

LACHUTE, QUE., MARCH 27, 1925.

NO. 10.

A. & B. BATTERIES WET OR DRY.
1925 RADIO MAPS.
HARDWARE OF ALL KINDS.
PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES GLASS &
PUTTY.
AGATE & ALLUMINUM WARE.
STOVES & RANGES.

WILLARD & MARCONI AGENCIES.

T. McOUAT & SON

Founders and Machinists,

Lachute Mills.

CHURCH NOTES.

Services in the Methodist Church on Sunday next, will be conducted as follows:—Lachute 10.30; East Settlement 2.30; Brownsburg 7 p.m. A hearty welcome is extended to all.

Presbyterian Church service, under the auspices of the Presbyterian Church Association, will be held in the Baptist Church on Sunday, March 29th, at 11 a.m. Mr. Goforth, of Montreal, will conduct the service.

Baptist Church Services next Sunday, March 29th, will be conducted by the Pastor, Rev. P. A. McEwen, as follows:—Brownsburg 11 a.m., Dalesville 3 p.m., Lachute 7 p.m. Topic:—"Victors, and their Rewards."

Church of England services in the parish of Lachute will be held (D.V.) as follows:—On Sunday, Mar. 29th, at Lachute 11 a.m. and at Brownsburg 7 p.m., also every Wednesday at Brownsburg Cottage meetings at 7 p.m. and at Lachute, in the church on Fridays at 8 p.m. during Lent.

Presbyterian Church services will be held next Sunday, March 29th, as follows:—Lachute 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. and Brownsburg at 3 p.m. The minister will preach at these services (There will be no service in Upper Lachute next Sunday.) Mr. Beckingham will be installed as Superintendent of the Brownsburg Sunday School at 2 p.m. Everyone is invited to and cordially welcomed to the above services.

COMING EVENTS

The W. M. S. of the Methodist Church are holding an Easter Thank-Offering meeting on the afternoon of April 1st. Mrs. Henderson, of Ottawa, will be present and ladies of the local societies are invited to attend. Tea will be served.

Instead of taking tea at home, come to McArthur's Hall on Friday afternoon, March 27th, and meet your friends. The ladies of the Baptist Church are serving tea from 3 o'clock to 6.30. Home-made Cooking Candy and Fancy Work will be on Sale. Arrange to be present, and spend an enjoyable hour.

Free Lecture on Hygiene.

Dr. Hector Palardy of Ste. Therese District Health Inspector, will give a free lecture on health in the Presbyterian Church to the citizens of Lachute and district on Friday evening April 3rd, at 8 p.m. The lecture will be illustrated by moving pictures. Everyone is invited to attend.

IN MEMORIAM.

TODD.—In loving memory of Lizzie who passed away, March 27th, 1922. "Too dearly loved to be forgotten." Inserted by Father, Mother, Sisters and Brother.

DORION.—In loving memory of our dear husband and father, Albert George Dorion, who died on March 23rd, 1921.
Wife and family.

"REX" THEATRE

MATINEE SAT. & SUNDAY 2.30
TODAY, (THURS.)
Last Showing of the
LAUGHING HIT OF THE SEASON.
T. Roy Barnes & Wanda Hawley in
"RECKLESS ROMANCE"
FRIDAY & SATURDAY
A Big Special Picture,—
"CONTRABAND"

EVERY EVENING AT 8.15
SUNDAY ONLY
Margaret Livingston in
"THE CHORUS GIRL"
An Out-of-the-Ordinary Story
MONDAY & TUESDAY
"THREE KEYS"
You'll say it's the best show
you ever saw.

CRESWELL'S

Canada Cement — Prices Right

R. CRESWELL Registered.

LOCAL NEWS

Mrs. P. Dobbie spent the week-end in Montreal.

Mrs. Wm. Ball was a visitor to Montreal this week.

Mr. Ronald Westgate spent the week-end in the city.

Miss Moore is spending a visit in Montreal this week.

Mr. J.S. Giles was in Quebec on Wednesday of this week.

Miss Gertrude Riddell, of Montreal, was a week-end visitor at her home.

Mr. Paul Raymond is the guest of his parents, Notary and Mrs. Z. N. Raymond.

Miss Rosamund Lamb, of Buckingham, is the guest this week of Mrs. Geo. Christie.

Mrs. Dr. Mason and daughter Freda, spent Tuesday of this week in Montreal.

Miss Dorothy Law, of Montreal, was a week-end guest at Mrs. J. MacKimmie's.

Mr. Wm. Morrison, of Ottawa, is the guest this week of his uncle, Rev. E. S. Morrison.

The Misses Muriel and Donald Walker were the week-end guests of Mrs. Geo. Deacon.

Mrs. Thos. Stewart and family, of Carillon, are the guests this week of Mrs. J. Thompson.

Miss Mitchell of Westmount, spent the week-end as guest of Major and Mrs. Geo. Mitchell.

Mrs. Massie, of Montreal, was a guest at Mrs. Robt. Hamilton's during the early part of this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Bissett and Miss R. Bissett, of Lachine, were the week-end guests of Mrs. J. M. Mackie.

Mr. Ross Todd, of Ottawa, was in town on Wednesday, attending the wedding of his cousin Miss Frances McGibbon.

Mr. Clifford McFaul returned last week from Florida, where he has spent an enjoyable visit during the winter months.

Miss W. Lavery, who has spent the past two weeks as guest of her sister, Mrs. W. K. McArthur, returned to Montreal on Sunday last.

We are pleased to note that our old townsman Mr. P. A. Lafleur, M.P.P., has for the third time been elected Alderman of Verdun, each time by acclamation.

Rev. P. A. McEwen spent Wednesday of this week in Papineauville, where he was called to conduct the funeral of the late Miss Tweedie, a member of his former pastorate.

Winners of Mrs. Christie's Trophy, in the Ladies' Curling Club, were as follows:—Miss Jean McGibbon, Mrs. H. Fraser, Miss Ethel Mackie, Mrs. G. Mitchell, Skip. These names were omitted in the trophy winners, as appearing in last week's issue.

Miss Hazel McGibbon entertained on Tuesday evening, and Mrs. Wm. Deacon on Wednesday afternoon of this week, at Showers of kitchen and miscellaneous articles, in honor of Miss Pearl Parsons whose marriage to Mr. Thos. D. Miller is announced for April 4th.

The Ladies of the Baptist Church invite you to an Afternoon Tea and Sale of Home-made Cooking, Candy and Fancy Work, to be held in McArthur's Hall, on Friday afternoon from 3 to 6.30. Everyone welcome. And a good tea and enjoyable social time assured.

The narrow sidewalk of the new West End bridge is causing justifiable criticism and an effort is being made to have it widened before the bridge is finally completed and taken over. It is a good substantial bridge but it is a pity to have it spoiled by lack of proper accommodation for pedestrians.

Among the changes taking place in town we are pleased to note the tearing down of the old Quinn House on the property near the Methodist Church. This is one of Lachute's oldest residences and has been in a dilapidated condition for some time, so that its removal will put a more pleasing aspect to our Main Street.

An opportunity that doesn't often come your way is being offered this week by Mr. H. M. Lavigne in his large and commodious store in the West End. He has many real genuine bargains in Ladies' Costumes and Coats. Just what you want & very low prices, also a special run of Ladies' Sandal Shoes at \$2.19.

WALTER E. BURNETT
Photographer
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TOWN COUNCIL.

An adjourned meeting of the Town Council was held Wednesday evening last and presided over by Mayor L. L. Legault, K.C., and Aldermen T. Dallaire, J. G. Charland, D. Stalker, A. Larocque, A. A. McOuat, P. Dobbie, Jas. Morris and J. D. Lemay being present.

Mr. Jas. W. Gall, appeared before the Council in accord with a grant of \$500 made by the County Council recently to the Agricultural Society, who were willing to give that amount provided the Lachute Town Council would make contribution in proportion to valuation. On motion of Alderman McOuat, seconded by Alderman Morris the sum of \$75 was granted which was based on the County valuation of \$6,221,000 and the Town valuation of \$877,062.50.

Dr. Pallardy, of the Provincial Board of Health was present and addressed the Council in the interest of establishing an Infantile Clinic in the town. He said the Government were offering \$1000 in addition to furnishing the clinic and asked that the town would contribute the sum of \$400 towards organization and maintenance.

It would be necessary for the town to engage a competent nurse and one or possibly two doctors who would hold consultations twice a week. The infantile deaths numbered 12000 in the Province last year 10,000 of which were resultant in large measure by the ignorance of mothers in proper care. The matter was left over until next meeting.

A motion was unanimously passed granting the Board of Trade the use of the Council Room for their meetings.

Alderman Charland gave notice of motion for amending the Milk by-law "That every owner of a cow should hold a town license and in order to obtain this the owner must have a Federal license." In this way it is hoped the sale of milk will be properly controlled.

The tenders, of which there were five in number, were then opened for construction of the New Town Hall. The lowest was for \$46,500 and the highest \$59,800. The Mayor stated that the By-law only admitted of \$36,190 to be expended, part of which was required for furnishings etc., and all we could figure on for construction would be in the neighborhood of \$30,000 or \$32,000. The architect was instructed to prepare new plans in conformity to this expenditure.

GOLF MEETING.

The executive of the New Golf Club met on Tuesday last with President E. F. Ayers in the chair.

Secretary Notary Valois reported the club in a very prosperous condition with over \$9,000 paid up out of the subscription of \$11,000.

Committees were then appointed as follows:—
Greens Committee,—E. H. Wilson, Chairman; J. B. Raymond, George Fraser, B. Stead and L. E. Parsons.
Match and Handicap Committee,—B. Stead, Rev. A. G. MacKinnon, Jas. W. Gall, Capt. W. J. Bryant.

House Committee,—P. Chabot, Chairman; Chas. Walker and A. A. McOuat.
Reception Committee,—C. Tremblay, chairman; F. A. Brennan, J. S. Giles, E. H. McCoy and J. W. Dumouchel.

Considerable of the work was most effectively done last fall, so that it is confidently expected that the Club will be playing around the end of June.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Lachute, Que., March 25, 1925.
Editor Watchman,
Lachute, Que.

Dear Sir:—
Kindly allow me a little space in your valuable paper to correct a rumor or story that is being circulated in this section of the country.

This story or rumor runs about as follows: That during the past few weeks I went to Montreal with a group of farmers from East Settlement and that we persuaded J. J. Joubert Ld. (Milk Dealer) to purchase his milk from herds tested for tuberculosis under the Federal system. This story is absolutely false. I did not go to Montreal with any group of farmers to interview J. J. Joubert Ld. nor any other milk dealer. I have not been in J. J. Joubert's Ld. for the past nine years, neither have I had any communication whatsoever with J. J. Joubert Ld.

Allow me to add that what I have done in Arrenteuil County in connection with having cattle tested for tuberculosis, I am not ashamed of. Thanking you Mr. Editor, I am
Yours very truly,
ALEX. F. BOWWELL.

DEATH.

WILSON.—At Arundel, on March 25th, 1925, at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. C. J. Staniforth, Thomas Wilson, aged 87 years. Funeral on arrival of 10 a.m. train at Lachute, Friday, Mar. 27th, thence to the Lachute Cemetery.

Ladies' Coats

Our Ladies coats are coming in — Weekly —
The newest lines in stock now and selling fast.
Come in and get yours.
The Prices — are very low and the styles fine.
Have a look at once.

W. Banford & Son

Cream of the West
is Our "Best."

Wholesale and Retail Flour and Feed
Grain and Coal Prompt Deliveries.
A full line of choice Groceries, Bacon, etc.

J. D. CAMPBELL, Lachute. Phone 50.

It's Spring in our Store.

Just received—a select line of
LADIES' SPRING COATS
AND **FLANNEL DRESSES**

McFAUL BROS.

The Up-to-date Store,

Lachute Mills.

GEO. Y. DEACON

GRIMM EVAPORATORS & SUPPLIES

DAVIDSON SYRUP CANS

Sap Cans, Spouts, Pails
everything for Sugar Bush

Stores at
Lachute & Brownsburg

Jewelry of Quality

Always to be relied on at

EUGENE JOUSSE

Jewelry Store

Main Street,

Lachute.

A Splendid Assortment of Candies for
EASTER

A Variety of Easter
Eggs for the Kiddies

Delicious Fancy Boxes
For the Grown-ups

SPLENDID CONFECTIONERY

Main Street,

Telephone 34.

For the Boys and Girls

THE WISHING STONE

It was only a little pebble that lay smooth and shining on the beach and some people might perhaps have passed it carelessly by, but Kalin's eyes were too bright and sharp for any such mistake as that. He was strolling along, with his fishing nets slung over his shoulder, when a great wave rippled to his feet, and, rolling back again, left lying on the sand the oddest, prettiest stone the boy had ever seen. Like a flash he seized it and none too soon, for another wave followed quickly on the first, and would have washed the precious pebble out in the great ocean forever.

Kalin stood for a moment examining his prize, which was small and round and very smooth; while all the colors of the rainbow appeared in turn upon its delicate surface. Sometimes it was deep red, and glowed like fire; then paled suddenly to an exquisite rosy pink, it gradually melted into blue, shot with faint golden lights. Always changing, yet always beautiful, Kalin stood lost in wonder at its shifting brilliancy, when the sight of his empty boat riding on the waves reminded him that his day's work was yet unbegin.

Hastily leaping in, he pushed from the shore, and, unfurling his sails to the freshening winds, he prepared to cast his nets.

It seemed to him, after a while, that the air was full of sound, which, faint and low, was carried over the waters, until it died into silence and a new murmur arose. Stooping over the side of the boat, he fancied that the whispers came from the waves beneath; but when he stood erect he heard them as plainly in the sighing wind. Presently they grew stronger, or else his ear became better attuned to their gentle notes, for he clearly caught a few words borne on the breeze.

"The wishing stone," murmured the voices. "He has found the wishing stone."

And then followed a sweet, low laugh: while up from the crested waves beneath came the same gentle whisper:

"He has found the wishing stone—the wishing stone—the wishing stone."

And the words died away into the low splashing of the waters as they broke against the dancing boat.

Gradually the meaning of these strange voices dawned upon Kalin's mind. They were the fairies of the air and of the ocean who were murmuring around him, and it was the possession of the wonderful pebble which enabled him to hear their words. He could see nothing but the white sails above and the green waves underneath; but the voices grew ever stronger and stronger, repeating the same words:

"The wishing stone—he has found the wishing stone."

Kalin took out his prize and gazed at it earnestly, listening intently to the whispers, and to the faint, murmurous laughter that rang softly over the waters.

The pebble was at first blue as the skies, then darkened into a grayish green, like the waves; and grasping it tightly, the boy thought, with a rapturous heart:

"If it really is a wishing stone, it will bring me anything in the world I choose to ask."

But what should he demand? His wants were so few and simple that his daily toil had always gratified them, and it was not easy to think of things he needed or desired.

At first it occurred to him that, instead of waiting all day for the fish he hoped to catch, he could lead his nets by merely wishing them to be full. But, after all, what sort of pleasure was there in ease like this to the vigorous young fisher lad, whose whole life had been one of perilous labor?

The dangers and hardships of his work gave it its sweetest charm, and Kalin felt that to gain his prey without toiling for it would be to deprive his day of all his interest and spirit. He might just as well wish that the fish were caught, carried to shore, sold and the money in his pocket—and then his occupation would be gone entirely.

However, the thought of his secret power was very sweet to him, and it was with a light heart that he watched his nets and drew in his scaly spoils.

The fairies murmured enticingly around him; but, absorbed in his work, Kalin now hardly noticed them, and when evening came he carried home his basket of shining fish as contentedly as if he had no wishing stone lying snugly in his pocket.

His mother was anxiously watching for her son's return, and to her Kalin proudly showed the result of his day's labor, while she in turn counted out the silver for which yesterday's fish had been sold.

It was not until he had eaten his supper and was sitting by the glowing fire that the thought of his stone came back to his mind.

"Mother," he said, "if you could have whatever you wished for, what would you ask?"

Jeannette looked at her son with wondering eyes.

"I am sure I do not know," she said, "except to see you grow up a brave and honest man, as your father was before you."

Kalin was silent for a minute. This was clearly not a thing to be wished for on a stone, although he inwardly resolved that his mother should not be disappointed in her hopes.

"But I mean," he said at last, "is there nothing you would like to have for yourself?"

Jeannette shook her head.

"Not unless it be a new neck-handkerchief," she said, laughingly; "for my best one is getting sadly worn."

"A handkerchief," thought Kalin. "Now, I might wish for that; but I won't. If she wants one, she shall have it out of my earnings, and not a penny will I spend till it is bought. It would be a poor son who could not get his mother a trifle like that, without asking for it on a wishing stone."

And by the end of two weeks, by dint of working a little harder and spending a little less, Kalin had saved enough to buy his mother a gay silk handkerchief, which he presented to her with much pride; and great was their mutual admiration of its bright colors and glossy richness.

But all this time he had not been able to make up his mind what to wish for on his precious stone; and finally a month slipped by, and yet he could think of no ungratified desire.

"What should I ask for?" he said, wondering, to himself. "My boat is sound, my nets strong, I have a warm fire and a good supper when I come home, and another suit of clothes, if I choose to put them on. There is nothing left for me to want."

Only one day did he come near using his magic stone, and then a heavy storm arose while he was yet far from land.

Kalin's little boat rocked helplessly on the huge white-crosted billows, which lifted it up and tossed it about like a feather in their mighty sport.

Every minute it seemed as if the angry ocean would engulf both craft and owner.

Realizing his great peril, he thought, "Now is the time to wish myself safe on shore."

And he felt for the stone that he always carried with him.

But the instincts of the fishermen's life were stronger even than his sense of danger, and seeing how stoutly his boat was riding through the storm, he felt a great desire to stay and fight his battle with the roused ocean.

"We have weathered gales before now," thought he, "and we will weather this one, too."

And, with sparkling eyes and fast-beating heart, he steered bravely for the shore.

Undaunted by the raging of wind and waves, he guided his boat with a skillful hand and bailed out the water which rushed over her side as each fresh wave struck full against her.

For two long hours he fought staunchly with the angry sea, until, white with exhaustion and fatigue, he gained the sheltered inlet and drew his boat safely up the sandy beach.

"That was a hard struggle," he said, as he pushed open his cottage door. "But I am glad, after all, that I did not use my wishing stone."

Two weeks more went by, and Kalin was hastening, one morning, to his day's work. This time he neither sang nor whistled, but strode gloomily along, with frowning brow and an angry light in his bright blue eyes.

He had quarreled with another fisher-boy, and the bitter words he had heard and spoken were ranking in his breast. The two lads had never been friends, and the present dispute was only one of many.

Kalin was outspoken in his wrath, quickly roused and as easily pacified; but Jasper's wrath smouldered long, and with real malice, he would wait his chance to harm his adversary when his back was turned.

The day was cloudy and threatening, and the dull, gray sea lay listless and uneasy, with whitecaps breaking sharply over its troubled surface.

Wrapped in his own angry thoughts, never heeded the lowering weather, Kalin at first pursued his work mechanically, until the accustomed labor and the keen salt air drove away his sullen fancies, and he began, as usual, to feel more kindly toward Jasper, now that they were apart.

By afternoon he had forgotten all his wrath and prepared to haul in his nets, which seemed to be especially heavy. But, to his utter amazement, the stout cord gave way in all directions. The fish, released from their prison, swam fleetly away, and Kalin held in his hand his broken nets, well-nigh emptied of their spoils.

Lost in wonder, he examined them and saw that they had been cut at regular intervals, so that the heavy weight of the fish had snapped the remaining cords when he had attempted to drag them in.

At first he was stupefied with bewilderment, and then gradually the meaning of it dawned on his mind. Some one had purposely ruined his nets, and his day's labor was for naught. Kalin's brow grew black as night and his lips closed ominously.

"If I thought it was he!" he muttered to himself.

And at that instant a low, ringing laugh echoed in his ear. Right at his elbow rocked Jasper's boat, and

Jasper himself, with an amused smile, was watching his discomfiture.

"Where are all your fish, Kalin?" he called, mockingly. "And why don't you mend your nets?"

Kalin turned fiercely, but his adversary was too far off to be reached, and seemed to thoroughly enjoy the situation. White with anger and trembling with ungovernable passion, all the blood seemed to rush madly into Kalin's head, and a thousand voices whispered in his ear, "The wishing stone! Where is the wishing stone?"

Hardly conscious of what he did, he grasped the pebble, which lay red as blood within his hand.

"I wish that your boat would sink into the sea!" he gasped.

And instantly, before his dizzy eyes, Jasper's boat reeled, trembled and sank rapidly into the dark waters.

Like a flash, he beheld the white crests of the waves as they seized the boat and dragged it under. Then all was quiet over the sullen ocean. The first use that Kalin had made of the wishing stone was to commit a great crime.

For an instant he stood horror-stricken at his own deed and gazing blankly at the magic pebble which had wrought so terrible a harm.

It was black now as night, and, with a keen loathing, Kalin flung it far into the seething waves, which closed over it forever. Then throwing off his jacket, he waited to see Jasper rise for the first time and plunged into the ocean after him.

A few strokes and the boys were clinging, together, fighting for their lives amid the lonely waters, Jasper well-nigh exhausted, but Kalin bearing him up and striving to regain his boat. Strong and supple, fearless and bred to dangers, the lads swam bravely on until a hanging rope enabled Kalin to climb into his little boat and drag Jasper after him.

"We are all right now!" he cried.

And Jasper opened his dark eyes with a strange look of grateful love lingering in their depths.

"You have saved my life," he whis-

pered, "and it was I who cut your nets."

Kalin flushed crimson. "And I would have drowned you," he said, brokenly; "and your boat is gone. But you shall use mine until we can save enough to buy another. Everything I have shall be yours."

Jasper made no answer, but from that time forth the two lads worked together all day long, sharing their mutual earnings and their mutual home.

"I have now two sons instead of one," said Jeannette, proudly, when the orphan Jasper sat at her humble board beside her own boy.

And Kalin thought, with a happy smile:

"At least the wishing stone has given me a brother and a friend."



Paints, But Fails to Draw.

"Pretty and accomplished, eh?" Does she paint and draw?"

"Yes, she paints, dear; but doesn't seem to attract the men at all."

Reason for Shortness.

A Japanese health official states that the reason for the small stature of his race is the habit of sitting on the floor with the legs cramped.

Salt With the Oath.

In Arabia and other eastern countries at the present day the most solemn agreements are still ratified by salt.

HONEY PRODUCTION IN CANADA

Industry is Spreading to All Provinces of the Dominion—Quality is Unsurpassed.

The saying "the resources of Canada are inexhaustible" is true of no food product more than of honey. From coast to coast there is an abundance of nectar-secreting flowers which produce each year large quantities of nectar that only bees can gather and conserve as honey for the use of man. If bees are of present to gather this harvest, it is wasted, and it is no exaggeration to say that millions of pounds remain ungathered each year throughout the Dominion. The abundant sources of nectar and the high average of favourable weather for its secretion and in gathering make Canada a wonderful country for the beekeeper.

The bulk of Canadian honey is unsurpassed in quality and it has become a staple article of food in many places, selling rapidly at satisfactory prices. In open competition with the world Canadian honey captured first, second, and third prizes at the Dairy Show in London, England, this year. This is the third time that the first prize has been awarded to Canada.

Honey production has been long a profitable occupation in Ontario and Quebec. The amount produced by these two provinces, in an average year, is estimated at between 15 and 16 million pounds. British Columbia has also been a producer for many years and in 1922 the crop was 177,839 pounds. In 1922 one apary in the Fraser River valley, B.C., yielded an average of over 300 pounds per colony and one colony yielded over 600 pounds, while the Experimental Apary at Agassiz, B.C., had an average of 194 pounds and in 1923 182.1 pounds per colony.

The last few years have seen a decided development in the three Prairie Provinces. Manitoba, in three years, has increased production from 500,000 to over 3,000,000 pounds. This amount will be multiplied several times as the

industry develops. Saskatchewan and Alberta are just beginning to realize their possibilities in this direction and the numbers of beekeepers in these provinces is steadily increasing. Conditions on irrigated areas of southern Alberta, where alfalfa is grown extensively are especially favorable for the production of honey. The Dominion Experimental Farm Apary at Lethbridge has for the past six years produced on an average 144.8 pounds per colony, while in 1923 the average was 189.9 pounds and one colony produced over 472 pounds. The bee-keeping industry is as yet only in its infancy in these two provinces and will expand as sweet clover is grown more extensively.

In the more northern parts of British Columbia and Alberta there are vast areas covered with fireweed, which is one of our greatest nectar-secreting flowers. These areas offer great possibilities for the beekeeper.

Comparatively few bees are kept in the Maritime Provinces. However, the records from these provinces indicate that good crops are obtainable. The apary at the Experimental Farm, Nappan, N.S., gave in 1922 an average of 165.3 pounds and in 1923 114.8 pounds per colony. Other aparies have reported averages of 100 pounds and over.

The early sources of nectar, over the greater part of Canada, are the willows, maples, dandelion and fruit bloom. In the eastern provinces these are followed by alike and white Dutch clover, sweet clover, basswood, and buckwheat; from which the main crop of honey is obtained. In the Prairie Provinces the bulk of the crop is obtained from various sources; sweet clover, alfalfa, sow thistle, and wild prairie flowers. In British Columbia fruit bloom, clover, and fireweed are important early sources while goldenrod and wild aster are two important fall flowers.

The main problems confronting the beekeepers of Canada are wintering, disease, and swarm control. Although our winters are comparatively long and usually severe, bees can be wintered in cellars or packing cases, provided the proper attention is given them. All the provincial governments have foul brood laws and inspectors are employed to locate and aid in the control of bee diseases, of which those affecting the brood are the most serious.

The time when success in beekeeping was measured by the number of swarms hived has passed, and natural swarming is rapidly being replaced by successful measures of swarm control and controlled increase. The Dominion Experimental Farms system, through its Bee Division, has established 21 experimental aparies throughout the Dominion, at which experimental work is being conducted for the benefit of the beekeepers of Canada.

Good-Bye to Bell-Ringers.

All who are fond of reading Victor Hugo's works will be surprised to learn that the ancient bell-ringers of Notre Dame in Paris are to give way to modern mechanical efficiency. The dwarf will no longer swing madly through the air at the end of a rope, for in future an electric motor will do the work. The high cost of bell-ringing is the cause of the change.

This curious business is hereditary in France, and the work of Quasimodo has descended for generations from father to son, and even to daughter, for the last of the line is a woman.



Who's "Best?"

Wife—"You don't love me a good half!"

Hubby—I love you—a better half."

His Master's Voice.

The city salesman paused in his story to view with surprise the dilapidated buggy and weather-beaten sorrel shakily drawing toward the post office and general store at the country crossroads. The postmaster, who was also the owner of the store, smiled knowingly at the melancholy wreck.

When the buggy was almost in front of the wooden steps, the bearded driver pulled back on the reins and shouted lustily: "Giddyup! Giddyup!" The horse came to a stop.

After purchasing a bag of sugar, and learning that there was no mail for him, the driver climbed back into the seat, picked up the lines and urged: "Whoa! Whoa!" The nag lifted its head and started into motion.

"What on earth," the salesman inquired of the postmaster, "does he mean by shouting 'Whoa' when he wants the horse to go, and 'Giddyup' when he wants it to stop?"

"Oh," exclaimed the other, "that's St. Jacobs. He's the biggest liar in the county, and the horse knows it."

A fish bone may often be removed from the throat by swallowing a piece of crust or an unbeaten egg.

John Horrocks, His Majesty's Coachman

BY JOHN ELLIOTT

When the King rode in state in his glass coach to open Parliament amid the plaudits of his subjects the happiest man in the kingdom was not in that glittering train. But he was responsible for seeing that all this resplendent pageantry came off without a hitch or a flaw.

That man is George Horrocks, the state coachman. He's the ruler of the King's stable and in his own world he brooks no equals. Far from being a mean fop, he occupies a social niche that compels respect from the most exalted duke of the realm. His minions—coachmen, grooms, stablemen and boys—tip their caps respectfully to him when they meet him and humbly address him as "Sir" when they speak to him.

He has a salary that enables him to maintain his position with dignity. He draws an income of nearly \$4,000 (£800) per annum, a comfortable house in the grounds of Buckingham palace is allotted to him, and he gets his fuel and lighting free of charge. He has only one boss—the Master of the Horse—and that gentleman rarely interferes with the work of the state coachman. All in all, an enviable job, especially in view of the fact that as the automobile more and more takes the place of the state coach the labor entailed becomes progressively lighter.

In recent years the state coachman has had legitimate grounds for complaint against the politicians. These rather self-centered individuals have been causing general elections and new parliaments annually for the last three years without thinking of what it meant to his majesty's coachman. For the last three years Mr. Horrocks has had to go through the worries and cares of seeing that the royal procession came off successfully annually. But a smile is on the face of Mr. Horrocks to-day. He is thinking that, barring accidents, he will be able to lead

the life of Reilly for the next five years—unless, indeed, the Prince of Wales gets married. For it is not likely that Mr. Horrocks will have to drive his horses to the opening of a new Parliament again until 1929.

A state procession is no light matter. In the first place, it is carefully planned by the Master of the Horse and the master of ceremonies and then submitted to the King for approval. Then George Horrocks's work is cut out for him.

The state coachman is responsible for the rehearsals and general preparations for the procession. On an occasion such as the opening of Parliament the royal procession consists usually of the glass coach occupied by the King and Queen and any of the immediate members of the royal family who may attend the ceremony. The state coach is drawn by six horses harnessed in couples, with outriders and the state coachman on the box seat. Four other of the royal carriages, all carrying high officials of the royal household, figure in the procession. One of the difficulties that always beset the state coachman in arranging a procession of this kind is to get the horses drawing the state coach and the other carriages to match perfectly.

Getting horses to match is one of Mr. Horrocks's chief worries. He can't get them from the royal stables, so he must scout around London for them. He must look to the various stable masters about London. But, fortunately, as long as horseback riding in Hyde Park mornings continues fashionable there will be no lack of stable masters in this city, let the automobile supersede the horse as fast as it may, and hence no lack of places where George Horrocks may hunt for the required matches.

But he must get his pairs fully a week before the procession. Here enters his second worry. After acquir-

ing the horses he must train them all to work properly together.

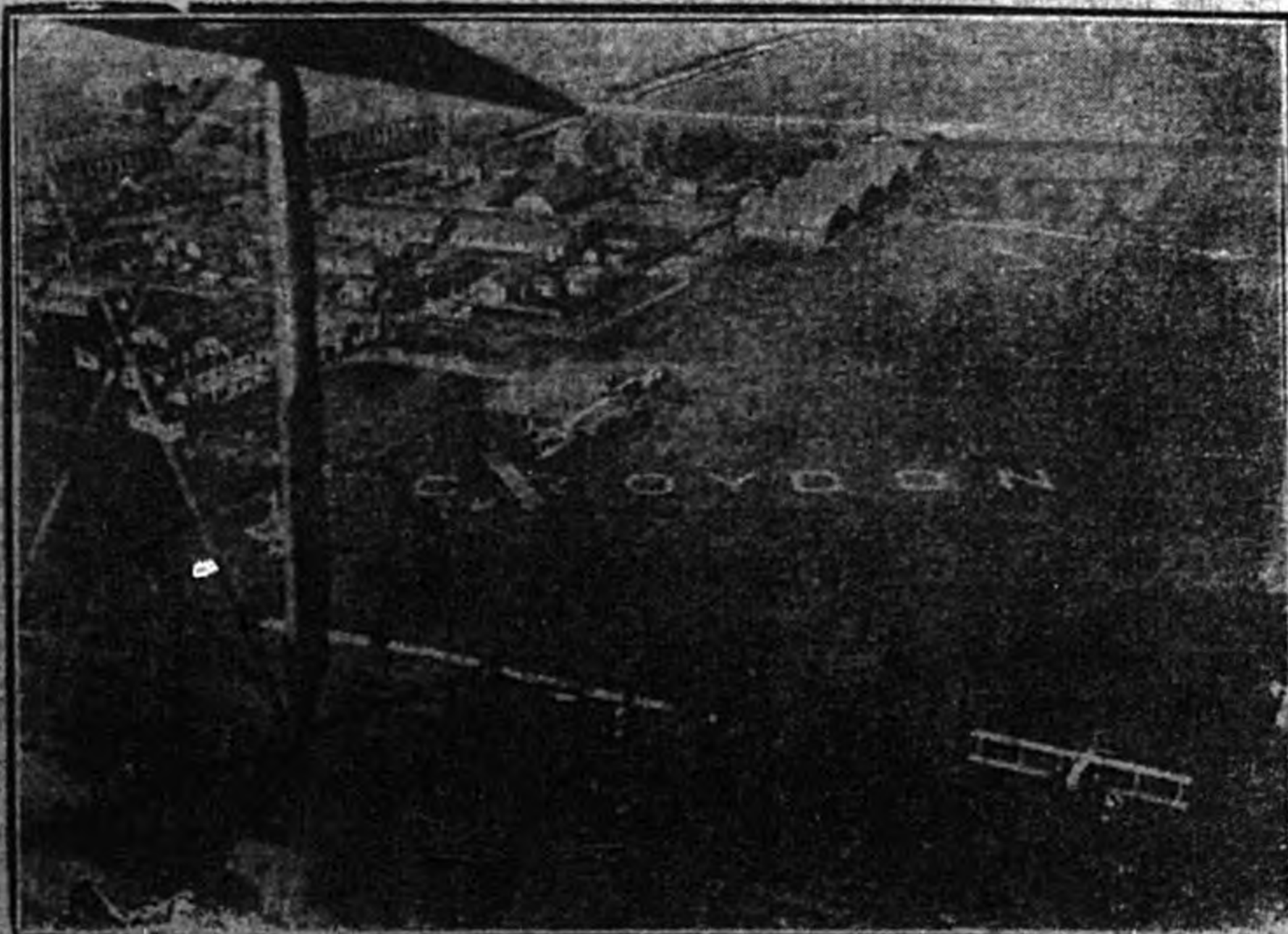
If the early riser had walked along the drives of Hyde Park any morning for the last fortnight he would have been regaled with a most diverting sight. He would have seen George Horrocks with his assistants busily employed in the work of training his "fids" in the principles of co-operation. On the day before the procession the horses are driven over the actual route from Buckingham Palace to the Houses of Parliament.

The biggest state procession to task Mr. Horrocks's skill was the King's coronation parade. Sixty horses had to be hired for that occasion and trained and drilled in their work under the watchful eye of Mr. Horrocks. The procession was rehearsed over and over again in Hyde Park. It took nine two months to get it all in working order.

Most of the foreign monarchs or their representatives who attended the coronation rode to the Abbey on horseback, sending their horses to England a month before the ceremony to be schooled over the route by the state coachman.

The former Emperor of Germany was one of the sovereigns present. It was his only visit of state to King George, though he came to England on a private visit in 1913. The ex-Kaiser sent over four horses. All four had to be trained in Hyde Park. When Kaiser Wilhelm arrived in London he had a difficult job in deciding what horse to ride in the procession, and it was not until the parade was about to set off that he finally made up his mind.

In fact, George Horrocks got quite "fed up" with the German Emperor. "Well, thank God, we'll not have the Kaiser in another procession here," the state coachman was heard to ejaculate when he was informed Great Britain had declared war upon Germany.



A general view from the air is shown of the famous Croydon Aerodrome in England, which will likely be remodeled and enlarged following the tragic accident of a commercial plane there on Christmas Eve.

The Automobile

WARMTH IS A REAL NEED OF AUTOISTS IN WINTER.

"Keep warm and be safe," is good advice to motorists planning extensive late fall and early winter tours throughout sections of the country where winter driving is becoming the rule rather than the exception.

Carelessness in cold weather driving is largely the result of being cold. Keep as warm as possible when touring in cold weather and it will be easier to observe the simple rules of caution.

A large percentage of winter-time accidents are preventable, warming devices being the preventive.

These should include suitable clothing, particularly warm gloves. Too many drivers are handicapped by numb fingers during their winter trips, so that if they are called upon to re-rank the motor in an emergency, dim the headlights or shift gears, they are at a loss.

It is foolhardy to attempt to make great mileage without sufficient stop-overs for hot drinks and food. It requires more energy to fight the elements in winter, and drivers cannot afford to feel that because they are stimulated by the snappy air they can endure more strenuous driving.

Keeping warm is the first rule of keeping safe in cold weather. Closed cars are proving their value in this connection, but even here the motorist must take definite precautions against subjecting himself to unnecessary exposure and thus to unnecessary hazards.

THE AUTOMOBILE OF THE FUTURE.

According to the predictions of a well known engineer, the automobile of 1950 will be very different from that of to-day. It will be a thing of graceful curves to resist the action of the wind, but its heavy construction will prevent it from being a thing of beauty.

There will be a single wheel in front (self-stabilizing), and all wheels will be fitted with very large tires. There will be no gear shift, this being rendered unnecessary by the use of a 48-cylinder engine, unbreakable glass in all windows, disappearing step, air filter to protect the mechanism. Cushioned to prevent damage by collision, and will be equipped with a radio set and a loud speaker.

ONE-DAY AUTO GUESTS SET RECORD IN CANADA.

One-day motor visitors to Canada, especially that portion which adjoins New York State, formed a feature of traffic during the last summer season. Records show 156,072 automobiles came into Quebec from the United States up to the end of September. There were only 130,000 for the entire season last year.

The autumn is rapidly attaining a new mark for automobile tourists, and it is believed that before the season closes at least 180,000 foreign cars will have sped in and out of the province. The value of the season's traffic thus far is placed at about \$13,500,000.

single night, and, though it was much against his inclination, he tried the thing with a party of professional gamblers—swells, all of them—but professional gamblers all the same.

Of course, he knew that he should win the first night or two—in stories tyros always do—and he didn't mind it for awhile; but when it kept on night after night for a month, and he found that he had more than doubled the amounts he had at stake, he thought it was high time to throw up the undertaking.

Discouraged and disgusted, he went to London, where he frequented the East End with large sums of money in his pockets; visited the places of popular amusement with bulging pocket-books, all concealed. In the hope of thus leaving at least a few thousand pounds. Either the police were unusually on the alert or the pick-pockets had all experienced a change of heart, for never a penny could he lose.

Then he returned to New York and tried investments. Knowing that he had no head for business, he reckoned this lack the strongest asset in his new plan. Whenever he heard of a particularly unpromising wildcat scheme, he would take a few thousand shares in it—with liability if possible—thinking this about the surest way to secure a good, healthy loss. Not a loss could he make, for, as sure as he took shares in the shabbiest-looking of all mining or other schemes, the thing would flare up into the biggest boom it had ever had, and Preston's money would be trebled before he could get rid of his stock.

It seemed to him awful. Then he settled large sums on all his relatives, and had serious thoughts of getting rid of the whole fortune in that way, when again his Nemesis, in the shape of his lawyer, came down on him, telling him that by the terms of old Morrison's will, he was prohibited from disposing of more than a certain proportion of his capital during his life time. Then the brilliant, quite unbusinesslike idea occurred to him to contest his great-uncle's will. But as his relatives—who had carefully read the will even before he had, and found that in case of a contest the whole fortune would go to charity—begged him not to do so, as they would thereby have to disgorge what he had already conveyed to them—he felt compelled, for their sakes, to desist. If only he had the good fortune to think of this plan at first! But, hang it all, that was just his luck!

About this time, his case looking really desperate, some malicious spirit suggested to him to marry a poor girl, one who had never had two cents to her name, and who would have her head so turned when she learned of



This postoffice in Heston, Middlesex, England, is so old that no authentic date of its origin has been found. The present postmaster has held the post for 11 years, his mother for 60 years and her family before her.

the wealth that was at her disposal, that she might be trusted to get rid of it in short order by the abnormal extravagance which she would naturally develop. Here was a promising scheme, and he wondered he had not thought of it before. He went to work warily, however, for, of course, while he wanted a poor girl, he did not wish a common one, with no genius for extravagance—and the right one was hard to find at first.

Happening to mention to his old nurse his desire to marry a poor but pretty girl, she entered into the plan with much alacrity and promised to find "the very one." Laughingly telling her that the most prominent characteristic of the fair one must be an undeniable tendency to extravagance, and an empty purse her only dower, he awaited events.

At a summons from the old lady he called at her rooms, and there was a slim little thing with her, dressed in a shabby gown, who sat and knit away at a course stocking and never raised her eye or said a word all the time he was there. He went away a delighted man for, in spite of an unusual refinement of face and attitude, it was evident the girl had not a cent in the world but what she could earn by knitting.

The next time he met her she wore a plain black dress. He saw her often after that and by degrees he overcame her extreme shyness and she conversed with him in a way that soon set his pulses tingling.

At the end of two or three months he was dead in love with the girl. He had not intended this, but was not going to let such a small consideration break up the plan, which was progressing so finely. It took nearly another month to persuade her to marry, but she finally consented.

The wedding day arrived. Paul was terribly nervous, having preceded the bride by at least ten minutes, and was beginning to have an awful fear that she might have played him false. He had discovered by this time that she was the one girl in all the world for him, and as he contemplated with anguish the prospect of losing her, a lovely vision appeared. He could hardly believe his eyes. Of all the costly looking brides he had ever seen she was the costliest, and yet the plainest in her apparel. Was that magnificent, white-robed, queenly woman the little girl who had been wont to sit in her poor black frock, knitting industriously in nurse's little living-room?

The next day, on the train, when he casually dropped a package of thousand-dollar notes into her lap, with the remark that it was pin money, and when it was spent she should have more, she remarked in the quietest little drawl imaginable:

"Oh, Paul! I must tell you a little secret! When poor Aunt Matilda died in Vancouver a week ago she left me two millions!"

"Wyandotte King" Wins.

Hon. John S. Martin, minister of agriculture for Ontario, swept the boards with his poultry at the Maryland State Fair. He won first, second, third, fourth and fifth with hens, cockerels and pullets; first and second in pens, both young and old, besides high honors in Ohio, Illinois and Indiana.

Old Egyptian Drugs.

The ancient Egyptians used over 700 different kinds of drugs.

A Nation's Prayer.

Along the bosom of this favored nation, Breathe Thou, this day, a vital undulation!

Let all who do this land inherit, Be conscious of Thy moving spirit! Oh, 'tis a goodly Ordinance, the sight, Though sprung from bleeding war, is one of pure delight; Bless Thou the hour, or ere the hour arrive,

When a whole people shall kneel down in prayer, And, at one moment, in one rapture, strive With lip and heart to tell their gratitude.

For Thy protecting care, Thy solemn joy—praising the Eternal Lord

For tyranny subdued, And for the sway of equity renewed, For liberty confirmed, and peace restored!

—Wm. Wordsworth.

Marking Synthetic Camphor.

Turpentine is the principal ingredient of artificial, or "synthetic," camphor. It would be more accurate, however, to say "pinene," of which turpentine contains 70 per cent.

The chief source of natural camphor is the island of Formosa, which belongs to Japan. But destruction of the camphor trees has had the effect of raising the price, and thereby a profitable market for the synthetic products has been gained.

It was the Germans who invented synthetic camphor. Later, American chemical concerns undertook to manufacture it. The artificial product is really superior to that produced by nature, being purer and of more uniform quality than the gum of the camphor tree.

For household purposes camphor has been replaced to a great extent by naphthalene, which is a by-product of the distillation of petroleum. It is the stuff from which moth balls are made. But within recent years many new uses have been found for camphor, as, for example, in the manufacture of celluloid.

Cold Bad for Tin.

Extreme cold is known to have had disastrous effects on tin. In countries like northern Russia, it is declared that many utensils often become useless in winter. A whole shipload of blocks of the metal, stored in a Russian custom house, was reported to have crumbled into dust during the cold months. It has frequently been found in mines in a gray powder form which, when heated, turns into the shiny metal but, during sub-zero weather, may become dust again. When tin "catches cold," a tiny grayish spot that grows in size and is joined by others, appears on the surface. In time the metal crumbles away.

Princess Mary's Hobby.

Princess Mary is developing quite a large and profitable poultry farm at her home at Goldsborough Hall, and is taking very considerable interest in it, and she first turned her attention in this direction during the war, when she was living with the King and Queen at Sandringham; but there her poultry concerns were on a much smaller scale than they now are.

Salt in the Ocean.

The salt in the ocean is sufficient to cover 700,000 square miles of land to a depth of one mile.

Development of Piano From Early Days

Thousands of Canadian homes can boast of having a piano or player-piano, and yet it is almost a safe bet that a good proportion of the people in these homes are at sea when it comes to knowing where the plan originated, who originated it, and how it has developed through the centuries.

The following historical information, therefore, may be of interest to music lovers who are anxious to know all they can about their favorite instrument, the piano.

The forerunner of all stringed instruments was the monochord, invented by Pythagoras in the year 552 B.C. This eminent philosopher used this primitive instrument to make experiments in the mathematical relations of musical intervals. The monochord was a wooden box with a single string of cat-gut stretched over a finger board.

It was nearly 700 years later, about 100 A.D., that Gildardo of Arezzo invented a movable bridge. After this there was nothing especially new until 1000 A.D., when several strings were added to the monochord, with keys and a device to pluck the strings.

So the early developments were very slow. It took about 1500 years to produce anything that resembled a musical instrument. Further experiments were made that led to the invention of the clavichordium. This instrument with the unpronounceable name was invented in Italy in 1300 A.D. In shape it resembled a zither. The strings of different lengths were of catgut. It had keys with a simple device that plucked the strings.

The Clavichord.

Next came the clavichord, first built in the fifteenth century. This instrument had 22 strings of brass and a tangent fastened to the keys caused the strings to vibrate.

At the beginning of the seventeenth century the clavichord was greatly improved. It was the favorite instrument of the time, and was the forerunner of the square piano. At this time the clavichord possessed several of the vital points of the modern piano-forte, and in its later development was used by Bach, and even by Mozart and Beethoven. In fact, Mozart's opera, the "Magic Flute," was composed on the clavichord.

The Spinnet.

In 1503, Spinetti, of Venice invented the spinnet. This instrument was more powerful than the clavichord, the strings were longer and were plucked by a quill operated by a peculiar mechanism at the end of the key. Many improvements were made in the spinnet. In England it was called the virginal.

At this time there was a desire for greater volume of tone. In 1521, the spinnet was enlarged so that the tone was more powerful, and with further improvements it developed into the harpsichord. This instrument passed through a number of changes until it took the shape of the present day grand piano, 16 feet long, and with 25 pedals. Of course, these pedals were gradually discarded, until only the pedals of the present day piano were left.

The harpsichord continued in use until toward the end of the eighteenth century, at which time the pianoforte had reached such a state of development that it entirely superseded the harpsichord.

The Pianoforte.

The invention of the pianoforte as an entire and complete instrument must be credited to Bartolomeo Cristofori, of Italy, in 1711. In 1720 Cristofori constructed a much stronger case than had been used for the harpsichord. This was to withstand the increased strain of the heavier strings. In this action he added the escapement device, a back check, and connected an individual damper for each note directly with the hammer action, thus giving the performer a mechanism with which he could, through the touch, produce a delicate pianissimo and a strong fortissimo, impossible on either the clavichord or harpsichord. Cristofori died in 1731.

The Square Piano.

The greatest activity in the development of the piano took place between 1855 and 1880. The first square piano

was made in Germany by Frederici in 1745. Broadwood built the first piano in England in 1771, while in France Sebastian Erard made the first square in 1776.

Broadwood was the first to place the wrest plant at the back, instead of at the right hand end of the case, as it always had been done in the clavichord. This revolutionized the construction of the square piano and made it possible greatly to increase the volume of tone. This epoch-making invention was made in 1781. The making of the square piano practically came to an end in 1880, when it was superseded by the upright.

The Upright Piano.

The first upright piano was built by Schmidt of Salzburg, Austria, in 1790. It was not until 1880 that the American makers began seriously to develop the upright piano. They were successful that the "American System" of construction was universally adopted for uprights. So in 1880 the upright piano took the place of the square.

The Grand Piano.

The grand piano has always been considered the artist's piano. In its earlier days it was called the wing piano, because of the wing shape of the raised top. The development of the grand piano began with the harpsichord. These instruments were made in exactly the same shape as the grand is to-day, and some of them were very large.

During the last 60 years, there does not appear to have been any important improvements in piano construction. The development of the piano has included a great number of inventions. From the time of the clavichord in the fifteenth century, to the piano of Cristofori, in 1720, covers a period of 300 years. The development of the piano since the invention of Cristofori includes many inventions, most of which have been discarded. This covers a period of about 150 years. In all it has taken upwards of 450 years to bring the piano to its fullest development as we know it to-day in our homes.

Controlling Fermentation in Butter-Making.

The keeping quality of butter depends very largely upon the fermentations that take place not only during the ripening of the cream but in the butter afterwards. Milk and cream are subject to many types of fermenting agencies and if allowed to take their natural course, develop all manner of flavors in the finished product. By pasteurization the molds, yeasts and bacteria contained in dairy products are brought under control. In order to make a study of this question the Dairy Branch of the Department of Agriculture, during the past summer, carried on research, using samples of butter collected from factories in several of the provinces of Canada. Many of these samples showed almost numberless bacteria, hundreds of molds and thousands of yeasts to the cubic centimetre. These came from creameries where pasteurization had not been practiced. On the other hand, samples were received that contained exceedingly small counts of these agencies, indicating excellent workmanship and very satisfactory sanitary conditions.

By treating the cream to pasteurization for ten minutes at 180 deg. F., all of these molds and practically all of the bacteria are made dormant. Following this process care has to be taken to see that the vats, churns, pipes, and pumps with which the cream comes in contact, are kept in a thoroughly sanitary condition. Even parchment paper liners are able to carry infection to the butter unless they are properly treated in formalin and boiled. The making of good butter that has long keeping qualities, it was found, depended upon thorough pasteurization of the cream and thorough scalding and cleansing of vats, churns, and other equipment with which the butter or cream comes in contact.

Polo Has Long History.

There is no game to-day with a longer history and one so consistently romantic as that of polo. Over 100 years ago polo was first observed in Persia by early European travelers; like Sir William Ouseley and Sir Anthony Shirley. The latter quoted his forerunner, the Italian Pietro della Valle who, in 1618, had found polo under the patronage of Shah Abbas, and remarked that "It was a favorite recreation of kings and chiefs, and originally, I believe, considered as almost peculiar to illustrious personages." The French traveler Chardin says the Persians played with thirty or forty on a side, though the Persian miniatures remind us that even then three or four-sided teams were common. Another traveler calls it "the game of Canes."

Dry Farm Crops.

An invention is being tried by the Institute of Agricultural Engineers at Oxford University, which, if developed, will remove one of the chief causes for grumbling on the part of British farmers and revolutionize English harvesting methods. The invention is a new process for drying farm crops, a very necessary thing in the damp English climate. The plan is to cut the crop and make it into circular stacks of from ten to twenty tons weight around a hot-air central chamber. Heated air will then be blown over it by powerful fans. Haystacks have been dried by this means in ten hours without fermentation.

UNLUCKY PAUL

By Marjorie R. Johnson

Up to about five years ago Paul Preston was a lucky man, having everything in life that he wanted to make him happy, and nothing to worry him. He was young and healthy, standing five feet eleven in his stockings, was not in love, and, best of all, he thought, had not a cent in the world and no head for business.

His ill-luck began when his great-uncle Morrison died and saddled the burden of his millions upon him. He had not expected this, and fumed and fretted, vowing he would never bear it. He had just taken passage for Europe in the steerage of a cattle steamer sailing from Quebec, had had a hard time to raise the money for even that, and now, in the very height of his triumph at having accomplished the acme of his ambition, down came that crushing inheritance, and life lost its roseate hue and became black.

Reluctantly he gave up thoughts of the steerage and secured a deck cabin on a big liner from New York, but all the way over, while outwardly enjoying himself and making himself agreeable to the ladies, he was planning how to get rid of his monetary incubus.

In Paris he gave everybody the slip and went straight to the Latin Quarter. There he took an attic, fitted it up with second-hand furniture, had a "mean pallet" for a bed, a tumbledown easel, some scarecrow chairs and other shabby things, and then settled down to work with strong hope of some degree of happiness. He asked the boys about the cheapest restaurants and was soon going it with the most poverty stricken of the lot, having a good time and almost succeeding in forgetting his money when, one unlucky day, his lawyer tracked him out, and secrecy was no longer possible. His comrades of the Quarter distrusted him after that, and turned the cold shoulder, and there was nothing to do but quit Paris.

In Munich, whither he went, he did not go it quite so strong, taking a fairly decent apartment, working or not as he liked, spending and losing all the money he could without arousing suspicion. Working as he did, by fits and starts, it required no management to acquire a reputation for laziness, and he soon had the happiness of learning that he was spoken of as a ne'er-do-well who would never make his mark. This encouraged him to believe that he could safely exhibit with a good prospect of being skied, and finding no sale for his work. What, then, was his dismay on going into the gallery to see his picture hung on the line, with an admiring crowd before it, and to receive the next day an offer of sixteen thousand marks for it. He had to accept, of course, or he found out, but it convinced him that Munich was, for his purposes, worse than Paris.

Next he tried St. Petersburg, thinking that if there were such a thing as getting into a scrape, Russia was the country for the purpose. Here he did all the reckless things he could think of, any one of which would have resulted in the banishment to Siberia of an ordinarily lucky individual, but he never succeeded in exciting even a faint suspicion of nihilism. Before he had been in the city a month he found himself being sought out by personages in the court circle and treated as if he had been a prince in disguise. This enabled him to try an experiment which, although he decidedly objected to it, he had wished to try for some time. The thought occurred to him that, had he been a gambler, he might have got rid of any amount of money in a very short time. He had heard and read of fortunes being lost in a



One of the big industries of Nova Scotia is the catching, drying and shipping of the toothsome cod. This photograph was taken at Digby, where acres and acres of that tidbit is being prepared for market.

What Savings May Mean

No man can predict when he may sustain a loss of earning power or a financial reverse. At such a time a Bank of Nova Scotia savings account is a sure protection for the family.

An interest in a business, a profitable investment, a home of your own, a trip abroad—all these, too, are possibilities in a savings account persistently built up.

Our local branch manager will welcome your account.

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Paid-up Capital \$ 10,000,000
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J. R. Parris, manager, Lachute. Branches at Brownsburg, Calumet, Grenville and St. Andrews East.

Robert McFaul

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We are well stocked with

MEN'S SUITS in New Spring Styles,
LADIES' STYLISH SPRING COATS,
and new VOILES, GINGHAMS & DRESS GOODS

Always a Choice Line of Groceries.

The House of Quality. Main Street, Lachute.

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A BIG ARRAY OF MEN'S SUITS

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With a large stock of BOOTS & SHOES
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YOUR INSPECTION INVITED

The Choicest Novelties of the Season in
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TELEPHONE 65.

The Watchman

AND
OTTAWA VALLEY ADVOCATE

FRIDAY, MARCH 27th., 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 No-
tices, 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.

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

AT certain seasons of the year a
number of old subjects, which have
exercised men's minds for centuries
spring up like fresh shoots from old
roots. They push themselves into
prominence and vie with the newer
topics of the day, as matters of im-
portance.

The papers are full of pulp-wood
and power discussions. Some advise
the export of as much as possible of
both, while others declare that the
country is riding to ruin which ex-
ports more than forty per cent of
its natural resources.

There is much yet to be said for
both sides, much threshing and win-
nowing to be done, before any clear
outline of policy can be discerned.
It is always the way. A thing is
ripe for discussing and everybody is
agog with excitement, then suddenly
somebody at the edge of the
crowd creates a diversion and the
centre of interest shifts or splits in-
to sections. And so on it goes, un-
til the Tower of Babel would be a
haven of rest compared to the "For-
um of Public Opinion."

The Jury System was an example
of this recurrent aspect of topics.
A year ago it was a red-hot subject,
but it cooled off, and now again it is
being galvanized into a burning ques-
tion. Ireland; Disarmament; The
League of Nations; and the Proto-
col, are among the subjects which
take turns with Hydro-Electric power
and Pulp-wood in becoming tem-
porary topics. Then, when they all
have had a look in and a brief pe-
riod of popular notice, up pops a
sheaf of subjects all trying to "Catch
the Speaker's eye," as they say in
parliament.

Among this brood of eager aspir-
ants we observe one that is a regu-
lar customer, the subject of "Read-
ing." It appears that the Provincial
Legislative has decided that half the
books bought by Quebec School
Boards for prize purposes shall be
books by Canadian authors, and half
the appropriation of \$70,000 for
prizes is earmarked with this pro-
viso.

This a practical adoption of the
"Fifty-fifty" plan of Canadianism
we were talking about last week, and
I purred with satisfaction when I
read about it. Yet, on second
thoughts, the proportion is larger
than the circumstances seem to war-
rant. Are Canadian authors equal
to all other authors added together?
We should have to be fearfully con-
coited to think so. The scheme might
work as a necessary incentive to pa-
triotic exclusiveness in other things,
like power and pulp-wood, but the
question arises as whether it would
encourage that wider range of read-
ing which welcomes the youth of all
nations into the vaster fields of lit-
erature, and which makes the merest
provincial an educated man.

Probably it is a step in the right
direction, much, however, depends
upon the following steps. One giant
stride forward is a good beginning,
but if the succeeding steps are hesi-
tant, pottering, and unobjective, they
might lead anywhere but the right
place.

IN any case, the Quebec Legis-
lature has created a welcome diver-
sion, and the oft-discussed subject of
reading is again in the forefront as
a topic of general interest: except-
ing, of course, in the circles where
a life-long pursuit of other interests

like money-worship, dollar-hunting,
and the greed of grain, shut the
more academic topic out.

"I don't do any reading now," a
man said to me the other day, "It
is a waste of time."

The poor blind worn! Living in
a spade of soil and believing his
tuft of sod to be the whole world!
Thank heaven he will never write
anything that men may read and be
guided by.

There are many people who have
good eyesight, yet see very little;
equally so, there are many readers
who derive little enlightenment from
their much reading.

Voltaire says—"There is nothing
more common than to read to no
purpose," unfortunately he is not
greatly in error.

It certainly is a fact that expert
readers can scan a page of a book
or a column in a newspaper, picking
out a misspelt word or an inverted
letter that would escape most peo-
ple, and yet glean no information
nor forming any mental record of
what they have been reading. They
have fallen into a slipshod way of
reading and have developed an abili-
ty to read subconsciously, without
thinking. They habitually bolt their
mental meals without any effort to
mastication, and because of this the
flavour of the food is unappreciated
and their sense of taste vitiated.

That sort of reading is a waste of
time. Such readers would do better
with a hoe or a set of knitting need-
les. Their mental energy would be
better employed in solving cross-
word puzzles, for then, at least they
would gain a knowledge that some
words have more shades of meaning
than they have been in the habit of
noticing.

Readers, however, are not entirely
to blame for the common fault of
reading without benefit to them-
selves. Some authors and writers have
a faculty for saying a great deal
without meaning much. I read a
book lately which gave a two-page
description of the weather. It was
manifest padding and could have
been put succinctly in two words,
viz., "It rained." Even with the
change it would have made no dif-
ference, for the character in the
story was in prison and didn't care
if it snowed.

If my opinion about reading were
asked, and I thought it necessary
to answer, I believe I would say—
"Read all the books you can get if
they interest you, then lend them to
your friends: If they don't interest
you don't read them; just pass them
on to your friends, and forget about
them: Don't read them and forget
them because you have nothing else
to do: That is a waste of time.
Rather read them a second time. If
they are worth reading at all they
are worth reading twice."

THE LINKMAN.

THE TORTURES OF HELL

Mr. Cyr said last Sunday after-
noon in McArthur's Hall that these
are still future, but that Hell Fire,
although very real, will, as Ezekiel
28: 18 and Malachi 4: 1-3 say, con-
sume to ashes the devil and all his
followers, and so leave the universe
free from all sin, sinners and suffer-
ing.

In the evening, before a good con-
gregation, Mr. Thurber showed that
the Grace of God offered, and man
by faith accepted, "remission of sins
that are past," through the Blood of
Christ. He quoted 1 John 2: 1 and
Rom. 8: 4 to show that God did not
want Christians to keep on breaking
His law, but would give them power
to keep it. He read this statement,
from Dr. Alexander McLaren, a non-
Adventist, which he said correctly
set forth the Adventist position on
the Atonement: "We need the pro-
found truth which lies in the three-
fold form which Paul Gives to one
of his great watchwords: "Circum-
cision is nothing, and uncircum-
cision is nothing, but the keeping of
the commandments of God." And
how, says my despairing conscience
shall I keep the commandments?
The answer lies in the second form
of the saying—"In Christ Jesus nei-
ther circumcision availeth anything,
nor uncircumcision, but a new crea-
ture." And how, replies my sadden-
ed heart, can I become a new crea-
ture? The answer lies in the final
form of the saying—"In Jesus Christ
neither circumcision availeth any-
thing nor uncircumcision, but faith
which worketh." Faith brings the
life which makes us new men, and
then we can keep the command-
ments."

He said he hoped all his hearers
were "under grace," for one of the
definitions of grace is "power or dis-
position to yield obedience to the
divine laws."

G.-J. Charland, Ph.B.

The County Drug Store.



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This Tooth Paste represents a
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It is a scientific product made by a
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Will prevent the Tartar deposits with-
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in regard to steamship tickets, railway tickets, passports, hotel reser-
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of your requirements for travel at home or abroad. If you will call
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Back to the Bible Meetings!

McArthur's Hall

SUNDAY AFTERNOON 3.30

HEAVEN LOCATED

Shall we know each other there? Will its inhabitants sit
on a cloud and play a harp throughout eternity? What
will be their occupation? All who are planning to go
there are invited to hear this interesting study.

SUNDAY EVENING, 8.00

The Marriage of Christ

His Wife and Her Name pointed out in the Bible, also her
present place of residence.

All are cordially invited to these services. Question Box
open. Free literature at every meeting.

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By the term "Cheap" most people mean "inexpensive". It is not
"cheap" to buy a low grade paint product, because its cost per job
is always tremendous—not to speak of its unreliability. It IS
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inexpensive per job and gives absolute satisfaction. We recom-
mend as the Best Lowe Brothers "HIGH STANDARD" Products.

For Sale by W. D. McOUAT, Lachute.

Delegation on Carillon Power Cordially Received at Ottawa.

Cabinet Ministers and Representative Citizens from the Lower Ottawa Valley have a Frank and Open Discussion on the Whole Situation. Reply of Ministers lend encouragement.

The Watchman, on behalf of the delegation, which met Premier King and his ministers at Ottawa, for the purpose of discussing the Carillon Power situation, wish to extend to the Hon. Chas. Stewart, M.P., for the County, their sincere thanks and appreciation for the forcible manner in which he placed before his co-ferees of the Cabinet the Carillon situation and who so frankly expressed his approval of the undertakings under conditions that would receive the approval of all interests that could work together for its final consumation.

This appreciation will also apply to Mr. J. A. C. Ethier, M.P., of Two Mountains who gave a most convincing argument in support of the delegation, to the effect that the government would pass such legislation as would permit without unnecessary delay the construction of the big power plant at Carillon.

The delegation of Members of Parliament, municipal leaders, and business and professional men from the Lower Ottawa Valley, which interviewed the Federal Cabinet on Thursday, March 19th last at Ottawa, were received by the Rt. Hon. MacKenzie King, Premier of Canada and the following Members of his cabinet: The Hon. Geo. P. Graham, Hon. C. Stewart, Hon. T. A. Lowe and the Hon. Dr. King.

The delegation which was introduced by Mr. J. A. C. Ethier M.P., for County of Two Mountains was most cordially received by the Ministers and the whole Carillon Power situation was freely discussed from every view point. The Ministers, as well as the members of the delegation apparently realized that this important matter, the construction of which means so much to the Ottawa Valley, were evidently impressed with the fact that the time was opportune for a full discussion of the entire situation.

In this connection the delegation was delighted with the open manner in which Premier King and the other Ministers spoke on the subject, giving assurance that the Cabinet looked with favor on this undertaking, and we would quote the closing words of Premier King when he said: "The Government were weighing the situation carefully and desired to give effect to the wishes of the people concerned."

In presenting the delegation J. A. C. Ethier stated that the purpose of the visit was to ask that the government should grant the development company the right to lease the Carillon site with the further power to export to the United States, the surplus power developed. Reports of the engineers who had made thorough surveys of the power prospects at Carillon were presented to the ministers showing that 400,000 horse power would be developed under the scheme.

Further the company had stated themselves ready to finance the project to the extent of \$50,000,000. A new industry would be opened up and the construction work in the next five years would employ a large number of men. No subsidy or aid of any kind was asked from the government. The company was prepared to take care of all financial obligations itself and asked only the right to export power over and above that required for domestic use.

According to the estimates of the engineers 100,000 horse power would take care of domestic requirements for the present and it was proposed that the remaining amount of 300,000 to be developed under the Carillon project should be sold in the United States.

In the province of Quebec at the present time continued Mr. Ethier a total only of 4,350,000 horse power is developed out of an estimated 15,000,000.

Premier King here interposed a question as to the feeling in the province of Quebec on the exportation of electrical power.

Mr. Ethier replied that the premier of the province evidently objected to such exportation according to a recent pronouncement.

Continuing he stated that the Carillon scheme would prove beneficial in other directions than from a power point of view. With the dam at Carillon, the Ottawa River from that point to its outlet in the St. Lawrence would be deepened by some fourteen feet. Such raising of the river level would stimulate navigation by the river route which to the present time had never been properly developed, because of the shallow water.

"Power totalling millions of horse power is sleeping unharnessed in the rivers and streams of this province," "It is a national duty to see that these are placed at the disposal of the people who urgently require their services."

Further with regard to the application of the company, Mr. Ethier repeated that all that was asked was

authority from the government to export the power surplus not required within the bounds of Canada. The company was serious in its intention to proceed with the development works. From at least three to four thousand men would be employed on the various works for years to come. The sponsors of the project were reliable men and it was no 'watered stock' scheme, but a valid and thoroughly legitimate undertaking.

W. G. Rodger followed and stated as Mayor of Argenteuil that the county council at a recent meeting had gone on record unanimously as favoring the project. The scheme it was believed would prove of great benefit to the lower Ottawa area from Buckingham to St. Anne. The people of the country to a man were behind the project, he maintained, and regarded it as one of the most important developments in Eastern Canada within recent years.

Alderman E. S. Lowe of the Ottawa City Council stressed the importance of the work in relation to the unemployment problem now facing the city. At a recent meeting of the Ottawa city council a motion in support of the Carillon move was adopted almost unanimously. Eastern Ontario has long suffered from inadequate electrical power, continued the alderman. New industry had been prevented from opening out, and the present needs were only imperfectly met.

"The city of Ottawa last month passed out \$12,000 in unemployment doles," he added. The sum of \$50,000,000 which the power company proposed to spend would certainly help to ease the unemployment situation. Some of Ottawa's unemployed would most certainly be absorbed in the new works.

Z. N. Raymond of Lachute stressed the point that the company was not approaching the government with any request for assistance in the way of a subsidy or otherwise. The company had arranged to finance the project to the last dollar and all that was asked from the government was its consent necessary to start the scheme in operation. Moreover the company would pay to the government for the water rights an annual sum of \$150,000, a total of \$9,750,000 in the 25 years covered by the contract. Counties in Ontario bordering on the Ottawa River were as actively behind the plan as were the counties represented by members of the delegation.

J. H. Fortier, M.P., for Labelle, complained that in Labelle there was an acute shortage of power. Whole villages in the county had been waiting for years for some development to give them the light and power which the present schemewould provide. He pointed out further the advantages to navigation which would result from the deepening of the river; channel, and remarked that the electors of Labelle were heartily in accord with the Carillon plan. Whilst it was admitted that certain legislative difficulties might be encountered in putting the scheme into effect such difficulties he believed were not of such magnitude but that they could be overcome by the government.

Hon. Chas. Stewart in an aggressive reply declared that the government was thoroughly in accord with the movement towards greater development of water resources of the Dominion. In the present instance, however the main question at issue was the export of power beyond the bounds of the country.

For some time proceeded the minister, the government had been studying the Carillon proposition and up to the time of the pronouncement of Premier Taschereau had made some headway towards accepting the principle of long lease export of power. When the Premier of Quebec however came out strongly opposed to such provisions in the power contracts, the government decided that it would be obliged to move slowly. Hon. George Graham, under whose

department the granting of water leases falls thereupon took up the discussion. The original lease at Carillon had been granted under the Laurier regime, he stated and provided for only a small amount of power. In 1921 the lease was extended to create a greater head on the Ottawa River by a dam at Carillon. Under this lease no developments had as yet taken place.

The present application asks for still further extensions in the provisions of the lease, declared the minister. It is now proposed to increase the head on the Ottawa River still further beyond that provided in the 1921 case in order to produce still greater power at Carillon, part of which would be used for export purposes.

The government had proceeded some distance in the consideration of the new lease when it was confronted by a claim from the provinces to the effect that all water resources not required for navigation properly fall within the control of the provincial governments. Without admitting or denying the contention of the provincial governments in this direction, the federal government earnestly desired to see the water resources of the country developed and were anxious to do anything in their power to effect such ends.

As to the present long term lease requested under the Carillon scheme

the matter hinged solely on the clause to allow exportation of power. A committee of members of the House together with government engineers had studied the situation from all angles, desiring to reach a solution of the problem either by way of the 1921 lease or a new lease with more extensive powers. Considerable progress had been made in this direction when the government found itself confronted by a statute which gives the government the right to grant permits for the export of power for a period not longer than one year.

It was then thought that the company might proceed with the development work under a one-year contract, which it was intimated could be renewed each year as required by the statute. The suggestion was made to the company but the latter found that the scheme could not be financed on the basis of a single year permit. An impasse had then developed. The government was confronted by the statute which prohibited the granting of export permits for more than a year's term while the company found that its supporters would not go into a scheme on which there was no further guarantee than a single year's contract.

It was true, admitted the minister the government might push through a bill to change the statute in this regard. But just at this point the two

provinces of Ontario and Quebec through their premiers had come out flatly against exportation of electrical energy. "We would have to go to parliament under such condition for a change in the statute, and what do you suppose would happen to a bill of that nature in view of the pronounced opposition of both premiers?" queried the minister.

Taking up the discussion at this point, Premier King maintained that the main point now at issue was the attitude of the people of the provinces generally on the question of power exportation. The government were weighing the situation carefully and desired to give effect to the wishes of the people concerned.

The interview was brought to a close by a few remarks from Premier King in which he gave the same impression that the Cabinet looked with favor on the whole situation and he closed with the above remarks referred to.

The delegation thanked the Prime Minister and the other Ministers present for their cordial reception and finally urged such immediate legislation on a basis that would be satisfactory to all interests concerned and thereby permit the construction of this huge power undertaking that would prove so beneficial to the entire country.

CONSERVATION OR IMMIGRATION

Through Neglect We Lose A City Larger Than St. Jerome Each Year

The reduction of infantile mortality has attracted the attention of every viable nation for some years back. In England, work has been carried on for over a quarter of a century. In New York, in a period of ten years, deaths were reduced from 180 to 75, per thousand births.

The effect of education, of organization, must of necessity be gradual. It represents the slow progress of any great achievement. When we consider that in the city of Three Rivers, the death rate was reduced one-fifth (from 189 deaths per thousand births, to 159 deaths per thousand births) in one single year, we should be encouraged on to the greatest efforts.

In Thetford Mines, in three years, Infantile Mortality rates were reduced over two-thirds. Thetford Mines, a city of 10,000 population, composed almost exclusively of workers in the asbestos mines, had in 1920 a death rate from Infantile Mortality, of 300 per thousand. This was reduced by 1923, to 96 per thousand.

TUBERCULOSIS AND INFANTILE MORTALITY



To Help Parents save their little ones

DURING the year 1922-23, in Quebec Province, death claimed 14,615 children under 5 years of age. Of these, 11,297 were less than 12 months old. The race marches forward on the tiny feet of its little children. You wish to safeguard their health. You wish to conserve to society the little ones confided to your care. Possibly all that you lack is an adequate knowledge of the principles of elementary hygiene to help you in keeping safe and sound the children you cherish so dearly, and at the same time to help you reduce the ravages caused by tuberculosis.

THESE notions of hygiene, the spread of which is so essential to our present and future welfare, are readily obtainable in three ways: by consulting your family doctor, by consulting the FREE dispensaries, or by writing the Provincial Bureau of Health for its various publications.

Do not wait until the children are sick. The doctor called in time can often save a precious life. Or, come to the dispensary in your locality.

Already, with the whole-hearted support of your Government, the Provincial Bureau of Health has helped to establish throughout the Province 20 of these anti-tubercular and child welfare dispensaries.

Doctors and nurses are at your service. Consult them. Make use of them.

FREE consultation is open to all. Only the indigent, however, can be actually treated there. They will gladly supply you with information to secure for your children health and normal growth, to help you adopt preventive measures to protect your family against disease.

And the knowledge you thus gather will enable you, as the children grow to school age, to give them little health talks every day. Such lessons, often repeated, will impress their childish minds and keep them healthy.

And later on these future mothers and fathers of our race will not only know how to practise the principles they have learned from you, but will be able and only too eager to teach them to their own children.

Parents, it is your duty and your privilege to teach these simple principles of hygiene. You cannot learn them too soon. Truly, it is a matter of life and death!

The Provincial Bureau of Health has prepared a variety of printed matter on the Care of Children, on how to detect and prevent Tuberculosis, on how to reduce Infant Mortality. They are mailed FREE on request, or distributed at the Dispensaries. Write the Director, Provincial Bureau of Health, Parliament Buildings, Quebec City, P.Q.

Save the Children



Save the Race

Issued by the Provincial Bureau of Health By Authority of the Provincial Secretary, Quebec

For the Boys and Girls

HELPING SAM.

The boys' sleds flew down the hill, one after another. The Snowbird Express, Excelsior, Racer, and dozens of others landed their young freight safe and sound at the foot of the declivity.

Cheers, laughter and complimentary comments from the numerous bystanders encouraged the boys to make light work of the laborious part of the fun; the necessity of dragging their sleds up the long hill was but a slight off-set to the exhilarating descent.

Most of the boys were ruddy, active and merry this clear, cold January afternoon. Scarlet or blue mittens, knit by mother or grandmother, kept the little fingers warm, and the nipping "norwester" could not frighten them from their sport.

Harry Martin and Ben Thompson dragged their bright new sleds behind them as they made for the starting point, and discussed the relative merits of their comrades.

"I say, Ben," cried Harry, "that's a magnificent sled of Joe Emory's; just see how he goes! Wonder if he'd let me use it once or twice?"

"He ought to; you let him have your Reindeer all the time while you had the measles, last winter."

"I kind o' hate to ask him, though. I guess I'll not risk a refusal."

"Maybe you are wise. See that lazy fellow just ahead of us, Harry; he's been crawling up the hill as if he hadn't energy enough to breathe."

"Oh, that is Sam Bowman. He isn't lazy; he's sick. I heard him telling somebody that the doctor had ordered him to stay out-doors whenever the sun shone."

And as Harry and Ben passed Sam, they cast a glance at his pale face and slender limbs.

"Poor fellow!" said Ben, when they were out of his hearing. "No wonder he crawls. He looks miserable."

When the two "chums" were again on their upward way, Sam came spinning down the hill with a glow of pleasure and excitement on his pale cheeks.

"His sled is too big for him. A delicate little chap like him ought to have a lighter one," said Ben.

"Yes, but his folks are poor, and he can't have everything he wants," added Harry.

The boys continued the ascent; each thought of the less vigorous boy behind them wearily dragging his heavy sled.

Presently Harry said: "Ben, let's help Sam up with his sled next time; he'll catch his death of cold walking so slow."

"All right; poor little fellow! I know his legs shake under him. We can haul him up, can't we? Are you strong enough?"

"Of course I am!" replied Harry scornfully—as if any real boy should admit that he was not strong!—"strong enough to haul a bigger fellow than that."

So the generous boys waited after their next descent until Sam joined them; then Ben said:

"Been sick?"

"Yes," replied Sam; "I had a fever. Why?"

"You look thin and pale. Aren't you cold?"

"Not much. The doctor told me to come coasting; if it was all down-hill, I'd get on first-rate, but it takes all my breath to walk up."

"Fresh air and out-door exercise is what you need," said Harry, quoting a favorite sentence of his mother's. "Get on your sled and we'll take you up in a jiffy!"

"Oh, thank you! but I can't—"

"Yes you can; jump on!"

And Ben and Harry gently forced Sam into consenting. Hitching the three sleds together, the two active boys trotted up the hill at a lively pace, and then the three went down at a rapid rate.

Sam enjoyed his afternoon most thoroughly, and when he expressed his gratitude to Harry and Ben for the kindly aid, he added:

"But I'm afraid it spoiled all your fun; it took so much of your time to drag me."

Harry and Ben emphatically denied this, and with truth, for though they

might have had one or two rides the less for their charity to Sam, the glow of satisfaction that warms an honest heart, when one has had a chance to help a less fortunate neighbor, was more comforting than the remembrance of any mere selfish pleasure could be.

As Sam turned down Hancock street, on his way home, an elderly, plainly dressed man, who had been watching the coasters, joined him, as if he were a relative or old friend.

"Is that Sam's father?" asked Ben. "I don't know; I guess so; I never saw any of the family," answered Harry.

A few days after this, when Harry and Ben had quite forgotten the above circumstances, a number of rough boys got into a dispute on the street, and then into a fight.

The disturbance attracted our young friends, and they ran to see what the matter was. Hardly had they arrived at the spot, when one or two policemen appeared on the scene and collared several boys, among them Ben and Harry.

So much for being in bad company, even as spectators!

The two boys in vain protested their innocence; they were marched off to the police court, and, when the policeman explained the case—according to his belief—the judge looked very severe and declared his intention of punishing the offenders.

At this moment, Sam's elderly friend whom the boys at once recognized, entered the room, and said:

"I think your honor is mistaken or misinformed. These two boys—Harry Martin and Ben Thompson—are neither roughs nor fighters, but gentlemen, kind-hearted boys. I know a great deal about them."

"They say they were present by accident," replied the judge, "and they certainly look respectable."

"Let me tell you what I saw them do," continued the stranger, who, being a reporter for a newspaper, was frequently in the court, and was well known. And he related how they had helped Sam Bowman.

"That puts a different face on the matter," said the judge. "Policeman, did you see them fighting?"

"No, your honor, I didn't. I think I must have made a mistake, and, with your permission, I will withdraw my accusation."

"Very well. Ben and Harry, you are at liberty," answered the judge. "But let me give you a little advice. Don't permit yourselves to get into any doubtful positions; don't countenance by your presence any conduct whose consequences you would be unwilling to bear. You see what might have come of being in bad company for only a few minutes; and you boys," continued he, turning to the other boys present, "see how useful a good name is, and how a little kindness to a neighbor may sometimes be returned to us. A good deed or a good word is never thrown away."—By Frances E. Wadleigh.

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Miss Wanda Landowska, the "muse of the harpsichord," is said to be the only person in the world playing this instrument in the manner of a master. She is Polish and makes her home in Paris.

The Virtue of Thrift.

Those who do not know France except through press articles, short visits to Paris, the world's capital of luxury, learning and amusement, might easily fancy that France as a whole was extravagant and spendthrift—strange error—for France as a nation is exceedingly thrifty.

The glories of Paris are the result of thrift. The peasant or workman arriving often on foot and often from long distances, wearing a blouse and sabots, looks around him with eyes of wonder and admiration; his heart beats the faster at its unimaginable splendors, his ambition is aroused, asking himself, can I also partake of this splendor? Yes, there is one way—one way only—work, thrift, courage will realize his newly-born ambition.

Most Frenchmen have these qualities—born workers. Our peasant sets himself resolutely to the self-imposed task, to become by hard persistent work well-to-do. He "arrives," as the French say; he gives his children a good education. The grandchildren of the man of blouse and sabots become "somebodies"; instead of staring with envy at the passing handsome carriages and luxurious automobiles, he

buys one himself; his boys go to college, all the professions are open to them; the girls go to the convent schools and learn everything that is useful for a woman to know. The French Prime Minister declared in a recent speech that France had always in her most tragic history been saved by her brave workers and traditional thrift, and would always be so.—Edw. Fox Sainsbury.



Atrocities Will Rise.

"You say Turkish atrocities will rise to new heights this year?"

"Yes; Turkey is importing automobiles as never before."

The mainspring of a watch may be broken by a sudden change of temperature contracting the metal.

WHERE WE GET OUR CORK

The cork oak indigenous to Portugal, Southern Italy, Spain, Algeria, and Sardinia, Corsica, Morocco and Southern France yields an article of great commercial value. Portugal rates first among all countries in the exportation of corks and cork oak products, the combined production of Algeria and Morocco being second. The United States is the largest importer of cork.

The cork and olive trees are botanical companions. The cork oak tree grows in all parts of Portugal, but is especially prolific in the Alemtejo or Central Portugal, which produces the best quality bark.

At the age of seven the cork oak is ready for its first stripping, and is stripped every ten years thereafter. After taking the bark from the tree, the trunk remains of a reddish color for a year or two, which gradually changes to gray. The first yield, of inferior quality, is used in the manufacture of pen holders, floor coverings, bath mats, interlining for cardboard, and for the protection of bottles and other fragile articles. It is also used in the fabrication of life preservers, and by fishermen throughout the world for net floats. At the age of seventeen the tree is stripped for the second time, each stripping gives a better quality of cork. The quality also depends upon the soil and the health of the tree. The life of the tree is about one hundred years.

The bark is taken from the tree during the months of May, June, July and August, according to the district. The strips are brought in bundles to the factory where they are stacked in piles, remaining for several months to dry. When seasoned the raspadores, with a triangular metal instrument, scrape the hard outside bark, this bark or refuse is used for packing life-preservers.

The selected wood is then boiled and after remaining some time to set

is given to the raspadores, or drawers, who cut the bark into geometrical lengths or slabs. They are then given to the squarers or quadradores, the squares are determined by the size and thickness of the wood. The next process in the manufacturing of the cork is rounding, which is done either by hand or by machine. The hand method, though more expensive has two advantages—the economy in the amount of cork used, and the perfection of the finished product. By this method a knife is placed in a metal wedge fixed in a bench, and the cork is very dexterously turned against the edge of the knife. The corks are then sterilized, sized, and divided into six or seven qualities, after which they are placed in sacks, each sack containing about twenty thousand corks. The first and second qualities are sometimes impregnated with a mineral wax, the wax is insoluble, tasteless, odorless, and innocuous to liquids. An additional charge of two cents a gross is made for what is known to commerce as impregnated, or druggists' corks as the druggist, chemist, and pharmaceutical college demand corks treated by this method.

The export price for a sack of twenty thousand corks is from one dollar and twenty-five cents to one dollar and fifty cents a sack, free on board, and for the first quality. The second, or inferior quality, is sold for seventy-five cents to a dollar a sack; the third quality or culis is shipped in the raw bark, in bales weighing from fifty to seventy-five pounds and bound in wire.

In the Algarve and the Alemtejo one traverses by train or diligence many miles of cork forests. It is not unusual to see piles of bark stacked to a height of fifteen to thirty feet and covering many hectares in area. The cork oak finds a greater variety of utility than other botanical auto-

HYDRO DEVELOPMENT IN CANADA

British Columbia is Generously Supplied With Water-Power Resources.

With practically two million twenty-four-hour horse-power available under conditions of ordinary minimum flow and five million during at least half the year British Columbia is generously supplied with water-power resources. The present turbine installation in this province amounts to 355,000 horse-power and this total will be largely increased by the developments now approaching completion in the Stave Lake watershed, on the Kootenay and Powell rivers.

The Powell River Company has raised the height of its dam on the Powell river fourteen feet, increasing its storage capacity by 630 square mile feet, and proposes to increase the capacity of its power plant by 20,000 horse-power. The East Kootenay Power Company has just completed a 15,000 horse-power development on the Elk river, while the West Kootenay Power 'Light' Company has demolished its 4,000 horse-power plant at Lower Bonnington Falls on the Kootenay river and has commenced a development of 60,000 horse-power capacity, of which the initial development is to be 40,000 horse-power.

Provide for Future Needs.

The works now in progress on the Stave river and on the Alouette lake are of considerable magnitude and are designed to provide for the growing requirements of Vancouver and district, which has already a considerable amount of water-power development to its credit, the supply of electricity being maintained by the British Columbia Electric Railway Company and its subsidiaries which, towards the end of the last century, began to supply power from a steam-power station and which is responsible for the present works.

The water-power supply of Vancouver is provided from three stations, Coquitlam-Buntzen No. 1 of 43,500 horse-power, Coquitlam-Buntzen No. 2 of 40,500 and the Stave River station of 52,000 horse-power, that is to say, until recently the total water-power development supplying Vancouver and district amounted to 138,000 horse-power. The work now in progress will increase this supply by 45,500 horse-power, and it is to be obtained by erecting a station on Stave lake, using water drawn from Alouette lake and by raising the head, adjusting the existing units and adding a new unit to the power station on Stave river.

Briefly outlined, the work now in progress involves raising the existing dams and rebuilding the four existing units on Stave river to produce 70,000 horse-power as against their present capacity of 52,000 horse-power, adding a fifth unit of 15,000 horse-power to utilize the additional water diverted from Alouette lake and the construction of an entirely new development in connection with Alouette lake of 12,500 horse-power.

These increases involve a considerable amount of heavy construction work. On Stave river the intake dam has been raised twenty feet and a new penstock installed and, in order to give stability to the higher structure, four radial tainter gates have been removed so that the large wells required for their operation could be filled in with concrete and all five penstocks openings are now provided with roller gates. The main dam has been raised twenty-five feet and lengthened sixty-six feet, the stop-log sluices filled in, a sixteen-foot concrete roadway constructed on the deck of the dam, and the power-house has been enlarged to receive the new unit. About a quarter of a mile to the east of the main dam there is another channel which was originally blocked by a small stone-filled timber crib dam having ten fourteen-foot sluices. This has been replaced by a concrete structure 640 feet long containing ten twenty-eight-foot sluices and four tainter gate openings.

The work in connection with the Alouette development involves the construction of a hydraulic fill dam on Alouette river a short distance below the lake to raise the level of the lake a maximum of forty-five feet. The water thus stored will be conducted through a fourteen-foot square tunnel 3,600 feet long to a power-house to be erected on the shore of Stave lake.

New Developments.

These new developments providing as they do for extensive storage of water, not only represent a most desirable conservation of the water-power resources of this watershed, but also greatly enhance the possibilities of the undeveloped power-site on the Stave river at Ruskin where, when the market warrants its development, another 96,000 horse-power is available.

The Department of the Interior has been particularly concerned with the Stave and Alouette developments in that the lands required for construction and flooding purposes are within the Railway Belt and are, therefore, Dominion lands. In dealing with these lands the department has required that plans be submitted for its approval and this approval has been accorded when the department has assured itself that its own interests and those of its other concessionaries are adequately protected.

"Listening In" on the Lives of Two Great Master Musicians.

The lives of practically all our great composers of the past make very interesting reading for modern music lovers, and not one is without its own particular magnetism. The two we are concerned with are Schubert and Saint-Saens, and some interesting gossip in connection with the life of each is herewith recorded.

Franz Schubert, perhaps the world's greatest song writer of any age, was one of the torch bearers at the funeral of Beethoven, whom he had met but twice, though he had lived in the same city with him for thirty years. On the way home from the cemetery, with his friend Lachner, himself a composer of splendid powers, and a second companion, a glass of wine was drunk to the memory of the great master who had just passed away. A second glass was proposed by Schubert, to the health of the next man to follow. The peculiar part about it, it happened to be Schubert himself, and not so long afterwards.

Now for Saint-Saens. This great French composer, who died only a couple of years ago, during his early years, a wonder-child among wonder-children. He played the piano before he was three years old, and he played it well by the time he was five. He gave his first public concert at ten, and his first symphony was performed in public when he was seventeen. He composed easily, writing out one whole opera without a piano or other verifying instrument within reach. Fifty years after his debut he gave another concert in the same hall. He is said to have been the only composer of his time who remained uninfluenced by Richard Wagner whom, nevertheless, he admired profoundly, and whose works he first helped France to understand and accept. His first concert was given when Schumann was still living and composing, and also Mendelssohn; yet he lived to see the beginning of jazz.

30,000 Pounds of Seed.

A new scheme for the tree culture and reforestation in Ontario has been undertaken by the Department of Lands and Forests. The department planted burnt-over and cut timber lands with pine seed during the fall, but as this was more or less in the nature of an experiment in Ontario, only three or four hundred acres of land were planted. Approximately 30,000 pounds of red and white pine seed were used for the production of seedlings for reforestation purposes.

The seeds, in the form of the familiar pine cone, are taken to an extraction plant, one bushel of cone producing one pound of seed when treated. Each pound of seed contains about 30,000 individual seeds, which, according to experiments carried out by the department should produce fifteen to twenty thousand seedling plants.

The seeding operations on cut over and burnt areas are known as "spot" planting, the seeds being planted in spots suitable for their natural culture.

She Wanted to Know.

Grandpa invited Dorothy to go with him to feed the chickens the morning after her arrival at the farm. On her return to the house she inquired, shyly:

"Grandpa, do all hens eat with their noses?"

REG'LAR FELLERS



MORE TRUTH THAN OTHERWISE—By Gene Byrnes.

ARUNDEL.

Miss Edna Loughren was home for the week-end.

Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Graham, went to the city on Sunday, 22nd. inst.

Crows, robins, bluebirds, black-birds, and Fords are out, sure signs of Spring.

Mr. Delish, owner of the building occupied by The Bank of Montreal, has sold it to Mr. Val Swail Jr.

Messrs. Manly Silverman and Ben Stanforth, of Huberdeau, have returned from lumbering at Ville Marie.

Mr. James Henderson, General Manager of The Gazette Publishing Co., and a friend, spent the week-end at Senator White's farm.

New-Maple Syrup, of fine quality, is now on sale in the stores. Sap is running freely and prospects are bright for a good flow this Spring.

The Church services, on Sunday next, 29th inst., will be as follows: ANGLICAN-Grace Church, Arundel 10.30 a.m., Rockway 2.30 p.m., Weir 7 p.m., S. School Arundel 2.30 p.m. Rev. Geo. H. Gagnon, M. A., Rector.

ST. ANDREWS EAST.

Miss Annandale spent the week-end at the home of her parents.

Mr. W. J. Pitcairn is spending a few days with his parents at Point Fortune.

Miss Grace McQuat who spent a week with her friends at Lachute, has returned home.

Mrs. A. C. MacDonald spent the week-end in Montreal returning on Monday evening.

The Literary Club will meet at the home of Mrs. B. N. Wales on Monday evening, April 6th., at 8 p.m.

Among the visitors to Montreal this week, were, Mr. Edward Ladouceur, Dr. Walcs, Mr. Henry Barclay, Rev. J. Burgess.

Public Worship will be held in the Presbyterian Church, Sunday, Mar. 29th., at 11 a.m. and 7.30 p.m. Rev. J. Burgess will preach at both services.

GRENVILLE.

The recent visit of Rev. Dr. G. R. McGuire, F.R.G.S., of Westmount Baptist Church, was greatly appreciated by all those of our village who were fortunate enough to hear his lecture entitled, "With an Irishman through the Jungles of Africa," which was appropriately illustrated with trophies.

Dr. McGuire is a gifted lecturer, and has travelled widely. He received the degree of F.R.G.S. in appreciation of his splendid work in Africa. He spent several years in Missionary activities on the Congo, where he mastered a language, founded a mission, and Christianized a community of barbarians.

Many who heard this interesting lecture had come long distances over bad roads,—but they were well repaid for their trouble. If Dr. McGuire should ever have an opportunity of visiting Grenville again, he is assured of a welcome, and many others will doubtless flock to hear his address.

Good Old-Fashioned Mustard Plasters

Best for Colds and Pain

The same dry mustard that you use for cooking is also the best to use in mustard plasters and mustard baths for the relief of aches and pains, heavy colds, bronchitis and rheumatism.

Today, as in our great-grandmother's time, the potency of home-made mustard plasters and mustard baths is recognized and appreciated in the majority of homes.

Of late years, there have been various ointments containing oil of mustard introduced; but the genuine dry mustard still remains the favorite remedy.

For home-made mustard plasters one part dry mustard to three parts flour, is the usual formula. This is made into a paste with cold water and placed in warm linen and applied to the throat, chest, stomach, or sore spot. For the mustard bath, about four tablespoonfuls of dry mustard are mixed with a little cold water, and then stirred into the hot bath.

AUCTION SALE.

There will be sold by Public Auction at the residence of

GILBERT WARWICK, VIDE SAC,

FRIDAY MARCH 27th., 1925.

The following effects:—1 work horse 11 years old, weighing 1300 lbs 1 horse 10 years old, weighing 110 lbs., 1 driving horse 8 years old, weighing about 900 lbs., 5 milch cows, 3 due to freshen in April, 1 set heavy double harness (complete) 2 sets single harness, 2 cutters, rack sleigh, steel tire buggy, rubber tire buggy, single express, double express, lumber waggon, hay rack, set of drag harrows, walking plow, mowing machine, 3 eight gallon milk cans, 1 four gallon milk can, wheelbarrow, grindstone, a quantity of hay and straw, shovels and forks and many other articles too numerous to mention.

Sale to commence at 1 p.m. sharp.

TERMS: \$10.00 and under cash, over that amount 9 months credit on furnishing approved joint notes. 6 per cent discount per annum off for cash.

W. J. BOYD, Licensed Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE.

There will be sold by Public Auction at the residence of

MRS. F. W. MCCLINTOCK, ST. ANDREWS EAST,

TUESDAY, APRIL 7th., 1925.

The following effects:—One work horse, 1 heavy mare, 1 driving mare rising eight years old, 18 milch cows 6 two year old heifers, 9 yearlings, 1 yearling bull (Ayrshire), 10 Cheviot ewes and 1 ram, 1 grain binder, (Massey Harris), 1 6 ft. mowing machine (Deering), seeder, 1 horse rake 1 grubber, 1 set disc harrows, gang plow, 1 walking plow, 1 double cultivator, 1 waggon, 1 tumbler cart, 1 double sleigh, 1 sleigh, 1 buggy, 1 set heavy express harness, 1 set cart harness, 1 set of breechings, cream separator, 1 churn with belt attachment, 1 butter worker, 1 engine 2½ h.p. (I.H.C.), 1 cistern pump and other articles unmentioned.

Sale to commence at 1 p.m. sharp.

TERMS: \$10.00 and under cash, over that amount 9 months credit on furnishing approved joint notes. 6 per cent discount per annum off for cash.

Offers will be taken for the farm on day of the sale.

W. J. BOYD, Licensed Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE.

There will be sold by Public Auction at the residence of

R. W. SCOTT, \$65 Beaver Board Ave., BROWNSBURG.

SATURDAY, APRIL 11th., 1925.

The following effects:—One colt, one and a half years old, 1 mare nine years old, 1 Thoroughbred Scotch collie female 2 years old, a quantity of lumber, 2 Western saddles, (1 lady's and 1 gent's), saddle blankets, 2 riding bridles, horse ties, 140 feet of hen wire (new), hen coop, dining room table, parlor table, kitchen table, 8 kitchen chairs, 4 dining room chairs, 2 rocking chairs, hat rack, hall stand, cupboard, sideboard, organ, 2 iron bedsteads, wooden bedstead, 3 bed springs, 3 mattresses, bureau, washstand, cabinet bath, toilet set, roll matting, a quantity of floor oilcloth, 2 rolls screen wire, 1 carpet square, piano stool, McClary range, box stove, a lot of new stove pipes, tub-stand, 3 zinc wash tubs, board and boiler, large butter crock, kitchen utensils, 2 sets smoothing irons, 3 water barrels, buck saw, water pails, lantern, 2 oil cans, 2 axes, hoe, 2 shovels, a large quantity of glassware and crockery, 4 lamps,

2 new lunch pails, pair skis, set quilting frames, set mat frames, a quantity of jam and pickles, house plants, small clock, (new), window blinds (new), curtains, a pile of stove wood, jam jars, and many other articles too numerous to mention. Sale to commence at 1 p.m. sharp.

Terms CASH

W. J. BOYD, Licensed Auctioneer.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

Valuable suggestions as to how and where to spend your Summer holidays.

Telephone or call at J. S. GILES' Town Ticket Agency

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. Prop. W. M. SCOTT.



How small the cost!

The value to you of YOUR telephone increases as rapidly as the value of a corner store in the busy section of a big city—and for the same reason—if you make the most of it.

Each year more than 50,000 new telephones in Ontario and Quebec are added to the army of those you can do business with.

Your telephone also enables you to talk with upwards of 125,000 telephones on rural lines in these two provinces.



Costs a family less than 2% of its annual outlay

Spring Fashions

A-VARIED DISPLAY

of the Latest 1925 Spring Styles in LADIES COATS, SUITS, DRESSES

BIG BARGAINS

in many attractive lines of FOOTWEAR, for LADIES, GENTS & CHILDREN

H. M. Lavigne, - Lachute Mills

Painkiller IN WINTER

APPLY IT FOR

SORE THROAT BRUISES

FROST BITES SPRAINS

THE ONLY GENUINE IS PERRY DAVIS' PAINKILLER

MEATS

CHOICE, FRESH, and TENDER

at

Jos. Speight Meat Market

MAIN STREET,

LACHUTE.

We Can Now Supply You With a Selected Line of



PAINTS — VARNISHES — STAINS — ENAMELS



For Your Home—Endurance Paint

Use Glidden Endurance Paint. All paint looks good when new; but it takes a quality product like Glidden's to give the length of wear that means economy.



For Fine Enamel Work—Ripolin

For either exterior or interior use Ripolin, the world's finest enamel paint. Unrivalled for richness of tone, durability, and economy ever since it was first made in Holland 30 years ago.



For Fine Floors—Florette Varnish

Glidden Florette Varnish is made expressly for floors and is guaranteed to stand up under constant wear and tear. Holds its lustre, can't chip off, crack or turn white.

For Barns—Glidden Barn Paint

Glidden Barn Red, or Barn Gray looks well, and outwears ordinary barn paint. This long-life quality makes it cheapest in the long run. Also excellent for use on metal roofs, fences, etc.

We are proud to announce our new connection with The Glidden Company, nationally known makers of fine paints, varnishes, enamels and varnish stains. ALL AT RIGHT PRICES. Read the following paragraphs, then come in and select the right Glidden Paint or Varnish—don't put it off, put it on.

Come in for Special Combination Color Card

When you see this wonderful new Glidden Combination color card, you'll be glad you came in for it. It covers a representative assortment of the complete Glidden line.



It shows the full line of colors of each paint, varnish, enamel and stain referred to in this advertisement. You'll find it a valuable card to have available for reference purposes. You had better drop in early, for owing to the nature of this card, our supply is limited. Read this advertisement carefully, bearing in mind that there's a Glidden Product for every painting need.



To Make Things New—Genuine Jap-a-lac

It's lots of fun to use Jap-a-lac and you'll find it highly profitable. Easy to put on, never leaves brush marks, dries quickly, wears long. In clear varnish or varnish stains.



For Your Motor Car—Auto Finishes

Use Glidden quality for a rich, lasting finish. So easily applied you can paint your own car, and be driving again in 48 hours. Many shades. A quart is sufficient for average car.



For General Use—JapSpar Varnish

For all exterior varnish purposes use JapSpar, the all-test varnish. Resists the heat of summer and the cold of winter, equally well. Outwears ordinary varnishes.

For Fine Woodwork—Wearett Varnish

Ordinary varnish should never be used on the woodwork of your home. For all interior trim use Wearett Varnish because it's made expressly for the purpose. We guarantee it.

For Walls and Ceilings—Flat Wall Finish

For rough or smooth plaster walls and ceilings, wood, cloth, metal or wallboard surfaces, you need Glidden Flat Wall Finish. Washing does not affect its beautiful soft tone. Many shades.

For Porch Floors—Porch and Deck Paint

The paint for your porch floors must be tough and lasting, yet it should be rich in tone. Glidden Porch and Deck Paint means better quality for your money. Try it.

For Implements—Implement and Tractor Paint

Glidden Implement and Tractor Paint pays for itself over and over again. Prevents rust and rot—withstands hardest exposure.

For Floors—Inside Floor Paint

For floors that get hard wear, use Glidden Inside Floor Paint. Can be washed and scrubbed repeatedly. Remember that Glidden quality is made expressly for this purpose.

We Recommend Glidden Paints and Varnishes Because WE KNOW They are Fine Products, Fairly Priced

R. McARTHUR & SON.

For the Boys and Girls

HELPING SAM.

The boys' sleds flew down the hill, one after another. The Snowbird Express, Excelsior, Racer, and dozens of others landed their young freight safe and sound at the foot of the declivity.

Cheers, laughter and complimentary comments from the numerous bystanders encouraged the boys to make light work of the laborious part of the fun; the necessity of dragging their sleds up the long hill was but a slight off-set to the exhilarating descent.

Most of the boys were ruddy, active and merry this clear, cold January afternoon. Scarlet or blue mittens, knit by mother or grandmother, kept the little fingers warm, and the nipping "norwester" could not frighten them from their sport.

Harry Martin and Ben Thompson dragged their bright new sleds behind them as they made for the starting point, and discussed the relative merits of their comrades.

"I say, Ben," cried Harry, "that's a magnificent sled of Joe Emory's; just see how he goes! Wonder if he'd let me use it once or twice?"

"He ought to; you let him have your Reindeer all the time while you had the measles, last winter."

"I kind of hate to ask him, though. I guess I'll not risk a refusal."

"Maybe you are wise. See that lazy fellow just ahead of us, Harry; he's been crawling up the hill as if he hadn't energy enough to breathe."

"Oh, that is Sam Bowman. He isn't lazy; he's sick. I heard him telling somebody that the doctor had ordered him to stay out-doors whenever the sun shone."

And as Harry and Ben passed Sam, they cast a glance at his pale face and slender limbs.

"Poor fellow!" said Ben, when they were out of his hearing. "No wonder he crawls. He looks miserable."

When the two "chums" were again on their upward way, Sam came spinning down the hill with a glow of pleasure and excitement on his pale cheeks.

"His sled is too big for him. A delicate little chap like him ought to have a lighter one," said Ben.

"Yes, but his folks are poor, and he can't have everything he wants," added Harry.

The boys continued the ascent; each thought of the less vigorous boy behind them yearly dragging his heavy sled.

Presently Harry said: "Ben, let's help Sam up with his sled next time; he'll catch his death of cold walking so slow."

"All right; poor little fellow! I know his legs shake under him. We can haul him up, can't we? Are you strong enough?"

"Of course I am!" replied Harry scornfully—as if any real boy should admit that he was not strong!—"strong enough to haul a bigger fellow than that!"

So the generous boys waited after their next descent until Sam joined them; then Ben said:

"Ben sick?"

"Yes," replied Sam; "I had a fever. Why?"

"You look thin and pale. Aren't you cold?"

"Not much. The doctor told me to come coasting; if it was all down-hill, I'd get on first-rate, but it takes all my breath to walk up."

"Fresh air and out-door exercise is what you need," said Harry, quoting a favorite sentence of his mother's. "Get on your sled and we'll take you up in a jiffy!"

"Oh, thank you! but I can't—"

"Yes you can; jump on!"

And Ben and Harry gently forced Sam into consenting. Hitching the three sleds together, the two active boys trotted up the hill at a lively pace, and then the three went down at a rapid rate.

Sam enjoyed his afternoon most thoroughly, and when he expressed his gratitude to Harry and Ben for the kindly aid, he added:

"But I'm afraid it spoiled all your fun; it took so much of your time to drag me."

Harry and Ben emphatically denied this, and with truth, for though they

might have had one or two rides the less for their charity to Sam, the glow of satisfaction that warms an honest heart, when one has had a chance to help a less fortunate neighbor, was more comforting than the remembrance of any mere selfish pleasure could be.

As Sam turned down Hancock street, on his way home, an elderly, plainly dressed man, who had been watching the coasters, joined him, as if he were a relative or old friend.

"Is that Sam's father?" asked Ben. "I don't know; I guess so; I never saw any of the family," answered Harry.

A few days after this, when Harry and Ben had quite forgotten the above circumstances, a number of rough boys got into a dispute on the street, and then into a fight.

The disturbance attracted our young friends, and they ran to see what the matter was. Hardly had they arrived at the spot, when one or two policemen appeared on the scene and collared several boys, among them Ben and Harry.

So much for being in bad company, even as spectators!

The two boys in vain protested their innocence; they were marched off to the police court, and, when the policeman explained the case—according to his belief—the judge looked very severe and declared his intention of punishing the offenders.

At this moment, Sam's elderly friend whom the boys at once recognized, entered the room, and said:

"I think your honor is mistaken or misinformed. These two boys—Harry Martin and Ben Thompson—are neither roughs nor fighters, but gentlemen, kind-hearted boys. I know a great deal about them."

"They say they were present by accident," replied the judge, "and they certainly look respectable."

"Let me tell you what I saw them do," continued the stranger, who, being a reporter for a newspaper, was frequently in the court, and was well known. And he related how they had helped Sam Bowman.

"That puts a different face on the matter," said the judge. "Policeman, did you see them fighting?"

"No, your honor, I didn't. I think I must have made a mistake, and, with your permission, I will withdraw my accusation."

"Very well, Ben and Harry, you are at liberty," said the judge. "But let me give you a little advice. Don't permit yourselves to get into any doubtful positions; don't countenance by your presence any conduct whose consequences you would be unwilling to bear. You see what might have come of being in bad company for only a few minutes; and you boys," continued he, turning to the other boys present, "see how useful a good name is, and how a little kindness to a neighbor may sometimes be returned to us. A good deed or a good word is never thrown away."—By Frances E. Wadleigh.



All Fighters Should be Trained.

Wife—"I don't think I approve of this movement to train young people for marriage."

Hubby—"What! Am't pugilists and soldiers and all other fighting people trained?"

Little Elsie was taking her first ride on a local train. The brakeman had called the first six or seven stops, then the conductor came through and called the next one. Little Elsie whispered to her mother: "Mother, I suppose the other man has run out of names."



Miss Wanda Landowska, the "muse of the harpsichord," is said to be the only person in the world playing this instrument in the manner of a master. She is Polish and makes her home in Paris.

The Virtue of Thrift.

Those who do not know France except through press articles, short visits to Paris, the world's capital of luxury, learning and amusement, might easily fancy that France as a whole was extravagant and spendthrift—strange error—for France as a nation is exceedingly thrifty. The glories of Paris are the result of thrift. The peasant or workman arriving often on foot and often from long distances, wearing a blouse and sabots, looks around him with eyes of wonder and admiration; his heart beats the faster at its unimaginable splendors, his ambition is aroused, asking himself, can I also partake of this splendor? Yes, there is one way—one way only—work, thrift, courage will realize his newly-born ambition. Most Frenchmen have these qualities—born workers. Our peasant sets himself resolutely to the self-imposed task, to become by hard persistent work well-to-do. He "arrives," as the French say; he gives his children a good education. The grandchildren of the man of blouse and sabots become "somebodies"; instead of staring with envy at the passing handsome carriages and luxurious automobiles, he

buys one himself; his boys go to college, all the professions are open to them; the girls go to the convent schools and learn everything that is useful for a woman to know. The French Prime Minister declared in a recent speech that France had always in her most tragic history been saved by her brave workers and traditional thrift, and would always be so.—Edw. Fox Sainsbury.



Atrocities Will Rise.

"You say Turkish atrocities will rise to new heights this year?"

"Yes; Turkey is importing automobiles as never before."

The mainspring of a watch may be broken by a sudden change of temperature contracting the metal.

WHERE WE GET OUR CORK

The cork oak indigenous to Portugal, Southern Italy, Spain, Algeria, and Sardinia, Corsica, Morocco and Southern France yields an article of great commercial value. Portugal rates first among all countries in the exportation of corks and cork oak products, the combined production of Algeria and Morocco being second. The United States is the largest importer of cork.

The cork and olive trees are botanical companions. The cork oak tree grows in all parts of Portugal, but is especially prolific in the Alemtejo or Central Portugal, which produces the best quality bark.

At the age of seven the cork oak is ready for its first stripping, and is stripped every ten years thereafter. After taking the bark from the tree, the trunk remains of a reddish color for a year or two which gradually changes to gray. The first yield, of inferior quality, is used in the manufacture of pen holders, floor coverings, bath mats, interlining for cardboard, and for the protection of bottles and other fragile articles. It is also used in the fabrication of life preservers, and by fishermen throughout the world for net floats. At the age of seventeen the tree is stripped for the second time, each stripping gives a better quality of cork. The quality also depends upon the soil and the health of the tree. The life of the tree is about one hundred years.

The bark is taken from the tree during the months of May, June, July, and August, according to the district. The strips are brought in bundles to the factory where they are stacked in piles, remaining for several months to dry. When seasoned the raspadores, with a triangular metal instrument, scrape the hard outside bark, this bark or refuse is used for packing life-preservers.

The selected wood is then boiled and after remaining some time to set

is given to the redaneadores, or drawers, who cut the bark into geometrical lengths or slabs. They are then given to the squarers or quadradores, the squares are determined by the size and thickness of the wood. The next process in the manufacturing of the cork is rounding, which is done either by hand or by machine. The hand method, though more expensive has two advantages—the economy in the amount of cork used, and the perfection of the finished product. By this method a knife is placed in a metal wedge fixed in a bench, and the cork is very dexterously turned against the edge of the knife. The corks are then sterilized, sized, and divided into six or seven qualities, after which they are placed in sacks, each sack containing about twenty thousand corks. The first and second qualities are sometimes impregnated with a mineral wax, the wax is insoluble, tasteless, odorless, and innocuous to liquids. An additional charge of two cents a gross is made for what is known to commerce as impregnated, or druggists' corks as the druggist, chemist, and pharmaceutical college demand corks treated by this method.

The export price for a sack of twenty thousand corks is from one dollar and twenty-five cents to one dollar and fifty cents a sack, free on board, and for the first quality. The second, or inferior quality, is sold for seventy-five cents to a dollar a sack; the third quality or culls is shipped in the raw bark, in bales weighing from fifty to seventy-five pounds and bound in wire.

In the Algarve and the Alemtejo one traverses by train or diligence many miles of cork forests. It is not unusual to see piles of bark stacked to a height of fifteen to thirty feet and covering many hectares in area.

The cork oak finds a greater variety of utility than other botanical auto-

HYDRO DEVELOPMENT IN CANADA

British Columbia is Generously Supplied With Water-Power Resources.

With practically two million twenty-four-hour horse-power available under conditions of ordinary minimum flow and five million during at least half the year British Columbia is generously supplied with water-power resources. The present turbine installation in this province amounts to 355,000 horse-power and this total will be largely increased by the developments now approaching completion in the Stave Lake watershed, on the Kootenay and Powell rivers.

The Powell River Company has raised the height of its dam on the Powell river fourteen feet, increasing its storage capacity by 630 square-mile feet, and proposes to increase the capacity of its power plant by 20,000 horse-power. The East Kootenay Power Company has just completed a 15,000 horse-power development on the Elk river, while the West Kootenay Power "Light" Company has demolished its 4,000 horse-power plant at Lower Bonnington Falls on the Kootenay river and has commenced a development of 60,000 horse-power capacity, of which the initial development is to be 40,000 horse-power.

Provide for Future Needs.

The works now in progress on the Stave river and on the Alouette lake are of considerable magnitude and are designed to provide for the growing requirements of Vancouver and district, which has already a considerable amount of water-power development to its credit, the supply of electricity being maintained by the British Columbia Electric Railway Company and its subsidiaries which, towards the end of the last century, began to supply power from a steam-power station and which is responsible for the present works.

The water-power supply of Vancouver is provided from three stations, Coquitlam-Buntzen No. 1 of 43,500 horse-power, Coquitlam-Buntzen No. 2 of 40,500 and the Stave River station of 52,000 horse-power, that is to say, until recently the total water-power development supplying Vancouver and district amounted to 136,000 horse-power. The work now in progress will increase this supply, by 45,500 horse-power, and it is to be obtained by erecting a station on Stave lake, using water drawn from Alouette lake and by raising the head, adjusting the existing units and adding a new unit to the power station on Stave river.

Briefly outlined, the work now in progress involves raising the existing dams and rebuilding the four existing units on Stave river to produce 70,000 horse-power as against their present capacity of 52,000 horse-power, add-

ing a fifth unit of 15,000 horse-power to utilize the additional water diverted from Alouette lake and the construction of an entirely new development in connection with Alouette lake of 12,500 horse-power.

These increases involve a considerable amount of heavy construction work. On Stave river the intake dam has been raised twenty feet and a new penstock installed and, in order to give stability to the higher structure, four radial tainter gates have been removed so that the large wells required for their operation could be filled in with concrete and all five penstocks openings are now provided with roller gates. The main dam has been raised twenty-five feet and lengthened sixty-six feet, the stop-log sluices filled in, a sixteen-foot concrete roadway constructed on the deck of the dam, and the power-house has been enlarged to receive the new unit. About a quarter of a mile to the east of the main dam there is another channel which was originally blocked by a small stone-filled timber crib dam having ten fourteen-foot sluices. This has been replaced by a concrete structure 640 feet long containing ten twenty-eight-foot sluices and four tainter gate openings.

The work in connection with the Alouette development involves the construction of a hydraulic fill dam on Alouette river a short distance below the lake to raise the level of the lake a maximum of forty-five feet. The water thus stored will be conducted through a fourteen-foot square tunnel 3,600 feet long to a power-house to be erected on the shore of Stave lake.

New Developments.

These new developments providing as they do for extensive storage of water, not only represent a most desirable conservation of the water-power resources of this watershed, but also greatly enhance the possibilities of the undeveloped power-site on the Stave river at Ruskin where, when the market warrants its development, another 96,000 horse-power is available.

The Department of the Interior has been particularly concerned with the Stave and Alouette developments in that the lands required for construction and flooding purposes are within the Railway Belt and are, therefore, Dominion lands. In dealing with these lands the department has required that plans be submitted for its approval and this approval has only been accorded when the department has assured itself that its own interests and those of its other concessionaries are adequately protected.

"Listening In" on the Lives of Two Great Master Musicians.

The lives of practically all our great composers of the past make very interesting reading for modern music lovers, and not one is without its own particular magnetism. The two we are concerned with are Schubert and Saint-Saens, and some interesting gossip in connection with the life of each is herewith recorded.

Franz Schubert, perhaps the world's greatest song writer of any age, was one of the torch bearers at the funeral of Beethoven, whom he had met but twice, though he had lived in the same city with him for thirty years. On the way home from the cemetery, with his friend Lachner, himself a composer of splendid powers, and a second companion, a glass of wine was drunk to the memory of the great master who had just passed away. A second glass was proposed by Schubert, to the health of the next man to follow. The peculiar part about it, it happened to be Schubert himself, and not so long afterwards.

Now for Saint-Saens. This great French composer, who died only a couple of years ago, during his early years, a wonder-child among wonder-children. He played the piano before he was three years old, and he played it well by the time he was five. He gave his first public concert at ten, and his first symphony was performed in public when he was seventeen. He composed easily, writing out one whole opera without a piano or other verifying instrument within reach. Fifty years after his debut he gave another concert in the same hall. He is said to have been the only composer of his time who remained uninfluenced by Richard Wagner whom, nevertheless,

less, he admired profoundly, and whose works he first helped France to understand and accept. His first concert was given when Schumann was still living and composing, and also Mendelssohn; yet he lived to see the beginning of jazz.

30,000 Pounds of Seed.

A new scheme for the tree culture and reforestation in Ontario has been undertaken by the Department of Lands and Forests. The department planted burnt over and cut timber lands with pine seed during the fall, but as this was more or less in the nature of an experiment in Ontario, only three or four hundred acres of land were planted. Approximately 30,000 pounds of red and white pine seed were used for the production of seedlings for reforestation purposes.

The seeds, in the form of the familiar pine cone, are taken to an extraction plant, one bushel of cone producing one pound of seed when treated. Each pound of seed contains about 30,000 individual seeds, which, according to experiments carried out by the department should produce fifteen to twenty thousand seedling plants.

The seeding operations on cut over and burnt areas are known as "spot" planting, the seeds being planted in spots suitable for their natural culture.

She Wanted to Know.

Grandpa invited Dorothy to go with him to feed the chickens the morning after her arrival at the farm. On her return to the house she inquired, shyly:

"Grandpa, do all hens eat with their noses?"

REG'LAR FEELERS



MORE TRUTH THAN OTHERWISE—By Gene Byrnes.

APPLES AT HIGH ALTITUDE

A Prairie Orchard at Thirty-Two Hundred Feet Above Sea Level Made Possible by Shelter Belts.

By Archibald Mitchell.

What would you think of an apple orchard, in bearing, on the prairie at an altitude of three thousand feet, one hundred and forty miles north of the Boundary Line and with the Rocky Mountains looming up in the distance only forty or fifty miles away? Who would have expected it twenty years ago when the settlers first went into that country? And they are real apples, understand, not crabs. The growing of crabs is an old tale in Calgary, thirty miles farther west and two hundred feet higher. These are real apples.

Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Johnson settled in 1911 about a mile east of Strathmore on the Main Line of the C.P.R., and at once set about establishing a home. Their place is in the big C.P.R. Irrigation Project, and tree growing with plenty of water is an easy matter as long as you select the right varieties. The Johnsons did, and by and by there rose up around them a very fine series of plantations covering and enclosing some ten to fifteen acres of ground. Here was a home indeed, sheltered and beautiful, a landmark for miles and miles on the side of the hill yonder. But the word home meant something to Mr. Johnson. It meant more than the mere shack and wheatfield of so many of his neighbors. Even the acquisition of the trees did not spell the word "final" in his definition of a home. Living, not making a living, was his objective, and as his memory went back to the old pleasant life of his boyhood and to the large place the old orchard filled in the comfortable pleasantness of his recollection of his own old home, he decided to try his luck at orchard making at Strathmore. He knew he was high up in the air and far north and west, on the very edge of the wheat belt, and that his chances of tree frost-hurt in the Fall and blossom-hurt in the Spring were very great. He also knew the Chinooks in Winter might start his buds, and frost later might injure them. But, "If you don't try, you'll never find out," and so when the Tree Planting Car made its first visit to Strathmore in 1920 we had the doubtful pleasure of seeing his young apple trees, just planted that Spring. We say doubtful, because we were fully aware of the chances he was taking, and frankly "from Missouri" in regard to his venture. This year, just four years after, we had the answer to our scepticism. Bushels and bushels of fine apples, the trees loaded with fruit! Truly, this is a wonderful country, and the last has by no means been said about the possibilities.

The fact of Mr. Johnson's orchard is one thing, but its significance is another. Successful tree growth of any kind on the prairie is a matter of using species that will grow and mature between the last frost in the Spring and the first in the Fall. This is true also of grain crops and is a sine qua non of success. It is also well known that the higher up we go on a mountain the colder it gets, and the further North we are the shorter distance we have to climb to reach the cold. The prairie around Strathmore looks anything but like a mountain, but it must be remembered that three thousand two hundred feet is a pretty fair distance up in the air as compared with sea level. There are many mountains in the Old Country considered of quite respectable height, not very much higher than Mr. Johnson's orchard. For instance, Snowdon, the highest mountain in Wales, is three thousand, five hundred and seventy feet, only three hundred and seventy feet higher, and Scawfell, the highest in England, is three thousand, one hundred and sixty-one, actually thirty-nine feet lower, and nobody would ever dream of trying to grow apples on the top, or even near the top, of either of these two mountains. And so we have here something, the significance of which may easily escape our attention. Mr. Johnson is actually growing apples on the top of a mountain, or at least at an altitude equal to the tops of many mountains in other parts of the world and close to the same latitude; surely a fine tribute to the quality of the country and the climate and to the boldness and faith and ability of the man who grew them. Then we have the obvious corollary; if it is possible to grow an orchard at Strathmore at an altitude of thirty-two hundred feet, it should surely be far easier to do so at lower altitudes on the prairies.

Mr. Johnson's varieties are Blushed Calville, Yellow Transparent, Hibernian, Duchess, Borovinka, all Russian varieties, and the stock came from that rare pioneer in prairie fruit and other things, the late A. P. Stevenson of Dunstan, Manitoba.

A significant thing about Mr. Johnson's orchard is the shelter it enjoys. It is entirely surrounded with substantial blocks of shelter trees, thirty to forty feet high. There is thus no danger of windfall. The risk of injury through wind currents drying out the trees during the winter is reduced to a minimum. Chinooks don't get a chance to thaw out the ground in the Winter and too early a start in the Spring is prevented because the wind cannot get in among the tree roots to thaw out the frozen ground as is so often the case of prairie orchards. Last, but not least, the shelter trees prevent blossom-injury from frost in the early Summer. The early sunshine on a frosty morning does not strike directly on the frozen flowers, which

have time to gradually thaw out in the warming air and no harm results from the freezing. Mr. Johnson has a well arranged shelter to his orchard, and there is no doubt that much of its success is attributable to the trees with which he has surrounded it.

Progress in a community is always measured by individual achievement that makes for that comfort and command Mr. Johnson's apples at thirty-two hundred feet mark a notable step forward in the development of prairie home life. This is the kind of thing that makes for the part of the women and the children without which permanent settlement on these western farms is impossible.

"The Fagot Era."

The history of foreign countries indicates the possibility of Canada becoming a country of fagot carriers and the lavish use of one of our natural resources seems to support that indication.

The Mediterranean countries, England, France, Germany, the Balkans, China and Japan have been reduced to the fagot stage in their forest depletion. Fagots are harvested for fuel everywhere in Europe and are usually transported in carts and on the backs of men and women.

As fire wood, fagots are a poor substitute for our big pieces of maple, beech, birch and other species of hardwoods cut from the trunks of mature trees. Firewood is the largest product of our forests and is therefore very important to the people.

Many trees from which firewood is obtained in this country are 100 to 400 years old and when they are cut they will be gone forever. Never again in all probability, will Canadians see their like. The practice of scientific forestry into which the nation is being forced by its great need for wood will not duplicate such trees because it takes hundreds of years and would be unwise economically.

Smaller trees and smaller pieces of wood will have to be used. A closer utilization in all departments of wood consumption will follow and after a while into Canadian life will enter the bundle of fagots composed of branches and twigs taken from trees that the law will not allow to be cut down. Europe exists under this restricted use of wood, but Canadians will find it a hardship more than others because they are and have been large users of wood. The sooner we adopt forestry the longer the fagot era will be delayed and the less severe its restrictions. How soon we become a nation of fagot carriers is largely a question of increase in population to the point where the demand for wood so far exceeds the supply that the use of fagots becomes a necessity.

How to Drill Glass.

Unfortunately, glass has a habit of cracking just as the last hole is being bored. Drilling glass is a tedious job, to say the least, although there are two methods in which it may be done. The first is by allowing hydrofluoric acid to eat its way through, and the second is the old-fashioned method of drilling with carborundum and turpentine.

In both cases the panel, after being cut to size, must be spotted with a glass-cutting tool for location of holes. When using the drilling methods, patience is surely a virtue; without it, cracked panels will be the reward. The materials required are a hand drill, a three-cornered file and a small quantity of carborundum, and some turpentine, which can be obtained at any paint supply house.

The very tip end is broken off the three-cornered file, and the remaining length, which should not be longer than three inches, is clamped in the hand drill and used the same as if drilling hard rubber. A light pressure is used and fairly high speed.

Frequent applications of turpentine must be made to the point. Alternations can be made from the file point to that of a piece of pointed carborundum fastened in the same manner in the drill. As the drilling proceeds, lighter and lighter pressure must be used as the glass is naturally weakened at the point of drilling. It is suggested that the constructor try drilling a hole or two in some scrap glass to get the "knack" before he tries it on an expensive glass panel.

Holding Power of Nails.

The Forest Products Laboratories of the Department of the Interior of Canada have been investigating the problem of the holding power of nails. This feature of nail driving is of high commercial value. Practically all wood construction is dependent upon nails and there are many kinds of woodwork, with the flat constantly increasing. Nails too, vary greatly as regards kind and size. The cut-nail has greater holding power than the wire nail, but is not so easily driven, while the wire nail has its holding power considerably increased when cement coated and barbed. A difference of one-half inch in length of a nail will mean an appreciable saving where large quantities of nails are used, as for instance in a packing case industry. Some 600 nail tests have already been made by the departmental laboratories and this work will be continued until all Canadian commercial woods have been carefully covered.



A recent photograph is shown of the Prince Regent of Japan, seen at his desk in the Imperial palace, where he attends to many affairs of state. He takes a most active interest in all government routine.

A Winter Fancy.

It seems that overnight the spring has come,
For all the air is white with butterflies;
They light on trees and grass until the world
Is clad in silver guise.

The cherry blooms once more, they hover there,
And in the apple tree down in the lane
Ever they float and drift and drop to earth,
Then seem to rise again.

And as they fall, these butterflies of snow,
One catches glimpses of the days of yore,
And almost fancies winter time has fled
And May is at the door.

—Elizabeth Scollard.



Customs of Caveland.

Skinpents—"You should never kick a lady. Use a cudgel."
Sabertooth—"That rule doesn't apply to me 'cause I have a club-foot."

Among the Immortals.

Who are the most famous knights in British history? The Imperial Society of Knights Bachelor recently set itself to answer that question, and compiled a list of one hundred of the most distinguished members of the degree.

Among the famous knights whose names are included in this list are: Drake, Sidney, Grenville, Raleigh, Froblasher and Hawkins. A splendid company this—to which in modern times the name of Sir Ernest Shackleton makes a worthy addition.

Other very famous names occur. Philosophy is represented by Bacon; art by Leighton, Alma-Tadema and Orchardson; the stage by Sir Henry Irving; music by Sir Arthur Sullivan; science by Sir William Crookes; and politics by Sir William Harcourt.

A New English Game.

Games at the expense of the harmless outsider, says the Living Age, have been oddly popular in England for the past year or two. At first it was "beaver," in which the players scored on the heads of the people they passed. Later it became "tortoise," and unfortunate pedestrians who wore tortoise-shell spectacles were the victims.

Now the game has taken a different form. You play it on the top of a London bus. The players go in pairs and by conversing loud enough to be heard—which is scarcely an English habit—endeavor to lure their fellow travelers into correcting the blunders that they purposely make. For example, as the bus hums past Hyde Park Corner one player turns and remarks to his partner, who sits far enough off to justify a distinctly audible tone, "Look, that is the Marble Arch, and here is Kensington Gardens." And as the bus passes Burlington House he exclaims, "Here we are at the War Office!"

If any good Samaritan is tricked into correcting the erroneous information, the first player scores. If, however, the corrector himself makes a mistake, his tormentor wins the whole game.

Safety First.

Safety slogans as a rule are solemn, depressing and terrifying, but occasionally a lighter vein is introduced by advocates of caution. Some of these are clever and punchy.

A sarcastic railroad man suggests to careless motorists: "Better stop a minute than for ever."

Not to be outdone, a locomotive engineer offers this one: "Try running into one of our locomotives. They satisfy."

An hotel manager is credited with this one:

"Stop! and let the train go by. Hardy takes a minute; Your car starts out again intact. And better still—you're in it."

Irish.

Pat—"That was a fine sentiment Casey got off at the banquet last night."

Mike—"What was it?"
"He said that the swatest memories in life are the recollections of things forgotten!"

THE OBJECT OF FOREST RESERVES

Areas Set Aside for Forestry Purposes by Department of the Interior Give Manifold Service.

There are some popular misconceptions in the public mind as to the object of the creation of Dominion Forest Reserves. The term "reserve" is perhaps responsible in a large degree for these misconceptions on the part of many who do not have occasion to inform themselves on the motive of the Government in setting aside these areas. A common impression is that these areas consist almost entirely of mature stands of valuable timber which have been withdrawn from disposal and are being held "in reserve" to supply a demand when timber from other sources will have been used up. Those who hold this view usually conceive of a forest reserve as being rigidly closed to the public, and that no business or recreational pursuits of any kind may be carried on within its boundaries. This conception is the exact opposite of the real function of these reserves which is primarily the production of wood for use.

The main objects in setting aside Dominion lands as forest reserves were:

- (1) To secure the protection, maintenance, and reproduction under scientific management of the timber growing on the land.
- (2) To devote to the growing of timber, lands which are primarily suited to that purpose and which are not suited to agriculture.
- (3) To conserve the water supply of a watershed and prevent the rapid running off, thus ensuring the continuity of stream flow.

It will thus be seen that a forest reserve may contain areas of mature timber, areas of young forest growth, and sparsely wooded or even treeless areas.

Carefully Examined.

The mature stands of timber are submitted to a careful examination, and the quantity determined which can be removed without impairing the timber reproduction of the area. As demand for the timber arises the logging rights on the area are disposed of by public tender, and the trees to be removed are marked. In addition to the logging rights disposed of in this way, permits are granted to settlers at a nominal charge to cut for their own use posts, poles, fuel and saw material.

The areas of young growth are studied and the rate of growth hastened by thinning and the removal of undesirable species.

In the sparsely wooded districts, if a sufficient number of seed trees are present, the area gradually reverts to forest by natural reproduction. In districts where an insufficient number of seed trees of desirable species are present, artificial planting is resorted to in order that a satisfactory tree crop may result.

The more lightly wooded districts usually produce an abundant growth of forage plants. Where a demand exists, the residents of lands in the vicinity of the reserves are allowed to pasture stock on these areas. In this way grazing is provided for from 75,000 to 100,000 head of stock each year, and at the same time, the forests are benefited by the removal of the forage growth which when dry constitutes a serious fire menace.

Afford Recreation.

Each year an increasing number of people visit the forest reserves for camping, fishing, picnics, and other recreational purposes. Summer resort lots and camping grounds have been laid out on suitable lakes in several of the reserves, and these are patronized each summer by people from the cities who avail themselves of the opportunities thus afforded to enjoy the great outdoors. Many have leased lots in these resorts, and built cottages on them to which they return each summer. The popularity of the reserves as recreational resorts increases each year as they are rendered more accessible by the building of roads suitable to automobile traffic.

It will be seen, therefore, that the principal reason for the creation of forest reserves is to enable the principles of forestry to be carried out on these areas without interruption over a long period of years. In other words, these areas may be looked upon as large tree farms which are to be managed in such a way that they may be made to produce an undiminished supply of timber, the output each year being governed by the annual increment in growth. At the same time every effort is made to encourage the fullest possible use of the resources of these reserves consistent with the maintenance of their productivity.

Average Mankind.

When a man loudly asseverates that he is losing faith in democracy, it is a flag signal that he is losing faith in himself. Average mankind has plenty of faults, and every single one of them is a fault that is in a man's own self, though he hates to find it there or to admit the discovery. "They" are no better and no worse than we are. Everything that "they" ought to do is precisely what we ought to do. It is much more pleasant, less laborious and costly, to throw all trouble and all duty on the broad shoulders of that plural third personal pronoun, with its grand vagueness, rather than to refer shortcomings to ourselves as shortcomings.

Average mankind has justified faith in common people. The supercilious, with their raised brows and curling lips of scorn, set themselves down in the seats of hyperaesthetes and cynics, where they belong, and the mosquito song of their stilted, fretful commentary makes little difference to the toilers, carrying forward the big and little business of the world. Average mankind is ridiculed by wastrels, prodigal sons, eccentrics and selfish voluptuaries for leading decent lives, living in accord with ethical codes, paying debts, raising families with devotion, earning a living with honest industry day after day, going to church and doing other undramatic, non-sensational things. But it is on the steady, honest, simple folk who comply with the terms of normal life in a sane world that the dependence of society is placed.

For we came upon an earth that had been going a long time before we got here and will continue to labor, to suffer, to dream and to aspire long after we are called away. And if life has taught us anything at all, we have learned that we cannot have things just as we want them and must defer to a multitude who share the occupation of the planet with us. In that great host genius is exceptional, the upstanding and outstanding spirits are comparatively few. It is a merciful provision that this is so; a world of excitable, erratic temperaments would be intolerable.

To Lowell "the general good sense and honest intentions of mankind" brought a profound satisfaction. And most of us are grateful that our feet are set and our place assigned, not in an Isle of the blest or palace of luxurious indolence, but in simple homes among those who lead to the end the wholesome, normal lives of average mankind.

Doctor Not Needed.

The doctor rushed out of his study in a state of great excitement. "Get my bag at once!" he shouted. "Why, what is the matter?" inquired his wife. "Some fellow has just telephoned that he can't live without me," gasped the medical man as he reached for his hat. His wife gave a sigh of relief. "Just a moment," she said gaily. "I think that call was for our daughter, dear."

ADAMSON'S ADVENTURES



He Was a Little Too Strong—By O. Jacobsson.



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GRADE VIII. English.

Honours.—Alex. MacGibbon 90.
Class I.—Ida Fletcher 86, Alwyn Stewart 84, A. Zimmers 83, I. Monk 81, Mansiel Wilson 79.

Class II.—W. Hardie 66, Robt. McArthur 62, John Galbraith 61.

Class III.—L. Morrow 55.

GRADE VII. Composition.

Class I.—Violet Golpin 87, Dorothy Macdonald 87, Edith Brown 80, Alex. McCulloch 80, T. Zimmers 80, E. Highfield 75.

Class III.—Anna Poitras 59.

GRADE VI. Scripture.

Class I.—H. Tomalty 89, W. Woods 86, Ward Moncrieff 85, A. Monk 83, Willie Mason 82, Willie Green 75.

Class II.—Geo. Connelly 73, Walter McQuat 67, Hazel Boyd 63, Lorne Ball 61.

Class III.—Oscar Cloutier 53, N. Hazel 56, Daisy Seary 56.

GRADE V. French.

Class I.—Herbert Graves, Alphonse Lareux 86, Wilma Tomalty 84, C. Gilmour, Mildred Cooper, Johnnie Kennedy 82, Edna Woods, Alice Lupien, Frank McGibbon 80, Kenneth McAllister 76, F. Kettle, and Fred Cloutier 75.

Class II.—Lizzie Seary 74, Ivy Steere 65, Lilian White 61, Douglas Stewart, L. Beecroft 61, G. Anderson 58, Jackie Seary 51.

GRADE IV. Recitation.

Honours.—Jatsy Seary 96, Norman Beckingham 92, G. McQuat, Olive Lebeau 90.

Class I.—Lily Green 89, Eira Roberts 88, S. Seary, H. Beckingham 87, David Golpin 81, Winnie White 84, Edith Gilmour 81, Leslie Carruthers 80, Earle McGibbon 75.

Class II.—Jean McQuat 73, Ethel Kettle, Charlie Kennedy 71, Alfred Lupien 69, Ernest Gagne 61.

GRADE III. Geography.

Marjorie McQuat 90.

UPPER SCHOOL.

GRADE III. Scripture.

Honours.—M. Galbraith 100, Erwin Martin 100, David Kennedy 100, Harry White 100, Lloyd Roberts 99, Katie Mott 98, Chris Devine 97, H. Graham 92, Willie Hazel 92, Gilmour MacLeod 90.

Class I.—Eric King 89, Elva McFaul 89, Monica Roberts 88, Edna Green 75.

Class II.—Fred Leedham 74, E. Leedham 73, D. Tomalty 67.

GRADE II. Spelling & Dictation.

Honours.—Ruby Bradford 99, S. Seary 99, Arthur Green 99, Cecil Carpenter 98, Violet Hewitt 97, Gilbert Wilson 97, Dolly Steere 96, W. Seary 96, Doris Bourne 95, Violet Kettle 94, Cuthbert Marshall 94, S. Tomlinson 94, G. Wilson 94, Annie Williams 93, Hilda Townsend 93, C. Fletcher 93, Alvin Connelly 91, Geo. Racine 91, C. Martin 90.

Class I.—Eva Hazel 88, Gordon Mott 87, Geo. Castle 83, A. Racine 80, Louis Beecroft 77.

GRADE I, PART II. Reading.

Honours.—M. MacAllister 94, E. Racine 94, Ena Williams 92, George Hamilton 92.

Class I.—Charlie Golden 88, Alex. Beckingham 86, F. Steere 86, Lila Hamilton 86, Willie White 86, Ernie Castle 84, R. Todd 78.

Class II.—Alex. Brown 74, Ernie Kettle 74, Edith Bradford 62.

ST. ANDREWS EAST CONSOLIDATED INT. SCHOOL

Reports received too late for last week's issue.

GRADE IX. Geometry.

Agnes Rodger 77, M. Rodger 59, A. Bryerton 54.

GRADE VIII. History.

Edna Thompson 61, Geo. Woods 60.

GRADE VII. Grammar.

Jean Brown 61, Ruth Bradley 53, George Rodger 52.

GRADE VI. Geography.

Lois Perks 83, Beattie Woods 82, F. Thompson 65, Archie Cowan 52, W. Thompson 50.

GRADE V. Mental & Rapid Arithmetic.

William Gates 80, Elsie Cowan 78, E. Wales 65, Lloyd Muir 65, Hylda Shaw 63, Ruth Doig 51.

GRADE IV. Agriculture.

G. Bradley 95, Paul Doig 83, E. Hooker 80, M. Hamilton 75, Audrey Williams 67.

GRADE III. English.

J. Wales 86, Alice Hooker 84, N. Bradley 76.

GRADE II. English.

Beatrice Perks 91, Ernest Cowan 81, Lloyd Bradley 80, Ernest Cowan 61, C. Hooker 53, M. Hamilton 51.

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FOR SALE OR RENT.—By first of April, farm 200 acres, half under cultivation, good water in house and cement stable, with or without horses and machinery. Five miles east of Grenville. For particulars apply to Geo. Nicholls, Cushing, Grenville Route 1. 2-4-3.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—With 4 lots of land, on Main Street, West End. Terms suitably arranged. For further particulars apply to Mrs. P. Cruise, Phone 96.

WANTED.—Immediately, a capable woman as housekeeper-nurse to an invalid lady, no children. F. J. Kirby, Brownsburg, Que. 27-3-1.

FORD CAR & SMALL MOTOR-BOAT for sale. Both in good running order. Snap to quick buyer. Apply Watchman Office.

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LOST.—On Saturday, 21st. March, in Lachute, A gold Watch, 15 Jewel. Finder please leave same at Watchman Office and receive reward.

FOR SALE.—A good stone house, near river, in East Ward, Lachute. Modern conveniences and improvements, flower garden, and 1 acre of land. Apply Jos. Belanger, Jeweller, Lachute.

FOR SALE.—100 Colonies of pure Italian Bees, guaranteed free from disease, hives ten-frame, standard "Langstroth." For price and particulars, apply to J. A. Faulkner, Lachute, or call at Ayers' Orchard, Brownsburg Rd., (Phone 157 r 2-2).

FOR SALE.—20 ton of good mixed cow or horse Hay, Apply to Z. Plouffe, East Settlement.

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Canadian Autosleigh Company Limited, Timmins, Ont.

ST. ANDREWS EAST CONSOLIDATED SCHOOL

GRADE IX. Latin.

Agnes Rodger 76.

GRADE VIII. Literature.

George Woods 80, Helen Perks 75, Helen Taylor 73, Edna Thompson 66, Ross Hyde 58.

GRADE VII. Literature.

Ernest Rodger 80, George Rodger 79, Ruth Bradley 54, Lena Gates 53, Jean Brown 52.

GRADE VI. French.

Beattie Woods 81, Lois Perks 77, F. Thompson 72, W. Thompson 52.

GRADE V. Hygiene.

Elizabeth Wales 82, Hylda Shaw 78, Lloyd Muir 66, Ruth Doig 53, W. Gates 55.

GRADE IV. Spelling & Dictation.

Edgar Hooker 96, Paul Doig 93, A. Williams 90, Gordon Bradley 79.

GRADE III. Scripture.

Alice Hooker 86, J. Wales 74, N. Bradley 68.

GRADE II. Scripture.

Beatrice Perks 89, Lloyd Bradley 83, Ernest Gates 81, Ernest Cowan 78, C. Hooker 70, M. Hamilton 62, Lester Derion 53.

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LACHUTE ACADEMY EXAMS.

GRADE XI. Geometry.

Honours.—E. Murray, B. Rodgers 96, H. Kettle 91.

Class I.—G. McQuat 81, C. Gagnon 80, M. Cowan 79, A. MacDonald 78, P. Cooke 77, E. Todd 75.

Class II.—G. Gilmour 71, E. Matthews 68, N. Boyd 67, H. Smellie 60.

Class III.—E. Campbell, G. Miles 57, C. Miller 50.

GRADE X. Eng. Literature.

Honours.—Carl Gordon 91.

Class I.—Ethel Doig 86, Ethel McQuat 84, Kenneth MacGibbon 82, C. Robinson 77, Marjorie MacKinnon 77, Mary Cruise 76, Henry Miles 76, Wallace Wilson 76.

Class II.—Ena Elack 74, Wilhelmina Clarke 72.

GRADE IX. Spelling & Dictation.

Honours.—Erma Morrison 94, S. MacVicar 93, Annie Kelly 91, Dorothy Morrison 91.

Class I.—N. MacGregor 89, Ethel Scott 88, N. Jacobson 87, M. Bain 86, K. Bennett 86, A. Fletcher 85, D. Golpin 85, H. Doig 83, R. Elliott 83, B. Scott 82, E. McGibbon 81, E. Bennett 79, Violet Paul 79, E. Morrison 78, L. McCullough 78, Annabel Hume 77, G. Rodgers 77, Elizabeth MacKimmie 76, Anna Miller 76, M. Clifford 75.

GRADE VIII. Spelling & Dictation.

Honours.—Jas. Yelland 95, Shirley Hamilton 94, Jas. Logan 93, Helen Hutchinson 92.

Class I.—Alice Whinfield 88, Olive Riddell 87, Lois Cooke 87, H. MacGregor 86, M. Bates 85, D. Smith 83, B. Curran 82, M. Stark 82, Lloyd Cruise 81, Doris Prophet 81, Christina Vliet 80, Dorina Laurin 79, Roy Cruise 79, Laura Noble 75, H. Evans 75.

GRADE VII. Honours.

Freda Mason 95, Kathleen MacKinnon 94.

Class I.—Gwen MacKinnon 88, R. Boyd 76.

Class II.—Besie Morrison 74, D. Laurin 63.

Class III.—C. MacKenzie 58, Janet Morrison 57, Eileen McFaul 55, A. Black 54, Stanley Boyd 53.

GRADE VI. Spelling & Dictation.

Honours.—R. Underhill 97, Sophie Jacobson 92, Stuart Jones 92.

Class I.—D. Armstrong 89, Nellie Laurin 89, Lena Combie 88, Sam Rashevsky 87, George Paul 84, R. Cowan 81, Henry Jacobson 79, Cecil McFaul 75.

GRADE V. Eng. Grammar.

Honours.—E. Goldsworthy 100, L. Belanger 98, G. Drysdale 97, Garfield Clark 90.

Class I.—E. McFaul 88, Hugh Gall 87, R. Rashevsky 84, H. Rogers 84, V. Falconer 83, K. Clunie 81, Gordon McFaul 78, O. Stanforth 78, Kenzie Cowan 76, E. Armstrong 75, Clyde Laurin 75.

Class II.—Enid MacNown 74, Howard Jones 71, Janet Hay 68, Mary Vliet 65, Roland Cruise 62, Roland Dion 60.

Class III.—M. Morrison 57, Katherine Giles 50, Thelma Wert 50.

GRADE IV. Grammar.

Honours.—S. Anderson 92, Louisa Vliet 91, Amy Morrison 90.

Class I.—M. Bernier 87, Gilbert Black 85, A. Fulton 85, C. Boyd 84, V. Belanger 84, D. MacGregor 84, J. Bernier 82, Doris Dion 77, Louisa Goldsworthy 77, Lulu Miller 75.

Class II.—Paul Lico 68, D. Boyd 67, Elsie MacVicar 64, Wilson Gall 63.

Class III.—W. Drew 59, Mamie Morrison 54, Carl Demerse 53, A. Hay 50.

GRADE III. Grammar.

Honours.—L. Canning 98, Alice McNown 94, Dorothy McFaul 93.

Class I.—D. MacKinnon 89, Helen McFaul 89, Doris Boyd 85, Minnie Robinson 83.

Class II.—Gladys Massie 71, Gerald Wert 71, Willie Davis 70, Allan Doig 68, Melvin Scott 63, Alvin Ward 57, R. Miller 56, H. Combie 50.

GRADE II. Reading.

Honours.—Betty Clunie 98, L. Belanger 95, E. Jousse 94, Jno. McKenzie 94, G. Morrison 92, Sidney Roberts 92, Stanley Morrison 91.

Class I.—Lois MacVicar 88, Gertrude Scott 85, Alvira Ward 84, Jno. MacKinnon 83, C. MacNaughton 82, E. MacNaughton 80, Earl Rodgers 80.

Class III.—Buster Massie 58, Gerty Cunningham 55, Viola Hammond 50.

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GRADE VII. Agriculture.

Honours.—Isabel Jackson 93, Herbie Gordon 93, Irene Doig 92.

Class I.—Kenneth Clark 87.

GRADE VI. English.

Class II.—Gavin Walker 72, Gladys Hadley 68.

GRADE IV. Spelling & Dictation.

Honours.—Robt. Hadley 90.

Class I.—Nora Jackson 84, Myrtle Doig 77, Mac Walker 76.

Class III.—Melville Lees 58, Minola Duffy 50.

GRADE III. Mental & Rapid Arithmetic.

Honours.—Grace Hadley 99, Colin Copeland 96.

Class III.—Marjory OGrady 52.

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BANKRUPTCY ACT

NOTICE OF SALE

Province of Quebec, District of Montreal, No. 44. In the matter of Joseph Giguère, contractor, Roseme, Que., authorized assignor.

The undersigned, duly authorized by a judgment of the Superior Court will sell by public auction, at the door of the parish church of Sainte Thérèse de Blainville, on THURSDAY, the SIXTEENTH day of APRIL 1925 at ELEVEN o'clock in the forenoon the following immovable, to wit:

A farm, situate in the concession of Cote de Blainville in the parish of Sainte Thérèse de Blainville, known and designated as forming part of lot number twenty eight of the official plan and book of reference of the parish of Sainte Thérèse, in the county of Terrebonne; to be deducted from said lot a parcel of land contained between the public road leading to the town of Terrebonne to the north and the River Jesus, which bounds it to the south by all the width of said lot, with a house and other dependencies thereon erected.

This sale is made pursuant to the Bankruptcy Act, article 20, sections 3-B and following, and has the effect of a sheriff's sale.

For further particulars apply to HERMAS PERRAS, Trustee.

Office of PREVOST & PERRAS, 50 Notre Dame St., West, Montreal. 2-3-1.