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SEEDS

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., APRIL 3, 1925.

NO. 11.

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.

COMING EVENTS

WOMEN'S INSTITUTE.

The Argenteuil Women's Institute will meet on Tuesday evening, April 7th, at the home of Mrs. Robert Bradley. Topic: "Easter and what it means to us."

FREE LECTURE.

Illustrated lecture Free in Presbyterian Church, on Friday evening, on Child Welfare, by Dr. Palardy, District Health Inspector, Everybody made welcome.

EASTER TEA.

The Women's Missionary Society of the Presbyterian Church intend holding an Easter Tea on Saturday afternoon, April 11th, from 4 to 6. 10-4-2.

AFTERNOON TEA.

The Mission Band of the Presbyterian Church will hold a 15 Cent Tea and Sale of small articles in the Sunday School Hall, on Saturday, April 4th, from 3 until 5 o'clock.

C. G. I. T. CONCERT.

The Methodist group are presenting a varied and interesting program for the concert next Tuesday. Among the items are a play entitled "Auction at Meadowvale," Dialogues, "Two Kinds of Greenhorns," "Scene on a Railway Car," Tableau, "The Holy Grail," Pageant of Confederation, Living Pictures, Minstrel show Songs, recitations. The program is full of entertainment. Secure your ticket 25c, Children 15c. Presbyterian Hall, Tuesday, April 7th, at 8 o'clock.

THE LATE CALEB CHAPMAN.

The death occurred early Monday last, after a short illness, of one of our respected townsmen, Caleb Chapman, in his 78th year. Deceased was one of the pioneers of Argenteuil, born in Grenville, and with the exception of a few years spent in Michigan, had spent his life in this County. He was by trade an engineer, but had retired from active work during the past 25 years. He is survived by two brothers, Mr. A. Chapman, of Chicago, and Mr. C. Chapman, of Pembroke. The funeral took place on Wednesday from the Methodist Church and was conducted by Rev. Geo. MacKinnon and Rev. A. Mathews. Among relatives attending from out of town were, Mrs. Charbosol, Mrs. Biggs, Mrs. McMahon and daughter, of Montreal, Mrs. Clarke, of Sturgeon Falls, Mrs. Sims, North Bay; Messrs. A. and W. Morrison of Ottawa, Mrs. Higginson of Hawkesbury, and Mr. C. Chapman of Pembroke.

WALTER E. BURNETT

Photographer
Main Street, Lachute, Que.
Specialist in all Branches of
PHOTOGRAPHY

Bring or Mail your Kodak Films for Developing and Printing. Retail and Wholesale. Picture Framing. Portraits taken Day or Night with the most Modern system of lighting possible.

"REX" THEATRE

MATINEE SAT. & SUNDAY 2.30

TODAY, (THURS.)

Last Showing of

Jeanie Rich in

"THIS WOMAN"

FRIDAY & SATURDAY

All star cast in

"THE GOOSE HANGS HIGH"

EVERY EVENING AT 8.15

SUNDAY ONLY

Viola Dana in

"THE BEAUTY PRIZE"

MONDAY & TUESDAY

Barbara Castleton in

"THE STREETS OF NEW YORK"

CRESWELL'S

Canada Cement — Prices Right

R. CRESWELL Registered.

LOCAL NEWS

Mrs. A. A. McOuat spent Friday last in Montreal.

Mrs. F. McGibbon was a visitor to Montreal last week.

Miss Lizzie Paul, in the guest of her parents this week.

Mr. Guy Todd, of Montreal, was a week-end visitor in town.

Mrs. Wm. J. Deacon spent a short visit in Montreal last week.

Mr. Douglas Drysdale, of Dorval, is spending a few days in town.

Mrs. Robt. McPaul was in Montreal the early part of this week.

Miss Hazel Kettyle spent last week-end visiting friends in Avoca.

Miss Evelyn Creswell left on Tuesday to teach school in Grenville.

Mrs. Greig, of Montreal, was the week-end guest of Mrs. T. McOuat.

Mrs. Davis, of Montreal, was the week-end guest of Mrs. Wm. Deacon.

Mrs. Stewart, of Carillon, is the guest of Mrs. A. MacVicar this week.

Miss Ethelwyn Wright was the week-end guest of Mr. and Mrs. S. McPaul.

Mr. and Mrs. Watson, of Montreal, were week-end guests of Mrs. E. Walker.

Mrs. Massie and son, of Montreal, are the guests of Mrs. R. Hamilton this week.

Mr. J. T. Ayers and Major Mitchell left on Tuesday for a month's trip to the West.

Miss Olive Law, of Montreal, is the guest this week of Mrs. Jas. P. MacKimmie.

Miss Norah Christie, of Montreal, was the week-end guest of her mother, Mrs. Geo. H. Christie.

Mr. Wright, of the Dominion Financial Corporation, Montreal, spent a few days in town this week.

Mrs. Dorion and family returned home on Monday, after a pleasant visit of several days with her parents in Montreal.

Miss Evelyn Hamilton left on Wednesday to take up her new position in the Shriners' Hospital, Cedar Avenue, Montreal.

Out of town guests at the wedding of Miss Jean Campbell, were Rev. and Mrs. Cassidy and the Misses Cassidy, of Montreal.

Mr. Ernest Calder, of Toronto, is visiting his parents for a couple of weeks. Mr. J. Calder, of Montreal, was also a week-end visitor in town.

Miss Mabel Rodgers, of Montreal, spent last week-end as guest of Mrs. W. J. Rodgers. Miss Lena Morrison of Shawbridge, was also a week-end visitor.

The Tea and Sale of home-made cooking, under the auspices of the Ladies of the Baptist Church, was well attended and a most enjoyable time spent. Proceeds amounted to \$57.00.

Mrs. Geo. Creswell was the hostess at a Miscellaneous Shower and card party on Friday evening last, in honor of Miss Jean Campbell whose marriage to Dr. Cassidy took place on Saturday.

Messrs. J. E. Arnold and Son, of Grenville, have enhanced their stud with a valuable addition of fine Percheron Stallions, comprising six blacks and three greys, imported from the States. These horses arrived on Saturday last, a number of them being prize winners and champions at the leading U.S. exhibitions.

Notwithstanding the rain of Wednesday a large number of ladies gathered in the Methodist Church to welcome Mrs. Henderson of Ottawa, who was the speaker at the W. M. S. Easter Thank-offering, and who delighted her audience by her bright personality and vivid description of the work in the Missionary Field.

A pretty solo was sung by Mrs. Wm. Deacon, a Jap Dialogue by the Misses Marian Mathews and Dorina Laurin and a song from the Mission Band, after which a pleasant hour was spent around the tea table in the cosy S. School hall, closing an afternoon which will long be remembered.

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BOARD OF TRADE.

The Annual Meeting of the Lachute Board of Trade was held in the Town Hall on Tuesday last with President J. D. Campbell in the chair. Minutes of previous meeting were read and confirmed.

The election of officers was then proceeded with and resulted as follows:—

J. D. Campbell, President; Mayor L. L. Legault, K.C., Vice-President; J. R. Parris, Treasurer; J. S. Giles, Secretary.

Members of Council,—G. F. Calder, E. H. Wilson, A. A. McOuat, E. F. Ayers, J. R. Charron, B. Stead, H. R. Hammond, P. Chabot, J. F. Lavigne, G. Y. Deacon.

Mr. H. R. Hammond spoke of an interview held with Mr. Tiffin, Industrial head of the C. N. R. at Montreal, in which he intends visiting Lachute in the near future. The secretary was instructed to communicate with Mr. Tiffin and arrange suited time.

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Your Grocer Sells "SALADA" GREEN TEA

Have you tried it? The tiny rich-flavored leaves and tips are sealed air-tight. Finer than any Japan or Gunpowder. Insist upon SALADA.



PRESERVING EGGS FOR HOME USE.

There is perhaps no better way to take advantage of the low price of eggs during the spring months than to preserve a reasonable quantity for winter use. This plan makes it possible for the entire family to eat eggs freely throughout the year.

It helps the consumer who wishes to get eggs at a lower average price for the year. It helps the producer by making it possible for him or her to sell all the high-priced fall and winter eggs, the home table being supplied from jars in the cellar. Eggs especially selected for preserving may be sold in many markets at a nice premium over the current market price.

Probably the simplest process for home preservation is what is known as the waterglass method. Commercial waterglass—sodium silicate—may be obtained from any drug store and is not expensive. It should be mixed with pure water at the rate of one quart of waterglass to each nine or ten quarts of water.

The safest procedure seems to be to use boiled water where small quantities are to be preserved, although many persons have reported successful results with unboiled well or spring water. The writer has seen upwards of 2,000 dozen kept successfully for several months where ordinary tap water was used without boiling.

Five-gallon earthenware jars or new galvanized cans make desirable containers. A five-gallon jar will hold fifteen dozen eggs. Pour the solution into the jar and immerse the eggs afterward.

The solution is dense enough so that if an egg is placed just beneath the surface and released it will settle slowly to the bottom without danger of breaking. If eggs are piled in the jar before adding the liquid there is great danger of the ones in the bottom being crushed by the weight of those above.

None but fresh, clean, sound-shelled, unwashed eggs should be preserved. Place the eggs in the waterglass solution the same day they are laid, if possible.

If only a few hens are kept, add the eggs to the solution from day to day until the jar or other container is full. Cracked eggs may be detected by tapping each two eggs lightly together before placing in the solution.

Avoid the use of thin-shelled eggs that would be likely to break and perhaps spoil a jar full.

It is usually best to preserve early spring eggs, not only because they show the best interior quality but also because they may be had at the lowest price for the year. They will easily keep through the following winter months. If eggs are purchased for storing in this manner it is well to insist on fertile eggs in order to avoid any possibility of germ development prior to preservation.

See that the top eggs in the jar are at least an inch below the surface of the liquid. Cover the container to prevent evaporation and set in a cellar or other cool room where it may remain until wanted. There is no great harm in moving the jar later, provided only that it be done carefully so as to avoid breaking any eggs.

After Every Meal



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.**

WRIGLEY'S

ISSUE No. 25.

Luella's Husband

PART I.

Warren Peck was one of those men who upset all your theories. Just as you decide that it is only the efficient, energetic individual who gets ahead in this world, along comes Warren, never efficient, never on time, never thinking about his own interests, and yet provided for by a Providence that seemed not to criticize him in the least.

He had married a woman who was one of those half-and-half wives. Half the time she thought she loved her husband, and half the time she was afraid she didn't. She loved his good nature and his sympathy, but there were times when his inefficient and dilatory habits drove her wild.

Their domestic life was like a triangle. Luella traveled on the hypotenuse, efficiently taking the shortest cut between two points, while Warren ambled along the other two sides. It took him longer and it looked to Luella foolish, but sometimes his good nature and slow moving brought him to the same point she was aiming for—sometimes, even, to a point slightly better.

But Luella never believed that this would happen. When it occasionally did, she never believed that it would happen again. Was it possible that inefficiency plus any other quality whatever could equal efficiency? Ridiculous! But now and then the facts did not uphold Luella.

When Warren sold a strip of land for twelve hundred dollars and came home with the greenbacks in his pocket, Luella rolled up her sleeves and went to it. She felt it her duty to see that the money was disposed of immediately where it would be safe and be earning more.

"Aren't you going to put it in the bank?" she began. They were at lunch, and she had tactfully waited until she had served the strawberry shortcake.

"I don't know." He pulled a thick roll of whipped cream over with a forkful of shortcake and consumed it with slow enjoyment. "We might think of something we wanted to do with it."

"What would we think of?" she demanded in no encouraging tone.

He smiled at her naively. "I never know what I'm going to think of ahead of time. Do you?"

"I know what I'm likely to," returned Luella smartly. "If we needed it for anything right now, we'd know it, wouldn't we?"

"Maybe." Warren consumed further mouthfuls of shortcake with unimpaired placidity.

His wife's brisk reasoning often left him behind, contented and inscrutable. He rose, smoothed back a rebellious lock of mid brown hair and stretched prodigiously. Getting over it, he smiled at Luella with admiration. She was a pretty woman, even if she did try to rush him.

She suspected him of sliding out of her reach on this smile, and she undertook to pin him on the spot. "Can't you go to the bank now?"

"Not right now," he discriminated. "I've got to mend the fence in the chicken yard."

"H'm!" sniffed Luella. "The hens began digging under that fence a week ago and it hasn't been worrying you."

"I couldn't get to it. I started it once, and Bill Gregory called me over to help him with his radio set. But I've got to mend it this afternoon or the hens will all get into the garden. It won't take me long. I can get to the bank before three."

Luella sighed, for this was the way she usually came out.

As Warren picked up his cap and started through the kitchen door, she thought of a cynical jab that he might take with him. "If you're catching up on things that have been hanging, just remember the faucet in the laundry tub. It's days now since I asked you to put in a new washer."

Warren turned on the porch. "I'll get to it pretty soon," he drawled. "It isn't leaking any worse, is it?"

"It leaks part of the time, just as it has for days. It wouldn't take you five minutes to put in a new washer, but I suppose you'd rather wait till this gives out entirely. Maybe if it leaked a stream—"

"I'll get to it pretty soon, Luella. I've got it in mind, but I've had so many things to catch up on."

With a shrug of her shoulders, Luella gave up and cleared the table to the jazzy accompaniment of her own thoughts. It wasn't to-day; it was every day. That is what makes the endurable, unendurable. And the trouble wasn't entirely Warren's slowness. He was at everybody's beck and call. How many radio sets had he helped to install, just because he understood electricity, and friends relied upon him? If anybody needed help of any kind whatever, he sent for Warren; and Warren dropped his own affairs instantly and responded.

His home place comprised three acres in the outskirts of Eastwood, and his work was always behind. As he admitted, there were always things waiting to be done. They waited usually from four to five days to a week; often longer.

While Luella washed the lunch dishes she glanced into the side yard from time to time. She was not naturally a nagger; but years of seeing a clear-cut path to some efficient end and then having Warren sit down obstructively in the middle of that path, was getting on her nerves. She knew she was becoming impatient and irritable, but she felt that she had provocation.

After a while she saw Warren come back from the chicken yard with his tools. She knew he had been driving stakes into the opening under the fence, nailing on pieces of plank, and filling in each side with dirt. He washed his hands at the outside faucet and slipped on his coat again. Then he went into the garage and got into his small car. He really was going to the bank.

Relieved, Luella went upstairs to change her dress. Her room was on the opposite side of the house from the driveway, so she couldn't see Warren leave the yard, and her mind switched to other matters.

But when she came downstairs again, she was conscious of the straining chug of a motor. She looked out. Warren was still there. In getting the car out, he had backed off from the narrow cement runners, and he had been trying all this time to get up on them again. The rear wheels were tightly parallel to the runners and sunk in the soft earth. Repeatedly he slipped a piece of board in front of each wheel, swung into the car and fed the gas hugely. But each time the car only heaved and sank back.

Luella's worry returned. It was half past two. He would never get that money into the bank. She nipped the curtains with tense fingers as she watched. She teetered to her toes whenever the car started; she sank back on her heels whenever the car lurched again into the soft ground.

But when, ten minutes later, the car gave a mightier heave than ever, lifted itself on the boards and regained the runners, Luella thought the trick was turned and took credit because she had been self-controlled enough not to say anything.

Five minutes passed and all was quiet on the driveway. Luella looked out again. The car was back in the garage. Warren was shoveling a wheelbarrow load of gravel into the new ruts. Luella, finding self-control in the way, threw it to the winds. She rushed out to the husband of her choice.

"Warren Peck, are you crazy?" she inquired intently.

He lifted a hot face and blinked at her mildly. "Did you see what a time I had, Luella?"

"Yes, I saw. But do you know how late it is? Why in the name of goodness don't you get the car out—straight—and go to the bank?"

(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.

Who Invented the Calendar?

The earliest known time measurements were made by the Egyptians. The Babylonians had previously referred to a year as the year of a special event.

In the forty-second century B.C. the Egyptians divided the year into twelve equal months of thirty days each. Five feast days were kept at the end of the year to bring the total length of the year to 365 days.

Julius Caesar fixed the mean length of the year at 365 1/4 days. He decreed that every fourth year should have 366 days, the others having 365.

The first Julian year began on January 1st of the forty-sixth year before the birth of Christ. In the distribution of the days he adopted a more simple plan than the confused system which preceded the Julian Calendar.

He ordered that January, March, May, July, September and November should have thirty-one days, and the others thirty, except February, which should usually have twenty-nine, but thirty in every fourth year. This order was changed later by Augustus, so that the month of August should have as many days as July, which was named after Julius Caesar. February thus lost a day. September and November also each lost a day, which were added to October and December respectively.

Origin of Postal System.

In olden times, before the days of postage stamps, it was the custom for the recipient of a letter to pay the postage. It is said that the origin of prepaid postage was due to an ardent lover. He sent epistles to the lady of his choice, who promptly sent them back, refusing to pay for them. The postman suggested to authorities that it would save trouble if the sender paid the postage, and the idea was adopted.

For Sore Feet—Minard's Liniment.

Everyone has heard of Antonio Stradivari, the famous violin maker, who constructed some of the finest violins which have ever been made. He was a simple countryman, living in a humble cottage, but the work of his hands is known the world over.

Will a similar fame be won by any of the cottagers of the little village of Markneukirchen, in Saxony? For some generations now the villagers there have been hard at work fashioning hand-made violins. Each instrument is made entirely in one humble home, and it is possible to find three generations at work in the same cottage and at the same bench.

The villagers are artists—they do not care so much about the monetary value of their handiwork as about its quality. But when they carry their products to the market there is never any doubt of their violins commanding a ready sale.



Rinso saves your strength—
your time—and your clothes!

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B-4

Village Violin Makers.

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SAFEGUARD THE POISON.

We always keep on hand iodine, carbolic acid, muriatic acid, and a few other common poisons. I have never liked to keep them in the medicine cabinet. For there is always a chance of one's taking the wrong bottle of medicine when in a hurry. And with children at the climbing age the pantry shelves won't do.

Finally I hit upon a plan that safeguards all the family. I place the bottle of poison, sometimes two or three of them, in a quart glass fruit can, screw the cover on the can tight and put it on the shelf. The children cannot unscrew it and we older ones can never pick up a bottle of poison by mistake.—E. S.

Horn Howls.

Some loud speakers have a habit of howling when they are worked up to their limit in volume. This occurs especially if the speaker faces the set. One method of getting rid of this annoying condition is to turn the mouth of the horn away from the set or try reversing the terminals of the speaker cords.

Women in Reichstag.

The number of women members in the German Reichstag has been increased from twenty-eight to thirty-two as a result of the latest elections.

Paint and Heat.

Radiators painted with aluminum paint radiate less heat than those that are covered with other paint.

Biggest of Steel Users.

Railroads consume more steel than any other industry, buying 27.5 per cent. of the total output.

The Ritz-Carlton Hotel

Atlantic City
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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

EASY REPAIRS TO SWEATERS.

My son's heavy wool sweater was badly worn at the elbows. To mend, I first cut away the worn portion and raveled out the edge until I had a straight upper edge. I then picked up all stitches on a knitting needle and, using heavy yarn of the same shade, I knitted back and forth across, using two needles and catching up stitches at the sides until the hole was covered. Then with a darning needle the patch was sewed in place at the bottom.

Next the darning needle was threaded with yarn and beginning at the top I picked up each stitch just where it began and chain-stitched down across the patch until lower side was reached; here the chain was connected with corresponding rib below. In this way the patch can hardly be detected, as the chain stitch on top makes it look exactly like the original knitting.

The sweater which I mended was extra heavy and yarn was doubled for the chain stitch in order to make that part as coarse as the rest. If sweater was light weight only one thread would be needed. Where runners had gone up the sleeve I used a crochet needle for pulling the stitches back through.—L. R. Y.

HELP WANTED

Grow Mushrooms for us in outhouses, sheds or cellars all spring and summer. \$25 weekly. Light, pleasant, profitable work for either sex. Send stamp for illustrated booklet and particulars. **Lars, Dominion Mushroom Co., Toronto.**

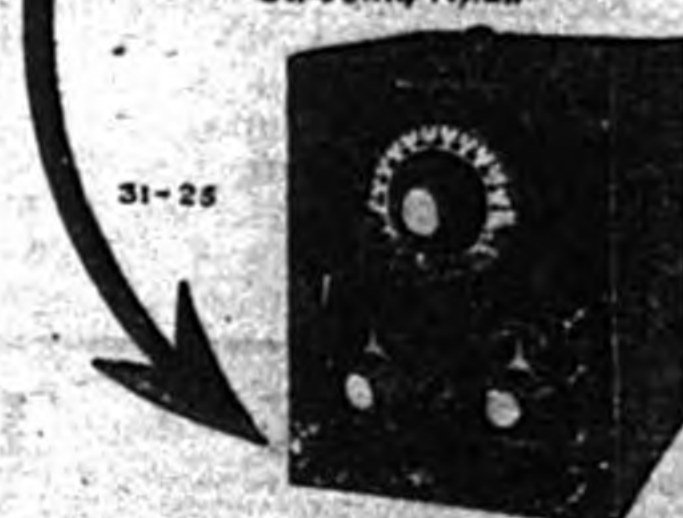


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Minard's Liniment Fine for the Hair.

ONTARIO BREED BETTER LIVESTOCK Improvement STOCK Committee

Are Your Cows Earning Their Keep? Listen!

Albert — on the 2nd Concession in Grant Township, owned a Scrub Bull in 1911. He delivered to the cheese factory that year 44,228 pounds of milk. He bought a good Pure Bred Sire and from the first cross produced 14 of his present cows and six of his present milking heifers. From the same number of cows as in 1911, last year he delivered 152,605 pounds of milk. Eight years of crossing with a Pure Bred Sire made a difference of 108,337 lbs. of milk in his herd. Don't keep unprofitable producers.

BUY A GOOD BULL

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Surnames and Their Origin

GRAHAM

Variations—Grahame, Graeme, Mac-Grime, Source—Doubtful.

The family name of Graham is one frequently met with, but not one easy to trace to its origin. It is deservedly classed as Scottish because it is the name of one of the most powerful of the Highland clans, the name of which in Gaelic is "Na Greumalach." Thus, it will be observed, the spelling of "Greame" is more nearly correct, in the sense that it is a closer approximation of the old Gaelic form.

But though the vast majority of the blood in the clan may be Gaelic, the name is admitted even in the Highlands to have come originally from some Lowland source. But what? It's more or less a mystery.

The clan tradition has it that the name traces back to one "Gramus," who demolished the line of defenses built under the orders of the Roman Emperor Antoninus between the Clyde and the Forth. It is certain that such a wall did exist, and that it was known at a later date as "Graeme's Dyke." But whether the place name was derived from the man's name, or whether the founder of the clan merely came from that locality is a matter which has not been cleared up. There is a word root in the Teutonic tongues from which a given name might have been derived that in turn may have been the source of the clan name. It is "grim." But there are also the forms "grem" and "gruam" in the Celtic tongues.

Historical records, however, indicate a Teutonic origin of the clan name, through the Norman, for the first authentic record of any one bearing the name is in the reign of King David I., in 1128, when one "William de Graham" was a witness at the charter-

ing of Holyrood Abbey. It is only after this date that there is any record of the Grahams holding land in the Highlands.

STANFORD.

Variations—Stanley, Stanleigh, Stanfield; Stanton, Stainton, Stanlaw. Racial Origin—Anglo-Saxon. Source—Localities.

Here is another group of Anglo-Saxon place names which have become family names. The foregoing variations, however, are by no means inclusive of all the "stan" names. There are as many variations of "stan" in English names, it seems, as there are variations of "Smith," perhaps more, though there are not so many families bearing them.

The "stan" or "stain" in these names is simply the Anglo-Saxon for "stone." Thus the family name of Stanford has simply been derived from a place, which, if we were naming it to-day, we'd probably call "Stoney-Ford." Stanleigh and Stanley, when the latter is not an Anglicized form of the Polish given name of Stanislaus or Stanislaus, meant originally a stoney meadowland. Stanfield is easily seen as stoney field. The "ton" in Stanton is the old Anglo-Saxon "tun," from which our word "town" has come. It meant an enclosure.

Finally, Stanlaw comes from "stan" and "lawe," "lowe," or "loe," which, to the Anglo-Saxon, signified a small hill. Later at the period when family names began to form, names of towns and places such as these were used to designate persons who formerly lived in them—not those who lived in them at the time, for in that case the name would lose its value as an identification, for there would be no reason why it should be borne by one resident any more than another.

WHAT ARE THE LOW WAVE LENGTHS?

We see a great deal in the newspapers and radio magazines nowadays about the broadcasting that is being conducted on low wave lengths or short wave lengths.

Usually the first thing that puzzles the beginner is this question of wave length. It is most unfortunate that we ever started referring to transmission as being done on a certain wave length; we should from the very start have spoken of its frequency.

In the old days we used to think that energy was sent through space in the form of waves. The latest view of science, however, takes the viewpoint that it is not a series of waves but is really a series of pulsations much like the pulsations going through our blood vessels; in fact, the most advanced scientists claim that the energy we receive does not go even in the form of pulses but in the form of actual infinitesimal particles of matter.

Let us suppose that a long line of men is passing a given point. We are standing on a street corner as they go by single file.

Men walking at a good smart pace will cover about 330 feet in one minute. Let us assume that these men are spaced about three feet apart. If they are walking at the rate of 330 feet a minute and about three feet apart, we can easily calculate that there will be 110 men pass us in each minute.

That 110 is the "frequency" of this parade. The space between the men is analogous to wave length.

In the French system of measurement, they have a standard which they call the meter and all of their measurements are made in meters or in decimal divisions or multiplication of the meter. The meter is just a trifle over three feet.

Now let us hurry our parade along. We start with the parade going 330 feet a minute with a frequency of 110.

Let us keep on speeding up and speeding up until we reach the tremendous speed at which radio waves travel. This is too great to be talked about in minutes and has to be cut down to seconds because in one single second a radio ray will travel 186,000 miles.

This is an amazing speed but it has been definitely proved that radio waves go that fast.

One hundred and eighty-six thousand miles per second is 300,000,000 meters. Assuming that the men are also travelling at this tremendous speed of 300,000,000 meters a second, we will find that 300,000,000 men will pass us every second.

This is what would happen if a broadcasting station were transmitting on a wave length of one meter. There would be 300,000,000 separate pulses of energy strike our receiving antenna every second.

Broadcasting has not yet been done on such a very low wave length. But science will some day do it.

The short-wave broadcasting that is on at the present time is mostly somewhere in the neighborhood of 100 meters. That means that there are 3,000,000 pulses of energy shot out from the transmitting aerial every second.

The period between the time when one impulse strikes our antenna and the time when the next one strikes it is what is known as a cycle. Therefore we would say that this broadcasting is 3,000,000 cycles. And, as long as we are talking in terms of French measuring units, we use one of their terms which is kilocycle and this merely means 1000 cycles.

Therefore, 3,000,000 cycles would be 3000 kilocycles. Divide this number into the speed—300,000,000 meters—and the result will be the wave length on which the broadcasting is being done.

You can see from this explanation that the wave length has nothing whatever to do with the distance over which the ray travels. The wave length is purely a matter of the speed at which the rays travel and the number of separate impulses sent out every second.

It is not worth while to build a receiving set to get these low wave lengths. Such receivers are extremely difficult to build and extremely difficult to operate and, after you learn to build and operate them, you find that the quality of transmission below 100 meters is not nearly so good as the quality on the normal wave lengths of the broadcasting stations.

Injunction Against Imitator of Salada Label

The Exchequer Court of Canada rendered judgment on February 16th last in favor of the Salada Tea Company by issuing an injunction against another tea firm restraining them from using a label which resembled closely that used on packages of Salada Tea. The defendant company was also ordered to destroy all copies and designs.

Date Palm 148 Years Old.

The oldest date palm in the United States was planted near San Diego by the Spanish missionary, Junipero Serra in 1776.

Writing Shorthand on Wax.

Most people imagine that shorthand is an outcome of modern commercial life, yet it is really at least 2,000 years old.

War correspondents with Caesar's armies practised the art, which was developed about fifty years before the Christian era under the patronage of Cicero, the great Roman lawyer and orator. One of Cicero's freed men, Tullius Tiro, evolved an excellent system which was taught in the Roman schools in addition to ordinary long-hand.

Going to the law courts, a magnificent building in the centre of ancient Rome, a noble was accompanied by a number of slaves or "notaries," who recorded the evidence of witnesses and the speeches of great men. New shorthand characters were added, and the philosopher Seneca collected them and found they were over 5,000 in number. The famous Stoic lectures were taken down verbatim, and after the collapse of the Roman Empire the early Christians employed shorthand extensively.

Able to keep pace with the fastest speakers, these early reporters have left examples of their skill in the archives of the first Church Councils, and so important was their work considered that St. Cyprian devoted much time to perfection of the system in use. Further development took place in the sixteenth century under the Protestant teachers, and many crude attempts were made before Pitman introduced his famous system in 1837. Still to be seen in the National Library is a series of wax-covered stone tablets which are probably the oldest record of the stenographer's art.

GOOD NEWS FOR RHEUMATIC PEOPLE

Now Known That This Trouble Must be Treated Through the Blood.

The most a rheumatic sufferer can hope for in rubbing something on the tender, aching joint is a little relief. No lotion or liniment ever did or ever can do more than this. The rheumatic poison is rooted in the blood. To get rid of it you must treat it through the blood. Any doctor will tell you that this is true. If you want something that will go right to the root of the trouble in the blood, take Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. The whole mission of this medicine is to purify and enrich the blood, and when they do this all blood troubles, including rheumatism, disappear. Among those who have proved the value of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills is Mrs. Annie Wright, Woolchester, Alta., who says: "I was a sufferer from rheumatism for six years, and during most of that time my life was one of misery. I tried several doctors, and many remedies recommended, but never got more than temporary relief. The trouble seemed to affect my whole system and I was badly rundown and suffered from headaches as well. Finally I was advised to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and through these I found complete relief and to-day I feel like a new person. I can therefore strongly recommend Dr. Williams' Pink Pills to anyone suffering as I did from this trouble."

You can get these pills from any medicine dealer, or by mail at 50 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.



Where Most Seen.

"America is characterized by bigness." "Yes—very noticeable in the swelled heads."

Broadcasting a Pin-fall.

A pin was dropped on a desk by Dr. Gano Dunn in the course of his address at the dedication of the new buildings of the National Academy of Sciences and the National Research Council in Washington.

That pin-fall was perhaps the most significant and widely heard of any in history. Without being warned to silence, every person in the high-domed, wide-winged hall heard the pin as it struck the woodwork. Thousands of wireless listeners, hundreds of miles away, also heard.

Specially designed artificial stone walls made the sound clear, distinct, and without those hollow echoes which characterize old high-vaulted buildings. That pin-fall sounded an engineering triumph in the long-neglected science of acoustics.

Of the total area of Canada, 950,000 square miles (approximately one-quarter of the whole) is forest land. Less than half of this carries timber of merchantable size (6 inches in diameter) at the present time, and only about one-quarter carries saw material (10 inches in diameter).

Minard's Liniment for Colds.

Protecting Others to Help Oneself.

Diseases cannot be curbed unless every one of us is decent enough to do his part to safeguard others. And the common cold is easily the worst malady we have. The average person has several colds a year. He feels wretched. His work suffers. Probably he's confined to the house a few days. Nationally the thing mounts up into a tremendous economic loss.

We are constantly being attacked by germs. Whether we are able to hold them in check depends largely on our powers of bodily resistance. Plenty of sleep; moderation in eating; regular exercise and lots of fresh air; all these help.

BABY'S OWN TABLETS ALWAYS IN THE HOME

Once a mother has used Baby's Own Tablets for her little ones she will use nothing else and as long as there are babies in the home you will always find a box of Baby's Own Tablets on hand. Thousands of mothers have become convinced through the actual use of the Tablets that there is nothing to equal them in banishing constipation and indigestion; breaking up colds and simple fevers; expelling worms and promoting that healthful refreshing sleep so necessary to the welfare of little ones. Among the thousands of mothers who praise Baby's Own Tablets is Mrs. Alex. J. Perry, Atlantic, N.S., who says:—"I always keep Baby's Own Tablets in the house as I know of no other medicine that can equal them for the minor ills that come to young children." The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25c a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Over Sixty Ways to Serve Cheese.

That Canada will soon take its place with the nations that are the largest consumers of cheese seems assured considering the steady increase in its consumption in the past few years since the Kraft-MacLaren Cheese Company, of Montreal, introduced the five pound box. The Kraft Company were the originators of the popular tin-foil wrapped cheese, without rind or waste, in the five pound wooden box, and while the original product has had many imitators none have been able to produce a cheese of the same uniform quality and flavor because the Kraft process is protected by patents. The Company does not make cheese, therefore, it is not competing with the cheese factories. But it purchases Canadian cheese in enormous quantities, thus keeping the cheese factories busy and adding to their prosperity and that of the farmers. Kraft Cheese is simply a scientific blending of these manufactured cheeses by means of the patented Kraft process which absolutely controls the flavor.

The Company has just issued a beautiful recipe book showing over 60 different ways in which cheese may be served. Many of the dishes are illustrated in natural colors. A copy may be obtained, free, on writing to the company in Montreal, mentioning this paper.

William, aged six, was very fond of attending the movies, while Robert, aged four, thought this form of entertainment a great bore. One day they were overheard discussing their favorite pastimes. William had advanced many telling arguments, and while he was trying to think of one more to complete his triumph, Robert remarked disdainfully: "I don't care! Sunday school's a lot more fun, and it only costs a penny."

If you'd like a little better tea than you are using, please try "Red Rose"

RED ROSE TEA "is good tea"

The same good tea for 30 years. Try it!

How Indians Compute Time.

The Indians have months in their year very much the same as white men do, only they call their months Moons. The word "we" in Indian means "moon." Thus they have:

1. January — We-ter-1 — "The hard moon."
2. February — We-ca-ta-we — "The raccoon moon."
3. March — Ees-tu-we-ca-ya-za-we — "Sore-eye moon."
4. April — Ma-gu-o-ku-do-we — "The moon in which the wild geese lay eggs." Also called We-ca-da-we, and some times Wa-to-pa-pe-we — "The moon when the streams are navigable again."
5. May — Fe-ju-pe-we — "The mating moon."
6. June — Wa-ju-to-ca-da-we — "The moon when the strawberries are ripe."
7. July — Ca-pa-sa-we, or Wa-su-pa-we — "The moon when the chokecherries are ripe," or "The moon when the geese shed their feathers."
8. August — Asu-to-we — "The harvest moon."
9. September — Pash-na-ke-to-we — "The moon when the rice is laid up to dry."
10. October — We-wa-ju-pe, or Wa-su-pe-we — "The rice-drying moon."
11. November — Ta-ke-u-ra-we — "The deer-killing moon."
12. December — Ta-he-ca-pu-we — "The deer moon."

Most Indians add one moon to every twelve, which they call the "lost moon." A day in Indian time, you know, is a "sleep," and a half a day, mid-moon, which is told by pointing to the sky over one's head.

Indians say when the moon is full that bad spirits begin nibbling at it to put out the light, and eat a portion each day, until it is all gone. Then the Great Spirit, who will not allow the bad spirits to go about the earth in the dark, doing mischief, makes a new moon, and works on it every night until it is full, when he goes away tired, and leaves it to sleep.

No sooner is he gone to sleep than the bad spirits come back and begin eating it up again.

The bad spirits, the Indians say, do all their evil deeds in the dark of the moon, and they think that is a good time to go upon prowling and stealing expeditions. They will not start generally on the war-path in the dark of a moon, but wait so as to arrive in the hostile country when the moon is full.

Many Indians think the moon is a female, and the sun a male, and that they are married. The moon helps her husband, the sun, to light the world and, when the moon is dark, or does not shine she has gone to stay with her husband.

Remit by Dominion Express Money Order. If lost or stolen you get your money back.

Nothing, in truth, has such a tendency to weaken not only the powers of invention, but the intellectual powers in general, as a habit of extensive and various reading without reflection.—Dugald Stewart.

For Sore Throat Use Minard's Liniment

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.

STONE INDIAN RELICS. H. A. VanWinkel, 1399 Lansdowne Ave., Toronto.

Doing Without the Sun.

Recent experiments for the purpose of curing hay that is green, wet, or both, have shown that the farmer is not necessarily dependent upon the whims of the weather for the success of his haying operations.

The wet hay is stacked around a cone-shaped wooden framework. Then hot air from a furnace is driven through it by means of a fan or blower from a farm tractor.

With the air heated to a temperature of from thirty to sixty degrees above that of the outside atmosphere, a twenty-five-ton stack of wet, green hay can be cured in eight hours.

BOILS

Boils will spread if unchecked. Minard's disinfects, relieves the pain and heals. Always keep Minard's handy.



ECZEMA ON FACE 2 YEARS

Itched and Burned, Scaled Off. Cuticura Healed.

"I was affected with eczema which broke out on my face in a rash and itched and burned and then scaled off. It caused much discomfort. I had the trouble two or three years. I began using Cuticura Soap and Ointment and they gave relief, and after using three cakes of Cuticura Soap and one box of Cuticura Ointment I was healed, in about four months." (Signed) Mrs. Fred Salisbury, Norton, New Brunswick, August 23, 1923.

Use Cuticura for every-day toilet purposes. Bathe with Soap, soothe with Ointment, dust with Talcum. Sample Each Free by Mail. Address Correspondence: "Cuticura," P. O. Box 5212, Montreal. Price, Soap 10c, Ointment 25c and 50c, Talcum 25c. Try our new Shaving Stick.

FOR JOY OF GOOD HEALTH

Manitoba Woman Thanks Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Crandall, Manitoba.—"When I was a young girl at home and working I had terrible pains, almost more than I could bear, and I was not regular. These troubles kept me so tired all the time that I had no strength and no ambition to join in with my friends and have a good time. I was just tired and miserable always and life just seemed as if it wasn't worth living. I saw so much in the papers about Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and then I had a friend who had taken it and told me about it, so I got some. Every month after taking it I got stronger and I soon did not suffer every month. It stopped the pains and helped me other ways. Then when my babies were coming I was tired and worn out the first three months and ached badly. I took the Vegetable Compound right along and must say it made a new woman of me and able to do my work, and it helped me through confinement. You see I am a farmer's wife with a big house to look after, and three babies now. I have told over so many women about your medicine. Just last week I got a letter from my old chum in the East. Her baby was born fifteen days before mine and she told me she was not feeling very well, her back aches so much, and that she is going to take the same medicine I took. You can use my letter and I hope some one will be helped by it."—Mrs. J. H. KIRD, Box 66, Crandall, Manitoba. C

ISSUE No. 11—25.

For Headache

Proved safe by millions and prescribed by physicians for

- Headache
- Colds
- 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 Monocyclic-acetic acid of Salicylic acid. (Acetyl Salicylic Acid, "A. S. A."). While it is well known that Aspirin means Bayer manufacture, to avoid the public against imitations, the Tablets of Bayer Company will be stamped with their general trade mark, the "Bayer Cross."

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It's lots of fun to japalac chairs, linoleum, tables, woodwork, floors, toys, etc., and it sure does save money. Jap-a-lac wears as well as it looks, stays smooth and bright for a long time. Drop in for a can—any size. We have a new stock.

GLIDDEN



R. McARTHUR & SON.

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, APRIL 3rd., 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
90c.

(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

In an old magazine I came across
a fifty-year-old piece of criticism on
a play, which was plain enough to
satisfy the most ardent believer in
calling a spade a spade. Nowadays,
the chief object of critics and com-
mentators is to show how much they
know, and they often make such des-
perate efforts to be funny, that the
average reader seldom thinks of tak-
ing their output for more than just
a smart bit of writing. The criti-
cism I refer to appeared in a New
York weekly:—"Appleton's Journal"
which was "discontinued" about for-
ty years ago: Perhaps it was too
truthful to survive. It was a play
by a famous author, I need not men-
tion names, and was produced at the
world famous "Wallack's" Theatre.
The critic said:—"The play repeats
the thousand vulgarities, inconsisten-
cies, and absurdities that seem to
fall to the lot of the New York local
drama.....The play is not worth see-
ing, and is only worth noticing be-
cause we have a right to expect bet-
ter things at Wallack's."

I wonder what this outspoken cri-
tic would have to say about the Mon-
treal Police Enquiry if he could be
brought back to review it, as a
comedy? A friend of mine calls it a
tragedy, but of course opinions
differ about that just as they differ
about right and wrong.

From the same magazine I culled
a few lighter criticisms or comments
which go to show that years ago the
paragraph writers spoke quite plain-
ly on current matters.

It seems that an American news-
paper printed something about a
Kentuckian who had slept for twelve
years. Perhaps the story was true,
and perhaps not; newspapers some-
times print the truth although it is
popularly said that they have a deep
er scent for the picturesque than for
accuracy. At any rate this particu-
lar item caught the eyes of vari-
ous par-men at different angles.

(1) A man in Kentucky has been
asleep for twelve years. When he
wakes he should be assured a per-
manent job as jurymen.

(2) A Kentucky man has been
asleep twelve years. Most likely he
started in to read one of the articles
by.....(No it wasn't The Linkman,
he prods people to much to let them
sleep.)

(3) We see that a Kentucky man
has been asleep twelve years. Don't
blame him, that's about all there is
to do if you have to live in Kentucky.

(4) There's a man in Kentucky
who's been asleep for twelve years
As long as he keeps his eyes shut
and lies still its all right. He is a
blamed sight honestier than a lot of
other Kentuckians who have been
walking around sound asleep for
double the time.

(5) A man in Kentucky has been
asleep for twelve years. Why isn't
he on our police force?

Everybody has a perfect right to
hold an opinion, and at times, to
give it away, even to broadcast it.
But he must be prepared for criti-
cism and comment. Does my friend
expect me to believe him when he
says that the Montreal Police En-
quiry will come to nothing at all? He
insists that it will blow over and
be absolutely forgotten in a few
years. There have been similar en-
quiries before, he says. The present
condition of affairs is a "reformed"
one, and any tinkering that may be
done will neither end nor mend the
system, which is "rotten at the core
civilically unsound, and morally punk."

Supposing my friend himself had
to take the job of cleaning up Mon-
treal how would he set about it? He
could not say. He had not
thought of that. But it became very
evident that he started to think of
it right away, for he immediately
said "Hand it over to the Federal
Government and the Mounted Police
for five years!" I countered this
drastic, almost military management
of a great city, with the modest sug-
gestion that perhaps the citizens of
Montreal might effect a reformation
if they made up their minds to do so,
and were counselled wisely as to how
to proceed: but he would have none
of it, and loudly continued to de-
clare that the police force of Mon-
treal, or of any great city, is a re-
flex of the character of that city,
and a guide to the private and pub-
lic character of the citizens. I quit
arguing: my friend got so hot I
made no more pacific suggestions,
but he kept on talking, and this is
what he said:—

The Montreal Police Enquiry is a
sop to Cerberus - (Cerberus was
Plato's three-headed dog, stationed
at the gates of the infernal regions.
When persons died the Greeks and
the Romans used to put a cake in
their hands, as a sop to Cerberus to
allow them to pass without molesta-
tion.) It is got up to quieten a
small but troublesome public con-
science, and it will go the way of for-
m: enquiries. They are like peace
conference.

Just fifty years before the peace
conference of 1890 at the Hague, the
same principles were discussed, and
the same propositions laid down - on
paper - by a similar congress, then
widely acclaimed, but since almost
completely forgotten. This was the
Paris peace congress of 1849. The
dove of that date did not bring peace,
however. Her ministrations did not
prevent the guns of Napoleon from
overthrowing, that very summer, the
short-lived Roman Republic which
had driven out the Pope. It did not
prevent the coup d'etat of 1851 from
reddening with blood the Parisian
streets through which the peace de-
legates had passed two years before.
The Crimean War followed in 1855:
1859 was the year of Magenta and
Solferino; from 1861 to 1865 civil
war raged in the United States; in
1864 Prussia attacked Denmark; in
1866 Austria had to fight both Prus-
sia and Italy; and in 1870 France
was crushed by the invading hosts
of Germany. It seems as if the well-
meant flight of the bird of peace
was positively a portent, drawing
down on the world two decades of
almost continuous bloodshed. The
eloquent optimists of 1849 were not
to blame for that. Elihu Bueritt,
the original promoter of the confer-
ence had stumped Europe for three
years; delegates from all civilized
countries attended; Cobden, the prac-
tical statesman, went home to Eng-
land and offered the British minis-
try a suggestion for a scheme of in-
ternational arbitration. The mem-
orandum was received with lauda-
tory expressions by Queen Victoria's
ministers, and decorously pigeon-ho-
led: And all that was remembered
of that peace congress was the fam-
ous Victor Hugo's burst of eloquence
enshrined in school books, in which
he said:—

"The day will come when cannon
will be exhibited in public museums,
as instruments of torture are today,
and men will be amazed that such
things could have existed."

Since then there have been many
other peace conferences: Washing-
ton, Geneva, Gnova, London, and
elsewhere: yet the war is as ready
to follow hot-foot in the tracks of
peace as ever. And why? Because
some countries profit by it, and sup-
port it, just as some cities profit by
and support vice, graft, and general
crookedness. It is a reflex of their
character, therefore I say, Police En-
quiries will stop as much wickedness
in Montreal as Peace Conferences
have stopped war in the world.

Good and evil, or peace and war.
Both have their characteristic fol-
lowers.

War says:—
"Ah! the godlike stuff that's moul-
ded in the making of a man!
It has stood my iron testing since
this strong old world began....
And there's my bugle calls them, un-
der any sun or star,
They will leap with smiling faces to
the fiery test of war."

(Sam Walter Foss, 1898.)

Then Peace quavers:—
(James Russell Lowell, in "Biglow
Papers")

"Ex fur war, I call it murder.
There you have it plain and flat;
I don't want to go no furdur
Than my Testament for that.
If you take a sword and dror it,
An' go stick a feller thru,
Guv'ment ain't to answer for it—
God'll send the bill to you."

THE LINKMAN.

CUSHING.

Mrs. (Rev.) Usher spent Tuesday
of this week with friends in Haw-
kesbury.

Mr. S. Whelehan, of Valleyfield,
spent last week with his relatives in
Cushing.

Mrs. R. Pinkerton left on Tuesday
to visit her daughter Mrs. Jas. Har-
court at New Glasgow.

Mrs. Jas. Watson returned last
week from a six weeks' visit with
friends in Ottawa and Arnprior, Ont.

Miss Annie Bryerton of Carillon,
who recently returned from Toronto,
where she had spent the winter, was
a guest of Miss Whelehan last week-
end.

Mr. Eddie Whelehan who has spent
the winter at Phillipsburg, Que.,
where he was employed in the offices
of the Wallace Sandstone Co.,
L'd. is spending a few weeks in
Cushing.

Nurse Hartley, of Hawkesbury,
spent a few days at her home here
this week, owing to the indisposition
of her father Mr. H. Hartley, who is
now we are pleased to state, quite
recovered.

Miss Lois Kentley has been con-
fined to the house for the past week
with an attack of tonsillitis but is
now convalescent and expects to re-
sume her duties as teacher at Pt.
Fortune within a day or two.

The children of Mr. D. G. Greig,
of Greece's Pt. who have been suf-
fering from Scarlet Fever have now
recovered and the family having
complied with the regulations regard-
ing fumigation etc., are once more
mingling with the public.

Mr. Archibald Kains, of New Or-
leans La. was the guest of his cousin
Mr. C. F. Kains at Greece's Pt. last
week, having accompanied the re-
mains of his sister the late Miss
Laura Kains who died recently in
the southern city, for interment in
the family lot at Grenville.

G.-J. Charland, Ph.B.



The County Drug Store.



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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 with-
out the slightest injury to the teeth them-
selves. Contains no pumice-stone and
will not scratch the enamel.

Price 50 cents

We deliver orders. Phone 198J.

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You will be gladly given personal attention and full information
in regard to steamship tickets, railway tickets, passports, hotel reser-
vations, itineraries, travellers' cheques, baggage insurance or any
of your requirements for travel at home or abroad if you will call
write, or 'phone **S. GOLDSWORTHY** Phone 191 ring 3.

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Show Rooms at
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Buy a Ford & spend the rest.



G. Y. Deacon, Lachute.

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SUNDAY AFTERNOON 3.30

Why doesn't God kill the Devil?

SUNDAY EVENING, 8.00

SPIRITISM

Can our dead friends talk with us?

Hear the amazing story of the Cuban and his pig, show-
ing what this system leads to.

All are cordially invited to these services. Question box al-
ways open. Free literature at the hall, or by mail. Ad-
dress Box 211, Lachute.

BROWNSBURG.

Miss Evelyn Davis, of Montreal,
has been visiting at her home here.

Mr. and Mrs. Flynn, of Montreal,
are guests of Mr. and Mrs. William
Fletcher.

Again the stork has been visiting
in Brownsburg leaving a little baby
girl with Mr. and Mrs. Sam. Wilson.

Mr. Parsie has just purchased
from Mr. Wyman McGibbon a prop-
erty just across from his present
barber business.

Mrs. Robt. Cruise and Master C.
Campbell, of Carleton Place, Ont.,
are the guests of her parents, Mr.
and Mrs. A. M. Campbell.

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, Monu-
ments, Headstones.
Prop. **W. M. SCOTT.**

Heaven will be a real place, and
a busy place, according to Mr. Cyr.
In McArthur's Hall last Sunday af-
ternoon he showed that the earth
will be purified from all traces of
sin, and after being restored to an
Edenic condition, will be the dwell-
ing place of the saved.

Sunday evening the evangelist gave
special emphasis to the fact that we
are all invited to the marriage sup-
per of the Lamb, and that in order
to go there we must have the right-
eousness of Christ. And as Christ
was a commandment-keeper, if we
have Him dwelling in our hearts,
we will be.

He made an earnest appeal to all
to accept Christ as their righteous-
ness and to give their hearts to Him.

FARM FOR SALE.—A good farm
with all stock, situated near Wil-
son's Milk Station on C. P. R.,
comprising 90 acres, all under
cultivation. Good dwellings and
barns with water, telephone and
all modern convenience. For fur-
ther particulars apply to Samuel
Laurin, R. R. No. 1, Lachute.

Power Exporters run to Cover on Hearing of Export Power Tax

Remarkable pronouncements made by officials of existing companies and Curtains is Raised as to Permit Privileges and Quotations.

Carillon will Break Monopoly and Give Cheap Electricity.

The Federal Government will collect \$146,250 per annum from the province of Quebec through the new export tax of \$1.95 per horse power on electric power exported. From Ontario, the amount collected will be \$168,267.45.

The only company exporting power in the province of Quebec is the Montreal Light, Heat and Power Co., and its affiliates, and their exports amount to 75,000 H.P. Two Ontario organizations are exporting, the Ontario Power Co., and the Toronto Power Co., the former having exported 52,204 H.P. in 1924, and the latter 34,087, a total of 86,291.

ONTARIO'S POSITION

TORONTO, March 25th.—(Star Special).—According to opinion here the tax will affect the Ontario Hydro Electric power commission but little. The Commission has never exported power from development plants which it erected itself, it was stated. However there is an export of 60,000 horse power from the Dominion Power and Transmission plant at Niagara, which was purchased by the Hydro. When the Hydro bought this plant the export of power was under franchise until 2010, but the Hydro managed to get the period reduced to 1950. No other plant in any of the Hydro systems exports power out of the province, it was stated. While Premier Ferguson was not prepared last night to discuss the subject with finality until he understood more fully the proposals of the Federal Government, his opinion was that, if the tax did not add to the burden of the municipalities, it might be a good thing. "We are opposed to the export of power," he said, "and anything that can be done to prevent the exporter restrain it will be welcomed to this province. If it is to be an added burden to the municipality, however, it will put us at a disadvantage so far as Hydro is concerned."

PREMIER'S OPINION

The Premier was of the off-hand impression that Ontario exported 50,000 or 60,000 of horse power, which under the proposed tax regulations, would involve about \$100,000. The point as to whether the tax could be imposed at the American end, where power is used, or whether the contractual obligations of the Hydro would necessitate its payment at this end, could not be cleared up at the Parliament buildings last night.

Hon. J. R. Cooke of the Hydro Commission thought - although he had not yet seen the Federal Government proposal and reserved judgment until he saw it in detail - that the Dominion power plant will be the only one affected.

C. A. Maguire, president of the Association of Hydro Electric Municipalities, was loath to express an opinion without knowledge of the terms of the contracts under which power was exported by the Commission. He stated that the Commission purchased the Ontario Power Company and assumed contracts for export of power to the United States, but imagined that in the contracts there would be a clause protecting the Hydro users of Ontario.

F. A. Gaby, chief engineer of the Ontario Hydro Commission, in declining to comment, said he would rather leave expression of opinion to the Commission.

As compared with these statements however, there is the following extract from a table of figures given by Hon. T. A. Low, Minister of Trade and Commerce for the Dominion, in the House of Commons on March 4

last, dealing with the export of power by subsidiary companies of the Hydro.

	Ontario Power Co. H.P. years	Toronto Power Co. H.P. years
March 31st		
1920	48,736	16,517
1921	50,232	not avail.
1922	46,453	15,629
1923	45,276	15,895
1924	52,204	34,087

Taking the 1924 figures at the announced tax rate of \$1.95 per horsepower year, the total tax collectable from the exports of power by these two companies would be \$168,267.45.

The announcement by the Hon. James Robb, acting minister of Finance, that the Federal Government would impose a tax of \$1.95 per horse power on all electrical energy exported from Canada, has evidently exploded like a bomb-shell in the camp of power companies in Ontario and Quebec, who are selling electricity to United States consumers.

The above despatches, received during the past week from different centres will give our readers some little idea of the consternation created, and the light is turned on to a certain degree into the workings of those gentlemen who are so strenuously opposing the exportation of power and yet, who are selling electric current to our neighbors across the line.

We have been told that the companies now exporting power are doing so under a permit renewed from year to year, and yet officials of the Hydro-electric commission of Ontario and others, frankly admit that they are bound to export power until at least 1950 and indeed they evidently held a permit or permits to export power until the year 2010, but through legislation had this extraordinary privilege reduced 60 years.

Another point of extreme interest to the consumers of electricity on this side of the border lies in the fact that these same exporters of power are delivering hydro-electric energy to the United States at a rate much below what electricity is selling for in the Province of Quebec or even Ontario. This acknowledgment must have caused some concern to those who have made it, and the Watchman takes the stand that unless there is efficient competition in the power field, thereby creating competitive rates, there is no guarantee that the Canadian consumer of electricity will be fairly dealt with unless he has the opportunity of doing business with more than one hydro-electric corporation. Therefore, it is only reasonable to assert that with the development and final completion of the Carillon Power undertaking, the public in the Lower Ottawa Valley, and this including Eastern Ontario and the City of Montreal, will lessen the grip of the existing power monopoly and thereby bring into existence a corporation that will undoubtedly give our own people any advantages as to cheap electricity before they will make any arrangements favorable to consumers in the United States.

The predicted export tax on power need not alarm the men behind the Carillon undertaking, from the point of view that the New England States, require a certain amount of electricity and consumers there, in order to supply the shortage will not hesitate to pay the extra tax so as to ensure a further supply of electrical energy.

One fact that does appear rather strange, that those who have been opposing the export of power, par-

ticularly from Carillon, should be protesting the granting of long term export permits, while those very interests, through their official representations admit that the contracts they held for exporting power to the United States, were of such long duration that they evidently applied to the authorities to cut down this export privilege by half a century.

The people of the Lower Ottawa Valley are certainly indebted, in our opinion to the Hon. James Robb, for that little incision into the budget which drew back the curtains on the actual situation as effecting the companies now exporting power across the border, and laid bare the terms under which they are operating and under which terms they are desirous to prevent other interests from participating.

The Watchman, under these conditions, leaves the situation with its readers, and we are sure that the pronouncements made by existing power companies as regards their export privileges and quotations will make the people of this district, who have so energetically supported the Carillon power proposition, fight all the more strenuously for its final culmination.

May we again declare that the construction of Carillon will smash the power monopoly and create competitive rates that will prove so beneficial to our industrial as well as our domestic life, and at the same time bring back into Canada every year, a huge amount of American money, in payment for electrical energy supplied them and which is now running to waste in the St. Lawrence.

CUSHING.

Mrs. W. Canning, Jr., visited Hawkesbury, on Saturday afternoon last. Mr. Vernon Townsend, of Detroit, was the guest of his grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Kerr last week.

Miss A. Davidson was a visitor at the home of Mrs. Johnston Smith on Wednesday of last week.

Mrs. C. F. McFaul visited friends in Lachute on Thursday last.

Mr. and Mrs. John Canning, of Stonefield, were guests at Mr. and Mrs. W. Canning's last week.

Mr. McDowell and Mr. Jack McDowell, of Montreal, spent Saturday afternoon in Cushing.

Mrs. W. Canning Sr., had the misfortune to fall on Thursday of last week, severely bruising her thigh.

ST. ANDREWS EAST.

The Literary Club will meet on Monday, April 6th., at the home of Mrs. B. N. Wales at 8 p.m.

Among those who visited Montreal last week were, Mr. and Mrs. Tom McAdam, Miss Kate McGregor, Mrs. C. W. Lamb, Mrs. E. P. Judge and Miss Judge, Rev. J. Burgess and Mrs. J. Burgess and Mrs. G. F. Shaw.

Don't forget the Illustrated Lecture in the Church Hall on Tuesday evening, April 7th., at 8 o'clock, by the Rev. C. A. Chazand of West Africa. Subject, "The Dark Continent." Silver Collection to defray expenses.

Public Worship will be held in the Presbyterian Church, on Sunday, April 5th., at 11 a.m. and 7.30. The pastor, Rev. J. Burgess will preach at both services.

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For the holiday-maker who cannot go far from his place of business, we know of great number of short, inexpensive, but most pleasant trips.

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STEAMSHIP TICKETS BY ALL LINES

CANADIAN PILGRIMAGE TOURS TO ROME for the Holy Year 1925

Departure from Montreal, May 30th, by the White Star-Dominion Line Steamship "Megantic," attending the ceremonies for the Beatification of the Jesuit Martyrs.

Departure from Montreal, June 3rd, by the Canadian Pacific Steamship "Minnedosa," under the Spiritual Direction of His Lordship, the Rt. Rev. M. F. Fallon, D.D., Bishop of London.

THOS. COOK & SON, 526 St. Catherine St. West, Montreal
65 Yonge St., Toronto
723 Georgia St. West, Vancouver

AUCTION SALE

A complete dispersion of the Willowcroft Herd will take place at the home of

STEWART WALKER, Willowcroft Farm, Lachute, Route 1 FRIDAY, APRIL 17th., 1925.

21 Head of Registered and Grade Ayrshires

Great View Blue Bell born May 1917, due to freshen April 15th., Great View Marjorie born June 2nd. 1919, freshened March 24th, 1925, Willowcroft Silver Bell, born Nov. 14th, 1920, due to freshen April 21, Brookbank Marjorie, born Feb. 21st, 1923, Willowcroft Lucky Girl, born Jan. 28th, 1923, Great View Eileen born May 20th, 1923, Willowcroft Victoria, born Jan. 24th, 1924, Willowcroft Gertrude, born May 8th, 1924, Bull calf, Willowcroft Sir Andrew, born Nov. 1st, 1924, Willowcroft Bonnie Jean, born March 24th, 1925, 4 grade cows due to freshen in April and May, 1 three year old due to freshen in Sept., 1 two year old heifer, 2 one year old heifers, 3 grade heifer calves born in Oct. and January.

This herd has passed 3 clean tests under the accredited herd plan never having a reactor.

Also the following effects:— One general purpose colt 1 year old, grain binder, mowing machine, horse rake, hay loader, 1 spring tooth seeder, 1 disc harrow, 1 smoothing harrow, 1 land roller, 1 cultivator, Vilas gang plow, (almost new), 2 walking plows, 1 farm wagon & box (almost new), rubber tired buggy, (almost new), tumbler cart, set heavy sumps and rack, set light sumps and box, rack sleigh, cutter, wheelbarrow, root cutter, grindstone 50 bushels extra good seed oats, a quantity of hay and ensilage, set double harness, express harness, buggy harness, cart harness all in good shape, gent's riding saddle, factory can 15 gallons, 6 eight gallon milk cans, forks, shovels, post auger 2 log chains, wrapping chain, 1 set rafter grabbers, pulleys and ropes, milk pails, strainer, 1 Stewart clipper (almost new), scales, 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. 5 per cent discount per annum off for cash.

W. J. BOYD, Licensed Auctioneer.

TEACHERS' ALL EXPENSE TOUR TO THE PACIFIC COAST INCLUDING CANADIAN AND AMERICAN NATIONAL PARKS.

A complete thirty day All-Expense tour is being arranged from Toronto to the North Pacific Coast, special train leaving Toronto via the Canadian National Railways July 9th. next.

Westbound, the party will pass through some of the most important cities of Western Canada, Winnipeg, Saskatoon, Edmonton, stopping over at Jasper National Park, thence to Prince Rupert and via Canadian National Pacific Coast Steamers through the wonderful scenic seas of the North Pacific Coast to Vancouver, returning via Portland, Yellowstone National Park, Salt Lake City & Estes National Park through Chicago, thence back to Toronto.

The Tour is being arranged under the direction of Mr. A. E. Bryson, Principal of Silverthorn School, Toronto, and Mr. Martin Kerr, Principal of the Earl Kitchener School, Hamilton, Ont. Full information may be secured from Mr. Bryson, 44 Silverthorn Avenue, Toronto, Junct. 2543W also from Mr. Kerr, 4 Beulah Ave., Hamilton, Regent 842.

While prim arly designed for the benefit of Teachers, the Tour is open to members of the general public and any who care to join the party will be most welcome.

AUCTION SALE.

There will be sold by Public Auction at the residence of

JONATHAN KELLY, AVOCA, QUE.

THURSDAY, APRIL 9th., 1925.

The following effects:—One Team of Mares, One Belgian Mare Five Years Old, 12 Milch Cows, Two Heifers Two Years Old, One Ayrshire Bull Three Years Old, Seven Sheep, Four Pigs, Three Geese, One Gander, Four Turkeys, One Gobbler, and Forty Hens.

Only Live Stock to be Sold.

Sale to commence at 1 o'clock. TERMS: \$10.00 and under cash, over that amount 12 months credit on furnishing approved joint notes. 5 per cent off for cash.

J. RENAUD, Licensed Auctioneer.

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 wagon, 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 2 1/2 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.

BULL FOR SALE.—Glenborough Wallace No. 81791, a pure-bred 3 year old Bull. For further particulars apply to W. A. Graham, Lachute, Que.

AUCTION SALE.

There will be sold by Public Auction at the residence of

R. W. SCOTT, 365 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, root 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.

AUCTION SALE.

There will be sold by Public Auction at the residence of

JOSEPH BERNIERE SR., Meikle Street, Lachute, Que.

SATURDAY, APRIL 18th., 1925.

The following effects:—One driving mare (Hackney), 1 rubber tire buggy, 1 two seated buggy, 1 double express, 1 double wagon, 1 pair wheels (dump cart), 1 rack sleigh, 1 double sleigh with rack, 1 heavy sloop sleigh with bunks, 1 plow, 1 scraper, 2 sets light harness for buggy, 1 set heavy double harness, a quantity of halters, bridles, collars, 4 big leather traces, 3 buffaloes, 3 horse blankets, 1 lot of logging chains, 2 sets whiffletrees, 4 small neck-yokes, 4 large neck-yokes, 1 pr. of skidding tongs, 4 cant hooks, 4 peavys, 1 grindstone, 2 sets pulley blocks, 1 set of chain blocks and tackle (3000 pounds capacity), 1 wheelbarrow, a quantity of stable forks, shovels, 3 screen doors, range, 1 washing machine, 2 water power washing machines and wringer, 1 sewing machine, 1 large milk can, 1 cupboard, 1 kitchen glass cupboard, 1 commode, 1 sideboard, pictures, bed rooms sets (complete), bedsteads springs, mattresses, 1 sofa, rocking chairs, kitchen chairs, 1 arm chair, dishes, crocks, 1 churn, a lot of preserve jars, tables, tinware, and many other articles too numerous to mention. Sale to Commence at 1 p.m. sharp.

TERMS: \$5.00 and under cash, over that amount 10 months credit on furnishing approved joint notes.

W. J. BOYD, Licensed Auctioneer.

"High Standard"

Outside Paint

Lowe Brothers' Liquid Paints cost approximately half a cent per square foot. This is another way of saying that per "job cost", which should be the measure of your Paint and Painting cost, it is the most economical you can buy. The reason is found in its exceptionally high quality; the fineness to which it is ground and the purity of materials used. Gives a very high—hard gloss. Wears evenly for years and comes ready for use in thirty handsome shades. Try it once and you will use no other.



W. D. McQuat, Lachute.

MEATS

CHOICE, FRESH, and TENDER

at

Jos. Speight Meat Market

MAIN STREET,

LACHUTE.

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

The Automobile

TIRE PROGRESS DURING 1924.

Advances in automobile tire construction tend to make motoring less tiresome. Probably one of the most important achievements in automobile design in the last year has been made in the realm of shoeing the automobile's feet.

For a number of years people have had to be content with riding upon tires that, in order to insure reasonable length of life, needed to be inflated to a very high pressure. It was a case of either inflating to a point where the tire did not perform the desirable function of absorbing shock in order to get reasonable wear or of procuring increased comfort by what the manufacturers considered under-inflating the tire. This latter method resulted in rapid destruction of the tires. Even under conditions of high inflation manufacturers, a few years ago, guaranteed their tires for 3,500 miles of service. With the tires of to-day it is not unusual to secure 20,000 miles of service from a set of tires.

The balloon tire, which is the latest development in this field, adds considerably to the comfort of riding. This tire may be operated under very low pressure; first, because it has a very large area of contact with the road. For example, if a tire has 800 pounds of car to support and the tire has fifteen square inches of contact with the road, each square inch would need to support 800 divided by fifteen, or fifty-three and a half pounds. If the tire is made larger so that its thirty square inches of contact is made with the road, each square inch would have to support only half as many pounds or twenty-six and two-thirds. This makes it possible to reduce the air pressure in the tire one-half.

QUESTION OF FLEXIBILITY.

In the second place the side walls of the tire are made in a manner

which permits of much greater flexibility. In the older type of tires the manufacturers stressed the point that if the tires were not sufficiently inflated the side walls would break down, and this would naturally occur when the tire was composed of a heavy stiff fabric. For example, if you take a piece of heavy stiff cardboard and bend it sharply back and forth it will very quickly crack, while a piece of comparatively thin paper would stand any amount of such handling without breaking. By using the thin side wall in the balloon tire the tire may be used with a very low pressure, which permits of great flexibility of action without harming the tire.

A tire that has sufficient flexibility to keep it in good contact with the ground rather than bumping over obstructions greatly lessens the liability to skid.

ALL TASTES ARE SUITED.

While the balloon tire represents the extreme in the matter of low inflation and provides the greatest possible comfort in motoring a mean between this and the old type is found in the larger sized regular cord tire that gives greater contact with the road than the previous sizes and thus may be operated at a considerably lower pressure, but not as low as the full balloon type. This tire is being used a great deal in extensive touring.

Of course when it comes to the consideration of the many cars used for business purposes it is found that many of these are equipped with the oversized cords instead of the largest balloon designs. For all kinds of motor vehicles the manufacturers are constantly studying to improve the quality of tires. Their success in recent years has been notable and represents a decided contribution toward increased riding comfort which owners of cars enjoy.

KING GEORGE BEARS HEAVY BURDEN

NEWS OF ILL HEALTH STARTLES COUNTRY.

Dependence of National Administration on Hereditary Chief Executive Suddenly Felt by Public.

With King George's departure from the realm on a Mediterranean yachting cruise, which it is hoped will restore his health after a severe attack of bronchitis, the British people have realized, almost for the first time, how dependent the whole administration of the country is on Britain's hereditary chief executive.

Normally the British people are inclined to take their monarchy more or less for granted, as they do most other permanent factors of their lives. It is only when that factor is put out of gear that the full extent of the load resting on the shoulders of the King is appreciated, and crowds waited all day long outside Buckingham Palace for news of his progress toward recovery.

This was illustrative of the nation's concern over his temporary breakdown under the heavy burdens of state. The bulletin, signed by three royal doctors, which first disclosed the gravity of King George's illness was coincident with the recommendation that he spend his convalescent period on his yacht Victoria and Albert as soon as he is able to travel. This brought his subjects sharp against the discovery that probably the hardest worked man in his country scarcely ever takes a vacation.

MENACE SEEN IN CLIMATE.

As a London newspaper pointed out in commenting on the King's trip, "there comes a time in a man's life when England's winter climate ceases to be a bad joke and becomes a definite menace to health." Although King George for several years past has been subject to winter colds, he has never

followed the example of his grandmother and father, Queen Victoria and King Edward, both of whom regularly visited the south of France or the German resorts during the winter.

Since his accession to the throne almost fifteen years ago King George's absences from the country have been few and far between. Early in his reign he visited India, but since then, aside from his visits to France during the war and his state visit to Rome a couple of years ago, he has never been abroad. The brief vacations which he allows himself from the business of state have been spent shooting in Scotland or on short coastwise cruises in his yacht.

During these trips, of course, he is able to transact the business of state. The present generation of English people, therefore, are only now being educated in the constitutional lore that necessarily comes to the front when the King is scheduled to go traveling. With the improvement of communications the formality with which royal absences used to be invested has largely disappeared, but at the same time the King's absence from the country gives a jolt to the normal administration which steps must be taken to meet.

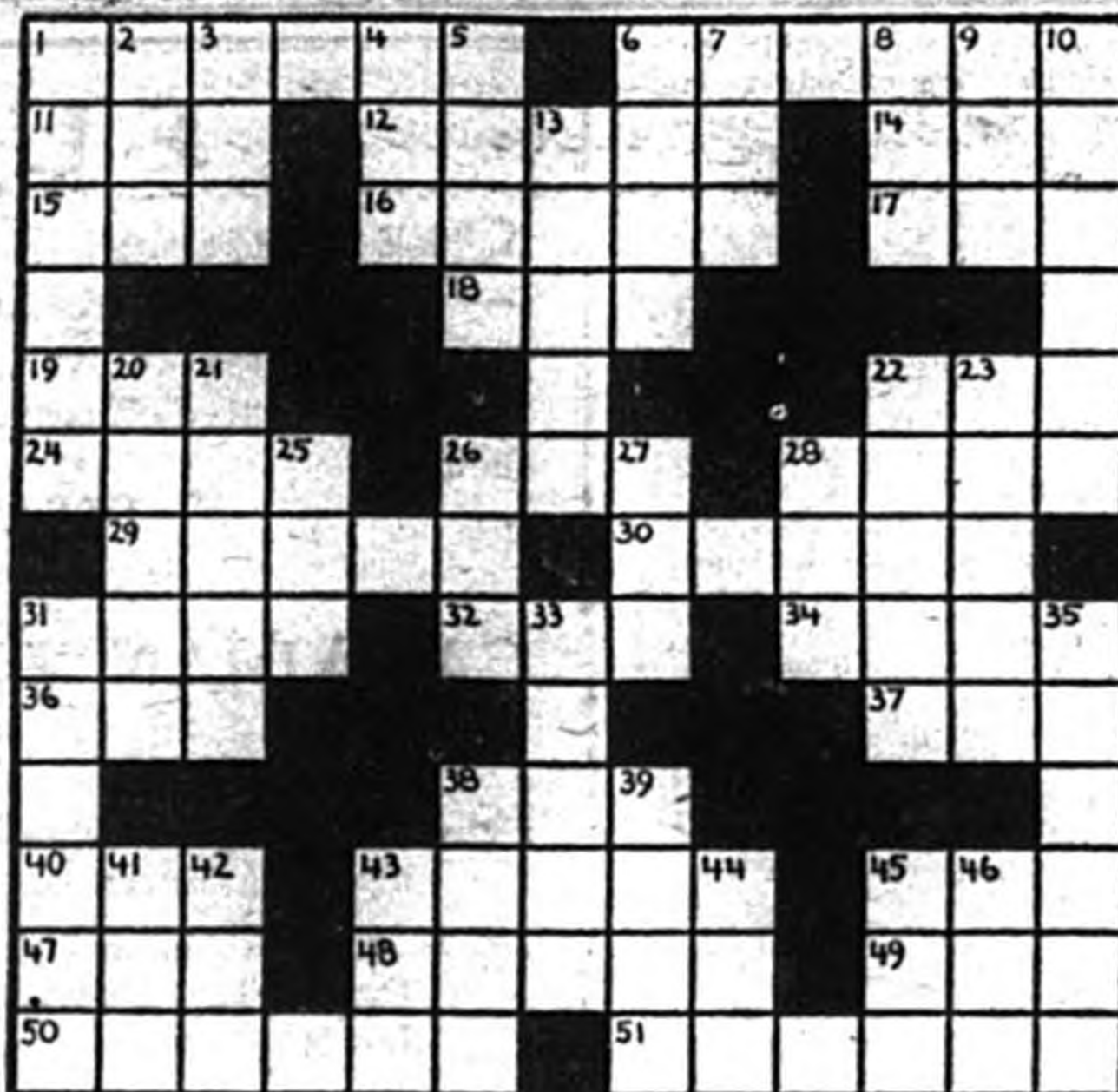
That elusive but important body known as the Privy Council in particular comes into the limelight on such occasions. The executive government of this country, although exercised in practice by a committee of ministers known as the Cabinet, whose existence is dependent upon the support of a majority in the House of Commons, is vested nominally in "the King in Council."

FUNCTIONS OF PRIVY COUNCIL.

This means the Privy Council, a body of the most ancient origin, instituted in Saxon times by King Alfred to discharge the functions of state now confined to the members of the Cabinet. In the Middle Ages the chief advisers to the King who were permanently about him formed the Privy Council. Now the membership of the Privy Council—with a total of more than 600 persons—in most cases is merely an honorary distinction.

The Council, however, still is technically the country's executive. All administrative orders are signed by "the King in Council." The members of the Cabinet must be Privy Counsellors, and a bunch of councillors there-

CROSS-WORD PUZZLE



©THE INTERNATIONAL SYNDICATE.

SUGGESTIONS FOR SOLVING CROSS-WORD PUZZLES

Start out by filling in the words of which you feel reasonably sure. These will give you a clue to other words crossing them, and they in turn to still others. A letter belongs in each white space, words starting at the numbered squares and running either horizontally or vertically or both.

HORIZONTAL

- 1—Customs
- 6—Boss
- 11—Part of verb "to be"
- 12—Shanty
- 14—Mineral earth
- 15—Pen
- 16—Choicest part
- 17—Motor fuel
- 18—Before
- 19—Urge on
- 22—Black sticky fluid
- 24—The spikenard
- 26—First steamship to cross the Atlantic (abbr.)
- 28—System of worship
- 29—Color
- 30—Praise highly
- 31—Long for
- 32—Liquor
- 34—Willingly
- 36—Also
- 37—For
- 38—Suffix to form feminine nouns
- 40—Boy's nickname
- 43—Fertile desert spot
- 45—Parcel of ground
- 47—Self
- 48—Earthen pot
- 49—Anger
- 50—Mantle worn by Turks
- 51—More kind

VERTICAL

- 1—Hurry
- 2—Skill
- 3—Turkish title
- 4—Definite article
- 5—Only
- 6—Measure out
- 7—Liquor
- 8—To dress up
- 9—Period
- 10—Place for recreation
- 13—Polson
- 20—Urchin
- 21—Wonderful
- 22—Spring flower
- 23—Change
- 25—Owing
- 26—Ocean
- 27—Perceive
- 28—Far west State (abbr.)
- 31—Separated
- 32—Looped rope
- 35—To cherish
- 38—Deserve; merit
- 39—Ill
- 41—Self
- 42—Unit of money (abbr.)
- 43—South American plant
- 44—Kind of snowshoe
- 45—Cover
- 46—Raw metal

fore was created when MacDonald's Labor administration took office. The reason for that is that the Cabinet theoretically is a committee within the Privy Council, upon which the title "Cabinet" falls when it sits under the King's presidency.

The King personally is the nucleus of the whole administration and he personally summons the Privy Council. When he goes abroad the power of summoning the council must be delegated and, under one form or other, the kingship must be so delegated on this occasion. When King George went to India a formal Council of State was appointed to exercise certain functions of the crown. Public interest over the question of putting King George's power in commission during his convalescence stresses the closeness with which he has stuck to the job.

Solution of Last Week's Puzzle.

CHORE HER TACIT
LENA SO AM CORE
EN SCAPEGOAT ON
RICH GENET SANE
K H G T T
GAS GNATS ATE
CORN A G H DENT
A COMPREHENDS A
TROW E A ETON
HAS STEER DON
P L N R A
ASST ANTIC APPS
RE INVESTORS LI
TAIL EX EN SHOD
STALE TOM STOME

Charles's parents had moved from the city to a farm. Their nearest neighbor was an old lady who still used a coffee-mill. Calling on her, one day, Charles spied the coffee mill. "What is that a little talking machine?" he asked.

\$500-a-Week Dog Film Stars.

Dog days are prosperous days in filmland, judging by the popularity of the leading canine screen performers, Rin-Tin-Tin, Strongheart, and Peter the Great of whom it can be said that, unlike other stars, they are neither jealous of each other nor of the limelight.

All three are of the Alsatian wolf-dog breed, and their intelligence is positively uncanny, as those will agree who see "The Silent Accuser," in which Peter the Great stars.

Peter is able to reason; there can be no doubt of it, because he is seen to put his head knowingly on one side and study the situation before taking action, especially in a scene in which he has to convince the heroine, who has disappeared under the bedclothes, that he is not a burglar.

The story is artificial melodrama, designed to show off the abilities of Peter, who is the dumb witness of a murder for which his master is wrongly convicted and imprisoned. Peter, getting on the right side of the governor, attends his master in prison, convales at his escape, and finally attacks and "denounces" the real murderer, whom they encounter across the frontier.

The great difficulty in training a dog for the screen is to teach him to take an order without turning his head. One way of doing this is to place him in a room walled with mirrors, so that he can see his master from any position. Gradually he learns to obey a spoken order without the accompanying signal.

Rin-Tin-Tin draws a salary of \$500 a week, lives on steak, vegetables, milk, and eggs, and has a daily bath, his own motor-car, bank account, and film contract.

SUPERSTITIONS ABOUT INFANTS

When children were born to the ancient Hebrews, the first duty was to rub them all over with salt. It was a religious duty. Salt was the accepted symbol of life, and its application to the infant's body had the reputed power of insuring vigorous manhood.

In England during the eighteenth century a similar idea prevailed with regard to mud, and few men enjoyed such notoriety as "Dr." Graham, of Pall Mall, the famous quack, who amassed a fortune by expounding its virtues and the various methods of extracting them.

It was also commonly believed in former times that if a child on first leaving its mother's room was not carried upstairs before it was taken downstairs, it would never rise in the world. Where there was no upstairs to the house the general practice was for the person who carried the little newcomer to step over the threshold of the room on to a chair, which practice was supposed to serve the same purpose.

It was also considered unlucky for the child if the mother went out of doors before going to church to have her baby christened. It was mainly for this reason that children were baptized when they were but a fortnight or so old. The sooner the "naming" was over, the sooner the mother was free to resume her normal life.

To weigh a child was a further stroke of bad policy, for such a child was sure to die young or grow up sickly. To rock an empty cradle was to rock a new baby into it. And to let a child sleep on one's lap was a certain way of bringing misfortune on the innocent victim. Hesiod alludes to this latter superstition in his "Works and

Days," so it is a pretty old one. But fancy the Greeks being bound by such credulity!

Another old-world belief was that a child born with teeth would soon grow up to be a man of either Herculean strength or of uncommon mental ability. It is said that medical history records only about fifty cases of children having teeth at birth, but from the prominence which this superstition enjoys in folklore we may be certain that many cases have escaped the chroniclers' notice.

Louis XIV. was one of the famous personages who had this distinction. He had two teeth when he was born. Bigot, the celebrated philosopher, was another, as was also Boyd, the poet. Richard III. was a fourth.

Only the other week twin boys were born at Bordeaux, France, of whom one had all his teeth, while the other started cutting when he was but twelve days old. From this it may be presumed that France has little reason to despair of her future genius!

To be born with a caul is preferable to being born even under the luckiest star, as readers of Charles Dickens will not need to be reminded.

To make one's entrance to the world while the clock is striking, especially, if it be sounding the midnight hour, is to be blessed with the gift of second sight, to have the power of seeing and smelling the wind, like the pigs of Westphalia, and to possess the ability to discern all manner of evil spirits in their secret lairs.

With so many gifts and graces depending on the contingencies of our advent, the pity surely is that we have such small choice in the matter.

Natural Resources Bulletin.

The Natural Resources Intelligence Service of the Dept. of the Interior at Ottawa says:

Until one sees the actual figures of production it is hard to credit the amount of material being taken out of the forests of Canada. The variety of product and the quantities are enormous. A statement just issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics of the lumber industry in Canada for 1923 contains some figures that will be a revelation to many, even of those who are more or less familiar with the development of this great Canadian natural resource.

Of lumber alone nearly three and three-quarter thousand million board feet was cut by the sawmills, the value of which was \$108,295,563.

Of shingles and lath there were 3,872,385,000 pieces cut, 2,718,650,000 shingles and 1,153,735,000 lath.

There were 4,336,932 railway ties sawn in the mills. This does not include the millions that are chopped by the contractors in the woods. Box shooks numbered 3,393,218; pickets, 3,124,900; telegraph and telephone poles, 138,124, and slabs and edgings, 339,761 cords.

Spruce still holds the lead in quantity cut, although Douglas fir is a close second, and white pine third. There are 26 individual species of wood used for lumber, 18 species used for lath and 6 for shingles. Spruce is the principal wood used for lath, although such hardwoods as maple, beech, ash, birch and elm were sawn for lath.

Cedar almost held a monopoly of the shingle cut, but spruce, white, pine, hemlock, balsam, fir and even poplar were used for small quantities. More than one-half of the shingles were cut in British Columbia, although 26,802,000 were cut in Ontario, 538,401,000 in Quebec and 239,460,000 in New Brunswick. The Prairie provinces cut but few shingles. Alberta and Saskatchewan each producing only 330,000, from spruce and jack pine.

It would be difficult to estimate the number of trees required to provide this sawmill output, but even large as it is, authorities advise that if fire can be kept out of the forests natural increment will replace the commercial cutting. It seems a small price to pay for such an important result, yet the toll being taken by forest fires is equal if not in excess of that used by industry.

Boots are cleaned and polished at the rate of three a minute by a newly invented machine. By means of a running belt they enter a tunnel dirty to emerge again clean and polished.

MUTT AND JEFF



THIS CAT MUST BE A VEGETARIAN—By Bud Fisher

Soils and Crops

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

NITRO-CULTURES AND THE INOCULATION OF LEGUME SEED.

Although occurring to the extent of about 80 per cent. in the air, nitrogen is considered the most expensive of the elements of plant food. This is due to the fact that with the exception of members of the legume family, plants are unable to utilize this atmospheric nitrogen, but must depend upon the supply of that element in the soil. Leguminous plants, however, alfalfa, clovers, vetches, peas, beans, etc., are enabled to use the nitrogen of the air through the action of bacteria which exist in the characteristic nodules found on the root system of well developed plants of this group.

These useful bacteria, if present in the soil, enter the root of the young plant, multiply and develop the swellings or nodules, assimilating nitrogen from the air and passing it on to the plant. The plants development is stimulated, the nitrogen supply of the soil is conserved or even increased, and benefit is thus felt by a succeeding crop.

For each kind of legume a special variety of bacterias is required whose presence in the soil is necessary. If a particular crop has been growing successfully in a short rotation it may be assumed that nodule bacteria of the right kind are in the soil. Many soils, especially in the newer districts, are deficient in these bacteria, and in most cases where a legume is being grown for the first time, or after a long lapse of years, it will be of advantage to add bacteria, or in other words, to inoculate.

Inoculation may be effected by taking soil from a field where the same

crop has grown successfully and incorporating it with the new land at the rate of 200 lbs. or more per acre. This practice is often expensive and is always subject to the danger of introducing weeds, insects and plant diseases.

Another method, much simpler to apply, is that of adding a pure culture of the nodule bacteria directly to the legume seed before sowing. This method has been tried for a number of years, and in cases where a scarcity of bacteria of the proper sort is suspected will give, in a large number of cases, beneficial results.

The Dominion Experimental Farms wish to encourage the use of nitro-cultures among the farmers of Canada, and the Division of Bacteriology will supply free to any farmer who applies directly, sufficient nitro-culture to inoculate 60 lbs. of seed for any legume he wishes to try out. In making application it is necessary to state the kind of seed used and give, if possible, the approximate date of seeding in order that cultures may be fresh. Furthermore, cultures are sent out only with the understanding that the applicant agrees to report the result of his inoculation trial, whether it be successful or not. Many phases of the question of inoculation are not understood, and it is only by accumulating information as to the results of such trials by farmers themselves that many problems not yet solved will be cleared up.

Application for culture should be made to the Division of Bacteriology, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa. Cultures are not sold, and the quantity supplied to any individual is limited to the amount specified above.

—A. G. Lochhead, Dominion Agricultural Bacteriologist.

PROPAGATING ROSE PLANTS

Rose culture is a fascinating subject. Some varieties of roses root readily from cuttings and make very good plants, but as a rule garden roses are stock roses budded on to briar. That is to say, the root is a briar and the upper portion is of the same variety from which the bud was taken. Climbers are perhaps more easily rooted. If one will fasten to the ground at different points, a young rose vine, it is likely to take root at each of the spots where it is in contact with the soil. The branch, after having become well rooted at the different points, can be severed between the rooted portions, each making a new plant. These of course will all be of the variety of the parent climber.

Roses are budded on to briars or other wild stock because these are more vigorous, that is to say, they withstand adverse climatic conditions better than some of the finer varieties of roses, particularly the hybrid teas. Budding is done usually in the month of August. A T-shaped cut is made by the operator in the main stem of a growing briar. The cut is made as close to the root as possible, usually just above the surface of the soil. The bud, which has previously been taken from a rose branch, is so trimmed as to fit in beneath the bark where the T cut was made. The bark is then wrapped tightly over the bud with raffia. The budding is best done on the south side of the briar so as to get full benefit of the sunlight. The bud, if all goes well, makes a perfect union with the briar, although no growth is shown that season. The following spring the bud shoots out and grows rapidly. After a few weeks of growth, when the bud is seen to be making progress, the briar branches are cut away. This throws all of the sap of the briar root into the new rose plant. It is well when cutting off the briar shoots, to cover the wound with paint. This keeps out moisture and saves the wood from weather injury.

The operation of budding calls for skill and experience. The buds are taken from cuttings of the present year's growth. One cutting will yield three or even four buds. The buds are found in the axils of the leaves, that is to say, everywhere a leaf is growing or one has fallen off, there exists a bud. Each bud is sliced off to be inserted in the cut in the briar stem. Successful budders get ninety per cent. of the buds to take.

When making standard tree roses the budding is done not at the foot of the briar, but from three to four feet up the stem of the briar. As a rule two or even three buds are inserted on one briar stem, spaced an inch or two apart and on different sides. Roses are shipped out from the nursery as commercial bushes in their second year. It is not uncommon for the briar to throw up a branch from below the bud. If this is allowed to grow it will soon be receiving all the nourishment and the rose will succumb. For this reason experienced gardeners watch for the briar shoots and cut them off as soon as they appear. —Can. Hort. Council.

DAIRY.

My experience in dairying teaches me that it is a big paying investment to give the growing heifers good care. As a rule, when the young heifers in the fall are rather low in flesh on account of the scant pasture that always precedes the coming on of winter.

In growing young stock to replenish the dairy herd the aim should be to keep them growing constantly. The setback in growth during early development is not only costly, but difficult to regain, and ultimately affects the usefulness of the animal. Often stunting is permanent, and regardless of good feeding the latter cannot be altogether overcome.

I find it a good plan to keep my young heifers separate from the rest of the herd during the winter. Young stock of any kind is timid and fearful and especially when running with the older stock. Growing heifers should have plenty of yardage space. They should be stabled at night and fed in such a way that each animal receives its full share of the feed.

As a rule, roughage is not sufficient to meet the full requirements of growing heifers. I believe, however, that the grain ration can be materially reduced by feeding plenty of such roughages as corn, silage, clover, or alfalfa hay. —L. C. R.

SHEEP.

Ewes should produce a large uniform flow of rich milk. To prepare ewes to do their best work during the nursing period, they should be put in good condition before the lambs arrive.

Ewes cannot be expected to do their work satisfactorily and return the greatest profit if allowed to become run down in flesh and physical strength. Growing the lamb crop before it arrives places a heavy claim upon the health and vitality of the ewes. If the ewes lack in condition the lambs are sure to suffer. To develop the milk flow in ewes, the feeding must be liberal.

It has been my observation in handling breeding ewes that milk production depends as much upon proper feeding before the lambs arrive as after. The milk producing system must be developed along with the growth of the unborn lamb crop. To achieve the desired end it is important to feed pregnant ewes a nutritious and appetizing ration of roughages and grain.

Sunshine Encourages Rickets.

Scientists are now pointing out the value of plenty of sunlight in the growing of strong, vigorous, healthy bodies. Tropical men, accustomed to much sunlight, have strong bones and good teeth. Remove these men to temperate climates where the percentage of sunlight is reduced by their changed habits of living, and they rapidly develop rickets and poor teeth.

According to recent investigations,

there is a substance called cholesterol, of the character of wool fat, which when exposed to the sun's rays turns to active vitamins. These vitamins which are readily absorbed by the skin build up the bony structure of the body. Also, milk exposed to the rays of the sun has proven most efficient in curing babies of rickets. These facts tend to prove that sunshine is a valuable ally in building strong, virile bodies.

China is the home of the peach, and not Persia, as some folks think. The wild peach of China is called "Yeh-t'ao." Peaches were mentioned in Chinese writings several hundred years before the Christian era. The peach is more at home in North America than in any other place, unless it be China. The climate in the two places is similar in many respects.

MURDERING TREES FOR THE BUZZ-SAW

BY ARTHUR HERBERT RICHARDSON.

Winter and sleighing time brings with it the seasonable task of wood cutting and thinning in the farm woodlot. The local proprietor of the buzz-saw makes his annual round and assists in harvesting fuel for next winter, e'er the snow of this is fully settled on the ground.

The buzz-saw is an innovation of recent times which assists magnificently in the cutting of fuel. A few years ago in our rural communities, no such convenience was dreamed of. Any small stuff which was cut and considered worthwhile for fuel was dragged up to the house and reserved for spare moments with the bucksaw in the back shed or door yard.

The buzz-saw is a great convenience in keeping down the soaring price of firewood, and yet by the increasing smallness of the stuff fed to it, it may become, in the end, more of a menace than a help.

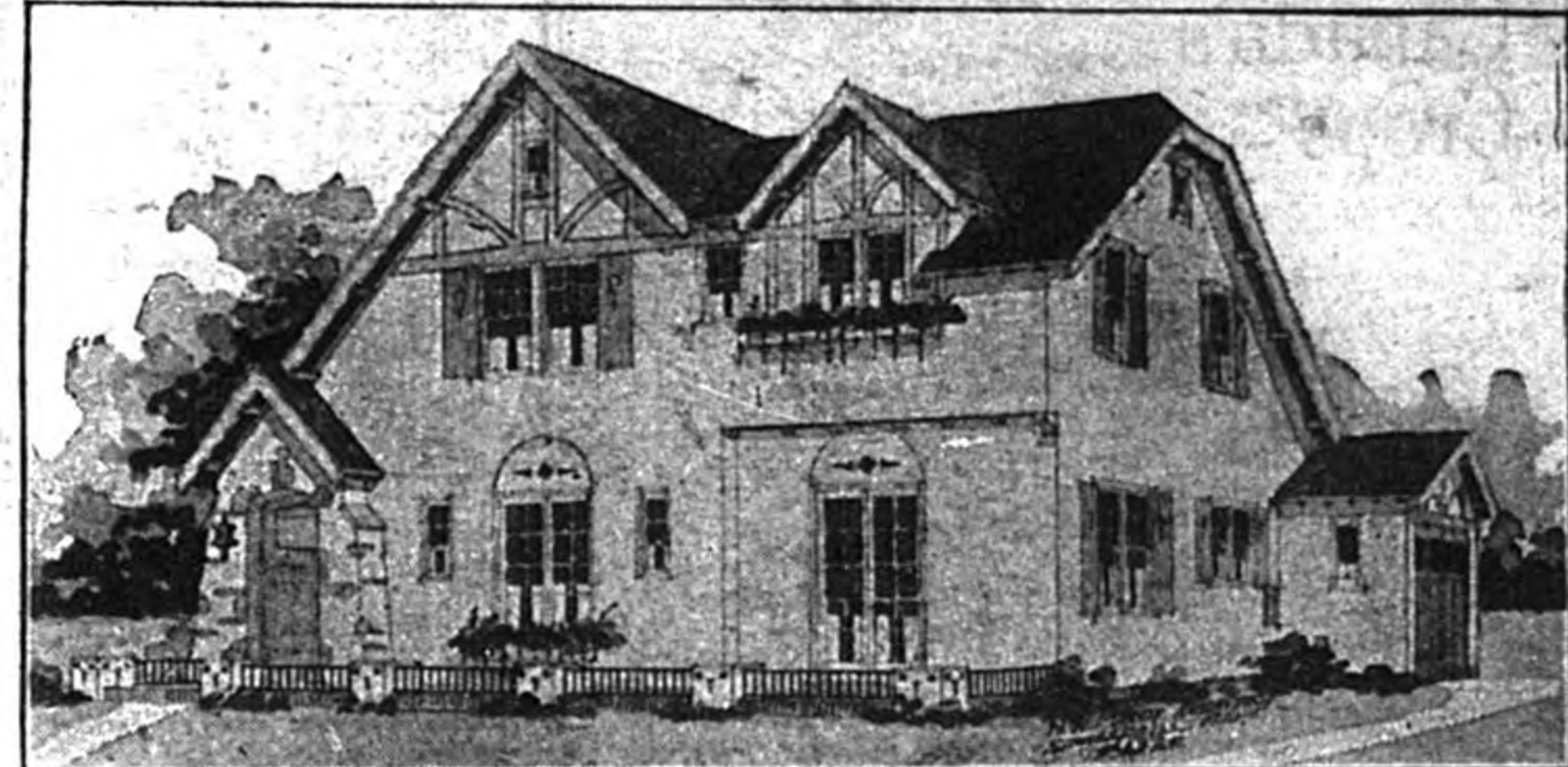
When we used to cut firewood on the back concession, only large trees were considered worthwhile, and chiefly those of beech and maple. I still recall those frosty days with the thermometer hovering below zero, the beauty and stillness of the frozen forest on all sides, and the exhilarating exercise of splitting a chunk from a fifteen-inch maple. The axe rebounded at each stroke as if striking a piece of rubber. Saplings and trees up to six inches were passed by as unmerchantable. To-day, these and trees the size of a man's wrist are fed regularly to the omnivorous buzz-saw. This is where the murder comes in. It is expected that trees of a certain size will be cut, for after all, this is a part of the meaning of forestry. And it will be necessary, in the judicious handling of the woodlot to take out small trees for certain reasons, but the practice of stripping a young woodlot clean of everything that can be used—mowing it down like a field of corn—is nothing but murder!

A FOREHANDED FARMER.

I visited a farmer's home one day, in whose yard was a large pile of poles and limb material drawn up ready for the saw. I examined its contents carefully and observed that it contained pin cherry, ironwood, white birch and some twisted beech and hard maple. I said to the owner, "I see you are considering the future in this way you remove trees from

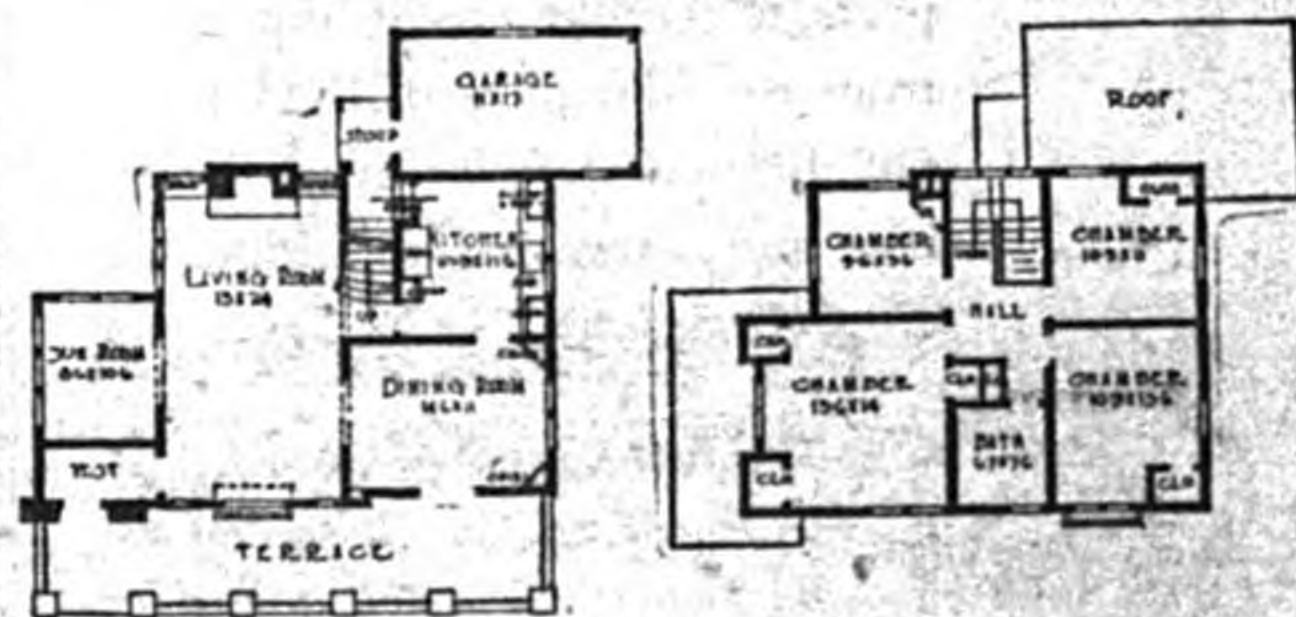
AN EXCEEDINGLY ATTRACTIVE ENGLISH TYPE OF HOME, WITH ATTACHED GARAGE DESIGNED BY W. W. PURDY

1320



The home illustrated this week is one recently planned and is now being built in one of the Country Club Districts in the outskirts of a large Western city. The design, somewhat English, is frame construction, using white cement plaster trowled smooth for the outside walls, with stained shingles on the roof. The steeper course of brick is carried around the base and a wide open terrace with cement piers and iron rail give an inviting appearance.

The entrance is through a vestibule, direct into the large living room across the end, the fireplace being placed in the opposite end. The ceiling over this portion has been furred over to provide for the return of the stairs, thus giving a nook appearance to this end of the room. The dining room is most attractive with built-in corner cupboards and French doors leading out on the terrace. The kitchen is complete with ample cupboards, place for ice-box and sink and electric range. The grade entrance is used as a rear



entrance also. This is convenient to the garage. The roof extends down over this small stoop and serves as a protection from the weather.

On the second floor, there are four good bedrooms, each with cross ventilation and good wall space, together with ample closet room. The large owner's chamber in front is provided with three closets. The basement is complete with laundry, storage and boiler

room, as well as a fair-sized amusement room.

The living room and sun-room are finished in oak, stained walnut, with oak floors, while the kitchen, dining room are finished in pine, enameled. The second floor is ivory enamel over pine, with birch floors and tile bath.

It is estimated that this home can be built for from \$8,000 to \$10,000, exclusive of heating and plumbing.

Home Education

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

Should We Contradict Each Other?—By Lydia Lion Roberts

A long time ago there was a little girl who was bright, eager and full of life. She was impulsive, interested in everything she saw and brimming over with ideas. But so many times her eyes clouded, her interest dulled, because when she tried to show older people that she saw things differently, or meant something that they did not understand, they said to her sharply, "Don't you contradict me. I am older than you and you should not contradict your elders."

The little girl had not meant to contradict, she had been trying to get out some of the many thoughts which tumbled over each other, and which grown folks seemed so slow to understand. Yet when these people told her things—and she was always so glad to have them talk with her—if she ventured her own ideas, they often flatly disagreed with her.

"But you contradict me, Mama," she said with a puzzled appeal in her eyes one day.

"That is different," said the mother. "I am older than you."

The little girl learned to keep silent even when she knew people were hearing things wrong, and she learned never to speak of it when older people quite flatly contradicted her, but she wondered and wondered.

Why was contradicting wrong when you were young, and right when you were older? It didn't make sense in the little girl's mind, it didn't seem right, but anyway there was no use asking any more about it because one only got into trouble. However, she made a big resolution. She resolved that when she grew up and married and had children, she would never, never contradict them. She would not contradict them even though it were perfectly all right for her to do so.

The years passed and the little girl married and had rosy, sturdy children.

When they began to grow to the eager, questioning, experimenting age, the grown-up little girl never once forgot her early resolution. If she differed in opinion with her little children she would say, "Perhaps you are right, but I thought it was this way."

or, "Now are you sure that is so? Because I had a different idea about it," or, sweetly and politely, "Excuse me, dear, but I think you are wrong."

It was no wonder that the children were so obedient and happy in that house that people commented upon it.

Sometimes the children would breathlessly break into a conversation, then the mother would say gently, "I know you don't mean to be rude, but wouldn't it be more polite and pleasant if you didn't answer quite so quickly? It sounded almost as if you contradicted me, but of course you and I know that isn't right as we don't do it to each other."

THE CHILDREN'S HOUR

ABOUT BIG WORDS.

Wallie Wattle's father uses big words; and Wallie, who likes their sound, tries to remember them, and usually succeeds. Wallie really doesn't do this to show off. First, as we said, he likes the sound of these words; and then there's another reason. Alec Esterville, whom the boys call Smart Alec, thinks he knows more than anyone else because someone gave him a big dictionary for his birthday.

Every time Alec starts to show off by using a big word Wallie annoys him by using a bigger one that he has heard his father use. The other day Alec read in a newspaper that wheat had been in use for ages and ages. At once he got out his dictionary and looked for a fancy way of saying this. Well, he found one, and the next day he approached a group of boys in front of the school and said:

"Do you kids know that wheat is quite an antediluvian product; in fact, very antediluvian?"

Then, though no one asked him for an explanation—for the boys were more interested in talking about the school baseball team—Alec started to explain:

"Antediluvian means before the flood—the one that Noah figured in." Alec Withers, who likes to annoy Alec, yelled:

"Huh! Listen to that! He says wheat came before the flood. It must have come after it, 'cause wouldn't the flood have washed it away?"

With this everyone laughed at Alec, who protested:

"Wheat is antediluvian! It is, I say! I can prove it!"

"It is, Alec," chimed in Wallie Wattle, who had been silent all this time. "You might also say that neolithic." he chuckled as he pronounced the word—"man also grew wheat. I see you're not used to the word. The neolithic age was thousands and thousands of years ago when man used implements of polished stone. Some scientists thing paleolithic man grew wheat too. The paleolithic age was just before the neolithic. It is sometimes called the unpolished stone age because the men that lived then had not learned how to polish their stone tools. In—"

But Alec was gone. As he made his retreat the other boys thanked Wallie.



A New Version.

Editor: "You can't get by with that joke. That's an old Pat and Mike wheeze."

Jokesmith: "But don't you see how I've improved it? I've changed the names from Pat and Mike to Martin Luther and Oliver Cromwell."

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Class II.—N. Boyd 72, G. Gilmour, E. Todd 70, A. Macdonald 69, Edna Campbell, G. Seale 62, E. Mathews, H. Rodgers 61.
Class III.—G. McCuat 57, Hazel Kettyle 52.

GRADE IX. Eng. Literature.

Honours.—N. MacGregor 98, D. Morrison 96, Annie Kelly 95, Howard Doig 95, M. Clifford 92, Erma Morrison 91, Ethel Morrison 91.
Class I.—Lela McCullough 89, E. MacKimmie 87, Elinor McCoy 87, D. Golpin 87, Bertha Scott 87, Ruth Leishman 87, L. Thomson 87, Anna Miller 86, Alma Fletcher 86, Violet Paul 85, Ethel Scott 85, Kay Bennet 84, Marian Bain 83, May Yelland 83, Iona Westgate 82, F. Armstrong 82, Stella Scott 82, E. Cruise 82, Sarah MacVicar 81, Lizzie Hay 80, Nellie Hay 79, V. Murdoch 78, A. Hume 78, E. MacGibbon 77, N. Jacobson 77.
Class II.—Grace Smith 74, Janet McCuat 73, Reta Boyd 71, R. Jones 70, Grace Rodgers 69, R. Elliott 68, Bessie Morrison 68, W. Stanforth 64, Ethel Dixon 63, Albert Laurin 61, Erma Bennett 60, M. Dawson 56.

GRADE VIII. French.

Honours.—Jas. Logan 91, Dorina Laurin 90.
Class I.—H. Hutchinson 87, Roy Cruise 87, C. Vilet 85, L. Noble 79, Lois Cooke 78, Jim Yelland 77, L. Cruise 76.
Class II.—G. McCuat 72, Margaret Stark 72, Alma Boa 70, Ruth Macdonald 70, Alice Whinfield 69, Doris Prophet 69, Hazel Evans 68, Bertha Curran 68, Hugh MacGregor 66, S. Hamilton 64, Eric Middleton 63, E. Boyd 63, Olive Riddell 62, Melissa Bates 60.
Class III.—Douglas Smith 56.

GRADE VII. Spelling & Dictation.

Honours.—F. Mason 94.
Class I.—K. MacKith 89, Bessie Morrin 89, Marion Mathews 87, H. McKiddie 87, Gladys Cruise 86, C. McKenzie 86, F. Hay 85, Reta Boyd 84, Gwen MacKinnon 82, Eileen McFaul 81, Janet Morrison 78, Edgar Cruise 75, Stanley Boyd 75.

GRADE VI. Grammar.

Honours.—Stuart Jones 96.
Class I.—Nellie Laurin 79.
Class II.—Lena Combie 74, Sophie Jacobson 70, Sam Rahscovsky 70, R. Underhill 67, H. Jacobson 65, Barbara Cunningham 60.
Class III.—George Paul 58, Rowena Cowan 57.

GRADE V. Scripture.

Honours.—G. Drysdale 98, Elizabeth Goldsworthy 93, Garfield Clark 92.
Class I.—T. Wert 88, E. McFaul 87, E. Armstrong 85, Hugh Gall 85, K. Clunie 84, Howard Jones 84, O. Stanforth 80, V. Falconer 78, Enid MacNown 75.
Class II.—Leola Belanger 73, C. Laurin 73, Mary Vilet 73, J. Hay 72, Kenzie Cowan 71, Hugh MacKinnon 71, Gordon McFaul 71, K. Giles 68, Eugene Jousse 63, Verner Thompson 63, Morton Morrison 61, H. Rogers 61, Roland Dion 61.
Class III.—Roland Cruise 59.

GRADE IV. Drawing.

Honours.—Amy Morrin 93, Paul Licop 90.
Class I.—Allan Hay 83, Jos. Bernier 86, Winston Drew 82, Wilson Gall 82, Gilbert Black 82, Doris Dion 81, S. Anderson 80, Louisa Vilet 80, D. MacGregor 79, L. Goldsworthy 78, Marnie Morrison 78.
Class II.—C. Boyd 74, D. Boyd 74, Maureen Bernier 65, A. Fulton 64, Lulu Miller 61.
Class III.—Carl Demerise 59, Elsie MacVicar 58, A. MacKenzie 58, Violet Belanger 51.

GRADE IV. Reading.

Honours.—Wilson Gall 99, Violet Belanger 95, Louisa Vilet 95, Stewart Anderson 94, G. Black 94, Louisa Goldsworthy 94, M. Bernier 93, D. Dion 93, Lulu Miller 93, Marnie Morrison 93, Elsie MacVicar 91, Carl Demerise 90, Winston Drew 90.
Class I.—Clayton Boyd 89, Jos. Bernier 87, A. Fulton 87, P. Licop 87, D. MacGregor 87, Archie MacKenzie 85, Amy Morrin 84, Allan Hay 79.

GRADE III. Hygiene.

Honours.—Dorothy MacKith 100, Lloyd Canning 99, Doris Boyd 98, R. Miller 97, Alice MacNown 96, Minnie Robinson 96, Melvin Scott 96, D. McFaul 95, Willie Davis 93, Gladys Massie 91.
Class I.—Allan Doig 88, Helen McFaul 85, Alvin Ward 83, Harold Combie 80.
Class II.—Gerald Wert 66.
GRADE II.
Arithmetic.
Honours.—Betty Clunie 100, John McKenzie 98, E. Jousse 97, Gertrude Morrison 94, Lily Belanger 90.
Class I.—John MacKith 85, Lois MacVicar 85, S. Morrison 84.
Class II.—Earl Rodger 72.
Class III.—Gerty Cunningham 57, Alvira Ward 56, E. MacNaughton 53.

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O do not weep, my loving friends,
O'er that inanimate clay,
'Twas but the casket for the soul,
Now corrupt, unto decay.
My soul still lives in spirit form,
In a most mysterious way,
I fell asleep and woke anew,
In the Everlasting Day.

This Heaven is a wondrous world,
Beyond all man's conception,
Your Cosmic world a floating mass,
Within this vast Creation.

'Tis governed by Divine Will,
And Love, the consummation,
The ever One Eternal Life,
And promised Dispensation.
The tribulations of your world,
It's ceaseless troubles and strife,
Are all unknown in this new world,
Divine Love, rules our life.

We have our duties to perform,
Faith, Love, Hope and Charity,
The uplifting of fallen souls,
From the depths of Purgatory.
Bands of angels visit the earth,
To guide the forlorn ones here,
And place them with their angel friends,
In accordance with their sphere.

To be Continued.

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Honours.—A. Zimmers 92, Alex. MacGibbon 91.
Class I.—Ida Fletcher 88, I. Monk 86, Alwyn Stewart 82, M. Wilson 80, Robt. MacArthur 80.

Class II.—Wilbert Hardie 74, John Galbraith 73, L. Morrow 62.

GRADE VII. History.

Class I.—D. Macdonald 85, Violet Golpin 78.
Class II.—Alex. McCullough 65, T. Zimmers 63, Edith Brown 62.

Class III.—Anna Poitras 56, E. Highfield 50.

GRADE VI. Geography.

Class I.—H. Tomalty 88, Willie Woods 87, Hazel Boyd 85, Lorne Ball 85, Audrey Monk 75, W. McCuat 75.
Class II.—Ward Moncrieff 69, W. Green 67, Oscar Cloutier 63, Willie Mason 61, Geo. Connolly 61.

GRADE V. English.

Class I.—G. Anderson 87, Fred Cloutier 86, Leslie Beecroft 84.
Class II.—Gladys Gilmour 74, F. Kettyle, Kenneth McAllister 72, Wilma Tomalty 69, Edna Woods 67, L. White 66, Frank McGibbon 65, Alice Lupien 63, Herbert Graves 61, Alphonse Lareux 60.

Class III.—Lizzie Scary 59, Mildred Cooper 53.

GRADE IV. Scripture.

Honours.—Jean McCuat 90.
Class I.—Eira Roberts 89, Edith Gilmour 88, G. McQuaig 84, Eearle McGibbon 81, Olive Lebeau 80, Charlie Kennedy, Stanley Seary 79, E. Kettyle 75.
Class II.—N. Beckingham 71, David Golpin 70, Patsy Seary 69, Lily Green 66, Winnie White 65, Alfred Lunien 61.

Class III.—Ernest Gagne 54, Leslie Carruthers, Harold Campbell 50.

GRADE III. English.

Marjorie McCuat 85.

UPPER SCHOOL. GRADE III. Recitation.

Honours.—Harry White 100, M. Gabraith 98, Katie Mott 98, E. McFaul 98, Monica Roberts 97, Mabel Monk 97, Herbert Graham 97, Erwin Martin 96, Alice Gagne 95, W. Hazel 93, Edna Green 91.

Class I.—D. Tomalty 89, Ernest Leedham 89, David Kennedy 87, E. King 85, Lloyd Roberts 84, Chris Devine 81.

Class III.—Gilmour MacLeod 58, Fred Leedham 50.

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GRADE IX. Literature.

Margaret Rodger 66, C. Brown 58, Arthur Bryerton 54.

GRADE VIII. Grammar.

Edna Thompson 67, Geo. Woods 66, Helen Taylor 56.

GRADE VII. Scripture.

Geo. Rodger 73, Ernest Rodger 70, Lona Gates 68, Jean Brown 63, Ruth Bradley 58, Gladys Hyde 52.

GRADE VI. Agriculture.

F. Thompson 82, Lois Perks 79, W. Thompson 74, Bessie Woods 69, A. Cowan 68.

GRADE V. Spelling & Dictation.

H. Shaw 84, Ruth Doig 80, William Gates 79, E. Wales 78, Elsie Cowan 77, Lloyd Muir 75.

GRADE IV. Composition.

Paul Doig 85, Edgar Hooker 85, Audrey Williams 84, M. Hamilton 79, Gordon Bradley 75.

GRADE III. Arithmetic.

Alice Hooker 90, N. Bradley 77, J. Wales 51.

GRADE II. Arithmetic.

Ernest Cowan 100, Lester Dorion 93, Ernest Gates 91, L. Bradley 87, B. Perks 81, M. Hamilton 81, P. Doig 77, C. Hooker 65.

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Class I.—Gladys Hadley 89, Herbie Gordon 88, Gavin Walker 85.

GRADE IV. Scripture.

Class I.—Nora Jackson 80, Myrtle Doig 79.

Class II.—Robert Hadley 69, Mac Walker 62.

Class III.—Minola Duffy 56.

GRADE III. French.

Class I.—Grace Hadley 75.

Class II.—Marjory Gordon 73, C. Copeland 67.

GRADE II. English.

Honours.—Dorothy McFarlane 93, Class II.—Keith Gordon 67.

Class III.—Ernest Jackson 57.

GRADE I. SR. Arithmetic.

Class I.—Hugh Jackson 82.

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VOL. XL.

LACHUTE, QUE., APRIL 10, 1925.

NO. 12.

BATTERIES

Auto Accessories

Gasoline, Tires,
Nails, Felt, Glass & Paints

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Prices,—LOW.

Quality,—BEST.

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"PEDLAR PEOPLE'S PERFECT" Metal Lath gives you a durable job that will not crack. Ask us for samples & prices

IF YOU HAVE water in your basement, tell us about it—WE HAVE THE REMEDY

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Plastering Materials, etc., always in Stock.

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COMING EVENTS

EASTER TEA.

The Women's Missionary Society of the Presbyterian Church intend holding an Easter Tea and Sale of Home Cooking, on Saturday afternoon, April 11th., from 4 to 6.

GUIDES' CONCERT.

A Concert will be held by the Brownsburg Girl Guides, in Methodist Church, Brownsburg, on Friday, April 17th., at 8.15 o'clock. Admission 25c. Mrs. Duggan, Provincial Commissioner of Girl Guides for the Province of Quebec will also speak.

PRINCESS THEATRE, BROWNSBURG.

Special Picture showing on April 20th., one night only, "THE MAN THEY COULD NOT HANG," with John Lees in his own life story also on 23rd. and 25th. April "ZEE-BRUGGE," a realistic filming of one of the most sensational sea-battles in the Great War.

SPECIAL OFFER FOR EASTER WEEK

6 French Grey Cabinet Portraits and 1 Beautiful Oil Painting of Yourself for \$5.50 (Reg. \$10.00.)

Bring in your Easter Films to be developed and printed

QUICK SERVICE

WALTER E. BURNETT
Photographer
Main Street, Lachute, Que.

WEDDING BELLS.

MILLER-PARSONS.

The marriage took place on Saturday, April 4th., at the home of the bride's father, of Pearle, elder daughter of Mr. and the late Mrs. L. E. Parsons, of Lachute Mills, Que., to Mr. Thos. Boyd Miller Jr., only son of Mr. and Mrs. T. B. Millar, of Portage la Prairie, Man. The Rev. A. Mathews performed the ceremony. The bride who was given away by her father was unattended. Mr. and Mrs. Millar will take up their residence in Montreal.

CARD OF THANKS.—Little Glenys Anderson wishes to thank all her many friends for their kindness and thoughtfulness during her recent indisposition, and to wish them a Happy Easter.

"REX" THEATRE

MATINEE SAT. & SUNDAY 2.30

TODAY, (THURS.)
Last Showing of
Ruth Miller and Matt Moore
in "THE WISE VIRGIN"

FRIDAY & SATURDAY
Anna Q. Nielson in
"THE TOP OF THE WORLD"

EVERY EVENING AT 8.15

SUNDAY ONLY.

All Star Cast in
"THE WIFE OF THE CENTAUR"

MONDAY & TUESDAY

Pauline Garon in
"FORGIVE AND FORGET"

CRESWELL'S

Canada Cement — Prices Right

R. CRESWELL Registered.

LOCAL NEWS

Miss C. Henry is visiting in Morin Heights.

Miss Evelyn Creswell spent the week-end at home.

The Misses Riddell entertained at "500" on Wednesday evening.

Mrs. D. Picken and children are spending Easter in Montreal.

Miss Florence McGillivray of Montreal, was a week-end visitor in town.

Mr. Henderson, of Montreal, was a recent guest of Mrs. T. B. Millar.

Mrs. H. Kearns spent a few days in Montreal the early part of this week.

The Misses A. and J. Kearns are spending the Easter holidays in New York.

Miss Mary Hope and Mr. John Hope Jr., spent the week-end in Lachute.

The Misses Kearns, of Montreal, were guests of their parents for the week-end.

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

Miss Bessie McGibbon is spending the Easter holidays in New York and Atlantic City.

Mrs. Geo. Leggett Snr. was a recent guest of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Leggett in Lachute.

Mr. and Mrs. Paul Dorion, of Montreal, were the week-end guests of Mrs. J. D. Lemay.

Mrs. R. L. Calder is in town this week preparatory to the opening of their summer home.

Mrs. Winch returned to Montreal, on Thursday, after a visit of two weeks with Mrs. I. McRae.

Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Giles and little daughter leave on Thursday to spend Easter with friends in Ottawa.

Mrs. Guy Doig left on Monday last for Hoosier, Sask., where she expects to spend the summer months.

Mr. and Mrs. Melvin Wilson, of Montreal, spent a short visit in town the guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Giles.

Mrs. Jas. Gaudette, and Mr. G. W. Moir and Master Donald, of Arnprior, were recent guests of Mr. Parsons.

Mrs. Robt. Cruise, of Carleton Place, Ont., was the recent guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Campbell.

Mr. and Mrs. Bramley, Mr. Wm. Bramley, and Mr. Mullens, of Montreal, were guests at Mrs. Jas. Yelland's for the week-end.

Mr. Judd and Miss Cowley, of St. Eustache, also Mr. J. A. Davis of L'Isle Riviere, were the guests of Mrs. Henry Davis on Wednesday last.

Mr. and Mrs. Geoffrey Scudamore and little daughter Marian of Asbestos, Que., are spending the Easter holidays as guests of her mother Mrs. W. J. Calder.

The syrup season this year has not been of the best, but the quality is maintained and for that we should be thankful. Argenteuil has quite a reputation for its "enviable sweetness" and we are glad that our farmers are still striving to excel in the making.

A few venturesome spirits motored on Sunday to Lake Louise, the first "Summer" visitors, we believe to this delightful resort. The tang of winter still clings longingly to the mountains, however, and the visitors were not given a very "warm" reception at the Lake.

The Volunteer Fire Brigade found their new Fire Truck of great assistance in their work, on the occasion of two fires to which they were summoned during this week. On Tuesday morning, fire broke out in the residence of Mr. St. Jacques on Foundry Street, due to the stove pipes being insufficiently protected. There was considerable damage to the inside walls, before the fire was subdued. The Brigade were summoned to a small outbreak in the chimney at the residence of Mr. J. H. McFaul, Lachute Mills, early Wednesday morning. The new ladder truck was also found serviceable, owing to the height of the roof and chimney. The fire was fortunately not serious.

Word has been received here of the recent death of Dr. G. F. Jones, of Webbwood, Ont., one of the pioneers of that district and also one of the most prominent, highly respected and best known practising physicians of that community.

Deceased gentlemen had many warm friends and relatives in the county having married in the year 1894 Miss Catherine M. Campbell, of Lachute, daughter of the late Joseph Campbell, and sister of the late John Campbell of Dalesville, who with 2 sons and one daughter survive him. The funeral took place on Tuesday March 25th., in the presence of a large company of friends and relatives.

METHODIST C. G. I. T.

DISTINGUISH THEMSELVES!

A large audience gathered in the Presbyterian Church Hall, on Tuesday evening last, the occasion of a concert given by the C. G. I. T. Group of the Lachute Methodist Church. This branch of the C.G.I.T. organization comprises some 15 girls whose heartiest efforts made their recent concert a great success. Praise is due to the girls for their performance, which gave evidence of studied and patient practice, and also to their leaders, Miss Thompson and Miss C. Henry, who were responsible for the careful preparation of the evening's program.

Rev. A. G. MacKinnon kindly took the Chair, in the indisposition of Rev. A. Mathews, and in a short speech commented upon the excellent work of the C. G. I. T. movement. Miss H. McGibbon ably accompanied at the piano. The entertainment was of a varied nature, one which delighted the audience throughout. Humorous sketches, recitations, songs and dialogues blended excellently with the more serious items of the program, all of which received well-merited appreciation and applause.

The proceeds of the evening totaled the appreciable sum of \$80.00, which amount will be devoted to the work of the C. G. I. T.

TOWN COUNCIL

An adjourned meeting of the above Council was held in the Town Hall on Wednesday evening at which were present Mayor L. L. Legault, and Aldermen A. Larocque, P. Dobbie, A. McOuat, T. Dallaire, G. J. Charland, and J. D. Lemay.

Minutes of previous meeting were read and confirmed.

The secretary read a letter from Mr. Hector Pallardy, District Health Inspector, who on Friday last visited the house on Clyde Street, owned by T. Foreman and rented to Villeneuve and Beausejour families and condemned the building as totally unfit for human habitation and a menace to the health of the occupants and the neighbors.

Alderman Dallaire moved that the matter be referred to the Health Committee and report at next meeting. This motion was seconded by Alderman Larocque.

Plans of new Town Hall were submitted and the secretary was instructed to notify the secretary of the Citizens committee to meet with the Council on Wednesday next, April 15th, and study new plans before calling for tenders.

The secretary reported receiving a cheque from the Provincial Government for \$568.74 for sale of the Palliser Property.

Alderman Charland moved that a vote of thanks be extended to Mayor Legault for having effected such a favorable settlement. This was seconded by Alderman Dobbie and carried.

Alderman Dallaire stated, as there were two officers of the town now there must be a division of the labor and he moved that Mr. Belanger must do all outside work including road work and put in new water services as well as police duty, and that Mr. McGillivray be appointed to collect all taxes under supervision of the secretary-treasurer and attend to buildings and Town Hall. Alderman Lemay seconded the motion.

Moved by Alderman Charland seconded by Alderman Lemay that the telephone be put into Mr. Belanger's house as town constable.

CURLING CLUB HOLD

SEMI-ANNUAL MEETING.

On Thursday evening last the Semi-Annual Meeting of the Lachute Curling Club was held in the Club Rooms where the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:—Mr. McRae, President; Mr. Valois, Vice-President; C. Walker, Secretary; E. M. Jones, Treasurer.

Committees were also appointed and very satisfactory reports read, especially the Treasurer's, which showed a considerable balance in the bank.

After a short program and an enjoyable feed of Taffy the meeting adjourned.

PLANT SOMETHING.

Spring, bringing new life to the world, brings to human beings fresh energy and a new chance. It is a chance to get out of ruts, to stop fossilizing, to start something new, to get into touch again with the vital forces that press and surge all around. It is a time to begin now ventures as Nature herself does. Get into the game! Plant something, literally or figuratively, and watch it grow.

If there is any space of earth available, plant a garden. Co-operation with Mother Earth pays in the pleasure of creation, without counting the crops. And it also awakens minds that have not gone altogether dead from artificial living. Life itself is a garden. The health and inspiration drawn from spring gardening counteract the dulling effect.

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.

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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.

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It's Spring in our Store.

Just received—a select line of

LADIES' SPRING COATS
AND FLANNEL DRESSES

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Dominion Tires !

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EUGENE JOUSSE

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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

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Soils & Crops

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REPAIR TOOLS ON THE FARM.

"Man without tools he is nothing, with tools he is all."—Carlyle.

Forty years of observation leads me to believe that the average farm is poorly equipped with repair tools. Not as much as a good sharp axe can be found on some farms. If I could have but one tool I would choose the axe. The first tool used by man was an axe made of stone, it is the fundamental tool.

In grandfather's day, a set of farm implements consisted of plow, spike-tooth-drag, wagon, harness, and a few hand-tools, as rakes, forks, hoes, and scythes. So about the only repair tools required were an axe, monkey-wrench, jack-knife, a chisel, a brace and bits.

With the present-day implement equipment, which may include tractors, motor trucks, automobiles, wind-mills, gangplows, disc-harrows, planters, drills, binders, huskers, and threshers; it stands one in hand to have good facilities for making quick and inexpensive repairs.

We all know of men who spend many a half-day every summer going to and from town and paying someone a dollar an hour on repair work, that they could do themselves at home in half the time that they spent on the road, if they had tools with which to do the work.

Tools most needed are axe, pocket-knife, monkey-wrench, claw-hammer, hand saw, steel square, cold chisel, files, screw-driver, wire pliers, punch-

es, jack-plane, draw-shave, wood chisels, brace and bits, a grindstone or emery wheel, two saw-horses, and a work-bench with vise attached.

The most useful and economical vise for farm use is a regular blacksmith's vise. Small cast-iron vises are too fragile to be of much use.

Outside of work-bench and saw-horses, which can make for himself, the cost of the above mentioned tools is about \$25 at present prices. Six per cent. interest on the above cost is \$1.50 per year. Saving of a half day in a busy season more than pays it.

The more mechanically inclined farmer might add to the above list such tools as, forge, anvil, drill-press, hack-saw, pipe wrenches, jack-screws, taps and dies, spirit level, trowels, soldering outfit, and cobbler's outfit.

A certain amount of raw materials for repair work is as essential as tools. Inch boards, 2x2, 4x4, 2x6 and 2x8 scantlings are of frequent use. Nails, from carpet tacks to six-inch spikes, but mostly 8d. size. Screws, rivets, bolts, nuts, washers, wire and hoop-iron. Paints, linseed oil, turpentine, putty and glue.

Farmers need to bear in mind that city wages are excessively high when compared with his own, so that it is good business on his part to do his own repair work in so far as possible, so that he may retain those high wages for himself. Farmers are obtaining fair prices for their products, but have to pay too much for what they buy.—A. N. Clark.

beautiful varieties, that have been in cultivation for a few years, at very moderate cost.—Can. Hort. Council.

DAHLIA CULTURE

The dahlia has become one of the noblest of garden flowers. Those who have not been keeping in touch with the development of this flower would be amazed at the shades, form and size of the modern dahlia. It is doubtful if any flower can surpass the dahlia in these characteristics. With proper culture one can have dahlias blooming from the latter part of July until well into October. The rapidity of introduction of new and improved varieties in recent years is a revelation to amateur and professional gardeners alike. So well has this flower advanced that a test plot for it has been established at Mimico, Ontario, under the supervision of the Canadian Horticultural Council. These grounds will be used for trying out different methods of culture as well as the proving of new varieties with a view to registration.

The dahlia requires a rich soil, well prepared, and one that will not only retain moisture, but also drain quickly at times of excessive rainfall. In clay soils it is recommended that coal ashes be thoroughly mixed in to help the drainage. It is a mistake to plant each year the whole clump of roots from a plant of the previous season. The individual tubers of the clump should be used as separate plants. It is well to select the strongest and best of these. Each tuber should be cut from the group with a sharp knife, being careful to see that a piece of the crown or eye is present. It is the eyes, as in potatoes, that produce the sprouts and the new plants.

Another system of starting the plants is by the use of cuttings. The group should be started into growth at the beginning of March in a greenhouse or warm window. As soon as the young sprouts have three pairs of leaves, cut just below the second pair and place in a two-inch pot, using a compost of equal parts of loam and sand. When the cuttings have filled the pots with roots, they should be removed into four-inch pots, where they may remain until it is time to plant them out after danger of frost has passed. The soil, when removed from the pot, should not be disturbed but planted in a hole carefully prepared for it.

The dahlia requires plenty of room. Rows three feet apart, and the plants three feet apart in the rows, is close enough. When planting, it is well to cover the tubers with sand to prevent rotting. A handful of sheep manure and a sprinkling of bonemeal placed in the bottom of the hole and mixed with the soil that is used for filling in, will bring on a plant rapidly. It is well to drive a stake beside the plant at the time of planting. This will be needed to support the plant later on.

The dahlia plant should produce but one stem. If more than one comes up, leave the strongest and cut the others off. As exhibition blooms are wanted, dig up every second shoot the whole length of the stem. Careful watering is essential. The ground should never be allowed to dry out. During the growing period occasional dressings of sheep manure and bonemeal well worked in, will ensure luxuriant growth. These fertilizers should be kept a few inches away from the stems of the plant. The dahlia in its most modern form may be regarded as an aristocrat of the flower kingdom. One can pay long prices for the newer creations or grow very

POULTRY.

It is a serious mistake to crowd poultry of any age into quarters too small for their comfort and well-being. The results of crowding young chicks are particularly far reaching, because next year's income depends largely on the pullets to be raised this coming summer.

In estimating the capacity of colony brooder houses it is well to allow one square foot of floor space for each three chicks when it is desired that the chicks have optimum conditions. On this basis the house will be large enough to take care of the pullets that are to be raised to laying age, provided the young cockerels are sold as broilers.

Hatches should be planned to fit the available brooder house capacity just as closely as possible. Often it may be advisable to put an extra fifty chicks in some house rather than to operate an additional coal stove.

Under no circumstances, however, should young chicks be started in flocks so large as to average more than five chicks to each square foot of floor space.

Shipments of Argentine Cattle.

Although without a doubt exportation of live cattle to Europe from the Argentine is bound to have some effect on the market, it need have no marked discouragement on Canadian shipments. It does, however, indicate that for the future we must look for keener competition, which can be overcome only by steady maintenance, and improvement if possible, of quality. It will be noticed that a cablegram in the daily paper recently announced that 150 head, averaging over 1,200 lbs., the first shipment in 25 years, had arrived at a French port, and was thought to mean a continuation of such consignments. Apropos of this the following comment in the January market report of the Dominion Live Stock Branch becomes of special interest:

"Lord Vestey in giving evidence before the British Commission on food prices stated that during 1924 the profits made by his company on their Argentine shipments of meat was less than 50c per hundred. Heavy handling and labor costs were mainly responsible. Sir Edward Vestey, brother to Lord Vestey, said that during the last six months of the year their profits were practically nil. Referring to the present high prices of beef, it was given as a reason that the Continent is now taking very large quantities equal to about 1,250,000 cattle during 1924. This has created a shortage and low average prices are not expected.

Getting Rid of Weeds.

The way to get rid of weeds in small grain, hay and pasture fields is to get rid of them in the seed supply. That is, sow only clean seed.

Sometimes it happens that you find yourself forced to use seed with a lot of weed seeds in it, and in that case, the thing to do is to get the weeds out by screening. There are seed graders on the market that will take out mustard, buckhorn, etc. These graders do not cost a great deal, and one will pay for itself in a year or so.

Brake Tests Should Be Made.

Always test your brakes when starting, and have them inspected frequently.

1821

A SMALL BRICK AND TILE HOME

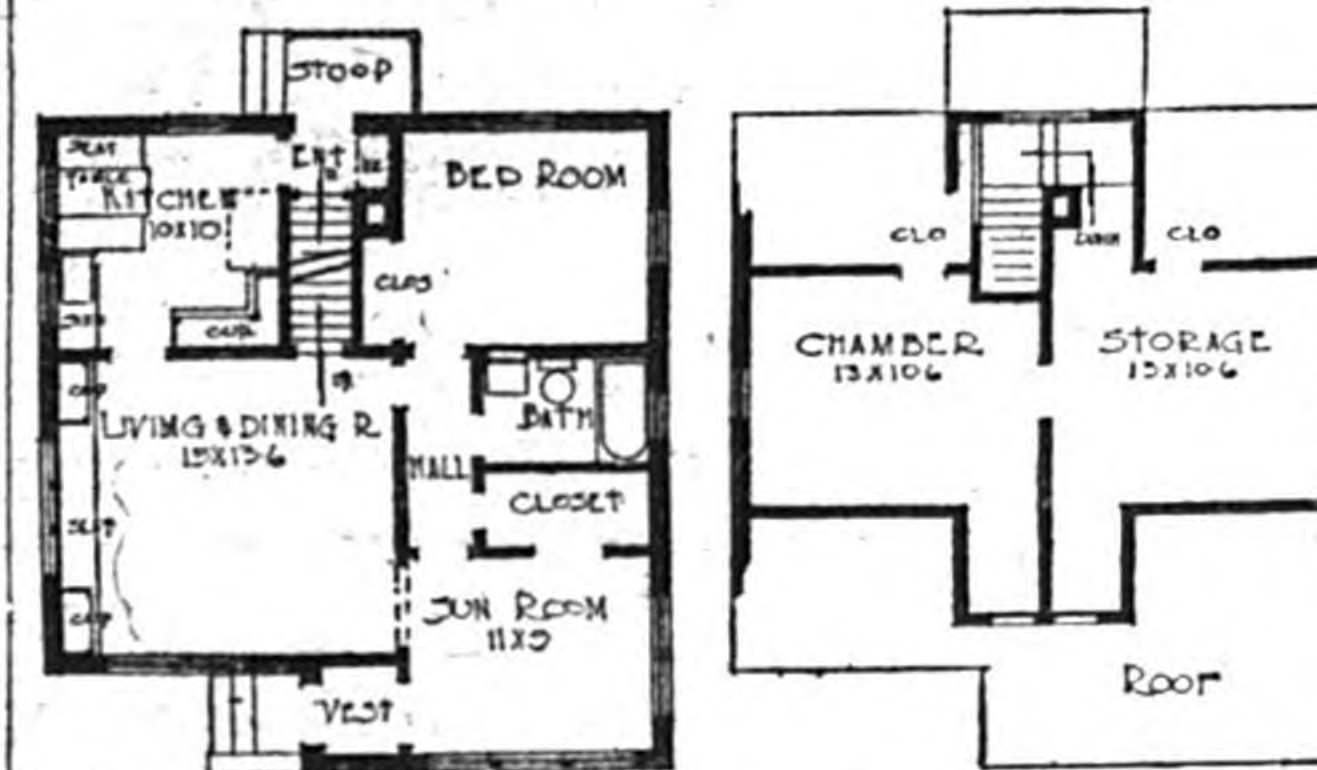
DESIGNED BY W. W. PURDY



The use of brick and tile in the construction of the small home is becoming more popular every year. It makes a warm house in winter and cool one in summer, at oftentimes a cost not exceeding ten per cent more than a well-constructed frame house.

The home here shown was planned for an owner who desired the above construction, simple design, and a minimum cost. Careful study of the floor plan will reveal a number of interesting features and will show that the plan has been carefully studied with a view to eliminating waste room, each room serving a two-fold purpose.

The entrance is direct into a sun-room, off of which is a closet large enough for bed and dressing room. The living room is a combination living and dining room. The fireplace has been omitted and a built-in seat with china cupboards placed across the end. The kitchen, while small, is large enough to provide the necessary space for cupboards, sink and range, as well as built-in pullman set. The refrigerator is located in the small entry and can be filled without going into the kitchen.



The rear bedroom has a good sized wardrobe which can be used for closet bed if desired. The stairway leads to the second floor where one fair sized chamber has been shown to be finished, together with an equal amount of storage space. If desired, too, the large bedroom on the first floor can be used as a dining room and the storage space on the second

floor be turned into an extra bedroom. The basement contains the usual laundry, furnace room, etc. Using hardwood floors with hardwood trim in the living room, pine to paint in the bedrooms, it is estimated that this home can be built, as described, exclusive of heating and plumbing, for from \$3,500 to \$4,500.

APRIL FOOLS HOLD A PARTY

BY BEATRICE PLUMB.

April Fool's Day is the jolliest twenty-four hours of the year. It's then that laughter is contagious. What an ideal time for your party! This verse will make a good invitation printed on foolscap paper in red ink and folded into neat dunces' caps:

They say there's one born every minute—

Don't know how much of truth there's in it!

Next Wednesday night we'll have a party—

An April Fools'—and here's a hearty

And real-for-honest invitation

To join our foolish celebration.

Please dress the part. (To put you wise,

The craziest guest will win a prize.)

Two vacant-eyed scarecrows should receive your guests. They must greet each newcomer with something foolish, like "Many batty returns of the day!" or, "With every good wish for a bright blue year!" Tack up plenty of laughable signs. Near the door where newly arrived guests will see it first have a card reading "Good-bye. So glad you couldn't come!" At the foot of the stairs, "Stop, look, and whistle!" At the head of the stairs, "Thousands escape safely—you should worry!"

When your guests are ready to settle to the program announce that, since this is an April Fools' party, only simple games will be tried. The first old favorite will be Musical Chairs. See to it that the fun is fast and furious until the last chair is won by a triumphant guest. Then present the prize for the first person who lost his chair. The prize could be a small doll's chair with the inscription, "To make up for the one you lost."

The second game will be a simple Nut Hunt. Give each guest a paper sack, promising a prize to the one who finds twenty nuts in five minutes. Of course there aren't any nuts hidden, and presently someone will say so. Present this someone with a shiny tin mug inscribed, "A bright gift for a bright child." By this time your guests will suspect a hoax in every game, so try something different.

Craziology is the most side-splitting game I know. Have the boys and girls draw from different hats cards on which you have previously written melodramatic sentences describing action. Here are some typical examples, "Flinging himself on his knees before every girl he met, he groaned, 'Sold again!'" "The car skidded and rolled over." "The dog barked." Tell your guests that when you say "Go," each one must act out the sentence written on his card, doing it continually until you call "Halt!" You will think you are in a madhouse. At the word "Go!" one guest will groan on his knees, "Sold again!" Another will skid, while a third will bark like a dog. The craziest performer should receive as a prize a one-way railroad ticket to the nearest insane asylum.

Two more games before refreshments and the judging of costumes. Hold a Cabbage Head Relay Race. Each contestant must carry on his head a small round cabbage. The trick is to reach the goal and return without spilling the vegetable cabbage head off the human cabbage head. For

the last game play Nuts to the Nuts. Each one is given a paper sack containing twenty peanuts. On the floor, about twenty feet away, is another sack, empty. The prize, a walnut, is awarded to the one who first eats all his peanuts. A journey must be made between the eating of each nut to put the shells in the empty sack.

Games over, take the party to a specially prepared room for refreshments. Doughnuts and coffee, nut bread and peanut-butter sandwiches could be served. Your guests must sit on step-ladders, tables, high stools and boxes. The table centre should be a bouquet of cauliflower surrounded by young beets, carrots and onions, nestling in a bed of parsley.

Now, go to it! I'm sure you'll have the merriest time!

Combating Enemies of the Rose Garden.

The rose plant is subject to many enemies, both insect and disease. Mr. Wm. Hartry, addressing the Ontario Horticultural Convention, gave his experience in combatting the rose enemies in his garden, in Huron County. Almost immediately after setting out a bed, or with older plants, even before growth begins, it is necessary to spray the bushes. Mr. Hartry recommends for the early spray Bordeaux mixture with ten per cent. arsenate of lead. Rather than to take the trouble of making the Bordeaux mixture at home, the commercial preparation is recommended. Green aphids, a very troublesome insect to the rose grower, can be easily combated with a nicotine spray. The commercial preparation known as Black leaf-40, procurable at any drug or seed store, is easily prepared, simply by adding water according to the directions given and a little soap. Mildew has always to be combatted in the rose garden. The American Beauty, Mr. Hartry finds, is very subject to this disease. Much trouble from mildew, however, can be avoided by care in watering, that is to avoid watering the plants in the evening. Watering should be done either in the morning or early in the afternoon, so that the plants will be perfectly dry before the sun goes down.—Ontario Horticultural Association.

The European Corn Borer.

Burial experiments were conducted by the Dept. of Entomology of the O. A.C. in which 1,800 corn borers in stubble and stalks were covered by the plow to a depth of five to six inches and then the soil cultivated and treated in a manner similar to what would happen on an ordinary farm. The results, as determined by cages placed over the plowed area, showed that all the borers perished, not a single moth having been taken in any cage. This, and similar burial experiments conducted by others, have made us feel satisfied that we are quite safe in recommending plowing as one of the great factors in control of the corn borer, says Prof. Lawson Caesar.

It has been said that progress lies in thinking well of your business, and most women consider it a privilege rather than a duty to pass on helpful information they have gained.

THE PERENNIAL PEA

The perennial pea, resembling the annual sweet pea in habit of growth and form of flower, is a very desirable vine for covering a fence or screening a verandah. It is a native of European woods, but there are many cultivated forms differing somewhat in color. It has a long tap root and is therefore difficult to transplant after it is once thoroughly established. It may be grown from seed. The seed is often slow to germinate. Germination is hastened by soaking the seed for a few hours in a weak solution of sulphuric acid, or even in warm water. After it is once established it self sows, but not sufficiently to make the plant troublesome if reasonable care is taken to remove the surplus new plants should they appear year by year. Although perennial pea bloom has no fragrance, it is an excellent flower for cutting. While the bloom fades to a lighter shade after being cut, it does not become objectionable until it is actually dead. A bowl of perennial peas arranged with Baby's Breath (Gypsophila) makes a very pretty effect. The growth is so vigorous that one can cut graceful sprays with buds and foliage without risk of destroying the appearance of the vine. Like the annual sweet pea, the perennial pea blooms from early summer until well into the autumn. There is a pure white variety and several variations of pink, magenta, and purple.

The perennial pea is one of the hardiest of perennial plants and very easily cultivated, thriving almost anywhere, even among rocks and boulders and in poor soil. Like all other flowering plants, however, it responds to good treatment in the matter of soil and position. It is a good trellis plant and is adapted as a covering to such wild, rough places as a rock garden, where it scrambles over bushes and stones. It succeeds in shade and grows rapidly when once established. Although there are different varieties of the perennial pea these have not been clearly defined. The variety Elbus is white. Splendence is dark purple and red is claimed by L. H. Bailey in the Standard Encyclopedia of Horticulture as the best form but does not come true to seed. There is also a striped form. Other trade names are Albi florus, Grandiflorus, Grandiflorus Albus and Magnificus, with large richly colored flowers. Most of the Canadian nurseries carry the perennial pea in the various varieties.—Can. Hort. Council.

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SIMONDS CANADA SAW CO. LIMITED
Vancouver, Montreal, St. John, N.B.

Silage and Sour Soil.

I am not disputing the idea that silage makes acid manure. I believe it to be true, for we all know that silage goes through a chemical process, and it seems quite reasonable that this chemical change should be passed on to the soil, because we know that manure loses its plantfood by heating or lying in the barnyard in warm weather.

The silo is not such a criminal sinner that we should pass the sentence of annihilation upon it, but while recognizing its good points we should also recognize its faults and use it only where the good points outweigh the faults.—D. M.

The farmer with several sources of income is the one who is reaping the largest profits.

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New Brunswick Grown and Government Certified.
Irish Cobblers and Green Mountains.
For sale at the following prices:
Peck, 50c. Bushel, \$1.60
Bag, 90 lbs., \$2.25.
Special price in lots of 5 bags or more. No charge for bags or packages. Can sell you Ontario Grown, at about 20 per cent. less. You will have to order early as quantity is limited. Cash with order.
H. W. DAWSON
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Send us the name of a Bank or Loan Company that won't assist in Purchasing a good Pure Bred Sire.
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Name..... R.R. No.....
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The Automobile

BUY ACCESSORY AT RIGHT TIME.

Practically all automobiles come well equipped with such articles as headlights, tail lamps, windshields, top cover, side curtains, speedometer and horn. Then there is usually a tool outfit for use in keeping the car in good condition and for making minor mechanical repairs. This generally includes a tire pump, jack, tire-repair kit, a variety of wrenches to fit the various nuts and bolts, oil can, grease gun, screw driver, magneto-adjusting wrench, an instruction book and some other things, varying with the car.

After this, one can consider the numerous additions which may be made by way of tools and devices which some motorists consider desirable. These may include a trouble lamp attachable to a socket on the dash, stop light, motometer, sun visor, lubricator, trunks, spring covers, special license holder, mirror to enable the driver to see what is going on in the rear, timescope, gasoline gauge, clock, radiator shield, hydrometer for testing the battery, radio outfit, cigar lighters, foot warmers and elaborate light for limousine. It is easy, however, to load up the battery with too many devices which operate by electricity. When it comes to tools one should aim to have plenty for ordinary requirements.

For instance, a good selection of tools will include everything that is likely to be needed while on tour. However, such accessories should not be allowed to take up a large amount of room. They should be capable of being packed in such a small place that they are not constantly getting in the way. The special tools furnished by the manufacturer should always be carried along and taken good care of, as nothing else is likely to meet quite so well the needs that may arise.

CARRY SUPPLY OF LINKS.

You can never tell what the weather is going to be an hour after you leave your garage for a drive. To be caught out on the road in a storm is not uncommon. In such an event you might be faced with the necessity of putting on non-skid chains. This means in the first place that it is very desirable to supply your car with such chains. Though these are in good condition when leaving the garage, after running a while over rough roads at a fair speed, some of the links may wear through and begin to thrash against the mud guards. This is annoying and is apt to be damaging to the mud guards. This means, in the second place, that it is desirable to carry a supply of links and a chain tool so that the broken ends can be removed and broken links can be replaced.

Some motorists would not venture forth without a folding pail. Perhaps they have had the distracting experience of climbing up a very long hill to find the water in the radiator boiled away. While the cooling systems for automobile engines to-day are very efficient and while it is only in exceptional cases that the water will boil out of the radiator, yet when this occurs the results are liable to be disastrous. While tire troubles are less and less in evidence they do occur once in a while. To jack up a wheel to change a tire, on dirt and sandy roads especially, is something most difficult. The jack sinks into the loose sand or dust instead of lifting the car. If you have handy a block of wood an inch thick and about six inches wide and a foot long it will be a ready solution to your problem.

TOW ROPE IS FRIEND IN NEED.

It is not easy to keep the hands clean while working about a car. Grease and grime get on the hands and oil is often hard to avoid. Therefore many owners carry a small bag of waste or rags. Then it is desirable to have a three-in-one or similar tire-valve tool with which it is possible to remove the valve plunger, clean up the threads in the valve stem so that the plunger may be properly seated, and trim the damaged threads on the outside of the stem so that the cap will screw down tight. The valve stem may become battered in changing a tire so as to prevent air being forced into the tire.

A tow rope is another useful accessory. You may need it yourself or it may be used to help a fellow motorist

in distress. A rope can also be used instead of chains if there are no chains and the car is stuck. In fact, rope when wrapped about a tire is superior to chains in very sandy or muddy places. An extra set of electric-light bulbs and an extra electric fuse should also be carried.

In the interest of safety, a wind-rain or snow is almost a necessity when driving in stormy weather. Shock absorbers are often found to decrease the shock from rough roads. Bumpers fore and aft are increasing in popularity.

Other accessories which might be suggested include a wrench for adjusting Ignition Interrupter points, one set of Ignition brushes, several extra spark plugs, cleaned and adjusted ready for use, half-dozen valve plungers for inner tubes, squirt can full of oil, box of assorted nuts, box of assorted cotter pins, box of assorted cap screws, box of assorted washers, a spool of soft iron wire and a roll of friction tape. Once these matters are attended to the motorist can free his mind from the details.

Natures Change of Clothes.

There must be many people who have actually seen a toad get out of his skin, and, arrayed in a brand-new one, which was ready grown underneath, proceed to swallow his old suit!

This is not romance, but plain fact. All reptiles shed their skin, but not until they have acquired the toad's habit of swallowing the old one. The reason this change of clothing is not witnessed more often is that reptiles seek privacy for the operation, as whilst it is in process they are handicapped, and might be at the mercy of an enemy.

Every bird, too, changes its clothing at least once a year. The moulting of the old feathers is done without much fuss, and nature gives every bird a new rig-out in a very short time, renewing color and texture according to breed and variety.

Your pony, your dog, and your cat also shed their clothes and grow a new suit, and so do all wild animals. Both in fit and style nature makes an excellent and efficient clothier. Insects in the larval stage also cast their skins, and always there is a new one underneath. Some beetles do the same.

The Land of Big Timber.

Recently an official representing the Dominion Government came to British Columbia with an order in his pocket for 125 pieces of squared timber of unique strength and record dimension, to fill an extraordinary engineering specification.

To give some idea of the size of these timbers the total board measurement of the 125 pieces approaches one million feet. They must also be without defect.

A search of their limits for trees to produce these huge sticks will be made by prominent B. C. logging firms and there is no doubt but that the "goods" will be found, and delivered.

The incident illustrates the wonderful quality of British Columbia's timber land. Only the Douglas fir area of the Pacific Coast could fill an order for timbers of such strength, size and soundness.

At the same time, only the costly modern equipment installed by the loggers will enable the logs for this order to be yarded and transported from the woods, and only the up-to-the-minute machinery of the manufacturer will permit their sawing and squaring to the required dimension.

Shocked the Bishop.

A bishop was paying a visit to a certain parish and decided to address the children of the Sunday-school.

He had noticed many large bills about referring to "the Bishop's visitation," and accordingly began his talk by asking the children the meaning of the word "visitation."

"Please, sir," replied a young urchin, "it's a plague sent by Providence."

Red-Light Gloves.

Luminous gloves are being worn by motor drivers in Paris. A red light showing on the back of the outstretched hand is switched on by bringing the thumb and forefinger together.

Funnier Than Fiction.

A certain young man became a member of the French Civil Service in 1922, and from that time a hat, a coat, and a pair of gloves at his desk bore mute testimony to his existence. This evidence was confirmed by his regularity in collecting his salary. But, otherwise, he was never seen or heard of at his office.

He was transferred to another office, and his hat, coat, and gloves changed their quarters. But otherwise, there was no change. Eventually, it was discovered that he was a professional dancer, and was too busy to attend the office.

The authorities were shocked, and resolved that the young man must be punished. But the only two possible punishments were dismissal and reduction in grade. The first seemed too severe; as for the second, the young man was already in the lowest grade. Finally, the Gordian knot was cut—the young man was promoted, and then immediately reduced to his former status.

Hack Saw Makes Rougher.

The roughening of an inner tube that is to be repaired or a cone clutch lining or brake band lining that is to be cleaned can be readily done with a tool made from an old hack saw blade cut down at one end to fit a file handle. This will be found handier, more convenient and durable than an abrasive substance such as sand or emery paper.

Method of Producing Horticultural Shrubs

By Prof. A. H. MacLennan, O.A.C.
For the Can. Horticultural Council.

Under the term horticultural shrubs, such a wide and varied list of plants is involved that of necessity the subject of producing these shrubs is one demanding not only a knowledge of the technique of propagating but a knowledge as well of the nature of the plants themselves. This latter idea is borne out by the fact that certain plants can be propagated successfully by the sexual or seed method while others which will not come true to type from seed must be propagated by grafting, budding, cuttings or some other of the asexual methods.

It is not the purpose of this article to outline in detail the propagation methods for all types of horticultural shrubs, but merely to draw attention to the more common ways and to cite examples of shrubs on which these methods are used.

In the case of sexual propagation the field is limited to plants which are self-fertile and consequently will come true to type from seed. Some of the more common shrubs grown from seed are the Barberries, Viburnums and certain of the Hawthorns. With seeds which are contained in a pulpy fruit it is necessary to allow the fruit to ferment in order that the seed may

be readily separated out. Some seeds are sown as soon as ripe while others are held over till the following spring and in some cases for a year or more. Stratification is the term applied to the freezing of seed to help crack the seed coat and this practice is followed by many nurserymen.

Seed is generally sown in light sandy soil and when planted in the fall the ground should be mulched with straw or leaves to give protection during the winter. Cold frames make a good bed for starting seed.

Some of the evergreen shrubs are grown from seed in this country, although the majority of them are imported from European countries where labor is cheap and the climate more favorable. Evergreen seedlings require shading during their early life and are very liable to damp off if the soil has not been disinfected. Sowing the seed thinly in sandy soil and growing the seedlings with a minimum of water will help to quite an extent to check damping off.

Probably the most common method of producing shrubs is by cuttings. Almost any plant can be propagated in this way although in some cases better methods have been devised. There are various types of cuttings, the most popular of which are the hard and soft wood cuttings.

Hard wood cuttings are usually taken in the fall from well ripened wood of the previous season's growth. The wood should be cut into pieces from 5 to 8 inches in length, usually with three or four buds on each. There seems to be no great difference as far as ability to root is concerned between cuttings which are taken through a bud and those which have their first bud farther up the stem, although many growers favor the former method.

Success in rooting cuttings depends on the production of callus over the lower end of the stick. Callus is a spongy material laid down by the activity of certain plant cells in an effort to close over the cut and it is from this callus that roots arise. Callusing can be hastened by burying the cuttings upside down in moist sand so that the root end will be exposed to a warmer temperature than the rest of the cutting. In this way the buds are not so likely to become active too soon. These cuttings may be planted in the fall as soon as they have callused or they may be stored in a cellar over winter in boxes of moist sawdust or sand and set out in the spring. Many of the common shrubs such as Deutzia, Weigela, Forsythia, Hydrangea and Spiraea are usually propagated by this method.

Hardwood cuttings are sometimes used in propagating evergreens, more particularly those types which cannot be grown true to type from seed. Since evergreens are usually slow in rooting the heel and mallet types of cutting are often used. These consist of a small portion of the main stem along with the cutting, the idea being to provide an extra supply of stored food on which the cutting may draw while it is forming its callus. Ordinarily evergreen cuttings are set out in the fall and given winter protection. Cold frames are often used for this purpose. Soft wood cuttings may be taken in early summer from new wood. They are usually set in a propagating bed of sand and are kept sheltered from the sun and wind until rooted. This method is usually practised in the greenhouse or in frames. Cuttings should be planted out as soon as they have rooted.

Grafting is used as a means of propagating some roses and some of the evergreens. With most shrubs, however, results can be obtained more quickly by using cuttings. Budding, which is really a form of grafting, is used on roses, hawthorns, lilacs and the various types of flowering plum. This method can be used on almost any type of shrub and is particularly useful in the case of rare stock as it is economical of material.

Another method which is sometimes used is mound layering. This consists of cutting back the bush severely to force the development of numerous young shoots. At the same time soil is heaped up in the centre of the bush.

The new growth coming up through the soil will form roots and can be cut off from the parent plant the following year.

The care of newly propagated stock is a subject worthy of brief consideration. Ordinarily the seedlings or rooted cuttings are set out in nursery rows, sufficient room being given to allow proper development. Frequent and thorough cultivation is absolutely necessary in the nursery if the young shrubs are to make good growth. Shrubs should never be left in the same place in the nursery for more than three years as they will have a tendency to apoll their form by crowding and to develop long tap roots which make them poor transplanters.

Nothing has yet been said regarding the producing of new varieties of shrubs. Ordinarily these are the result of crossing two varieties within the species and of growing the seed which is produced. If proper precautions have been taken to insure a successful cross, the grower should expect some seedlings which would combine the characters of the two parents. In this way some superior individuals may be produced which may then be propagated asexually.

Occasionally new varieties may originate from bud sports. For no apparent reason a certain twig on a bush bearing green leaves may show a red or purple color. Usually these sports can be propagated asexually and will come true to the type. There is some evidence to show that variations can be produced by grafting on different stocks, but this is not followed to any extent in the production of horticultural shrubs.

Animal Centenaries.

The greatest age that can be attained by the various species of animals varies considerably. Among mammals the large animals usually live longer than the small ones, but this law is not valid among birds, the parrot, for example, reaching the same age as the eagle.

Spiders live one to two years; beetles have been kept prisoners for five years. The queen bee often lives for five years, while the working bees usually live only six weeks. Ants have been kept in captivity for fifteen years, while the toad has been known to attain forty years. A turtle was kept in captivity for 150 years, and the specimen in question may have been 300 years old.

The age of birds is known best. The household cock lives fifteen to twenty years; the goose and the elder duck, 100 years; the swan, 102 years; the stork, seventy; the falcon, 162; the golden eagle, 104; the blackbird, eighteen; the canary as much as twenty-four, and the parrot about 100 years. Of the mammals, the horse attains forty to sixty years; the sheep, twenty; the dog, twenty-eight; the cat, twenty-two; and the elephant and the whale 200 years.

The Potato on Trial.

It took people a hundred years to discover that potatoes were good to eat.

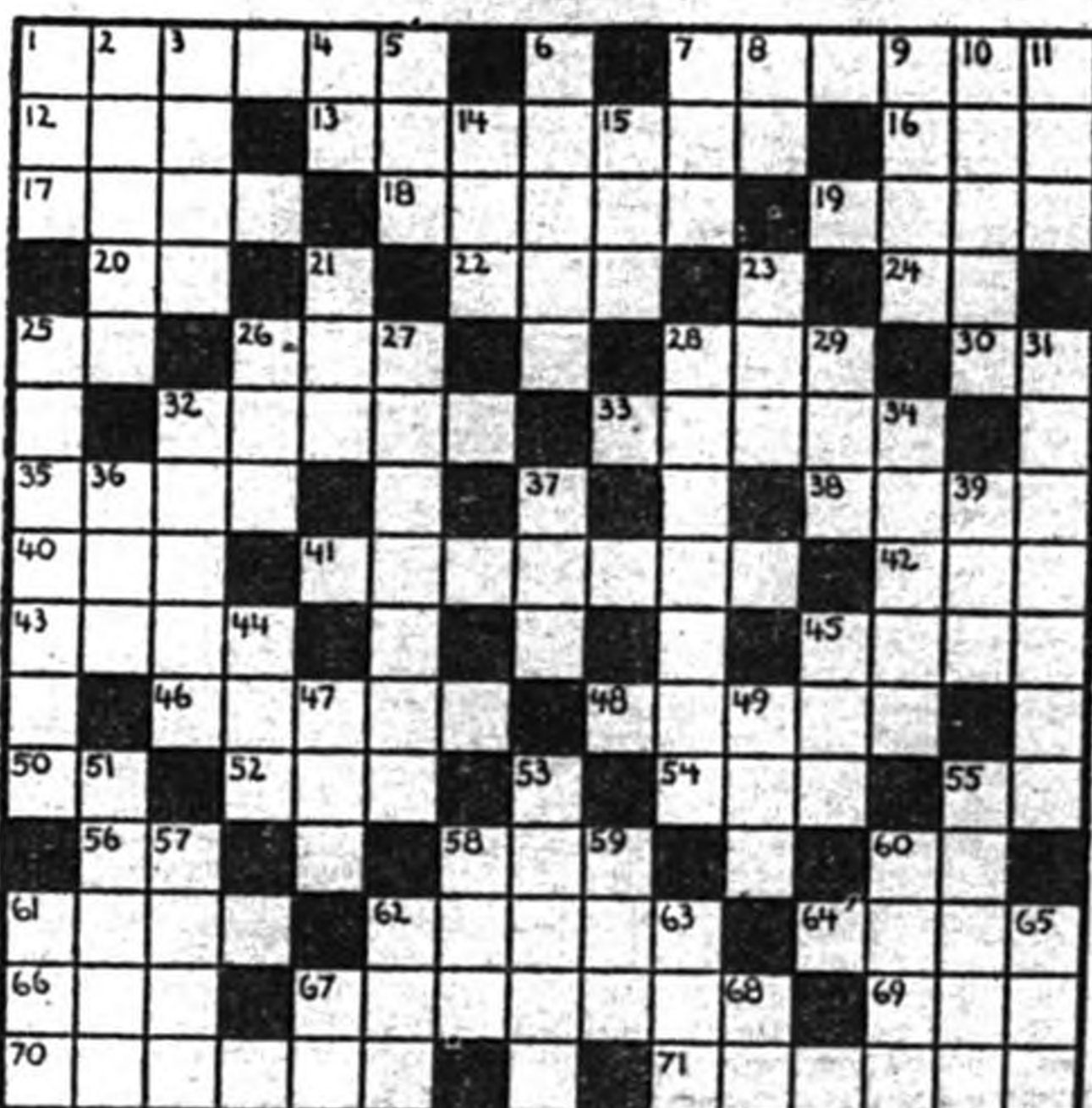
In 1728 an attempt was made to introduce potatoes into Scotland, but they were denounced from the pulpit on two contradictory counts—that they were the forbidden fruit, the cause of Adam's fall. They were accused of causing leprosy and fever.

Not Honey in the Flower.

Honey, as such, is not present in the flower, but is a substance that has been partially digested by the bee.

H	A	B	I	T	S	M	A	S	T	E	R
A	R	E	H	O	V	E	L	O	R	E	
S	T	E	L	I	T	E	G	A	S		
T	E	R	E								
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T	E	D	O	A	S	I	S	L	O	T	
E	G	O	C	R	O	C	K	I	R	E	
D	O	L	M	A	N						

CROSS-WORD PUZZLE



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HORIZONTAL

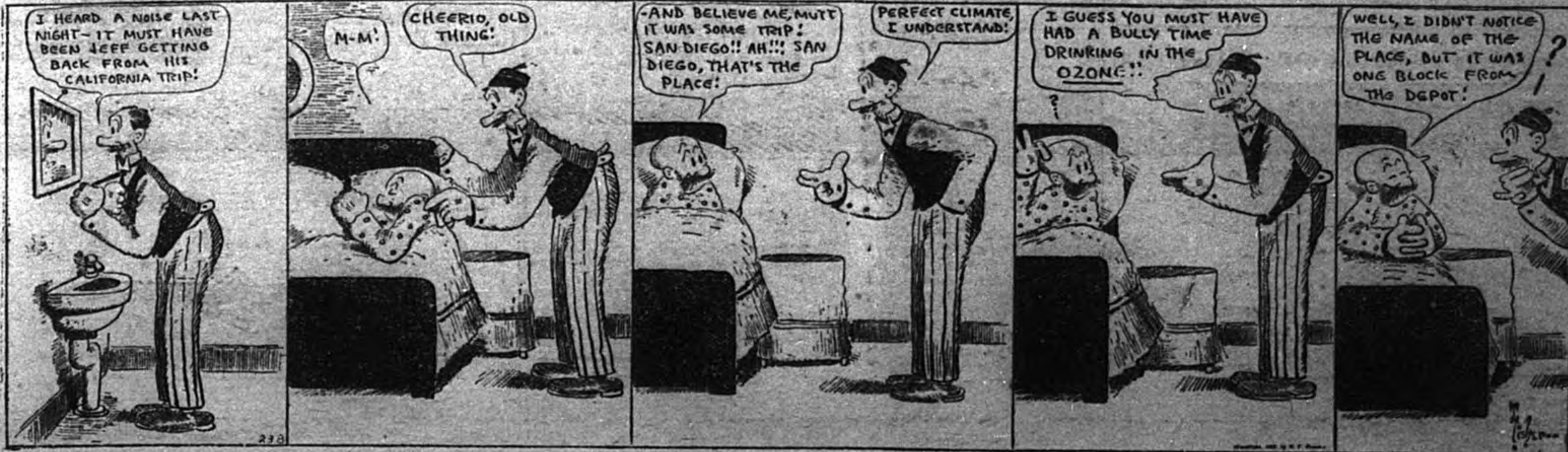
- 1—A great island N. of Canada
- 7—A synagogue ruler whose daughter was raised from the dead
- 12—Giri's name
- 13—A city in Venezuela
- 16—Suffix, meaning "of the nature of; like"
- 17—A cape on the coast of Newfoundland
- 18—A tambourine
- 19—An entrance or passage (mining)
- 20—One of the churches (abbr.)
- 22—Achieved
- 24—Prefix meaning "from, out of"
- 25—Personal pronoun
- 26—A kitchen utensil
- 28—Preposition
- 30—Close to, by
- 32—A woodland deity
- 33—Merclless
- 35—A wading bird
- 38—An entrance way
- 40—Man's name (familiar)
- 41—Kind of ship Columbus sailed in
- 42—Relative pronoun
- 43—Fiber of a tropical American plant
- 45—A laborer on a Mexican estate
- 46—Ago (poet.)
- 48—Sorrow or suffering (poet.)
- 50—A weight (abbr.)
- 52—A stay-rope
- 54—Middle (abbr.)
- 55—Preposition
- 56—Part of verb "to be"
- 58—Member of a City Council (abbr.)
- 60—To exist
- 61—A country of S. E. Asia
- 62—An implement for separating grain by beating
- 64—Exclamation of regret
- 66—Possessive pronoun
- 67—A military title
- 69—Man's name
- 70—To summon and gather together
- 71—A province in east Canada

VERTICAL

- 1—To shut out
- 2—To conform
- 3—Front
- 4—Suffix used as an adjective termination
- 5—Man's name (familiar)
- 6—Toll
- 7—A container
- 8—Like
- 9—An excursion by any means of conveyance
- 10—A city of east-central New York
- 11—Fixed in opinion
- 14—Uncooked
- 15—To perse
- 21—A small bed
- 23—Giri's name (familiar)
- 25—Standing at the beginning
- 26—A step, a dance
- 27—Despotism
- 28—Liberty
- 29—A color
- 31—A city of Ontario, Canada
- 32—A city in Punjab province, India
- 34—Reduce in value
- 36—A receptacle
- 37—A vessel for holding liquids
- 39—Interjection
- 44—Farm product
- 46—Seed-case
- 47—Possessive pronoun
- 49—Cover of a receptacle
- 51—A large group of South African tribes
- 53—To utter heedlessly
- 55—To vex
- 57—A lump
- 58—A high mountain
- 59—Prefix meaning "through"
- 60—To tell tales
- 61—Purpose
- 62—At a distance
- 63—Liquid (abbr.)
- 65—A cavity or receptacle
- 67—A degree (abbr.)
- 68—Name unknown (abbr.)

MUTT AND JEFF

MUTT SHOULDN'T CONFUSE JEFF WITH SUCH FANCY WORDS—By Bud Fisher.



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Paid-up Capital \$10,000,000
Reserve 19,500,000
Total Assets 219,600,000

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

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Robert McFaul

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Curtain Materials, Cretonnes, Muslin etc.
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With a large stock of BOOTS & SHOES for every member of the family
YOUR INSPECTION INVITED
The Choice of Novelties of the Season in MEN'S FELT 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

OTTAWA VALLEY ADVOCATE.

FRIDAY, APRIL 10th., 1925

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

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

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

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

With each verse additional—25c.

Want and For Sale advertisements, 10 cents per count line, minimum 50c.—if billed 60c.

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

Legal Advertising—\$1.63 per inch. Subsequent insertions—\$1.12 per inch.

EN PASSANT

I am asked, not as a favour, but as a matter of duty, to draw attention to the fact that "The week commencing on Sunday, the nineteenth day of April, and ending on Saturday, the twenty-fifth day of April in this present year" will be "FOREST PROTECTION WEEK."

A Royal Proclamation has been issued by the Government of Canada, appointing the period given as "Save The Forest Week," during which a special effort is requested to earnestly entreat the Citizens of the Dominion to consider the facts laid before them, and to give careful heed to the information spread by the various forest protection agencies.

As the annual Fire Plague approaches, threatening to again devastate two million acres of timber land, it is hoped that all whom it may in anywise concern will absorb a year's supply of caution in the way of preventing preventable fires, and thus reduce the heavy toll of destruction to life and property which usually begins about this time. The appeal affects the whole of Canada, which is essentially a timber producing country. Our interests are all bound up in the prosperity of the careless industry. Taken provincially, the facts are rather astonishing:—In Quebec there are just ten million acres under agriculture, out of 400 million acres, the rest is forest, and the relative proportions are likely to continue.

In Manitoba, three-fourths of the area is tree covered:

Ontario, Alberta, and Saskatchewan are all two-thirds forest:—In British Columbia every third dollar in circulation is a forest dollar: While Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, to the extent of seventy per cent, are adapted by nature for timber.

It follows therefore, that the whole country is chained to forest production, and if that fact is ever lost sight of, it is extremely doubtful if the Dominion could give prosperous living conditions to more than one-third of her people.

Today, the press of the Dominion is on tip-toe to back forest protection and to urge the governments that fire devastation must be curbed, at once, no matter what the cost; the proclamation is therefore timely, and, as its context shows, to the point: It reads:—

WHEREAS the protection and perpetuation of our forests are vital to the continued industrial welfare and national strength of Canada and to the health, comfort and prosperity of our people;

AND WHEREAS it is shown by the statistics of the several forest authorities of the Dominion that the forest resources have suffered enormous losses through the occurrence of forest fires and that the loss through such fires has far exceeded in amount the depletion in timber wealth through legitimate cutting operations;

AND WHEREAS forest industries in Canada, next to agriculture, constitute the most important source of our national income, and the extent to which our prosperity is dependent on a stable supply of raw materials is not appreciated;

AND WHEREAS forest fires, today, through destruction of raw materials, threaten the very existence of these industries, it is therefore, essential, if Canada is to retain and develop her position as an exporter of forest products, that the appalling wastage through forest fires be curtailed;

AND WHEREAS in many cases forest fires have resulted in disastrous loss of life and valuable property other than timber wealth, and in addition, the vitality of the forest itself is seriously impaired, thus rendering it unduly susceptible to attack by insect and fungus pests;

AND WHEREAS forest fires disturb the equilibrium of stream flow, lower the water table, and frequently give rise to serious erosive effects

AND WHEREAS the experience of all forest authorities in Canada has abundantly demonstrated that that forest fire problem can only be solved with the full sympathy, assistance and active support of all the people, evidenced in greatly increased individual care with fire in the woods, and backed by a general demand for protection against fire on the part of all workers or travellers in or adjacent to the forest;

AND WHEREAS the great majority of forest fires are entirely attributable to inexcusable neglect or ignorance, and are, therefore, preventable, and the exercise of reasonable prudence and proper care-

fulness on the part of responsible individuals would reduce the timber losses by fire in Canada to small proportions;

AND WHEREAS in the national interest, the continuing menace to Canada's well-being arising from such neglect and ignorance cannot be further tolerated, but must be met by the fixing of responsibility on the individuals concerned and the application of the penalties provided by law;

AND WHEREAS it is desirable that the attention of the public be directed to the seriousness of the situation and to the underlying causes of the preventable loss of life and property by fire, and to the best and most practicable means for its control, and that a specific period of the year be set apart and properly designated for the dissemination of such information;

NOW KNOW YE that We, by and with the advice of our Privy Council for Canada, do appoint the week commencing on Sunday, the 19th to 25th April, as "Save the Forest Week", during which period the citizens of our Dominion shall be entreated earnestly to consider the facts hereinbefore set out, to give careful heed to information disseminated by the various forest protective agencies, and in particular to act upon the following suggestions:

(1.) That settlers and others engaged in the clearing of land should fully observe the laws of the Dominion and of the Province, which laws have been enacted for their protection, as well as for the preservation of our timber resources;

(2.) That at this time of the year when thousands are looking forward to spending their summer vacations in the woods, all should take cognizance of the fact that the campfire, which is one of the most pleasant and valuable adjuncts of camp life, may, if neglected, easily result in disaster; and that to prevent repetition of such losses as have been annually sustained from this cause, all persons should familiarise themselves with the proper methods of building, using and extinguishing such fires;

(3.) That loggers, saw-mill operators and others interested in timber operations, should see that all equipment and appliances designed to prevent the origin or spread of fires shall be overhauled and placed in a state of thorough repair; that such persons should review with care the fire protection requirements of the legislation under which they operate; and that they should see that all employees working under their direction are properly instructed as to the danger of fire.

That's that. And Whereas nothing is said about the careless cigarette butt thrower and the fool that drops burning matches anywhere, I would suggest such persons be dealt with summarily, on the spot, and with unforgettable results, without waiting for the penalties provided by law. Give it to him hot. He is worse than a criminal incendiary, for as a rule he is one of the kind that knows such a flaming lot.

THE LINKMAN.

THE DEVIL STILL ALIVE

The evangelist in McArthur's Hall last Sunday said that God had not killed the Devil yet, because our world and its sin is a lesson book for the whole universe. But when the universe has fully learned what a terrible thing sin is, the Lord will destroy both the Devil and sin.

In the evening the subject was "Spiritualism," which was said to be instituted by Satan, whose angels often impersonate dead people. Many interesting anecdotes were told about the working of spiritualism in different countries. At the same time, there are many so-called spiritualistic manifestations which are simply fakes, but which have deceived many people, including such men as Sir Oliver Lodge and Sir Arthur Conan Doyle.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

Are you in doubt as to where to go this Summer for your holidays? Let us give you a few suggestions.

Telephone or call at
J. S. GILES'
Town Ticket Agency

CUSHING.

Mr. L. M. Gaston spent Friday last in Hawkesbury.

Miss Margaret Pollock, of Lachute is the guest of her sister, Mrs. A. Graham this week.

Nurse Hartley, of Hawkesbury, spent the week-end at home.

Miss Winnie Mulligan, of Richmond, Ont., is the guest of her sister, Mrs. Arthur Kerr for a few weeks.

Miss Ivy Graham, of Macdonald College, is spending the Easter holidays with her parents.

The Misses Mary and Eva Smith of Montreal, arrived home Saturday night last to remain until after Easter.

Mrs. A. Pousseau spent the latter part of last week visiting her friends in Hawkesbury.

The stork landed in Cushing on April the second, and left a baby boy at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Kerr.

The C. C. Club meets on Saturday night of this week, instead of Good Friday.

IN MEMORIAM

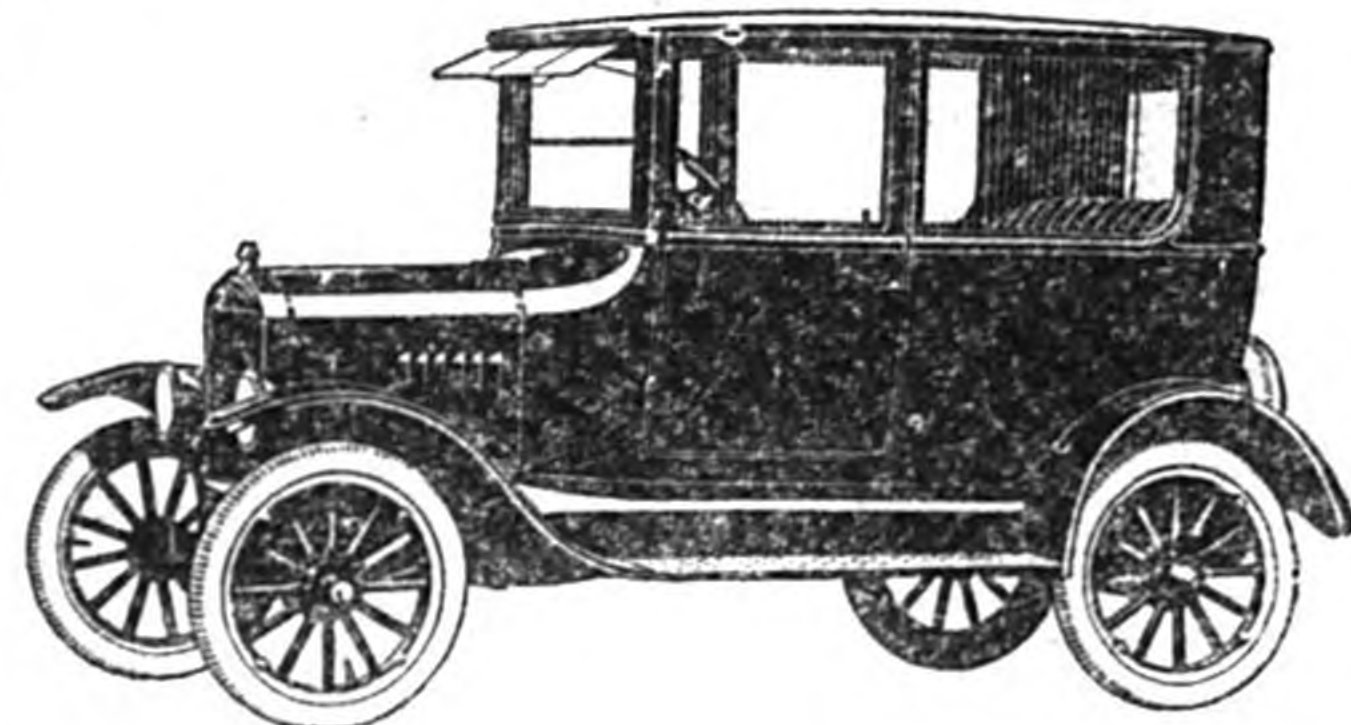
WALKER.—In loving memory of Mrs. Wm. Walker, (née Bella Gordon), who departed this life April 10th., 1917.

Ever remembered by loved ones.



FORDS! - FORDS!

All Models in our Show Rooms at Reasonable Prices.
Buy a Ford & spend the rest.



THE FORDSON SEDAN—a fine family car; separate doors for front and rear seats; seats five, with beautiful upholstery, six big windows. \$1020 with spare tire.



THE TUDOR SEDAN—an excellent car for the family; individual front seats; extra large doors & windows; handsome fittings

\$865 with spare tire

FORD TOURING—an excellent family car with close fitting curtains for wet weather.

\$600.00

Starter & Spare Tire



THE COUPE—an ideal personal car; seats three; cosy, smart, easy to handle and very economical.

\$770

THE LIGHT DELIVERY standard car chassis fitted with delivery body; excellent for fast deliveries.

\$560

with Starter & Spare Tire



THE ONE-TON TRUCK any kind of body can be fitted to this chassis and with a Ruckstel Axle giving it 4 speeds forward, you can have a First Class Truck at a low price.



Buy Ford Parts only when this sign is displayed. Your car deserves—
Genuine Ford Repair Parts.

Genuine Ford Parts For Sale Here

EASY PAYMENT.—All cars, Trucks and Tractors can be bought on the Easy Payment Plan, at a small extra cost. Ask us about it.

ORDER YOUR CAR TODAY

AND HAVE IT FOR EASTER.



G. Y. Deacon, Lachute.

Low Brothers
Interior Floor Paint



Floors that are painted with Low Brothers' "Hard Drying" Floor Paint require no scrubbing—simply mop them and your floors will be always clean. It is a floor enamel, which dries over night to a high gloss finish. Very easy to apply. It is very economical and lasts a surprisingly long time.

For sale by
W. D. McQuat,
LOCAL DEALER
Lachute.
Telephone 66.

Low Brothers
Auto-Gloss



Any amateur can finish his car in a few hours with Auto-Gloss. It is an enamel finish of great depth and beauty, sold in a full range of popular colors. It flows on easily, leaves no brush marks and dries quickly to a permanent finish.

ARUNDEL.
The Church services on Sunday next, Easter Day 12th inst., will be as follows:—
ANGELICAN-Grace Church, Arundel, Celebration of Holy Communion 10.30 a.m., with appropriate Hymns and Easter Chant.
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., Pastor.

Mr. Temple and daughter, of Montreal, are spending some days at their cottage at Bark Lake and are thoroughly enjoying themselves.

Mr. Percy Stanforth was in the city on Tuesday, 7th inst.

Mr. E. E. Brewster, who spent the winter months here with Mr. J. M. Nelson, returned to Westmount on Thursday, 2nd inst., and was accompanied by Mr. Nelson, who returned to Arundel on Saturday, 4th inst.

We are pleased to state, that Mrs. C. J. Stanforth, who has been ill since her father's death, is now improving in health.

As these notes are being written, we learn with regret of the death of Mrs. Thos. Craig. Particulars will appear in our next issue.

Dr. McBride, who has been resident for some months, in Arundel, has left, to take up practice, in Ahuntsic, and has sold the house he occupied, formerly the Methodist Parsonage to Mr. Simon of this place.

THE LATE THOMAS WILSON.

The death occurred on Wednesday March 26th, 1925, of Mr. Thomas Wilson, formerly of Lachute, but since the death of his wife some years ago, he had resided in Arundel with his son-in-law and daughter Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Stanforth.

At the time of his death, Mr. Wilson was in his 78th year, hale and hearty, always sociable and pleasant, and altogether of a very happy and cheerful disposition. He will be greatly missed, not only by the members of his family, but by the host of friends, both here and in Lachute. A short service was held Thursday evening at which were gathered a large number of relatives and friends. The service was conducted by Rev. Geo. H. Gagnon, M.A., and Rev. Mr. Crozier; Mrs. Gagnon rendering the music for the hymns which formed part of the service. Rev. Mr. Gagnon preached the sermon, which was an excellent and eloquent one, and which was listened to with great attention and appreciated by all present.

The floral offerings which were numerous and beautiful, were sent by the following:—Wreath, C. P. R. Angus Locomotive Shops, Montreal; Wreath, James Oliver and family, of Montreal; Spray, Rebecca Lodge, Sault Ste. Marie; Pillow, Mr. and Mrs. Alex. King and Mrs. Thos. Wilson, Montreal; Wreath, Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Stanforth and family, Arundel; Wreath, Mr. J. M. Nelson, Arundel; Wreath, Mr. and Mrs. L. D. Taylor and family, Sault Ste. Marie. The body was taken to Lachute, for interment, on Friday morning, March 27th, on arrival there, was met by many old friends, by Mr. and Mrs. Alex. King, son-in-law and daughter; Mrs. Thos. Wilson, daughter, and Mr. Thos. Wilson, grandson, of Montreal.

Owing to illness, Mrs. C. J. Stanforth, daughter, was unable to accompany her husband on the sad journey.

The late Mr. Wilson, leaves to mourn his loss, one sister, Mrs. Jno. Wood, of Vankleek Hill, and four daughters, Mrs. C. J. Stanforth, of Arundel, Mrs. Alex. King and Mrs. Thos. Wilson, of Montreal, and Mrs. L. D. Taylor of Sault Ste. Marie.

The sympathy of the whole community is extended to the bereaved family.

CARD OF THANKS.

Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Stanforth beg to offer their sincere thanks to all their friends in Arundel and elsewhere, and who so kindly rendered many acts of kindness both here and at Lachute, and for the beautiful flowers sent.

Make Your Savings Multiply.

Your savings invested in the silver fox industry through our plan will yield you a guaranteed 25% yearly interest.

One hundred and fifty dollars or more may be placed in this business with absolute security of both principle and interest. We are interested in the small investor and will gladly lay the entire proposition before you if you write us at once.

SILVER BLACK FOX RANCHES OF CANADA, LIMITED
Suite 611, Canada Cement Bldg.
MONTREAL
Representative, R. S. HUFF,
Windsor Hotel, Lachute.

BROWNSBURG.

Mrs. Maud Moncrieff and Mrs. W. Fletcher were in Calumet on Friday last attending the funeral of Mrs. D. McRae.

Mrs. Wyman and Miss Irene McGibbon were visitors in Montreal over the week-end.

Mrs. Jno. and Mrs. Charles Graham spent the week visiting friends in Montreal.

Mrs. Fred Jordan, of Montreal, spent a short visit with her friends here this week.

AUCTION SALE.

There will be sold by Public Auction at the residence of
OVILA MONETTE,
3rd range of Chatham
CHATBORO, about 3 miles west of St. Philippe.

MONDAY, APRIL 20th, 1925.
The following effects:—4 Working Horses, 1 colt, 1 year old, 4 milch cows, 4 heifers, 1 year old, 1 bull 1 year old, 1 disc drill seeder, 1 single plow, 1 gang plow, 1 set of disc harrows, 1 light harrow, 1 pig, 2 turkeys, 300 sap cans and spouts, 2 boiling pans, 130 hens, 1 horse fork rope and pulleys complete, 1 double waggon and box, 1 double express, 1 horse rake, 1 mowing machine, 3 sets of heavy double harness, 2 sets of single light harness, 1 buggy, 1 washing machine, and wringer, 1 Daisy churn, 1 scuffer, 1 cultivator, 1 De Laval Cream Separator, No. 12 (new), 1 stove, for wood or coal, 1 heater, 1 kitchen range, 2 tables, 12 kitchen chairs, 1 bureau, 1 sideboard, 2 pairs of double sleighs, 1 cutter, rack sleigh, 3 cream cans 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, 5 per cent off for cash.



To which class do you belong?

"80% of the merchants in any line of business follow traditional methods and are content with a small profit"—says a well known authority.

"The other 20% find old methods too slow—are continually devising new ways for getting new customers—for making larger profits."

How many new customers could YOU find among the 50,000 new telephones installed yearly in Ontario and Quebec?



Costs a family less than 2% of its annual outlay

SAILINGS to Europe

ONE CLASS CABIN SHIPS
Every comfort, every convenience to make your trip thoroughly enjoyable and beneficial. Spacious and tastefully furnished cabins—beautiful lounges, drawing-rooms, libraries and smoke-rooms—gymnasium—child's play-room—broad promenade decks—a variety of entertainment—home comforts—hotel service on board the luxurious steamers.

	May	June
Megantic	2-30	27
Regina	9	6
Canada	16	13
Doric	23	20

Sailings every Saturday. One of our travel experts will gladly call and help plan your trip. Call, phone or write—



J. S. GILES, Agent, Lachute.

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 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

MEATS

CHOICE, FRESH, and TENDER

at

Jos. Speight Meat Market

MAIN STREET,

LACHUTE.

Big Dispersion Sale!

50 Head 50 Ravensdale Ayrshires Fully Accredited

Phillipsburg, Que., Wednesday, April 22
Sale Starts at 1 P.M.

This herd has been built up from the very best blood lines in Imported and Canadian Bred Ayrshires. Every animal except the herd sire bred at Ravensdale.

Record of Performance work has been consistently followed under normal conditions and twice a day milking. Seven qualified sires have been developed and used in building up this herd.

Animals bred at Ravensdale have made good wherever they have gone. Send in your name for a catalogue to

GILBERT McMILLAN, Sales Manager, Huntingdon, Que.

W. F. KAY, Proprietor, Phillipsburg, Que.

Fifty-two miles from Montreal and 17 from St. Alban's, Vt., on Main Line C. V. Ry., Armand Station. 17-4-2.

G.-J. Charland, Ph.B.
The County Drug Store.

TELEPHONE 198 J,
and take advantage of our
DELIVERY SERVICE

In the case of an accident, or some urgent requirement in the home, it is not always convenient to come to our store to purchase what you want. It is just for this purpose that we are prepared to deliver goods at your residence—exactly what you order and require, at the minimum inconvenience. Our store is well stocked with the most select and reliable makes of—

MEDECINES, TOILET REQUISITES
Perfumes, Stationery, Smokers' Supplies etc.



Your Kitchen More like a Living Room

And all the result of one perfect light. You owe it to yourself to work in pleasant, bright surroundings. The kitchen is your own particular sanctum and there you should have every convenience that modern science provides. The "Daylight Kitchen Unit" turns back the hour to sunlight afternoon.

If you are so fortunate as to employ maids, the Kitchen Unit will go far towards keeping them contented. There will be fewer dishes broken, not so many occasions when the soup is over salted. Light goes into every corner, enters the open oven and shines among the shelves, bright, clear, yet mellow—and all from a single fixture.

50 Cents a month payable with your light bill buys this complete "Daylight Kitchen Unit". Let us install one on 10 days' FREE trial.



Back to the Bible Meetings! McArthur's Hall

SUNDAY AFTERNOON 3.30

The Greatest Harvest Excursion of History.

SUNDAY EVENING, 8.00

Holy Year Pilgrimages.
In what respects do they fulfil Prophecy?

All are cordially invited to these services. Question Box always open. Free literature at the hall, or by mail. Address, Box 211, Lachute

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

The Delicious Flavor

drawn from the leaves of

"SALADA"

GREEN TEA

has won it millions of users. Finer than any Japan, Gunpowder or Young Hyson. Ask for SALADA.

Luella's Husband

PART II.

Warren wiped the perspiration from his forehead and smiled at her. "Not after the time I've just had. If I should run off again—"

"You wouldn't, Warren."

"Might, though. Gosh, I'm hot! That was the hardest work I've done in a month. I've been intending to fill this in for a good while now."

"I'll bet you have," snapped Luella. "You're always behind, and see what it does for you."

He pursed his lips and nodded ruefully. "Yes, I ought to have done it before. I wouldn't think of taking that car out again, after the time I had, until—about a couple more wheelbarrows."

"Warren," she pounced at him, "don't be silly. We can't have that money in the house overnight. You ought to have insisted on a cheque."

"I couldn't, honey. Mr. Smith didn't have a checking account. He drew this out of the savings. Of course he might have got a bank cheque, but I guess the greenbacks looked good to him."

"They don't look good to me," declared Luella. "And the worst of it is that people know about the sale, and it may easily be that somebody knows you were paid in cash. What if somebody's watching you and waiting. Oh, if we should lose it!"

"We won't lose it." He lifted the handles of his wheelbarrow. "I've got it right with me this minute, and I'll get it in the bank—honest, Luella—if I can. But I'll have to get a couple more loads of gravel. I've been intending to do this for a good while, and I can't let it go any longer."

Luella went back into the house. And there is not room in a short narrative for the feelings that she took with her.

There was no chance of Warren's getting to the bank. And she could not drive the car.

In spite of the fact that it was after three when Warren finished with the gravel, he was entirely untroubled, evidently believing that his actions had been inevitable.

Presently she saw Mr. Sherman, a neighbor, come into the yard, and then he and Warren went off together.

When Warren came into dinner she was more actively on his trail than ever. After the meal she closed in on a few trifles.

"Did you report that the telephone is out of order?"

"No, I didn't, Luella. I intended to when I was over at Sherman's, but we were so busy working on his flagpole—we didn't get the supports right yesterday—that I didn't keep it in mind."

"It's very inconvenient not being able to get anybody," Luella optimistically with a tragic lift of her chin. One or two trials may be good calisthenics for the soul, but ten years filled with them may induce flabbiness in one's outlook.

"I suppose I can get along without the telephone for a day or two," she went on, with a martyred air, "but if you don't fix that faucet in the laundry—"

"I will fix it," interrupted Warren with disarming sweetness. "I'll do it right now. I've been intending to get

at it ever since you spoke about it, but I've been so busy!"

He opened the laundry door.

"Now be careful of everything," warned Luella, for she was in that dark mood in which it is hard to believe that things can come out right. "Perhaps I'd better take down the bottle of bluing."

"Now, pahaw, honey! Think I'm going to act like a windmill!"

"I've just moved my keg of soft soap onto that shelf under the windows," continued Luella. "I use it every time I wash, and it's more handy—"

"I shan't hit it," reassured Warren cheerfully. "But I wish you'd buy all your soap, Luella."

"Well, I shan't. Somebody's got to look out for the little things. I can't prevent things wearing out, but I can save a bit now and then."

"I shan't hit it," he repeated.

He turned off the water and took off the faucet. Then he went out to the garage.

"I can't find another washer," he told Luella when he returned, and there was a surprised look in his round eyes. "I had an idea there was one left. I intended to get some more the other day when I was in Eastwood, but I forgot it."

Luella drew a breath that would have been pleasing in a physical culture exhibition, but she didn't say anything. It wasn't necessary after a breath like that.

"I think I can fix it pretty good for the time being," Warren went on, undisturbed. He put the old washer back, and finding that the faucet leaked when he turned the water into the house main, he gave it several expert blows with the hammer.

"That's just about stopped her," he announced triumphantly. "She'll be all right now if you don't turn her on, and to-morrow I'll get—"

This sentence was cut into by hurried steps across the back porch. It was a friend who lived on a farm five miles away.

"Couldn't get you on the phone," he panted. "Said your line was busy all the time. One of my best horses is sick. I want you to come right over, Warren. You always knew what to do with horses. Don't stop for anything. I'm afraid I'll lose him. I've got the vet there, but he isn't making any headway."

Warren dropped his tools and started for the door.

"Wait!" cried Luella tensely. "Are you going to take—that—with you?" she gasped with dramatic reticence. Warren turned and blinked at her. "Had you rather I'd leave it?"

"I shan't like it either way. But you might be held up. Yes, leave it." He drew the bulging bill fold out of his pocket and handed it to her. "I'll be back before long. Don't worry."

It was almost dark. She locked all the doors and fastened all the windows on the lower floor; then went up to her own room. She locked herself in and opened the bill fold. There were twelve hundred-dollar bills.

"I don't know why I'm so afraid we'll lose this money," she said to herself. "I suppose it's because Warren's so careless."

She transferred the bill fold to a dresser drawer under a pair of silk hose, and sat down to read—one eye on her book, the other on the dresser. It got to be ten o'clock, her bedtime. No Warren! The dresser wouldn't do, either. People always put things in the dresser. She took out the bill fold and, tiptoeing into the dark hall, slipped it behind the runner on the stairs next to one of the uprights. Then she undressed and got into bed. She was feverish with fear and started at imaginary sounds.

Eleven o'clock! Twelve! Warren hadn't come. He had no right to leave her alone like this. She threw on her bathrobe, stole into the hall, and brought the bill fold back with her. She put it on one of the slats of her bed.

After a while she dozed; then wakened at a slight sound. She sat up in bed. The sound was continuous. It was in the water pipes. Ah, she knew now. That washer had given way. Warren had weakened it. The water was running full tilt in the laundry tub.

She pressed her lips and hardened her heart. Let it run. It wasn't her fault.

She got up, put the bill fold into the pocket of her bathrobe, put on the bathrobe and got into bed again. Then she finally dozed off once more.

She sprang wide awake and sat up in bed, her eyes boring into the dark, her heart pounding. Downstairs something had fallen. Then it came to her.

She had forgotten to put the cat out; she had forgotten to put the dish of chicken in the cooler. Teddy had worked the dish to the edge of the table and it had fallen to the floor.

Her mind wholly on domestic matters, she crept downstairs and switched on the kitchen light. Teddy's green eyes looked at her reproachfully from the table.

In her dismay at finding the chicken raided, Luella did not immediately consider that the dish was still on the table. Her thoughts were diverted by a stream of water rising under the laundry door.

A man was sprawling on the floor. A crude mask partially covered his face. Around him eddied a strange fluid mixture of soft soap and water.

It was apparent that the man had come through the sliding windows and in lowering himself had struck the shelf and overturned the keg of soft soap. His feet had landed in one of the most slippery messes it is possible to put together. He had floundered and fallen, hitting his head against the iron support of the tubs. He was just regaining consciousness.

Luella was stunned. Of course he was a burglar, but also he was injured. Should she telephone the police in Eastwood? Well, no, she couldn't because the line was out of order. Should she help him up? But if she did—

(To be concluded.)

THE NEIGHBORHOOD DINNER.

As a quick means of making money for some public undertaking such as a school library, a talking-machine for the school or some other special project, there is nothing easier than the neighborhood dinner. It can be given at any time except during the coldest weather, and does not cost any one any great amount of money.

The plan is simple. Four or five or more conveniently-located farmhouses on the main road are chosen and in each of these houses dinner is served to 20, 30 or 40 guests, depending upon the size of the dining-room, the number of guests to be expected, the helpers, etc. Three or more women whose homes are not open to the public that day join with the hostess in providing the food and dishes, and each group is eager to make its quota.

Each group plans to make \$20 or more. A big wholesome and tasty country dinner (usually a chicken dinner) is served. The price is anywhere from 35 to 75c, depending on the menu. Chicken and gravy, mashed potatoes, one or two additional vegetables, pie, cake and home-made bread and butter are served. Jelly, jam, cottage-cheese, pickles and celery, fruit, or anything in season, can be added. The group often provides some articles of food for sale, such as cottage cheese, kraut, fresh sausage, pickles, fruit, vegetables, or other things sought by town people.

The dinner depends upon the town for patronage, and in some places is made an annual affair. It promotes good feeling, gives the merchants a chance to get better acquainted with their patrons, provides funds for a worthy cause, and promotes sociability between town and country folks. —H. R.

SHORT CUTS IN COOKING.

When making apple dumplings, wash the apples before peeling, and put peelings and cores into a saucepan to cook ten minutes. When making the dumplings pour this water over them instead of clear water. It gives them a more delicious flavor.

Wet the knife with cold water when cutting a meringue pie and the meringue will not stick.

Heat a small quantity of vinegar in a dish and all odor of onions or fish is removed.

In the course of the scriptural span of life (three score and ten) it has been estimated that man spends fully three years in eating.

"DIAMOND DYES"

COLOR THINGS NEW



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.

Too much preoccupation with yourself is bad for you. Do not give all your time to introspection or spend too much of it in looking into the mirror.

For Sore Feet—Minard's Liniment.



Smart and Effective Model, Quickly Made

It may be made into an elaborate costume slip for the best dress or into a petticoat; trimmed in such a variety of ways. Front of this garment is cut in one piece, slashed in and gathered at sides to give the necessary fullness; back is cut through at the waist with the gathered skirt attached. The small back view shows the garment with round neck and shoulder straps, also the bottom scalloped and buttonhole-stitched. The front view gives another suggestion, the same model cut straight across below the arms in camisole style, straps of ribbon or lace attached and daintily finished with hemstitching and lace edging. Girls' semi-fitted princess petticoat No. 1017 cut in sizes 6 to 14 years. Size 12 requires 2 yards material 35 inches wide.

GREAT INCREASE IN TEA CONSUMPTION

The consumption of tea, it is estimated, increased in 1924 thirty-nine million pounds. The price, as a result, may go to \$1.00 per pound, but even then, tea is the cheapest beverage in the world—aside from water.

Home for the Soul.

Make yourselves nests of pleasant thoughts. None of us yet know, for none of us have been taught in early youth, what fairy palaces we may build of beautiful thoughts—proof against all adversity. Bright fancies, satisfied memories, noble histories, faithful sayings, treasure-houses of precious and restful thoughts, which care cannot disturb, nor pain make gloomy, nor poverty take away from us,—houses built without hands for our souls to live in.—Ruskin.

"Stone Fish."

Although only 10 inches long the "stone fish" of the tropics is one of the most deadly and poisonous denizens of the sea.

Minard's Liniment Fine for the Hair.

True loyalty cannot be bought with money—no: sold. It is earned by friendship and a square deal and retained by fairness to—by—and of all concerned.

Have your Dealer Write Us

If it happens there is no Marconi Agency in your town have your dealer write us. We want you to have a demonstration in your own home of the Marconiphone, master radio receiver. This can be arranged through your local dealer. Also send your name for free radio booklet "PD."

The Marconi Wireless Tel. Co. of Can., Ltd. Montreal, Halifax, Toronto, Vancouver, St. John's, Nfld.



MARCONIPHONE

"I'm always so proud of my snowy bed-linen—"

says Mrs. Experience



"When guests come, especially! My sheets and pillow cases are so snowy-white, and have that fresh, sweet smell of perfect cleanliness."

"And I change them often, too, because they're really easy to wash—the way I wash them—with Sunlight Soap."

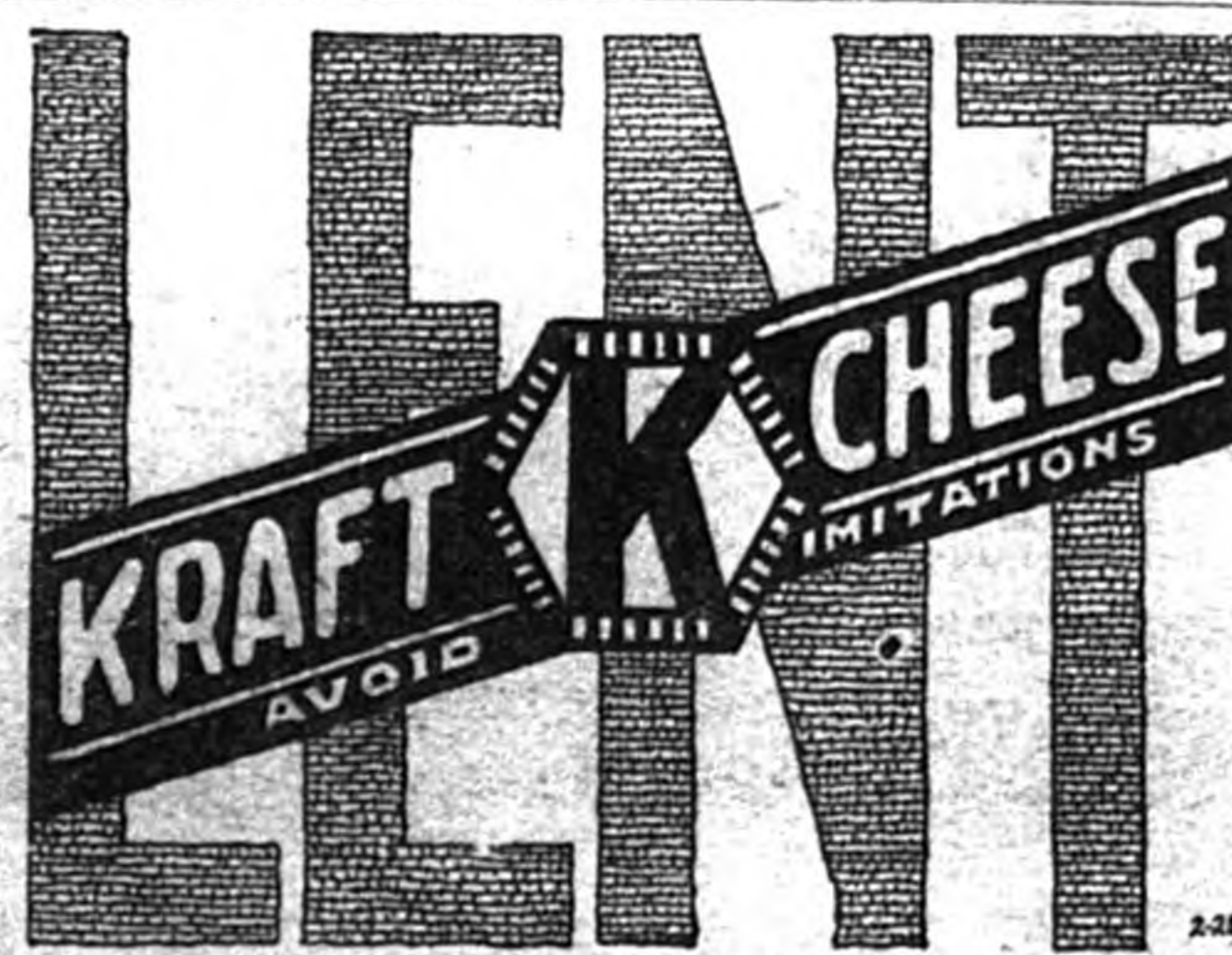
"The pure Sunlight suds quickly search the dirt right out, and leave every single thread sweet and clean. Only a light rubbing may perhaps be necessary at times. Then a good rinse and everything is as spotlessly white as your heart could wish."

"For clothes, dishes and general housework I always use Sunlight. Every bit of Sunlight is pure, cleansing soap, and so it is really economical—and my, how it does clean! Sunlight is so easy on the hands, too!" Lever Brothers Limited, the largest soap firm in the world, make Sunlight.

Sunlight Soap

Eclipses as far back as 1207 B.C. "Here lies for you an inestimable are recorded at Oxford University loan," says Carlyle, referring to little Observatory. In the same huge book children. "Take all heed thereof; in are predictions concerning future all carefulness employ it; with high eclipses as far ahead as the year A.D. recompense, or else with heavy penalty will it one day be required back."

For depression after illness—drink Bovril



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,
Grantsford, Woodstock, Owen Sound, Ottawa,
Seaford, Walkerton, Newmarket and Aylmer.

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!



The name "Red Rose" has been a guarantee of quality for 30 years

RED ROSE

TEA "is good tea"

The ORANGE PEKOE is extra good. Try it!

Surnames and Their Origin

PATTERSON

Variations—Pattison, Padden, Patten, Patton, McFadden, Paterson, MacPatrick, Patrickson, MacPhater, MacFeat.

Racial Origin—English and Gaelic. Source—A given name.

The family name of Patterson is one to which neither the English, the Irish nor the Scots can lay exclusive claim, for there are to be found evidences of its origin in all of these countries.

There are, however, certain of its variations which can be allocated definitely to one or another of these countries.

The name of Patrickson is one of the least common forms of the name, but where it is found, there is pretty good evidence of its English origin. The given name of Patrick, or "Padraig" and "Paruig," as it occurs in Gaelic, with the addition of words meaning "son of" or "descendants of," is, of course, the origin of the family name.

The Irish name is "MacPhaidin," derived from "Paidin," which is one of the diminutive forms of Patrick, and is found with us in the nickname "Paddy." Patterson, Pattison, MacFadden, Padden, Patten and Patton all occur as anglicized versions of the Irish name.

Patterson, Paterson and Pattison also occur as straight English developments of "Patrick's-son."

Paterson and McPatrick are names

of branches of the Scottish Highland clan MacLaren. MacPhatter and MacFeat are also found as the equivalents of these names in the Highlands.

TOWER

Racial Origin—English. Source—An Occupation.

One of the origins of this family name, the obvious one, has been discussed in a previous article. But the name does not always trace back to such a form as "Roger de la Tour." Often it is traced back to a form in which the "le" is present, but the "de" is missing. And this does not indicate to the philologist that the phrase "tower of strength" was commonly applied to individuals in those days.

Deeper search, however, reveals an occupation, that of the "tawer," from which the name has come in many instances.

The "tawer" of the medieval period was a specialist in the tanning industry, who whitened and prepared goat skins and other soft leathers, to serve as raw material for the glove and shoe makers.

It takes but a slight change in the vowel sound to transform the word "tawer" into "tower," though it is one of those tricky little changes which is likely to throw us off the track, particularly when we are not familiar with the obsolete word.

The term "tawer" also was sometimes applied to bleachers and finishers of flax.

Carnegie on Poverty.

I was born in poverty and would not exchange its sacred memories with the richest millionaire's son who ever breathed. What does he know about father or mother? These are mere names to him. Give me the life of a boy whose mother is nurse, seamstress, washerwoman, cook, teacher, angel and saint all in one whose father is guide, exemplar and friend. No servants to come between. These are the boys who are born to the best fortune. Some men think that poverty is a dreadful burden and that wealth leads to happiness. What do they know about it? They know only one side; they imagine the other. I have lived both, and I know there is very little in wealth which can add to human happiness beyond the small comforts of life. Millionaires who laugh are very rare. My experience is that wealth is apt to take the smiles away.

Supplying London With Water.

A waterworks which will be the largest in the world is being built sixteen miles from London. The reservoir covers 723 acres, and has a capacity of 30,133,923 tons, or 6,750,000,000 gallons, drawn from the Thames.

Three meters with throats 5 feet wide pass in 100 million gallons of water daily from a great intake channel. Rotors-slices 6 feet by 5 feet send the water into a draw-off tower, standing in the reservoir, whence, finally, it is sucked down the steel throats, 6 feet wide, of three pipes, and so over the embankment into the main, for the use of London's millions.

NATURE'S WARNINGS

Danger Signals That Everyone Should Take Seriously.

Pain is one of Nature's warnings that something is wrong with the body. Indigestion, for instance, is characterized by pains in the stomach, and often about the heart; rheumatism by sharp pains in the limbs and joints; headaches are a sign that the nerves or stomach are out of order. In some ailments, such as anemia, pain is not so prominent. In this case Nature's warning take the form of pallor, breathlessness after slight exertion, palpitation of the heart, and loss of appetite. Whatever form these warnings take, wise people will not ignore the fact that many diseases have their origin in poor blood, and that when the blood is enriched the trouble disappears. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are most helpful in such cases because they purify and build up the blood to its normal strength. In this way it tones up the nerves, restores the appetite and gives perfect health. Miss Hazel Berndt, of Arnprior, Ont., has proved the great value of this medicine, and says:—"I am a young girl and have been working in a factory for the past four years. For two years I had been in such poor health that at times I could not work. I was thin and pale, and troubled with headaches and fainting spells. I doctored nearly all this time, but it did not help me. My mother advised me to take Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and after using them for a while I could notice an improvement in my condition. I used nine boxes and can truthfully say that my health is restored. When I began taking the pills I weighed 97 pounds and now I weigh 114. I feel that I owe my good health to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and hope other ailing people will give them a fair trial."

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

FOR NEURITIS

The foundations of medical science were laid in the early part of the first century by Claudius Galen.

Galen was born at Peramus, in Asia Minor. He spent some years at Alexandria and later went to Rome, where he wrote a work on anatomy and even performed dissections upon animals.

He considered that disease was largely based upon the four humors of man—bile, blood, phlegm, and black bile—which were regarded as related to (but not identical with) the four elements—fire, air, earth, and water—being supposed to have characters similar to these.

Thus, to bile, as to fire, were attributed the properties of heat and dryness; to blood and air those of heat and moistness; and finally black bile, like earth, was said to be cold and dry. Galen supposed that an alteration in the due proportion of these humours gave rise to disease, though he did not consider this to be its only cause. Thus cancer, it was thought, might result from an excess of black bile, and rheumatism from an excess of phlegm.

He regarded old age as resulting from a diminution of the fiery and aqueous elements. Hence the necessity of keeping old people warm and giving them hot liquids to consume.

Where Female Rights Prevail.

The ants are described as communists, because the individual interest is merged in the community. There is a female rights colony. The workers are females, the soldiers are females, the nurses are females, and there is one queen mother for them all, who lays all the eggs for the colony. The males are but mates for the young queens.

The man who does nothing does somebody.

Minard's Liniment for Colds.

"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.

Alvan T. Simonds Economic Prizes for 1925.

To encourage the study of Economics two prizes of \$1000 and \$500 are offered by Alvan T. Simonds, president of the Simonds Saw and Steel Company, of Fitchburg, Massachusetts, for the best two essays on the following subject: "Your Prosperity and Mine."

The contest is open to all residents of the United States and Canada. It is hoped that it will especially appeal to business executives, assistants to business executives and students of business and commerce.

Contestants, who are not well versed in economics, are advised to study elementary works, dealing with fundamentals, and to read articles on economic subjects in newspapers and magazines. The essays may be entirely original or may be based, in whole or in part, on books or articles. If the latter plan is followed, references to the books and articles should be given in footnotes.

The essays must be at least 2500 words in length and should not exceed 3500 words. They must be typewritten and on one side of the paper only.

The prize winning essays, upon payment of the prizes, will become the property of Alvan T. Simonds.

The judges will be announced later. They will be selected from experts in economics, business, and related activities. Their decision must be accepted by all concerned as final.

The essays must reach the Contest Editor, Simonds Saw and Steel Company, 470 Main Street, Fitchburg, Massachusetts, on or before December 31, 1925.

Strange!

Clocks in Irish provincial hotels are not noted for their time-keeping qualities. They are kept more for ornament than use.

A traveller went into the coffee-room of an Irish hotel. The maid-of-all-work was dusting the mantelpiece. Suddenly the clock began striking.

The maid, with a look of surprise, turned and said, "There must be something wrong with the clock, it's going!"

Typewriter Music.

In order to get the proper effect of the various sounds when shrapnel breaks and scatters, a French soldier who has composed a new symphony, entitled "At the Front," has called for the use of twenty typewriters in the orchestra alongside the musical instruments.

For Sore Throat Use Minard's Liniment

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.

There are only 16 bridges over the Thames between the sea and Kingston. It is now suggested that nine new ones should be built to relieve the congestion of traffic.

DANDRUFF

Minard's cleanses the scalp, opens the pores, stimulates the roots of the hair to new activity. Rub Minard's into the scalp four times a week.

MINARD'S LINIMENT

"KING OF PAIN"



Beauty Of Skin And Hair Preserved By Cuticura

Use Cuticura Soap for daily toilet purposes, with touches of Cuticura Ointment as needed, and have fresh, clear skin and thick, glossy hair. 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 1114, Montreal. Price: Soap 25c, Ointment 25c and Talcum 25c. Try our new Shaving Stick.

TIRED OUT ALL THE TIME Nerves Gave Little Rest

Relieved by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Harrowasmith, Ontario.—"I took your medicine before my baby was born and it was a great help to me as I was very poorly until I started to take it. I just felt as though I was tired out all the time and would take weak, fainting spells. My nerves would bother me until I could get little rest, day or night. I was told by a friend to take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and I only took a few bottles and it helped me wonderfully. I would recommend it to any woman. I am doing what I can to publish this good medicine. I found that little book you sent me to any one I can help. You can with the greatest of pleasure use my name in regard to the Vegetable Compound if it will serve to help others."

—MRS. HARVEY MILLIGAN, R. R. No. 2, Harrowasmith, Ontario.

In a recent canvass of purchasers of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound over 100,000 replies were received and 98 out of every 100 said they had been helped by its use. This medicine is for sale by all druggists.

ISSUE No. 12-25

MARCH WEATHER DANGEROUS TO BABY

Our Canadian March weather—one day bright, but sloppy, the next blustery and cold—is extremely hard on children. Conditions make it necessary for the mother to keep the little ones indoors. They are often confined to overheated, badly ventilated rooms and catch colds which rack their whole system. To guard against these colds and to keep the baby well till the better, brighter days come along, a box of Baby's Own Tablets should be kept in the house and an occasional dose given the baby to keep his stomach and bowels working regularly. The Tablets are a mild but thorough laxative which never fail to regulate the stomach and bowels and thus they relieve colds and simple fevers and keep the baby fit. The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

He Wondered.

They talked so nice about him. They praised him to the skies; They said they loved his genial voice, The kindness in his eyes;

They said they oft remembered The noble things he'd done; They vowed he was in all things The city's favorite son.

He heard their praise and plaudits And then in fear he said: "They talk of me so nicely, I guess I must be dead!"

—WHBUR D. NEBIT.

Best Training Place.

The old-fashioned home, said a recent speaker, surpasses all modern schools for the proper training of the young. Home should be a place where the theatre has a rival in home games and home companionship; where the radio may be heard, but not to the exclusion of family story-telling, reading and conversation; and where good music is always to be found.



The Truth.

She—"You know George M. Cohan said he'd rather write the songs of a nation than make the laws."

He—"Well he knew that nearly everybody had respect for songs."

Earliest Cross-Word Puzzles.

The editor of an American dictionary declares that something very similar to cross-word puzzles took up much of the time of the Hindus and Chinese 1,000 years B.C.

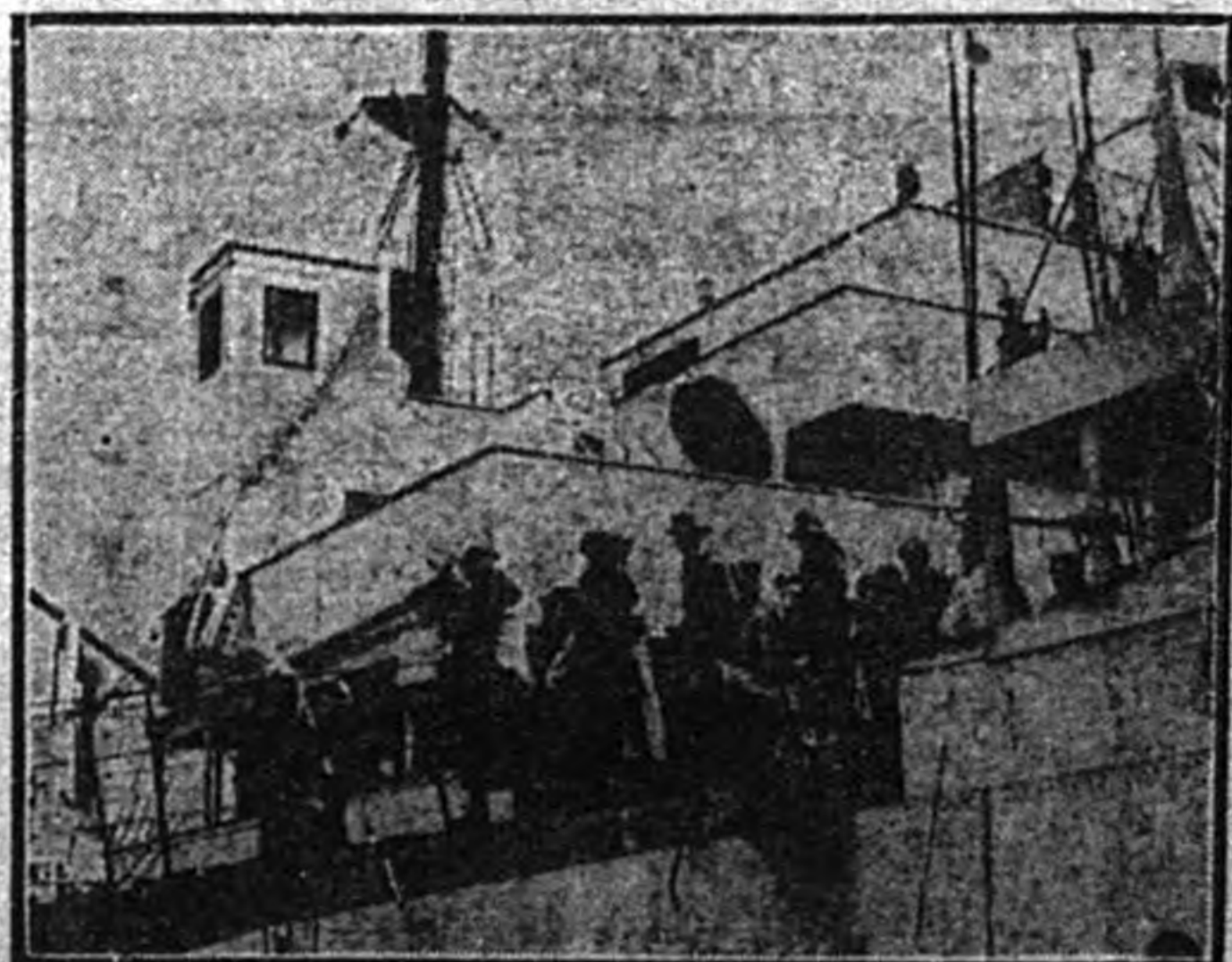
The Indians who lived in America before the arrival of the whites used to play a crisscross puzzle with grains of corn each marked with some Indian sign.

It is probable that the Indians brought puzzle working to America from Asia, when there was a stretch of land all the way.

"The cross-word puzzle of the present is evolved by combining the anagram, the acrostic, the rebus, and so on, with ancient magic squares," the editor says. "It is also closely allied to chess, and is possibly an earlier form of that game."

"The magic squares played an important part in the occultism and mysticism of the Middle Ages. They were known to Hindus and Chinese, however, before the Christian era, and were introduced into Europe in the fifteenth century."

The last hard pull gets us over the hill.



One of the huge trans-Atlantic liners is shown in dock at Halifax after completing a trip from the Old Country, carrying returning Canadians and others who are making their first visit to the Dominion.

This Farmer Knows Where He Stands



He has a memorandum on the cheque stub of every account—and an entry in his bank book as well—a double check on his business. The incoming cheques or cash are also shown in his bank book. In a flash he can tell when he paid any particular account or when an account was paid to him. His bank book tells him.

He has no need to go to town to do his business if he is rushed. A cheque by mail pays an item or makes deposits almost as quickly as he could do it himself.

Today the safe, efficient, satisfactory method of business is through the Bank.

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.

Your
palate
deserves
the Best



ONE OF
THE FAMOUS
'VICTORIA'
FAMILY

VICTORIA

coffee

LAPORTE-MARTIN
Limited
Montreal - Ottawa

TIRES

At Mail-Order-House Prices

SEE OUR SPECIAL OFFER.

30 x 3 1/2 Cord & Tube at \$9.00

JUST RECEIVED - A CARLOAD OF

PEERLESS FENCE WIRE Special Prices

And a Carload of Assorted Lengths

CORRUGATED IRON at 5.50 SQUARE.

JOHN McFAUL & SON, Lachute.

MISS M. V. SLATER

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

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, Monu-
ments, Headstones.

Prep. W. M. SCOTT.



SAWS
SIMONDS
Machine
Knives

PAINKILLER

Gramps Sprains Chills

IN MEMORIAM.

O'BRIEN.—In loving memory of
little Leslie O'Brien, of Chatham,
who passed away on April 12th,
1924, at the age of 6 yrs. and 3
months.

Dear Leslie in whom sin was not
known,
To be with the Angels, God called
him Home,
We'll meet him in the Great Beyond,
With others we loved, who've passed
away.

Inserted by D. McAdam.

LACHUTE ACADEMY EXAMS.

GRADE XI.

Latin.

Class I.—H. Smellie 85, E. Murray
84, G. Gilmour 81, N. Boyd 77, C.
Gagnon 75.

Class II.—L. Somerville, T. Todd
72, B. Rogers 72, C. Macdonald 67,
H. Kettyle 63, M. Cowan 61, E.
Thomson 60.

Class III.—P. Cooke 59, Evelyn
Mathews 50.

GRADE X.

French Composition.

Honours.—Carl Gordon 90, Ken-
neth MacGibbon 90.

Class I.—C. Robertson 88, Wallace
Wilson 82, Ethel Doig 80, Mary
Cruise 80, Marjorie MacKinnon 75.

Class II.—Henry Miles 72, Ena
Black 72, Ethel McQuat 70, Wilhel-
mina Clark 63.

GRADE IX.

Algebra.

Honours.—F. Armstrong, Kay Bon-
nett, Annie Kelly, Bessie Morrin, D.
Morrison, Violet Paul, Ethel Scott,
Grace Smith 100.

Class I.—Reta Boyd, Ethel Dixon,
Alma Fletcher, Nellie Hay, A. Hume
Ruth Leshman, Norma MacGregor,
Linda Scott, Doris Golphin, Erma
Morrison 84.

Class II.—Marian Bain, Howard
Doig, Eileen MacGibbon, Janet Mc-
Quat, Grace Rogers, Leona Thomp-
son, Iona Westgate 68, E. McCoy 64,
Lena McCullough, Stella Scott 62.

Class III.—Evelyn Cruise, Lizzie
Hay, Sarah MacVicar, Violet Mur-
doch 52, Nathan Jacobson 50.

GRADE VIII.

Eng. Literature.

Honours.—Hugh MacGregor 93.
Class I.—Jas. Yelland 87, James
Logan 83, Christina Vliet 76.

Class II.—Lois Cooke 72, Melissa
Bates 72, Alice Whinfield 67, Mar-
garet Stark 66, Olive Riddell 66, D.
Smith 65, Ruth Macdonald 63, Helen
Hutchinson 63, Hazel Evans 62, L.
Noble 60.

Class III.—Shirley Tamilton 58, E.
Boyd 56, Alma Boa 55, R. Cruise
54, Eric Middleton 52, G. McQuat 50.

GRADE VII.

Mental & Rapid Arithmetic.

Honours.—S. Boyd, Gden MacKin-
non, Freda Mason 100.

Class I.—Reta Boyd 87, Annie
Black 85, F. Hay 85, G. Cruise 76,
Christina MacKenzie 75, Janet Mor-
rison 75.

Class II.—Bessie Morrison 72, S.
Armstrong 71, Eileen McFaul 68, W.
Painter 67, M. Mathews 66.

Class III.—Hazel McKiddie 56.

GRADE VI.

Drawing.

Honours.—R. Underhill 96, Lena
Combie 94.

Class I.—H. Paul 86, R. Cowan 84,
C. McFaul 81, Stuart Jones 80, H.
Jacobson 78, S. Rashcovsky 78, Geo.
Paul 75.

Class II.—F. Cunningham 72, D.
Armstrong 70, S. Jacobson 68, Nellie
Laurin 67, K. McFaul 662, Lorne
Wert 60.

GRADE V.

Reading.

Honours.—D. Armstrong 96, Stuart
Jones 94, Lena Combie 90, Rowena
Cowan 90, B. Cunningham 90, Sop-
hie Jacobson 90, H. Paul 90.

Class I.—Henry Jacobson 89, N.
Laurin 89, Geo. Paul 89, Raymond
Underhill 89, Cecil McFaul 88, Sam
Rashcovsky 88, K. McFaul 81, Lorne
Wert 80.

GRADE V.

Geography.

Honours.—G. Drysdale 97, Garfield
Clark 93, K. Clunie 90.

Class I.—E. Goldworthy 89, Gor-
don McFaul 88, Hugh Gall 87, E.
McFaul 87, H. Rogers 83, Eugene
Jousse 81, K. Cowan 77.

Class II.—Violet Falconer 73, Janet
Hay 72, R. Rashcovsky 72, L. Bel-
anger 72, Enid McNowa 71, Morton
Morrison 71, E. Armstrong 68, Olive
Stenforth 66, Roland Cruise 65.

Class III.—C. Laurin 55, H. Jones
54, R. Dion 53, V. Thompson 50.

Grade V.

Drawing.

Honours.—K. Clunie 96, Hugh Gall
94, Janet Hay 92, V. Falconer 92, G.
Clark 90, Morton Morrison 90.

Class I.—E. Goldworthy 88, R.
Cruise 82, G. Drysdale 81, R. Dion
73, Enid McNowa 73, E. Armstrong
75.

Class II.—Hugh MacKinnon 74, E.
McFaul 73, H. Jones 73, L. Belanger
73, H. Gies 72, Eugene Jousse 70,
Thelma We 69, V. Thompson 68,
Mary Vliet 63, K. Cowan 62, Clyde
Laurin 61, H. Rogers 60.

Class III.—C. McFaul 59, Rebecca
Rashcovsky 55.

GRADE III.

Writing.

Class I.—L. Canning 86, Minnie
Robinson 86, Melvin Scott 86, Dor-
othy MacKinnon 84, Doris Boyd 82, G.
Masse 82, Alice McNowa 80, Ger-
trude L'Abbe 79, Allan Doig 77, A.
Ward 75.

Class II.—D. McFaul 74, Helen
McFaul 74, Willie Davis 73, Harold
Combie 64, R. Miller 63, G. Wert 60.

GRADE II.

Spelling & Dictation.

Honours.—Lois MacVicar 93, Jno.
McKenzie 96, John MacKinnon 93, S.
Morrison 93, E. Jousse, Gertrude
Morrison 91.

Class I.—Betty Clunie 85, Clarence
McNaughton 82, Lily Belanger 79,
Sidney Roberts 78.

WANT ADS.

They Bring Results.

Watchman Advertising Pays.

In last week's issue, G. Y. Dencon
advised Royal Cord Tires at mail
order prices for cash and sold nine
in one day.

TO RENT.—A modern house in East
Ward, Lachute. Apply to W. M.
Scott.

FOR SALE.—"Overland" five pas-
senger car, Model 85 x 4 in good
condition. Apply to Mr. Thomas,
in care of J. A. Davis, R. R. No. 1,
Ste. Scholastique, Que. 10-4-2.

FOR SALE.—Lay Mare, General
Purpose, sound, 8 years old, also
three seated express, almost new.
Apply to J. W. Scott, East Ward,
Lachute, Phone 182 r 3. 17-4-2.

AGENTS WANTED.

With the Watkins Line you will
make big money, and right now is
the best time for a start. 175 fam-
ily necessities. Direct to consumers.
Exclusive territory.

J. R. WATKINS COMPANY
379 Craig Street West
24-4-5 Montreal.

FOR SALE.—100 Colonies of pure
Italian Bees, guaranteed free from
disease, hives ten-frame, stand-
ard "Langstroth." For price and
particulars, apply to J. E. Faulk-
ner, Lachute, or call at Ayers' Or-
chard, Brownsburg Rd., (Phone
157 r 2-2).

BICYCLES.—Three Cleveland bicy-
cles for sale, one new last year.
Apply E. Todd, Telephone 168 r 2,
Lachute.

FOR SALE.—Farm consisting of 225
acres, one half cultivatable land,
remainder pasture and bush. Seven
hundred (700) maple trees, well
fenced and watered. Valuable de-
posit gravel and Building sand.
Two dwelling houses, and conven-
ient out-building. Apply Robert
Boa, Hill Foot, (Route 3), Lachute
Phone 155 r 4. 17-4-3.

MOTOR BOAT for sale, small single
cylinder engine in Vercheres boat,
excellent condition. Cheap to
quick buyer. Apply to Watchman
Office.

WANTED.—A qualified Cheese-Mak-
er for small factory, Salary \$450
for season of 6 months, commencing
1st May 1925. Apply to prop-
rietor, A. E. Tomalty, Louisa Post
Office, Que. 10-4-2.

WANTED.—A man to work on farm,
middle-aged man preferred, one
capable of working alone. State
salary expected. Apply to George
Morrison, Sawyerville, Que. 10-4-2.

FOR SALE.—Young Pigs, 3 weeks
old, April 9th; price \$7.00 a pair.
Norman Patterson, Mille Isles,
10-4-1.

1923 FORD SEDAN for sale, in per-
fect running order. Cheap to quick
buyer. Apply to J. Ethier, La-
chute, Que.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—Good 10 room-
ed dwelling house on Water St.,
with about 1/4 of an acre of land
adjoining 150 ft. water frontage.
Apply to W. J. Boyd, Lachute.
17-4-2.

FARM FOR SALE.—A good farm
with all stock, situated near Wil-
son's Milk Station on C. P. R.,
comprising 90 acres, all under
cultivation. Good dwellings and
barns with water, telephone and
all modern convenience. For fur-
ther particulars apply to Samuel
Laurin, R. R. No. 1, Lachute.

FOR SALE.—Thoroughbred Pym-
outh Rock setting from good lay-
ing strain. \$2.00 per 15. Guar-
anteed fertile, apply to W. J.
Fletcher, Box 22, Brownsburg,
17-4-2.

BULL FOR SALE.—Glenborough
Wallace No. 61791, a pure-bred 3
year old Bull. For further par-
ticulars apply to W. A. Graham,
Lachute, Que.

SALESMAN.—To handle exclusive
line of Fire Extinguishers, good
Commission and prospects. Write
Wilfred H. Harrison Company,
390 Melrose Ave., Montreal.

CHEVROLET Automobile for Sale,
at reasonable price, sale owing to
owner's death. Apply to Mrs. O.
Daoust, Grace Street.

Province of Quebec,
District of Terrebonne,
No. 673.

SUPERIOR COURT.

JOSEPH ST-DENIS, Plaintiff.

vs.

DAME ELMINA RODIER, Defendant.

It is ordered that Dame Elmina
Rodier, widow of the late Edouard
Amedee Potvin, (in his lifetime doc-
tor of Montreal,) or her representa-
tives to appear within the month.
St. Jerome, this 2nd April, 1925.

GRIGNON & FORTIER,

P. S. C.

Mre. Adelard Leduc, Advocate
71a, St. James Street,
Montreal, Que.

AUCTION SALE

A complete dispersion of the Wil-
lowcroft Herd will take place at the
home of

STEWART WALKER,
Willowcroft Farm, Lachute, Route 1
FRIDAY, APRIL 17th, 1925.
21 Head of Registered and Grade
Ayrshires

Great View Blue Bell born May
1917, due to freshen April 15th,
Great View Marjorie born June 2nd
1919, freshened March 24th, 1925,
Willowcroft Silver Bell, born Nov
14th, 1920, due to freshen April 21,
Brookbank Marjorie, born Feb. 21st
1923, Willowcroft Lucky Girl, born
Jan. 28th, 1923, Great View Eileen
born May 20th, 1923, Willowcroft
Victoria, born Jan. 24th, 1924, Wil-
lowcroft Gertrude, born May 8th, 1924
Bull calf, Willowcroft Sir Andrew,
born Nov. 1st, 1924, Willowcroft
Bonnie Jean, born March 24th, 1925,
4 grade cows due to freshen in April
and May, 1 three year old due to
freshen in Sept., 1 two year old heifer,
2 one year old heifers, 3 grade
heifer calves born in Oct. and Jan-
uary.

This herd has passed 3 clean tests
under the accredited herd plan
never having a reactor.

Also the following effects:—

One general purpose colt 1 year
old, grain binder, mowing machine,
horse rake, hay loader, 1 spring
tooth seeder, 1 disc harrow, 1 smooth-
ing harrow, 1 land roller, 1 cultivator,
Vilas gang plow, (almost new),
2 walking plows, 1 farm wagon &
box (almost new), rubber tired bug-
gy, (almost new), tumbler cart, set
heavy sumps and rack, set light
sumps and rack, set light
wheel-barrow, root cutter, grindstone
50 bushels extra good seed oats, a
quantity of hay and ensilage, set
double harness, express harness,
buggy harness, cart harness all in
good shape, gent's riding saddle, fac-
tory can 15 gallons, 6 eight gallon
milk cans, forks, shovels, post auger
2 log chains, wrapping chain, 1 set
rafter grabbers, pulleys and ropes,
milk pails, strainer, 1 Stewart clip-
per (almost new), scales, and many
other articles too numerous to men-
tion.

Sale to Commence at 1 p.m. sharp.

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

W. J. BOYD, Licensed Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE.

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

R. W. SCOTT,
365 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, din-
ing room table, parlor table, kitchen
table, 8 kitchen chairs, 4 dining room
chairs, 2 rocking chairs, hat rack,
hall stand, cupboard, sideboard, or-
gan, 2 iron bedsteads, wooden bed-
stead, 3 bed springs, 3 mattresses,
bureau, washstand, cabinet bath, toi-
let 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
quitting frames, set mat frames, a
quantity of jam and pickles, house
plants, small clock, (new), window
blinds (new), curtains, a pile of
stove wood, fern jars, and many other
articles too numerous to mention.

Sale to commence at 1 p.m. sharp.

Terms CASH

W. J. BOYD, Licensed Auctioneer.

TEACHERS' ALL EXPENSE

TOUR TO THE PACIFIC COAST

INCLUDING CANADIAN AND

AMERICAN NATIONAL PARKS.

A complete thirty day All-Expense
tour is being arranged from Toronto
to the North Pacific Coast, special
train leaving Toronto via the Cana-
dian National Railways July 9th.

Westbound, the party will pass
through some of the most important
cities of Western Canada, Winnipeg,
Saskatoon, Edmonton, stopping over
at Jasper National Park, thence to
Prince Rupert and via Canadian
National Pacific Coast Steamers
through the wonderful scenic seas
of the North Pacific Coast to Van-
couver, returning via Portland, Yel-
lowstone National Park, Salt Lake
City & Estes National Park through
Chicago, thence back to Toronto.

The Tour is being arranged under
the direction of Mr. A. E. Bryson,
Principal of Silverthorn School, Tor-
onto, and Mr. Martin Kerr, Principal
of the Earl Kitchener School, Ham-
ilton, Ont. Full information may be
secured from Mr. Bryson, 44 Silver-
thorn Avenue, Toronto, Junct. 2543 W
also from Mr. Kerr, 4 Beulah Ave.,
Hamilton, Regent 842.

While primarily designed for the
benefit of Teachers, the Tour is open
to members of the general public
and any who care to join the party
will be most welcome.

DEATH.

TOMBS.—In Pottenger's Sanatorium
Mourvill, California, on March
17th, 1925, John, dearly beloved
son of the late John B. and Mrs.
Tombs of Montreal, after a long
illness. Buried in Glendale Ceme-
tery, California.

"Dear is the grave where Johnnie is
laid,
Sweet is his memory that never can
fade,
Flowers may wither and leaves fade
and die,
But to forget him never will I."
Mother.

CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS

Montreal

Detroit-Chicago

Leave Montreal 10 a.m. (Internat-
ional Limited) and 11 p.m. daily;
10 p.m. except Saturday.

Montreal

Niagara Falls-Buffalo

Leave Montreal 10 a.m. (Internat-
ional Limited) and 11 p.m. daily
(through sleeping car to Buffalo on
latter train.)

Montreal-Quebec

Trains leave Montreal 9.25 a.m.
daily except Sunday, also 10.45 a.m.,
5.00 p.m., 7.00 p.m. and 11.30 p.m.
daily. Parlor and dining cars on day
trains and drawing-room compart-
ment sleeping cars on night trains.
S. GOLDSWORTHY, Town Ticket
Agent, Lachute, Phone 191 r 3.

AUCTION SALE.

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

JOSEPH RICHER,

St. Michel de Wentworth, Que.

TUESDAY, APRIL 21st, 1925.

The Following Effects:—Two work
horses, 11 milch cows, 1 heifer one
year old, 1 bull one year old, 3 lambs
25 hens, 1 sow one year old, 1 pig
one year old, 2 calves, 2 sets of heavy
double harness, 1 set of express har-
ness, 1 cutter,

GOODYEAR TIRES
at Reduced Prices

W. D. McQuat.
Store

The Watchman.

And Ottawa Valley Advocate.

GARDEN SEEDS
and Supplies

W. D. McQuat.

Phone 66.

VOL. XL.

LACHUTE, QUE., APRIL 17, 1925.

NO. 13.

BATTERIES

Auto Accessories

Gasoline, Tires,
Nails, Felt, Glass & Paints

Shelf Hardware.

Prices,—LOW.

Quality,—BEST.

T. McQUAT & SON

Founders and Machinists, Lachute Mills.

PLASTER

on Metallic Lath

"PEDLAR PEOPLE'S PERFECT" Metal Lath gives you a durable job that will not crack. Ask us for samples & prices IF YOU HAVE water in your basement, tell us about it—WE HAVE THE REMEDY

Lime, Cement, Brick, Sewer Pipes,

Plastering Materials, etc., always in Stock.

J. COTTINGHAM, Phone 29, LACHUTE.

A HAPPY BIRTHDAY.

"Say it with Flowers" is becoming a most popular phrase these days and much happiness is brought to loved ones far and near by the thoughts expressed in such simple manner.

This week, a birthday occurred in the West End, to one of our most respected residents who, though of a quiet and retiring disposition, has figured largely in the business interests of this community, and the staff of the Ayers Limited, knowing their great fondness for flowers, took occasion of celebrating the 88th birthday of Mrs. Thos. Ayers by presenting her with a beautiful large rhododendron, the other members of the family and friends contributing azalias, roses, hyderanges, etc.

It was truly a happy day for Mrs. Ayers, who contentedly sits in the old home, which has been remodelled and beautified, and in remembrance of the family and friends contributing azalias, roses, hyderanges, etc. Mrs. Ayers does not look her years and is able to fully appreciate the progress the firm is making in the hands of her three sons, J. T., W. H. and E. F. Ayers.

The Watchman and its readers also extend their congratulations and wish Mrs. Ayers "Many Happy Returns."

A GOOD SEND OFF.

Leaving for a trip to England next week in the interests of the Dominion Shuttle Co., a number of friends took occasion to tender a farewell banquet to Mr. H. James, who has been a trusted employee of the Ayers Limited for a goodly number of years. Some very kindly sentiments were expressed by those present and Mr. James was asked to receive a very handsome gold watch as a small memento of the good feeling existing between his employers and working associates. It was indeed a pleasant and unexpected surprise for Mr. James who carries with him the good wishes for a fine voyage and safe return.

MARRIAGE.

STALKER-DOIG.—On April 8th, 1925, at the Parsonage, by the Rev. J. H. McConnell, E.D., Montreal, Lillie May, daughter of Mrs. Robt. Doig, to David Stalker, of Lachute.

"REX" THEATRE

TODAY, (THURS.)
Last Showing of
Patsy Ruth Miller in
"THE GIRL ON THE STAIRS"
also Comedy

FRIDAY & SATURDAY
A big special picture
SALOME OF THE TENEMENTS

SUNDAY ONLY
Wesley Barry in
GEORGE WASHINGTON JR.

MONDAY & TUESDAY
Florence Vidor in
BARBARA FREITCHIE

WEDNESDAY ONLY
Pauline Garon in
"WINE OF YOUTH"

CRESWELL'S

Canada Cement — Prices Right

R. CRESWELL Registered.

LOCAL NEWS

Mr. L. Lafleur was a visitor to Montreal this week.

Mr. A. MacVicar spent Wednesday of this week in Montreal.

Miss Evelyn Creswell, of Grenville, spent Easter at her home.

Mrs. Wm. Deacon and Mrs. A. Davis spent Easter in Ottawa visiting friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Cross of Chesterville, Ont., are visiting friends in Lachute and vicinity.

Miss Hazel Kettle spent Easter as guest of Mrs. Thos. Drysdale at Dorval, Que.

Mrs. Alex. Morrison, of Outremont, is spending a few days in town this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Grier and daughter, of Ottawa, were Easter guests of Mrs. T. Fraser.

Mr. and Mrs. Fox, of Winnipeg, were recent guests of their sister, Mrs. McGregor.

Miss Fred Lusk of Luskville, spent Easter with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Matthew Scott.

Miss Muriel Peet, of Avoca, spent the Easter holidays with friends in Lachute and Arundel.

Mrs. J. W. Dougherty, of Montreal, was the guest of Mrs. Robt. McFaul on Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. I. Gammell, of Montreal, are spending a few days with Mr. and Mrs. Harry Scott.

Mr. and Mrs. Thompson left on Monday to visit Ottawa, Carleton Place and other points.

Miss Edith Eers and Miss Louise Parker, of Montreal, were week-end guests of Mrs. A. Beers.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Graham were in Montreal to spend Easter with Mr. and Mrs. A. Burnett.

Mr. and Mrs. Calahan and children, and Mr. Hugh Kearns, of Montreal, spent Easter in town.

Mr. Morrison, of the Dominion Financial Corporation, of Montreal, spent Wednesday in Lachute.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Hunter and twin daughters were guests of Mr. and Mrs. A. McArthur for the holidays.

Miss Doris Campbell, Mrs. Dr. Drew and Miss A. Cottingham entertained at card parties during this week.

Miss Phyllis Andrews has returned home, after spending three weeks visiting friends in Montreal and Westmont.

Mrs. Ralph McQuat and son, of Ormstown, is spending a few days this week with her mother, Mrs. J. Cottingham.

Mr. and Mrs. Reid Giles and son, of Ottawa, were guests of their parents, Mr. and Mrs. Harlow Giles for the holidays.

Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Underhill and family, accompanied by Miss Ethel Drysdale, motored to Montreal for the holidays.

Miss Elinor Bradley, of L'Annonciation, and Miss Katherine Bradley, of Montreal, were week-end guests of their parents.

Mr. and Mrs. Harlow Giles and daughter, and the Misses Giles, of Montreal, spent Easter with their mother, Mrs. Henry Giles.

Mr. and Mrs. Gill, of Montreal, and Miss Isabel Christie, of Chicago, spent Easter in town, the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Christie.

The Misses Margaret and Jean McQuat, also Miss Jean Affleck, of Montreal, were the holiday guests of Mrs. James McQuat.

Mrs. J. Kelly, of Avoca, Mrs. J. Arnold, of Calumet, and Mrs. Stephen Stewart, of Rivington, were recent guests of Mrs. A. MacVicar.

Mr. G. R. Rowe spent the week-end with his family in Ottawa, accompanied by Miss Elsie McFaul who spent Easter the guest of Mrs. Rowe.

Miss Lillian Hamilton, of Montreal, is spending this week in town. Miss Evelyn Hamilton of Shriners' Hospital Staff, Montreal, was also a week-end visitor of her parents.

Mrs. Geo. Christie and Mr. Keith Christie were in Ottawa last week-end, attending the funeral of the late Mr. Robt. Stewart who passed away on Good Friday, deeply regretted.

Mrs. J. P. Lanthier and daughter, Francis, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Laurin, Miss Jean Wilson, Mr. C. Noall, and Mr. Leonard Connell, all of Montreal, were Easter guests of Mr. and Mrs. Jno. Bradley of Isle-aux-Chats.

Mrs. Alex. King, Mrs. Thos. Wilson, Mrs. Alex. Morrison, of Montreal, also Mr. C. J. Stanforth, and Rev. Mr. Gagnon, of Arundel, were in town on Wednesday last, attending the burial service of the late Mr. Thos. Wilson.

Mr. Alvin Kyle, of Montreal, was the week-end guest of Mrs. M. Rodgers.

Mrs. Wm. Silverson, of Lakefield, spent the Easter holidays in Montreal.

Miss Annabel Hume was the guest of Miss Stella Paul of Saranac Lake for Easter.

Mrs. Whiffen, of Cobourg, Ont., was the guest of her sister Mrs. Jas. W. Gall over the Easter holidays.

Mrs. Billie, of Buffalo, and Mrs. Horsey, of Toronto, were Easter guests of their parents Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Banford.

Mrs. Duchesneau (next to Fillion's Bakery,) wishes to inform the ladies of the town and vicinity that on Thursday next, April 23rd, and following days she will open a sale of Hats, Hosiery, and everything pertaining to Women's Wear. Come and see the bargains.

Proceeds of the Violet Day campaign observed in Lachute last Saturday, amounted to \$100.30. The little bouquets were made by the ladies of Lachute, and distributed by some 28 girls through the different sections of the town. The proceeds will be donated to the Children's Memorial Hospital, Montreal.

GOLF CLUB MEETING.

The directors of the Golf Club met last Tuesday and it was decided to continue the work on the Links as soon as possible, Mr. Charon being elected manager.

Mr. F. A. Brennan was appointed to interview the Ladies with regard to organization of a Ladies' Branch.

COMING EVENTS

GUIDES' CONCERT.

A Concert will be held by the Brownsburg Girl Guides, in Methodist Church, Brownsburg, on Friday, April 17th., at 8.15 o'clock. Admission 25c. Mrs. Duggan, Provincial Commissioner of Girl Guides for the Province of Quebec will also speak.

TENNIS CLUB MEETING.

The annual business meeting of the Lachute Tennis Club will be held in McArthur's Hall, on Friday night April 17th., at 7.30. All members are requested to be present at 7.30 sharp. The business meeting will be followed by a social to which all friends of the Club are cordially invited.

MISSIONARY ADDRESS

An interesting address, illustrated by Stereopticon views, will be given in the Baptist Church on Monday evening next, commencing at 8 o'clock, when Dr. C. C. McLaurin, of Baptist Western Missions, will be present. Dr. McLaurin has for the past 25 years been superintendent of Mission Work in Alberta, and his address on this topic is expected to prove brimful of interest. All are welcome.

DRAMATIC ENTERTAINMENT

The dramatic Society of Emmanuel Congregational Church, Montreal, will put on a Concert program in the Methodist Church, Lachute, on Saturday evening, April 25th. These young people have rendered this program several times during the Winter and have been met by large audiences who have been greatly pleased with the evening's entertainment of Music, Elocution and humorous sketches. Look for further announcement and reserve the date.

PRINCESS THEATRE

BROWNSBURG.

SPECIAL PICTURE

"ZEEBRUGGE"

THE GLORIOUS NAVAL EPIC
The opening reels are concerned with the preliminaries of the attack, the necessity for which is explained by means of striking pictures of the sinking of British ships by German "U" boats. These views are actually from German cameras, and were obtained by the British when an enemy submarine was captured on the way to the United States.

Following this comes a series of scenes that show the units in training and the life of young volunteers during the waiting periods. Then comes the drama proper. The story is unfolded vividly and thrillingly. It is a moving sight to watch H.M.S. Vindictive sending marines over the Mole in the face of death-dealing fire from German batteries, and there are other episodes that have such intense realism that the watcher half forgets he is not seeing the actual thing. Everything has therefore been done to make "Zeebrugge" an accurate record of one of the most glorious episodes in the history of any Navy, and an inspiring entertainment of which the British people have every reason to be proud.

Showing April 23rd. and 25th. Don't forget the date. It's worth seeing.

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.

Dominion Tires !

at Mail Order Prices

— CASH —

ROYAL CORD, 30 x 3 1/2 \$10.95

Guaranteed 8000 Miles

KNOBY CORD 30 x 3 1/2 \$8.95

Guaranteed 7000 Miles

All sizes of Tires and Tubes in stock.

GEO. Y. DEACON

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, Lachute

Tea of Quality

"SALADA"

is blended only from tender young leaves & buds that yield richly of their delicious goodness. Try SALADA to-day.

Luella's Husband

PART III.

While Luella was struggling with indecision, the man regained his wits and began a lightning series of scramblings and splittings and plungings that brought him upright and sent him skating against the outer door. He unlocked it and dashed out.

"My good gracious!" murmured Luella. She leaned against the door jamb, feeling weak now that everything was over. Nothing happened for a few minutes.

Faintly Luella heard the opening of the front door. Someone was stealing quietly through the house. She clutched the pocket of her bathrobe with her left hand, and with her right she seized the electric iron. Dropping her pocket long enough to turn the key in the door that led into the dining room, she took up a fighting attitude.

The steps approached. The door knob turned. Luella's chest lifted, and she threatened through the panels: "Get out of this house. I'm armed."

The intruder by this time became possessed of the power of speech.

"Why, Luella! What's happened, honey?"

"Oh, my Lord!" groaned the fighter. It was a full minute before she could gather the strength to unlock the door.

Warren burst into the room.

"What's the matter? Are you sick, honey?"

Then Warren looked about.

"Gee whiz!" he said. He spanked sootily into the laundry and gave the stopper chain a yank.

"I didn't suppose it was you," gasped Luella. "I didn't hear the car."

"Of course you didn't, honey. How'd that soap keg get knocked off?"

Luella told him about it. But reviewing the facts confirmed her opinion that she had been abused and she began to sob passionately.

"Now, now, dear!" Warren dropped into a chair and drew her into his lap—which was doing pretty well after ten years, because Luella was damp from tears and her bathrobe and slippers were dripping. Moreover, Warren wasn't in any romantic situation himself, his feet being partially under water at the minute.

"Poor little honey girl!"

With her head on his breast, she sobbed in agreeable self-pity. Then she stiffened. This wasn't any way to treat a man who had done the wrong thing ever since noon. She sat up.

"If he'd got the money, it would be your fault." She hastily wiped away the tears, by way of being more severe.

"You spend more time on neighbors and friends than you do on your own affairs, and that's one reason you're always behind. You're too easy. Think of your going five miles to-night to attend to a horse when they had a veterinarian right there. You hadn't any right to leave me to guard that money."

"I intended to get back by ten o'clock, honey. Honest, I did. I guess we pulled the horse through, but it was a hard fight. And, I golly, Luella, it does me good to think what a brave little wife I've got. How'd you scare the fellow off?"

"Why, I—I just stood there," faltered Luella. "And looked at him," she added.

Warren smiled. "Saved your wits."

Luella's face lit up.

"By George!" He slapped his knee. "Isn't it a lucky thing I didn't get that washer fixed right? I'd been intending to do it for several days, but if I had—"

"I'm going to bed," announced his wife coldly.

The next morning the bill fold went down to breakfast in Warren's pocket. Luella was reading the morning paper when he reopened the subject that had now burned in the household almost a day.

"If I put the money in the bank, we won't be getting high interest."

"I've been thinking of that, Warren. It's only 4 per cent. We ought to get more. You remember the Deane Wheelock place in Eastwood? The house burned last year."

He nodded.

"The paper says that the land will be auctioned off this afternoon at two-thirty. If we could get it for the twelve hundred, or even a few hundred more—Will you bid it in?"

Luella's face lit up.

"Why, sure, if it goes cheap enough."

In spite of her fears of delay he backed the car out at two o'clock. They got past the house and the length of the apple orchard; then the little car stopped.

"Now what's wrong?" cried Luella.

Warren looked hopelessly at the dashboard, as one idiotically does. Then he swung out, cleaned a small stick and stuck it into the gasoline tank.

"Yes, sir," he admitted dolefully, "she's dry. I intended to look before we started, but I forgot it."

"Warren Peck, how could you?"

"I intended to look, Luella," he repeated mildly. "I'll have to go back, but I'll hurry."

Presently Warren came back with a one-quart mason jar filled with gasoline.

They covered half a mile with smooth swiftness. Then the car began to jerk. Warren put on the brakes.

"Gash, it's that nail."

"Were we driving with a nail. Warren Peck, are you crazy?"

"It's the rear right," he said, getting out the jack. "I got a nail in that tire last week, but it seemed to stay all right, so the tire didn't go down. I intended to put on the spare and have this mended, but you know how it is."

At a quarter of three they started on again. The land was put up at the auction rooms in connection with furniture from a large house. The only chance that the Pecks would be in time was that the furniture might be offered first.

But it wasn't. When they arrived, the land had already gone for fourteen hundred dollars. Luella was bitterly disappointed. Besides, banking hours were over for the day; and instead of using this money as a partial payment, they would have it on their hands two more nights, for this was Saturday.

It was five o'clock when they began to chug homeward.

"Something funny about that money," Warren broke the silence with a chuckle. "We can't seem to get it invested."

Suddenly Luella saw a chance. She had been trying for years to persuade Warren to sell the three acres, move into Eastwood and work as an electrician, which his training had fitted him to do.

"Why don't we use this to begin buying a home in Eastwood?" she suggested sweetly. "Roy Calder is building a lot of houses. There's one that's almost finished. It would be easy to sell our place."

"All right, if it would suit you, honey. We'll go around before long and look at the place."

"Let's go now," insisted Luella.

"It's pretty late."

"It won't take long."

The place was locked, the workmen gone, but they went in through the basement.

The house pleased them both.

"All right, honey," he agreed. "I'll hunt up Roy Calder in a few days and see if we can fix it."

They went home happy, both of them. Luella sang merrily as she broiled the steak. She beamed radiantly when Warren came into the kitchen, but the radiance faded as she looked at him.

"That money!" he gasped. "It's gone."

"Gone!" she shrieked. "When did you lose it?"

"I don't know. I didn't discover it till just now. He seemed dazed. Luella snatched the broiling steak from the fire and slapped it on the platter.

"Did you have it in the bill fold?" He nodded. "That's gone, too."

Then, as if the words choked him, he added, "It—It must have slipped out of my pocket."

"Slipped out! How do you mean? How could it slip out?"

"Well, you see—" Warren shuffled his right foot nervously over the linoleum. "There was a little rip in that pocket. Now wait a minute, Luella. I intended to ask you to sew it up—honest, I did—but I—I pinned it and I forgot—"

"Your dinner's ready," interposed Luella shortly.

But her abandonment of the subject was only temporary. The more contrite Warren became, the higher waxed her wrath.

She prodded him to drive into Eastwood and insert an advertisement in the paper.

"But my name was on the bill fold," he told her. "If anybody finds it, he'll know right off whose it is."

"How many people do you think would return it because of that?" she inquired.

But she couldn't get him started. Monday noon she was still arguing for the newspaper.

"I suppose I'll have to put a notice in," Warren replied slowly. "but I couldn't make it seem that it would do any more good than my name on—"

"You never can," she said bitterly. "She heard him get out the car and drive off."

An hour later she answered a ring at the back door. Roy Calder stood there.

"Is Warren here, Mrs. Peck?"

"No, he's gone into Eastwood. He lost some money Saturday."

"Yes, I know he did."

He drew out Warren's bill fold and laid it on the kitchen table.

"You found it," she breathed thankfully.

He nodded. "Warren dropped it in the basement of that house I'm building. I found it Saturday night, but I couldn't get him on the telephone."

"No, you couldn't," she said dryly. "But—Saturday night—"

He smiled. "You're wondering why I didn't bring it before. Well, I'll tell you. When I found that money, I thought it had dropped straight out of heaven. I'd got too much spread out on building a lot of houses at once, and I'd got to the last ditch on ready money. The workmen had just walked out on me."

"Oh!" exclaimed Luella. "And so you wanted to use this?"

"I did use it. I got it split up and I went around and hunted up my workmen and paid them off. And this morning they were all back on the job and with everything humming I was able to put through a deal that I've been aiming for. I sold the house to a man I've been angling for and got a good payment. If I could have reached Warren by telephone I'd have let him know the money was safe, but, by George, I wouldn't have returned it."

"Oh, I'm so glad, Mr. Calder, that it fell into your hands instead of—"

"So am I," he put in fervently. "I needed it, but I wouldn't have dared to use it if it had belonged to anybody but Warren Peck. I couldn't come around yesterday to tell him, because after I'd started in on using it, I couldn't bear to mention it till I'd put the deal over. But I knew Warren would have let me have the money if I'd asked him, because he always ready to help a fellow."

"Bless the old scout, he's done me a good turn. I'm dividing my profit with him. He certainly earned it. He'll find two thousand in the bill fold."

"Two thousand!" Luella's eyes bulged.

"It's only fair, Mrs. Peck. He pulled me out of a hole, but I wouldn't have taken the chance if I hadn't known Warren would understand. His heart is where it belongs. You drew a prize when you married Warren, Mrs. Peck."

When he had gone, Luella stood still. Then she crumpled into a chair, flung herself face down upon the table, one hand clutching the bill fold, and burst into tears.

Our New Serial.

A real story of the North Woods by the famous James Oliver Curwood—never before published in newspaper—will begin next week on this page.

Every Canadian man, boy, woman and child loves a dog. Here is a prize dog story—a tale of a husky born in the wilderness, of timberwolf breed, who comes to know man and to hate him for his cruelty and who comes to know Nepeese, the beautiful, and to love her and to protect her. It is filled with reader interest, an entrancing novel of life in the woods, of man and women with the true hearts of adventurers, and above all, of a great and wonderful dog! You will enjoy it.

Masculine Reaction.

Nice Little Boy — "My daddy is smarter than your daddy. He can cook and sew and mind the baby as well as mamma, and he can sing, too, and play the piano and tell bedtime stories."

Hard-Boiled Little Boy — "Jumpin' jiminy! If I had a daddy like that I wouldn't know whether to kiss 'im or kill 'im, but I'm pretty sure I'd kill 'im!"

Backdoor Realism.

"I say, cook," said five-year-old Marjorie, who was feeling hungry, "let's play I'm an awful-looking tramp. I'll ask you to give me a nice piece of pie, and you get frightened and give it to me."



1006
1007

Smart Mode for Outing Wear.

For sports wear, nothing quite so smart as this kimono blouse and bodice skirt for vacation days and holiday outings. Blouse has long or short sleeves, well shaped collar and a jabot of lace or georgette. Skirt with straight lower edge, either gathered or accordion plaited, attached to a long-waisted camisole bodice. Ladies' blouse No. 1006 cut in sizes 34 to 44 inches bust. Size 33 requires 1 1/2 yard 36 or 40 inches wide with short sleeves. Ladies' skirt No. 1007 cut in sizes 34 to 44 inches bust. Any size requires 3 yards, 36, 40 or 44 inch material for plaited skirt. Camisole 1 yard.

Pattern mailed to any address on receipt of 20c in silver, by the Wilson Publishing Co., 73 West Adelaide St., Toronto. Pattern will be mailed same day order is received.

REMOVING RAIN SPOTS.

The first time I wore a new velvet hat I was dismayed when it became badly spotted with rain as I stepped out of a doorway.

After it had become dry I rubbed it very gently against the nap with fine steel wool until the spots disappeared.

I have since successfully tried the same plan with rain spots on a light-colored felt hat.—A. M. A.

A Sweet Breath at all times!

THE FLAVOR LASTS

WRIGLEY'S

After eating or smoking Wrigley's freshens the mouth and sweetens the breath. Nerves are soothed, throat is refreshed and digestion aided. So easy to carry the little packet!

WRIGLEY'S

- after every meal / m

WHEN YOU MAKE CARPET RUGS.

Now that old-fashioned rug rugs are so popular, a quick method of joining the length of cloth or the rugs will be welcome.

The work is done very much more quickly than when needle and thread are used, and the splicing is even stronger. The work is not so tedious. And in every home are numerous pieces of stout cloth which can be worked up to make attractive rugs of different sizes.

Cut the rugs to the desired width. Lay the two ends of two rugs together, lapping them a little. Cut a slit a little more than a quarter of an inch long on each rag. By placing one on top of the other a single stitching will do it. If the rag has been lapped the work is already half done. The next and last step is to slip the end of one rag through the double slit and draw it back. It will make a firm, smooth union, which will work up satisfactorily in the weaving.

Try a couple of rugs and experiment with them. It will only take a moment to master the knack, and the chances are that the children will love to do this work, and will take pride in making neat bails on rainy days when they are restless and eager to do something.

Oven-birds build their nests, globular in shape and very thick of wall, in very exposed places. They use mud held together with hair and grass.

"It's guaranteed pure — and purity means value in soap —"

says Mrs. Experience, to housewives interested in saving.

"Of course, you know right away that I refer to Sunlight—because Sunlight is the only laundry bar soap made in Canada that is guaranteed pure. A \$5,000 Guarantee of Purity goes with every bar; and according to the makers, this Guarantee has never once been challenged during the whole lifetime of Sunlight Soap.

"It's perfectly obvious, too, that when every particle of a soap is pure cleansing material—and not loaded with useless adulterants and hardening materials—then that soap has more cleansing power and does more work with less labour. A little of it goes a long way. In short, it's really economical.

"That's why I always use and recommend Sunlight for the laundry, dishes and general housework. Sunlight keeps my hands soft and comfortable, too!" Lever Brothers Limited, Toronto, make it.



Cheese Roast

IN PLACE OF MEAT

—serve this unique roast as the main dish of the meal. Your folks will be delighted.

Recipe, and scores of others, in our free book.

KRAFT CHEESE

Kraft-Madame Cheese Co. Ltd., Montreal

Send me free recipe book.

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FEELING TIRED IN STRINGTIME

Not Sick, But Not Quite Well—
You Need the Help of Dr.
Williams' Pink Pills.

With the passing of winter many people feel weak, depressed and easily tired. No particular disease, but the system lacks tone. You find yourself tired, low-spirited, and often unable to get sound sleep at night. All this is the result of in-door confinement of the winter months, and shows that the blood has become thin and watery. New, rich, red blood is what you need to put you right, and there is no other medicine can give you this new blood as surely and as speedily as Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. This new blood gives to every part of the body and quickly improves the general health. Digestion is toned up, you have a better appetite, nerves are strengthened and sleep is sound and refreshing.

The value of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills when the system is run down is shown by the experience of Mr. William Mitchell, R.R. No. 1, Bedford, P.E.I., who says:—"A few months ago I found myself in a badly run down condition. My appetite was poor, I was easily tired and did not sleep well. I tried several so-called tonics, but did not get any relief. Then I decided to give Dr. Williams' Pink Pills a trial and soon found that I had got the right medicine. Gradually my strength came back, the dull, tired feeling disappeared, and after using the pills for about a month, I could eat heartily and was as strong and active as ever I have been. I can most cheerfully recommend Dr. Williams' Pink Pills as an unsurpassed tonic."

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

Ignorance.

In the motion-picture "Robin Hood," Lady Marian desires to send a message to the Earl of Huntington and chooses Little John to act as her messenger. She presents John with a scroll which is protected by what seems to be a black case or tube.

As he handed it over, a small boy in the audience asked his mother what it was.

"That's a flashlight," she answered in a loud voice.

"Don't show your ignorance, Mary," said her husband. "They didn't have flashlights in those days. That's a thermos bottle."

It's far better to be homesick away from home than to be home sick.

Seed Potatoes

New Brunswick Grown and Government Certified.

Irish Cobbler and Green Mountains. For sale at the following prices:

Peck, 50c. Bushel, \$1.60

Bag, 90 lbs., \$2.25.

Special price in lots of 5 bags or more. No charge for bags or packages. Can sell you Ontario Grown, at about 20 per cent. less. You will have to order early as quantity is limited. Cash with order.

H. W. DAWSON
P.O. Box 38 Brampton, Ont.

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By the Use of a Scrub Bull

We believe a Scrub Bull is the most expensive piece of cattle flesh in existence.

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"OH BOY! WHAT A TRIP!"

Priscilla Dean, the movie star who was appointed master of Yonge Street Station, for one hour, upon the termination of her "personal" appearance in Toronto, thought after inspecting a Trans-Canada ticket that her education would not be complete until she had used up just such a one. "The Canadian Rockies and Victoria for me," she said.

HEALTH EDUCATION

BY DR. J. J. MIDDLETON

Provincial Board of Health, Ontario.

Dr. Middleton will be glad to answer questions on Public Health matters through this column. Address him at Spadina House, Spadina Crescent, Toronto.

To thoroughly enjoy good health, we must observe the simple rules of right living. These include the taking of sufficient exercise to keep the body active, eating the right kinds of food in proper proportions, using plenty of fresh water within and without. But the latter remark I mean that water should be taken at frequent intervals, certainly a glass or two first thing in the morning and between meals throughout the day. It is better not to drink any fluids at mealtime, as the gastric juice is thereby diluted and results in delayed digestion.

For some reason or other, there seems to be a tendency on everybody's part nowadays, to eat too much starch and sugar in the daily diet. Too much starchy food causes fermentation of the stomach and intestines, which often results in constipation and auto-intoxication, the effects of intestinal stasis or inertia. One and all, we should cultivate the practice of eating more fresh fruits and making the leafy vegetables a larger part of our daily dietary. We should refrain from

excesses of all kinds in eating and drinking and chew our food thoroughly at meal times. This relieves the stomach of part of the work of digestion, for properly masticated foods are more easily assimilated by the stomach.

We must also make it a point to get enough sleep and to avoid all unnecessary worry. Too many people live what might be called a dissipated existence, that is they burn the midnight oil, staying up late at nights and through the stress of business rising fairly early in the morning after insufficient rest. This leads to nervousness and irritability which in time may result in indigestion, insomnia and other irritating conditions. One must not forget the dangers to health that result from mischievous gossip, saying or hearing unkind things about people with whom you are acquainted. Sooner or later these unkind, ungenerous thoughts will react on the person harboring them, and bring about an impaired state of health. There is the question, too, of having imaginary enemies, and of believing that certain persons hold a grudge against you and are plotting to do you an injury. These surmises may be merely figments of the imagination and if the truth were known, the people whom you suspected had no unkind thoughts of you at all. Another thing to remember is that frequent bathing of the body is absolutely essential if one is to keep in perfect trim.

In these winter days we have a tendency to spend too much time indoors in a superheated atmosphere. What could be more healthful and invigorating than a brisk walk in the open air. Walking is an exercise that everybody can indulge in, and there is no better recreation. Still, there is not half enough walking done, even in the country. The automobile is an asset of course, and brings convenience and comfort to every home where it is in use, but when a person develops the habit of riding everywhere, even short distances that could easily be covered on foot, then the automobile is little short of a menace to health. I have heard men who own cars admit that for their health's sake they would be far better off without an automobile.

A powerful aid to the preservation of health is relaxation—of both mind and body. If we have business cares or worries connected with the daily grind, we should as far as possible, put them away when evening comes and enjoy the fellowship of family or friends or recreation or books. The mind needs a rest as well as the body, and this applies to women as well as men. Of course there are instances where it is difficult to get rid of worry and responsibility at special times, but as a rule, one can, by systematizing his or her work, find time for relaxation.

Above all, we need, once a year at least, a complete change from our normal surroundings, and this is especially beneficial if those who live strenuous lives, go to the woods or a quiet summer resort where they can live close to nature and get a chance, as it were, to find themselves and take stock of their mental, moral and physical progress.

Moreover, we should always try to cultivate a cheerful spirit, and to meet adversity with calmness and fortitude, accepting with good grace what the gods have in store for us, always trying to play the part of real men and women who know how to play the game of life to the best advantage.

Minard's Liniment for Colds.

Last Will and Testament.

These things I got by the sweat of my brow:
A fallow field and an ancient plow.

And these I bought with the songs I have sung:
The wind and the spray the salt sea dung.

And these are the things that I got from Love:
One tall pine tree and a star above.

I, being in my right mind now,
Bequeath to my son my land and plow,

And I'll leave him also the wind and the sea,
And I'll even leave him my tall pine tree,

But I'll keep that star so my soul can wear
One golden trinket in her hair.

—Bonnie Jones MacClelland.

MOTHERS PRAISE BABY'S OWN TABLETS

Mrs. L. M. Brown, Walton, N.S., says:—"I cannot recommend Baby's Own Tablets too highly. I have found them invaluable for the ailments of little ones." Mrs. Brown's testimony is the same as that of thousands of other mothers who have used the Tablets. To use them once is a sure guarantee that they will always be kept in the home as long as there are babies or young children to be cared for. The Tablets are a laxative—mild but thorough in action—which never fail to regulate the stomach and bowels; relieve constipation and indigestion; break up colds and simple fevers and make the dreaded teething period easy. In fact they banish all the minor ills from which little ones suffer. The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

In Turkish Prison.

A British officer who was captured by the Turks in the Great War gives some amusing extracts from the prison commandant's daily bulletins to the prisoners. Here is one: "Everybody is obliged neither to cook food nor to have any sort of fire in the rooms where they live and lie, as a very slight carelessness as regards fire, cleanliness and neatness may be the cause of great dangers. It is rather good to consider the heaviness of the legal penalty that may impend for a damage caused by a lack of precaution and care. If a fire starts, it goes. Therefore, don't smoke in bedrooms for goodness' sake."

"DIAMOND DYE" IT A BEAUTIFUL COLOR

Perfect home dyeing 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.

FOR Rheumatism

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 Monocrotic-acid-ester of Salicylic-acid (Acetyl salicylic Acid, "A. S. A."). While it is well known that Aspirin means Bayer manufacture, to assist the public against imitations, the Tablets of Bayer Company will be stamped with their general trade mark, the "Bayer Cross."

A tea your grocer recommends is usually good tea

RED ROSE TEA "is good tea"

And most grocers recommend it.

Mothers' Allowances.

Now that the Mothers' Allowances Act is so well established and accomplishing such good work, it is interesting to recall that for nearly twenty years Mr. Kelso advocated this as a necessary feature of efficient child-welfare work. In his fourth annual return to the Ontario Legislature, published in February, 1897, he reported as follows:

There are poor but respectable mothers who require temporary help, but this should be given to them in their own homes, either by the municipality or church organizations, so that the home may not be broken up. It is no real charity or help to a poor mother to close up her home and send her children, one to this institution and one to that, thus robbing both of the ties and influences that are, after all, the only things worth living for.

The principle here laid down is sound, and it is gratifying to know it has worked out so well.—Globe, March 19.

For Sore Throat Use Minard's Liniment

Among the children left at the day nursery at the Wembley Exhibition there are three who have never been claimed.

The coal deposits of Canada are believed to comprise about one-seventh of the known supplies of the whole world.

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

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LEONARD EAR OIL
for DEAFNESS and HEAD NOISES
Price \$1.25
At All Druggists
Don't Do This
ASK ABOUT DEAFNESS ON REQUEST.
A.O. LEONARD, INC.
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Classified Advertisements REMNANTS.

BARGAIN PARCEL, \$2; 5 LB3.
Patches, \$2. McCreey, Chatham,
Ontario.

FREE CATALOGUE.

RASPBERRY BUSHES, GLADIOLAS, Iris, Peony, Fancy Dahlias and Barred Rock Eggs. The Wrigat Farm, Brockville, Ont.

Idea of Space.

One may judge how great is the distance to even the nearest stars from the fact that Vega, a near neighbor, is about one and a half million times more distant than the sun. Vega is 25 light years, 10 trillion miles away. That is, a ray of light from this star will take 25 years to reach the earth, though it travels with the speed of lightning, which would take it nearly seven times around the earth in a second.

Eggs in France cannot be sold as "fresh" if they have been in cold storage.

DO YOU STAMMER?

Don't suffer under this handicap any longer. Successful pupils everywhere recommend our methods of treatment. Write for free advice and literature.

THE ARNOTT INSTITUTE
KITCHENER, ONT., CANADA

INDISPENSABLE

We receive letters every week from people who find Minard's Indispensable.

Capt. Geo. W. Dolbow, Philadelphia, Pa., writes: "While in British Columbia I used your Liniment but I cannot get it here. As there is to my knowledge no other liniment on the market like Minard's I would appreciate it if you will advise me how I can get another supply, for I do not want to be without Minard's."

MINARD'S LINIMENT

A Charming



Reflection Is Obtained by Using Cuticura Soap

Daily, assisted by Cuticura Ointment when required. It keeps the pores active, the skin clear and free from eruptions and the scalp in a healthy hair-growing condition.

Sample Each Free by Mail. Address Canadian Depot: "Cuticura, Ltd., Montreal." Price, Soap 25c, Ointment 50c and 10c, Talcum 25c. Cuticura Shaving Stick 25c.

ONTARIO WOMAN REGAINS HEALTH

Wants Other Women to Know
About Lydia E. Pinkham's
Vegetable Compound

Mount Forest, Ont.—"Before I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound I felt weak and miserable, and had pains all through me. I was living in Ailsa Craig at the time, and one day a friend came in and told me her experience of using the Vegetable Compound, and advised me to take a bottle, which I finally did. I began to get stronger, and those pains left me. I am glad I found out about this medicine as I think I am none equal to it for women who have troubles of this kind. I cannot praise the Vegetable Compound too highly for the good it has done me. Whenever I know of a woman suffering I am glad to tell her of it."—Mrs. WM. RIDGALL, R.R. No. 1, Mount Forest, Ontario.

Women throughout the Dominion are finding health in Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

No harmful drugs are used in its preparation—just roots and herbs—and it can be taken in safety even by a nursing mother. For sale by all druggists.

Low Brothers
Neptunite
Never Turns White

Low Brothers Neptunite Varnishes are ideal for either Exterior or Interior use. They have the distinction of being the only varnishes made that have successfully withstood the heat from a Hot Iron on their surface. They will not turn white, crack under the hammer test, or show heel marks. Ice, snow or rain have no effect on them. They produce a remarkably beautiful finish; they wear longer and cost less than most good Varnishes.



W. D. McQuat, Dealer.

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Choice Stock of Wall Papers
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Curtain Materials, Cretonnes, Muslin etc.
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**The very Best in
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Call in and see our Samples

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Removed to
CHARLEBOIS BLOCK - BETHANY ST.

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 FELT 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, APRIL 17th., 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—
30 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

THE number of things in this
life which will never be settled one
way or another are so numerous that
to begin to catalogue them would be
a task as hopeless as that of Sisy-
phus, whose job in the world of shad-
es is to roll a huge stone to the top
of a hill and fix it there, but as soon
as he reaches the hill-top the stone
bounds down again.

If, for instance, engineers cannot
decide whether a long screw-driver
or a short one is the better tool, how
is a person who uses a screw-driver
as often as he climbs the Alps, or
uses a pick-axe, to decide on the re-
lative merits of the question?

Or again, if Presbyterians cannot
definitely prove whether the Union-
ists of the Antis are the parent body
how can the Legislature, upon whom
the onus of proof is thrown, make
any coherent pronouncement as to
whether the egg or the chicken
should be awarded priority?

Some of the unsettled problems
grip us more than others. Person-
ally, as long as I can drive my
screws in, with the head of a ham-
mer, and pull them out with the
claw end, I am indifferent as to
whether other people prefer a long
or short turn-screw when applied to
the legitimate purpose for which
such tools are intended. As a kit-
chen poker I find a long one quite
useful at times, and when it comes
to digging out a pipe that won't
draw, the smaller and finer the
short one is, the better for the pur-
pose. There is one unsettled ques-
tion however, that, although it is
constantly discussed, seems to be as
difficult to solve as the riddle of the
Sphinx of Thebes. Some day, per-
haps, a modern Oedipus will tell us
what is the true solution of Unem-
ployment, and incidentally, tell us
why, in a country like Canada where
there is a constant and clamorous
call for more immigrants, there is
an always increasing number of in-
habitants living on the verge of star-
vation through unemployment.

It is perfectly well understood
that public bodies and municipalities
cannot cure unemployment: they can
only tinker at it and provide tem-
porary relief by public works,—un-
organised and makeshift expedients
at the best, like snowshovelling.

Governments cannot do much bet-
ter, although, to hear them speak,
the Golden Age depends upon their
continuance in office.

In a letter to "Truth" (London,) a
business man writes that no possible
government can cure unemployment.
"They can only muddle and promise:
To expect anything else is entirely
and altogether beyond its power.
Governments were never made for
that kind of job" says this outspoken
critic. "A tyrant might do it, a dic-
tator could if he had brains enough,
but a government formed out of a
political party, a group of people all
shouting their loudest, and all shout-
ing something different,—the thing
is absurd."

UNEMPLOYMENT, when caused
by want of work at a time when
men are anxious and willing to work,
is bad enough, but when it is caused
by strikes and lock-outs it is infi-
nitely worse, because then it is preven-
table.

The present strike in Nova Scotia
is the most lamentable instance in
recent years of ill-considered action.
Properly organised Labour is within
its rights to strike if it has visible
means of support,—funds to fall
back upon to keep the wageless strik-
ers and their families from starva-
tion. This strike is dependable upon
charity: There is no strike pay.
The workers are called out and sim-
ply left to starve or be fed by out-
siders, casually, fitfully, inadequately.
The strike area is like a district
hit by a cyclone or burnt out by a
forest fire, with this difference—
the strikers have been contributing
largely, insuring themselves, to the
funds of an organised union with
headquarters in another country, and
are now drawing nothing out, al-
though the strike was ordered by the
same "Union."

On the face of it this is an out-
rage against union morals, and it is
therefore flagrant because it takes
place at a time when Labour is op-
portunity for some practical syna-
gistic support being vouchsafed by
other unions, as evidence of a com-

mon cause. If sympathetic strikes
may be called, then a sympathetic
table-d'hôte would be a natural carry-
ing-out of the sentiment, especial-
ly when the ruling organisation of
the deluded strikers has failed to
keep the commissariat lines open.

ACCORDING to that statistical
wizard, R. W. Ballou, the next de-
cade is not likely to provide a bed
of rose-leaves for the trade unions
of this continent. Dispassionately,
without shrinking, and without tak-
ing a stand for or against organised
labour, he says that certain econo-
mical laws exist that are to control
things whether we like the result or
not, and it now looks as though
Trade Unions will have "poor busi-
ness" for a while, like most other
enterprises which have been pros-
perous during the past ten years.

Organised labour is most success-
ful in a market where the demand
for men exceeds the supply. It is
under these circumstances that work-
ers, when highly organised, are able
to enforce their demands. If the
manufacturer has a large volume of
orders taken on a profitable basis,
he will meet demands for shorter
hours and higher pay, in order to
get the work out, but when he has
only about half enough work to keep
his plant busy, and has had to figure
very closely to get that, he is both
financially unable and mentally in-
disposed to grant any demands that
will increase his costs and wipe out
such small profits as he has left.

Under the first circumstances the
labour union makes its demand and
gains its point and an immediate
advantage for its members: Under
the second, it succeeds only in call-
ing a strike and throwing its mem-
bers out of work for a protracted
period.

During the next ten years there
is not going to be enough business
to keep everybody busy all the time,
and the most favourable conditions
will get the business: the manu-
facturer who is working under the
least favourable will be shut down.

Translated into terms of the trade
union, this means that every move
made on the part of the union that
leads toward lowering producing cost
will ensure more steady work for
its members; but any activity that
results in higher costs to the manu-
facturer will automatically drive busi-
ness to other localities, and leave the
workers with no income at all.

All this militates against an in-
crease of membership. Many of the
stronger unions will continue to ex-
ist: several of the more intelligently
managed understand these economic
laws and are already taking steps to
co-operate with the employers to
cut costs and thereby ensure work
for their members. These of course
will prosper. But the majority of
unions have depended upon their abili-
ty to enforce their demands be-
cause of the rush of business. These
will die out: Such tactics will now
lead to a hut-down and consequent
unemployment.

Either a long screw driver or a
short one is better than none at all,
when there is a screw to drive.

Verb. sap.
THE LINKMAN.

CUSHING.

Mr. A. C. Pinkerton left for the
city on Monday morning to resume
his position with the Weaver Coal
Co.

Miss Miron Weir, of Montreal
spent the Easter holidays at her
home here.

Miss Lois Keatley is spending the
Easter vacation in Montreal the
guest of Miss Mary Drysdale.

Miss K. Whelehan, of Montreal,
spent Easter and the early part of
the week in Cushing.

Mr. O. K. Dorion spent Easter at
his home in St. Andrews.

Mr. Owen Keatley who has spent
the winter in Cushing, returned to
Blind River, Ont., last week.

Miss Tessie Robert, of Monalea,
spent the latter part of the week
here in attendance on her aunt and
uncle, Mr. E. and Miss M. Whelehan
who were both laid up with la grippe
in a rather serious form.

Miss Cruise, of Lachute, spent
Easter the guest of Miss Mildred
Gaston.

Mr. Percy Nicholls arrived last
week from Thorold, Ont., and is
visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs.
G. Nicholls.

Mr. S. O. Keatley came up from
Montreal last week and is having
his Cushing residence improved and
renovated in preparation for the ar-
rival of his family.

Mr. E. C. McMurtrie and his sis-
ter, Mrs. L. Whinfield, of Calumet,
were calling on friends here Easter
Sunday.

A number of the young people at-
tended the party at the home of Mr.
and Mrs. A. Graham on Easter Mon-
day evening, and report a very pleas-
ant time.

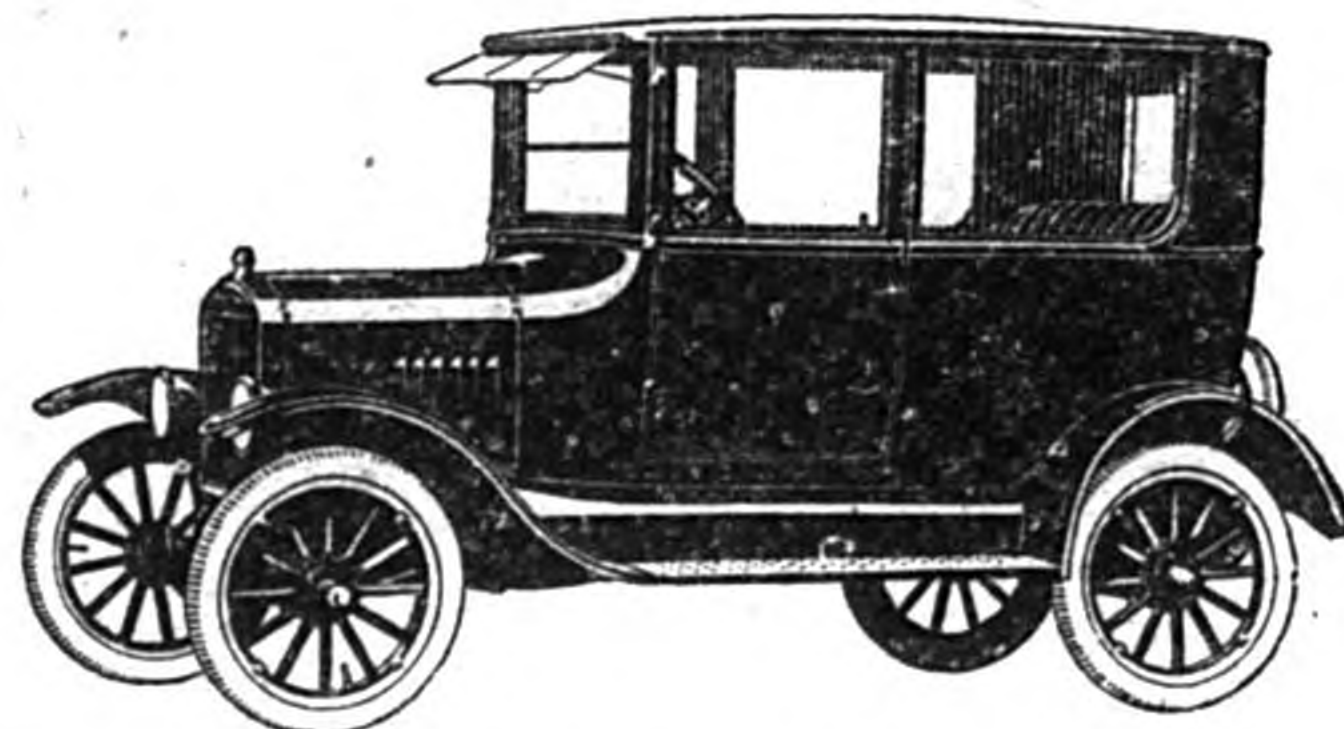
THAT HARVEST EXCURSION

The evangelist in McArthur's Hall
last Sunday afternoon said that the
Harvest of the Earth takes place at
the end of the world, and will con-
sist of the gathering of God's peo-
ple by the angels when Christ comes.
"The Increase of Knowledge" was
the subject of the evening service, in
which great emphasis was laid upon
the two lines of modern invention,
namely, publication and transporta-
tion. The evangelist said that God
had so ordained, in order that the
Scriptures might be published in
large quantities in all languages, and
that the gospel might be carried in
this generation to all the world, af-
ter which the end of the world and
the Coming of Christ would take
place.



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Buy a Ford & spend the rest.



THE TUDOR SEDAN—a fine family car; separate
doors for front and rear seats; seats five, with beautiful
upholstery, six big windows. \$865 with spare tire



THE FORDOR SEDAN
an excellent car for the
family; individual front
seats; extra large doors &
windows; handsome fit-
tings
\$1020 with spare tire.

FORD TOURING—an
excellent family car with
close fitting curtains for
wet weather.

\$600.00

Starter & Spare Tire



THE COUPE—an ideal
personal car; seats three;
cosy, smart, easy to handle
and very economical.
\$770



THE LIGHT DELIVERY
standard car chassis fitted
with delivery body; excel-
lent for fast deliveries.

\$560

with Starter & Spare Tire



THE ONE-TON TRUCK
any kind of body can be fit-
ted to this chassis and with
a Ruckstel Axle giving it 4
speeds forward, you can
have a First Class Truck at
a low price.



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extra cost. Ask us about it.

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G. Y. Deacon, Lachute.

Canada In No Position To Set Aside Big Carillon Power Plan

The question of the export of power from Canada is becoming an issue only less controversial than that of the export of pulpwood and it is strange to contrast the almost morbid foresight that is being manifested in the one case with obstinately blind hindsight that has marked much of the discussion in regard to the other.

Pulpwood and power are both natural and both national resources, but there are certain distinctions which leap to the eye. Under normal conditions pulpwood, once cut down or otherwise destroyed, takes at least fifty years to replace.

With power the situation is far different; to begin with we have scarcely begun to tap the vast resources that can be made available and, in the second place, they are humanly speaking inexhaustible as long as the law of gravity obliges water to seek its own level. What, under these circumstances, is the argument against exportation? The only one, to our knowledge, thus far advanced, and the only one with any force behind it, finds expression in the fear that power, once exported, may never be regained and that, in consequence, we may some day find ourselves with insufficient power available for our own domestic needs.

Enormous Supplies Available.

In this connection, let us refer to the figures on Canadian power resources presented by J. B. Challies, M.E.I.C., to the World Power Conference held last year in London, Eng. Mr. Challies 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. Challies 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 Quebec. 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."

Power To Spare Now Going To Waste.

This should be fairly conclusive evidence that not only Canada, but also Ontario and Quebec individually, have power and to spare for all possible requirements of the next fifty years. And this being the case—assuming that proper precautions are taken to ensure return, if needed, within a given period—it would seem to be the part of common sense for Canada to derive whatever benefit she can from the export of power that will otherwise inevitably go to waste.

Where export has already been allowed or is now contemplated, our Governments have taken the wise precautionary measure of requiring that a certain proportion of the power developed shall be reserved for Canadian use and if, as in a specific instance that we shall briefly discuss, export is made to a distributing concern and not to individual consumers, it is hard to see how the future interests of the country or the province cannot be fully protected by the terms of a limited contract. The power company says to the distributor, in effect, "we will supply you with power for a given period—twenty, thirty or fifty years—and, at the end of that time, we reserve the right to keep it ourselves or to sell it to any other customer." The situation is quite clear from the first and the distributor can have no legitimate complaint if, after due notice, the contract is not renewed.

In No Position To Throw Away Work And Money.

The specific instance referred to immediately above is that of the Carillon Hydro-Electric power development which involves the expenditure of \$50,000,000 and, will produce, according to estimates, 400,000 horse power. It is easy to imagine what the construction of a development of this kind would mean to the whole Lower Ottawa Valley; nor is it surprising that strongly worded resolutions of endorsement should have been addressed to the Federal Government by the municipalities of Ottawa, Rigaud, Carillon, Lachute, St. Andrews East and Point Fortune.

No one will argue for a moment that this tremendous development would be economically possible for many years, if its promoters had to depend upon the power that they can dispose of to Canadian consumers alone. Meanwhile latent assets will be unrealized, latent work and wealth will be going to waste. And what is true of Carillon must be true of other similar undertakings. Therefore, while we have every commendation of the political foresight which would guard against future injury to Canadian interests through an export that cannot be restricted or arrested at need, we are inclined to think that to foresee the danger is to obviate it. And, if so, we are very sure that this country is in no position at the present juncture to throw away either work or money that are ours for the asking.

TUBERCULOSIS

STAMP out DISEASE by STAMPING out DIRT



DIRT IS DANGER. It is the breeding place of disease. Help us stamp it out.

Dirty homes and unclean places, rubbish heaps, tin cans, refuse, filthy stables and outhouses, stagnant water,—these are incubators of disease germs, particularly germ diseases like Tuberculosis and those other scourges that swell the toll of Infantile Mortality.

And, remember, it is not enough to have dirt removed from one place to another. See that it is destroyed for ever. Use your influence to have all rubbish and germ-breeding material removed and destroyed wherever found, in and about your own premises and those of your neighbour.

THIS WILL do it

No one is safe from disease germs. Those who live in careless surroundings are a menace to their clean neighbours!

THIS will NOT

"For germs travel—some in water; some in milk; some by air; thousands use the common fly as an airship. Others hop with the flea. Some of the most dangerous come with the sting of a mosquito, while your ten fingers are the favorite transport of many, many thousands from anywhere and everywhere direct to your mouth."

By sanitary living, fresh air and sunshine, we can reduce the ravages of the Great White Plague which in the last ten years took 50,000 precious lives in Quebec Province. We can positively reduce Infant Mortality which in a single year claimed over 11,000 children under one year of age.

Wherever, in Quebec Province, sanitary measures have been adopted, disease has been lessened, the death rate cut down, life lengthened, happiness increased. Our figures are there to prove it.

But we must realize, every one of us, that the fight against Tuberculosis and Infantile Mortality cannot be left solely to Government Agencies, Health Boards or Civic Bodies. It must become an individual fight!

So join in the fight, you who read this. Let us get together to stamp out disease. Let us clean up dirt and filth where disease germs breed and spread. First, in our own homes. Then help clean up our neighbourhood, our town!

TO ARMS—with the world's greatest weapons against disease—Fire, Soap, Water and Vigor!

Give little health talks every day to your children



Teach them to be clean, neat, healthy from childhood

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

A Voice from the So-called Dead.

Continued
The glories of this Paradise,
Are wonderful to behold,
And when I pray "Lead Kindly Light,"
They unfold a thousandfold.
We travel o'er vast realms and zones,
Annihilating time and space,
With just a flash of thought and mind,
We attain our deeds of grace.
The clothes we make we fabricate
From elements which we breathe,
And spin the threads with golden thoughts,
In the robes we wish to weave.
Our actions here are manifold,
Supreme in their volition,
Our speech the reflex of our minds,
Through waves of thought transmission.
Our will-power reaches mundane life
Attuned to receptive minds,
All your Sciences and wonders,
Are inspired by superminds.
Man's spirit soars to higher powers,
The Occult and Physical,
With zealous aim he strives to gain,
The elusive Psychical.
Be joyful friends my Ego lives,
In its regeneration,
But purified and glorified,
In Christ and His Salvation.
RYHOS.—Brownburg.

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STEAMSHIP TICKETS BY ALL LINES

CANADIAN PILGRIMAGE TOURS TO ROME
for the Holy Year 1925

Departure from Montreal, May 30th, by the White Star-Dominion Line Steamship "Megantic," attending the ceremonies for the Beatification of the Jesuit Martyrs.

Departure from Montreal, June 3rd, by the Canadian Pacific Steamship "Minnedosa," under the Spiritual Direction of His Lordship, the Rt. Rev. M. F. Fallon, D.D., Bishop of London.

THOS. COOK & SON, 526 St. Catherine St. West, Montreal
65 Yonge St., Toronto 723 Georgia St. West, Vancouver



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 ripped 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 load 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-crested 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 rankling 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 smoldered 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. Night 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. While 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 sudden 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 apiary 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 Apiary 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 2,000,000 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 Apiary 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 apiary 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 apiaries 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 alfalfa 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 successful 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 apiaries 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: "Giddap! Giddap!" 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 'Giddap' 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 unbailed 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 is the ruler of the King's stable and in his own world he brooks no equals. Far from being a mean flunky, he occupies a special 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 (\$300) 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.

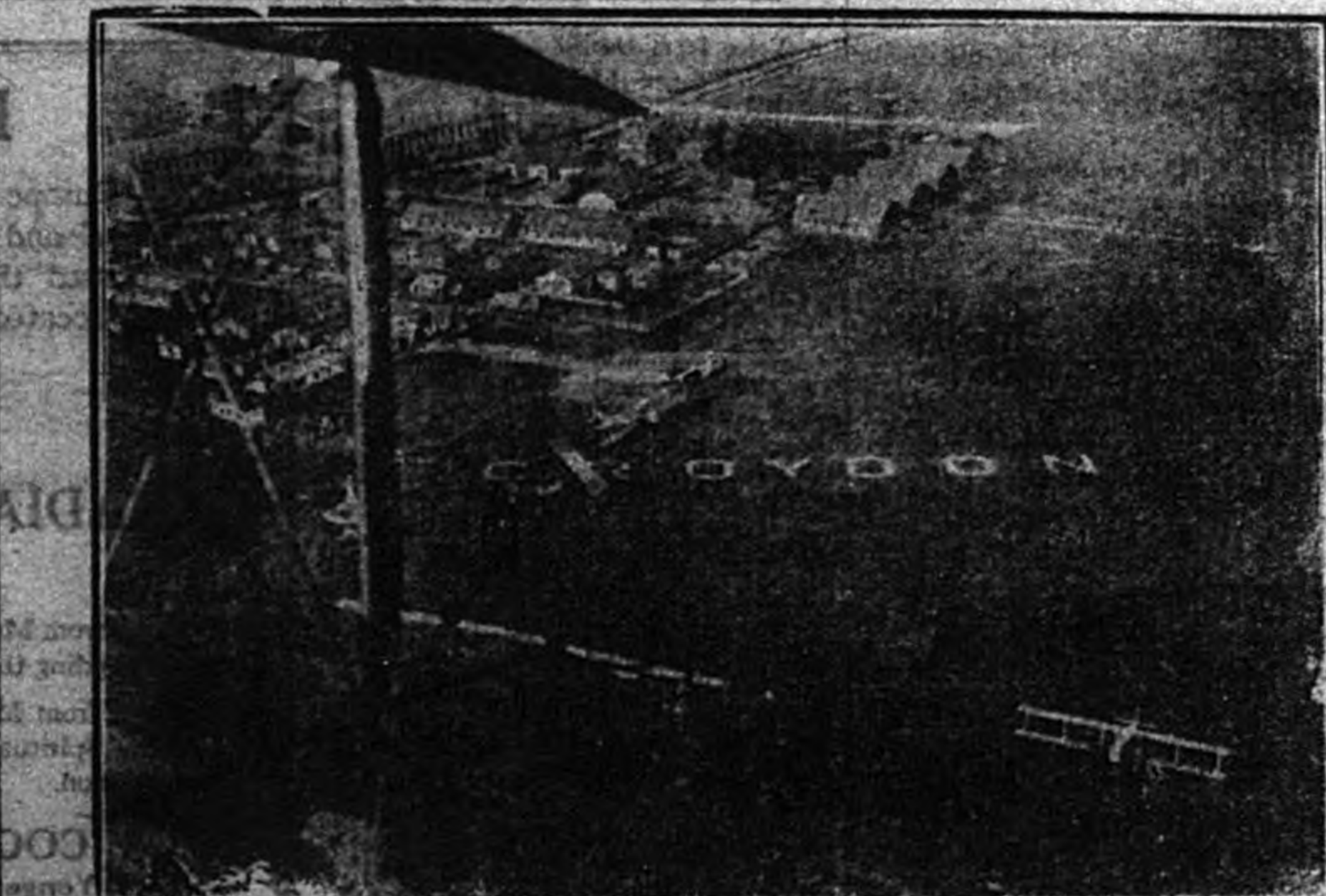
If the early riser had walked along the drives of Hyde Park any morning for the last fortnight he would have been regaled with a most diverting sight. He would have seen George Horrocks with his assistants busily employed in the work of training his "finds" in the principles of co-operation. On the day 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 eight 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.



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Power Co. Limited**



AUCTION SALE.

There will be sold by Public Auction at the residence of
**HUGH MAHON,
AVOCA, QUE.**

FRIDAY, APRIL 24th., 1925.

The Following Effects:—Fifteen milch cows, 1 three year old Registered Holstein bull, 2 two year old heifers, 3 one year old heifers, 5 work horses, 2 colts, 4 sets of double harness, 4 sets of logging sleighs, 1 gang plow, 2 single plows, 1 set of disc harrows, 1 broadcast seeder, 1 Moody threshing mill, 1 McCormick mowing machine, 1 dump cart, 1 cultivator, 1 sap pan and heater with about 100 sap cans, 5 patent bee hives, 1 1900 Gravity washing machine, 1 Daisy churn, 1 cooler, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

Sale to commence at 10 a.m. sharp.
TERMS: \$10.00 and under cash, over that amount 12 months credit on furnishing approved joint notes, 5 per cent off for cash.
W. J. BOYD, Licensed Auctioneer.

OATS.—I am expecting in a few days a car load of Oats, suitable for Seed. Apply to H. Fillion, Baker, Lachute.

CHURCH NOTES.

Church of England services in the parish of Lachute will be held (D.V.) on Sunday, April 19th. as follows: Lachute 11 a.m. and 7 p.m., Brownsburg 8 p.m.

Baptist Church services next Sunday, April 19th., will be conducted by Pastor P. A. McEwen as follows: Brownsburg 11 a.m., Dalesville 3 p.m., and Lachute 7 p.m. Topic: "Behold Me at the Door."

Presbyterian Church services under the auspices of the Presbyterian Church Association will be held in the Lachute Baptist Church next Sunday morning, at 11 a.m., when Rev. Geo. Duncan of Montreal will preach.

Services in the Methodist Church on Sunday next, will be conducted by Mr. Tison of the Wesleyan College as follows:—Lachute 10.30 and 7 p.m., Brownsburg at 3 p.m. A cordial invitation is extended to all.

Presbyterian Church services will be held next Sunday, April 19th. as follows:—Lachute 11 a.m. and 7 p.m., East Settlement and Thomas Gore 2.30 p.m., Upper Lachute 11 a.m., and Brownsburg 7 p.m. The minister will preach in Upper Lachute, East Settlement and Lachute at 7 p.m. Mr. G. C. Wadsworth will preach in Lachute at 11 a.m. and in Thomas Gore and Brownsburg. Everybody is made welcome.

AUCTION SALE.

There will be sold by Public Auction at the residence of
**MRS. W. WARNE,
337b. Beaver Board Ave.,
BROWNSBURG.**

MONDAY, APRIL 20th., 1925.

The Following Effects:—Dining room table, 2 kitchen tables, kitchen and dining room chairs, 2 rocking chairs, sideboard, 1 couch bed, 2 mattresses, 2 iron bedsteads, bed spring sofa, 8 day clock, 2 sewing machines, large cook stove, heater, a quantity of stove pipes, 2 lamps, broom, oil can, zinc tub, water pails, water barrel axe, lantern, pots, pans quantity of crockery, house plants, flour can, window blinds, dinner pail, barrel of coal, small oil stove, child's sled, wash board, step ladder, coal sifter, large silver tray, kitchen tray, 8 day gold watch, oilcloth, tea and coffee caddies, 2 large dish pans, oxidized silver tea service, clothes basket, clothes line, valise, writing desk, 1 set of irons, pictures, 2 dressers, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

Terms CASH.

Sale to commence at 1 p.m. sharp.

A certain emplacement of land, free from all hypothec, lying and being at Lake View on Lake Nominigou, in the County of Ottawa, township of Lorranger, in the fourth (4th) range thereof and bearing the of the subdivision of the original lot number eight hundred and fourteen number fifty four (54) and measuring thirty (30) feet in width by eighty six (86) feet in length.

W. J. BOYD, Licensed Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE.

There will be sold by Public Auction at the residence of
**JOSEPH RICHER,
St. Michel de Wentworth, Que.**

TUESDAY, APRIL 21st., 1925.

The Following Effects:—Two work horses, 11 milch cows, 1 heifer one year old, 1 bull one year old, 3 lambs 25 hens, 1 sow one year old, 1 pig one year old, 2 calves, 2 sets of heavy double harnesses, 1 set of express harness, 1 cutter, 1 automobile seat, 1 express sleigh, 1 set double sleighs 1 single sleigh, 2 waggon, 1 double express, 1 disc harrow, 1 sulky, 1 heater, 1 gramophone with 50 records 1 set of spring tooth harrows, 1 plow & many other articles too numerous to mention.

Sale to commence at 1 p.m. sharp.

TERMS: \$10.00 and under cash, over that amount 12 months credit, on furnishing approved joint notes, 5 per cent discount per annum off for cash.
W. J. BOYD, Licensed Auctioneer.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

Information and suggestions for intersecting trips gladly furnished at any time by

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Town Ticket Agency**

GRENVILLE.

Mrs. James Wade is visiting friends in Ottawa.

Nurse Agnes Pilon, of Montreal, is visiting her father here.

Mr. Ray McKay is the guest of his father, Mr. W. McKay here.

The Misses Gladys and Dorothy Goudie, of La Prairie, spent Easter with their grandmother, Mrs. Tompkins.

Miss Ruth Cowan, of Montreal, is visiting at Mr. and Mrs. Bradshaw's.

Miss Abigail Stewart, of Ottawa, is the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. James Stewart.

Miss Vera Gauley who is attending school in Montreal spent the holidays at her home.

The Ladies' Aid of the Presbyterian Church met at the home of Mr. Hugh Clark last Wednesday.

Miss Opal Ryan who is attending College in Ottawa spent a few days at Easter with her parents here.

Miss Louisa McMillan, of Westmount, was a recent guest of her sister, Mrs. Carson, Grenville Bay.

Miss Ellen Steele, teacher of the Royal School, Montreal, spent the Easter holidays with her mother here.

The Misses Leola and Margaret Stark spent Easter with their parents, Rev. and Mrs. Stark at the parsonage.

Miss Alice Clerihue, of Montreal, spent the Easter holidays with her grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. W. L. andshaw of our village.

Mrs. H. D. Thomson, of Grande Prairie, Alta., is at her old home here, with her mother, Mrs. J. T. Wilson for a few weeks.

The many friends of Mrs. Fredk. Murray are much pleased to hear that she is recovering from a severe case of double pneumonia.

Mrs. Isaac Arnold is enjoying a few weeks visit in Brock, Sask., with her son Robert and his family. She arrived there April 4th, after a very pleasant trip.

ARUNDEL.

The Church services, on Sunday next, 19th. inst., will be as follows:—**ANGELICAN**.—Weir, Easter Service and Celebration of Holy Communion 10.30 a.m., Grace Church Arundel 7 p.m., S. School, Grace Church 2.30 p.m. Rev. Geo. H. Gagnon, M.A., Rector.

ARUNDEL UNION CHURCH.—Rockway 10.30 a.m., Crystal Falls 3 p.m., Arundel 7.30 p.m., S. School, Arundel 10.30 a.m. Rev. C. H. Hethington, M.A., B.D., Pastor.

The Easter Service on Sunday morning last, 12th inst., in Grace Church (Anglican), was very well attended, and there were many Communicants. Appropriate hymns, and the Easter Chant, were sung heartily and Rev. G. H. Gagnon delivered an excellent sermon.

Mrs. Wm. Scott spent Easter in Montreal.

Rev. G. H. Gagnon and Mr. C. J. Stanforth left on Wednesday morning for Lachute, to commit the remains of the late Mr. Thos. Wilson to the grave, in the beautiful cemetery in that town.

Mr. James Simon and family have taken up residence in this village, in the house recently purchased by Mr. Simon, which formerly was the Methodist Parsonage, but more recently the residence of Dr. McBride.

Mr. Maurice Gagnon, spent Easter in New York.

Amongst those who spent the Easter holidays at their cottages at Lavan's Lake, were the following: Mr. Lyon and friends, Mr. and Mrs. Snaisdel and Mrs. Fraser, Dr. Cleveland, Mr. W. J. Taylor and Mr. Wm. Harvey, all of Montreal.

Miss McNaughton, of Hemmingford, Que., was the guest of Miss D. Gagnon, for Easter, and Miss Mary Hutchins, was a guest of Mrs. H. Morrison, and amongst others home for the Easter holidays were, Mr. Carl Gagnon, Mr. Hugh Simon, Mr. Percy Stanforth, and the Misses Margaret Stanforth, and Hazel Silverson, Ethel Cooke, Muriel Graham Edna Loughren, Gladys Marshall Mildred Morrison, and Messrs. Leslie Cooke, Gavin Graham, Denis Stanforth, and Edgar Thomson.

THE LATE MRS. THOS. CRAIG.

Through the death of Mrs. Thos. Craig, on Tuesday, 7th inst., this community has lost one of its pioneers, she with her husband, who predeceased her by twenty years, having come here about 1865.

At the time of her decease, Mrs. Craig was in the 85th year of her age, and although ailing for the past two years, was always cheerful and happy, being of a very kindly disposition. The funeral service was held at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. C. O. Bennett, which had been Mrs. Craig's home for fifteen years, on Good Friday afternoon 10 inst. The house was completely filled with friends and relatives and many others could not gain admission. The service was conducted by the Rev's G. H. Gagnon, Anglican; Rev. Mr. Crozier, of the Standard Church, Arundel, and Rev. D. T. Irwin Forsythe of the Wesleyan College, Montreal, the latter preaching the sermon. Old familiar hymns were sung, being feelingly joined in by all present. Following the service, the body was conveyed to the Cemetery adjoining Grace Church, where interment was in the family lot, which already holds many of the Craig family. The Committal Service was conducted by Rev. Mr. Gagnon. The pall bearers were six grandsons:—Messrs. Gilbert Bennett, Jack Smith, John and William Craig, and Edward & Thos. Craig, and a seventh grandson, Mr. Harold Craig, drove the caasket to the grave.

The late Mrs. Craig leaves to mourn her loss, four daughters, Mrs. C. O. Bennett, of Arundel; Mrs. A. Smith, Calumet; Mrs. Hugh Mahon, of Avoca, and Mrs. Jacques, of Boston, the latter through poor health being unable to be present at the funeral; also four sons, William, John, Godfrey, and Matthew Craig, also 37 grandchildren and 22 great grandchildren.

The beautiful floral offerings were from members of the family.

Those present from a distance were Mrs. Wood, only sister, of the deceased of Cambria, Mrs. R. Hodge, of Montreal, Mrs. David Forsythe and her son, Rev. Mr. Forsythe, also of Montreal.

The sympathy of the people of this community is extended to all the members of the bereaved family.

Mrs. C. O. Bennett and family, wish to offer their sincere thanks to their many friends, for kindly acts and expressions of sympathy.

THE LATE ROBERT KEITH.

The funeral of the late Robert Keith was held in the Lachute Presbyterian Church, on Wednesday, April 1st., on arrival of the 11 a.m. train from Montreal. Rev. Mr. MacKinnon preached a very touching sermon.

The deceased gentleman passed away at the Montreal General Hospital on March 30th. of heart disease. He was a resident of St. Eustache, and until a few years ago owned a farm in that place. He was 64 years old.

He left no near relatives to mourn his loss, but was followed to his last resting-place in Lachute Cemetery by many sympathizing friends.

MISS M. V. SLATER

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



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The County Drug Store.



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What is the matter with the Churches?

Are they, like Judas, betraying their Master with a kiss?

An exposure of the Pious Frauds that are being foisted upon the Christian people of today.

All are cordially invited to these services. Question Box always open. Free literature at the hall, or by mail. Address, Box 211, Lachute

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 of your requirements for travel at home or abroad if you will call write, or 'phone **S. GOLDSWORTHY** Phone 191 ring 3.

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The Automobile

CAR IS PATIENT DRUDGE UNDER ILL-TREATMENT.

Perhaps the most astonishing fact in the whole automotive industry is the tremendous amount of abuse an automobile will take from its owner and yet continue to give him service. The modern motor car is a glutton for punishment. It stands for an endless amount of maltreatment before it balks and refuses to go.

Think of the folks who leave their cars parked in the streets all day or at the suburban railroad station, where the rain, snow, fog, dampness, wind, dust, sunshine and thoughtless boys can play about it. Think of the test this sort of treatment is to the fine finish that comes with a new car. Think of the deterioration to tires. Perhaps there may be mud and water in the morning, sleet and snow in the afternoon and by night freezing, so that the tires are almost frozen fast. Think of the effect of such dampness on the delicate engine parts and other metal features.

A motorist may run his car in all sorts of weather, which, of course, is what a car is for. No one could object to an owner using his machine on a rainy day. But when he finishes his journey and gets back into his garage again quite often he is not likely to do anything about the mud and water that cover the car except to leave it standing and dripping and dirty.

WASHING OFTEN LEAVES MARK.

Perhaps on a Saturday afternoon, after the mud has been caking on for a few days, the owner will get a streak of ambition and decide to wash his automobile. The chance is, however, that he will go at this job in such a fashion as to leave a lillion little diamond-pointed knife scratches on the body, such as come from washing it with an ordinary rag and a pail of water, instead of using a lazy stream of clean, clear water and the gentle application of a good sponge. Some even use soap and water, which is almost criminal treatment of highly polished surfaces.

Then there are the slam-banging of doors, the rough treatment of the hoods when lifting them up and put-

ting them down, all of which tends to increase the cracking and peeling of paint. Baggage is frequently carried on the side, rear or front of a car with no effort to protect the fine finish from being scratched. Or the owner may have a habit of kicking his feet against the part next to the running board as he gets in or out. This treatment has been so general that the manufacturer has found it necessary to develop some finish that will stand more abuse than paint and varnish.

The owner's attitude toward the various mechanical parts that are not in plain sight also is apt to be one of neglect. He forgets to keep well lubricated the numerous points that require oil and are fully described in the manufacturer's instruction book. He often fails to keep sufficient water in the radiator. About the only thing he thinks a car actually needs is gasoline.

The brakes may need adjusting, but he puts off this job, which would take only a few minutes if he were to adjust them. Without this adjustment the driver may put himself and all his passengers in serious danger of accident. The battery needs water, but he fails to attend to the latter, with the possibility of having to buy a new one as a result.

FOLLY RESULTS IN TROUBLE.

In starting the car he pulls out the choke and then forgets to return it to a leaner mixture and carbon fouls his machine. Then he wonders why it does not run easier. Probably he places the blame on the manufacturer. He tinkers with the carburetor and other finely adjusted instruments and then wonders why the car does not give better service.

These are only a few ways in which a motorist easily can fall into habits of abuse to his car. Of course, not all owners are as neglectful as others, but there is always the temptation and tendency to put off doing those little but important acts that go with first class care of a car. That automobiles stand as much neglect as many of them are called upon to stand is a tribute to the skill of the manufacturers in producing a machine that is almost fool proof.

The Living World.

Rebelliously Charles turned from dead languages to the living world. He fled the classroom for the field at every opportunity. He was a poor student when it came to conjugating irregular verbs, but he knew more about the ways of insects and toads and snakes than any one of his classical masters.

Education is a strange thing. It must come from within. All the preceptors and instructors in the world cannot impart it if the inner urge be lacking; but, granted that urge, neither poverty nor privilege can prevent it.

Class standing was no index to what was going on in Darwin's mind. At Cambridge he made the acquaintance of men of science. One was the geologist Adam Sedgwick, who took a great interest in him and carried him on a rock-hunting expedition in North Wales. Another was Henslow, who urged him to apply for the position of naturalist on the Beagle, a ship starting on a tour of scientific survey.

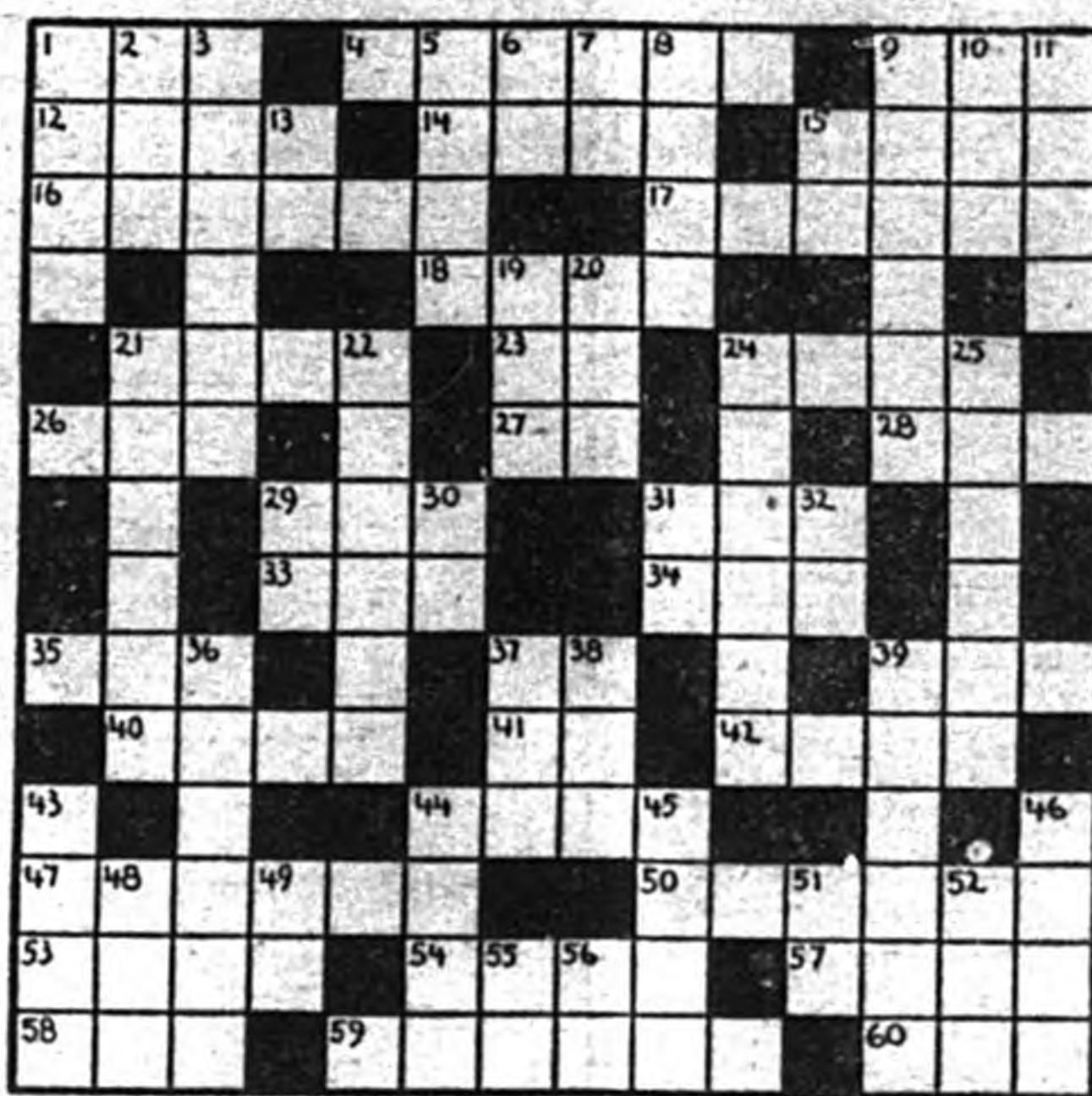
Out of that journey came his first great books, and the training in close observation and reflection which later bore such marvellous fruit. He was twenty-two when he sailed, twenty-seven when he returned. In July of the following year, 1837, he began his first note-book on the "transmutation of species."

There followed twenty-two years of untiring study, observation, notemaking and hard, hard thinking. Then, in 1859, burst upon the world his revolutionary work on the "Origin of Species."

More than a decade later came "The Descent of Man." These two books formed new channels for human thought and the currents which poured through them fructified the whole realm of human understanding.

Science, philosophy and religion have all deepened, broadened and developed new vigor under the impulses of Darwin's researches and theorizings. Not all that he discovered and advanced was new; not all has sur-

CROSS-WORD PUZZLE



SUGGESTIONS FOR SOLVING CROSS-WORD PUZZLES

Start out by filling in the words of which you feel reasonably sure. These will give you a clue to other words crossing them, and they in turn to still others. A letter belongs in each white space, words starting at the numbered squares and running either horizontally or vertically or both.

HORIZONTAL

- 1—Flying mammal
 - 4—Impassive
 - 9—A vehicle
 - 12—Work animals
 - 14—An ideal spot
 - 15—Mislay
 - 16—To indicate
 - 17—Part of a volcano
 - 18—A girdle
 - 21—Garden vegetable
 - 23—Pronoun
 - 24—For two performers
 - 26—Appearance
 - 27—Point of compass (abbr.)
 - 28—To steal
 - 29—Endeavor
 - 31—Collection of notable sayings
 - 33—Single
 - 34—To perch
 - 35—The sewn edge
 - 37—To perform
 - 39—Brawl
 - 40—To pass
 - 41—Toward the top
 - 42—Malicious look
 - 44—To be alive with
 - 47—Food for livestock
 - 50—Birdhouse
 - 53—Lying down
 - 54—To leave out
 - 57—A luminary
 - 58—To set free
 - 59—Affirmed
 - 60—Female sheep
- #### VERTICAL
- 1—Portland
 - 2—An edged tool
 - 3—Sensitive
 - 5—Mark aimed at in quoits (pl.)
 - 6—A department of the army (abbr.)
 - 7—French article
 - 8—Unit of measurement
 - 9—Annoy
 - 10—To employ
 - 11—A slave
 - 13—Contradiction
 - 15—Southern State (abbr.)
 - 19—The beard of grain
 - 20—Perceive
 - 21—Polignant
 - 22—Averted
 - 24—Refusal
 - 25—Stupor
 - 29—Preposition
 - 30—Pronoun
 - 31—In like manner
 - 32—In or nearby
 - 36—Repaired
 - 37—Owing
 - 38—Unfasten (poet.)
 - 39—Return payment
 - 43—Distant
 - 44—To move faster than a walk
 - 45—Comrade
 - 46—Funeral pile
 - 48—Japanese sash
 - 49—A degree (abbr.)
 - 51—Exists
 - 52—Uncooked
 - 55—Mother (abbr.)
 - 56—Pronoun



theory, became man, who walks erect with his eyes upon the stars.

Back of that urge, says faith, is God, who, in man, meets the life which He set upon its great adventure millions of years ago, and helps it to find its full realization in His purpose of love.—S. J. Duncan-Clark in "Success."

Natural Cements.

In Europe natural cements are called Roman cements and they were first manufactured by James Parker. Natural cements began to be manufactured in France about 1825; in the United States natural cement rock was discovered while building the Erie canal in New York in 1818.

Her Grievance.

Bertie had half a biscuit buttered, and a whole one unbuttered. He gave Grace the whole one and kept the buttered one. A remark being made about his giving away the larger piece, Grace said: "Yes, he gave me the biggest and kept the betterest!"

The Little Fir-Tree.

There are a thousand children on the hill,
Slender, green-limbed, in strength and beauty growing;
They toss their heads and talk, as children will,
When the wind's blowing.
Their fathers died before they came to birth,
And many a night and day,
Sleeping and curled and still, the children lay
Within their mother, the brown and splendid earth.
One says: "My father was a gallant tree;
He gave his life for Man
When the Great War began.
For then they slew the fir-trees one and all,
And the whole air was thunderous with their fall.
And the hillside strewn with dead.
Pit-props, they said . . .
"Now when I'm grown I hope that I may be
Mighty and brave as he;
I hope that I may die as my father died,
Vallant and full of pride,
Offering breath and bough and body and limb
To Man, most willingly . . ."
And, as he spoke, a man uprooted him
To make a London child a Christmas Tree.
—Jan Struther in Westminster Gazette.

The Watson Chair.

Sir Robert Falconer, President of the University of Toronto, leaves on March 26th for Europe. He has been invited by the Anglo-American Society to be the incumbent in 1925 of the Sir George Watson Chair of American History, Literature, and Institutions. The acceptance of this invitation means that he will deliver a series of six lectures at university centres in Great Britain. Sir Robert has chosen as his subject "The United States as a Neighbor," and will deliver the opening lecture at the Mansion House, London, on May 12th, when the Lord Mayor of London will preside.

The Watson Chair was founded and endowed by Sir George Watson, Bt., on the occasion of the return of the Prince of Wales from his American tour at the end of 1919. Just before the war, when plans were under way for the celebration of our hundred years of peace with America, it was discovered that no university in Great Britain had either a chair or a lectureship in American history. With his gift Sir George Watson undertook to remedy this defect.

The Anglo-American Society has asked Sir Robert Falconer to show how Canada may act, and does act, as an interpreter between the peoples of Britain and the United States, and to show Britons and Americans that they have much to learn from each other and that they have many reasons for coming closer together.

Education Saved Polly.

Possession of the human speech saved the life of one of my educated parrots. This parrot had wandered from the grape arbor to take a dust bath. One of our hens who had quite a family of small chickens, thinking that Polly was after her chicks, spread her wings and ran for the queer-looking bird. She was ready to spring upon Polly when Polly turned facing her and holding up one foot remarked: "You quit, quit, I tell you." The hen instantly stopped, then Polly started to make her getaway, but the hen again followed her. Polly quickly turned and said: "Now you quit. Shoo!" This was too much for Mrs. Hen, and she went back to her chickens.—Leonora E. Tuttle.

Generally Different.

A village with very few children piqued the curiosity of Francis Wilson, the actor, and he said: "Not many children here." "No, sir, not many," was the answer. "How often are children born here?" asked Wilson. "Only once," was the answer.

America's Oldest Continent.

America, although the last to be discovered, is probably, from a geological standpoint, the oldest of all the continents. Hence Tennyson in his poem, "Locksley Hall," calls it the "new world which is old."

Natural Resources Bulletin.

The Natural Resources Intelligence Service of the Department of the Interior at Ottawa says:—
Do you know what natural resources are being developed in your own district? Do you know what articles are being manufactured in your own town or village?

This thought is suggested by recent reports of industrial development that evidence a lack of knowledge of what is taking place at home. One of these was where a St. John, New Brunswick, manufacturer, who uses glue in his plant, did not know that fish glue was manufactured in that city. The product was marketed from Montreal and the place of manufacture was unknown.

When the Canadian explorer or surveyor prepares supplies for his trip into distant parts of the country, one of the necessities is butter. This is put up in sealed cans and will keep fresh for long periods. Butter is put up in this form in Halifax, and it is interesting to note that a wholesale grocer in that city was unaware of the fact.

A recent development that tends to overcome this situation has been the holding of exhibitions of local manufacturers. Many curious situations have thus come to light. It has been found that buyers were sending considerable distances for articles manufactured in their own towns or villages, and that use was being made of materials of which little was known by almost the next door neighbor.

Another advantage of these local exhibitions was that the waste from one industry could be used for the raw material of another. This enabled the first to convert his waste into a source of revenue, while it provided a cheaper source of supply for the second.

Getting acquainted with the resources, both natural and created, of one's own home surroundings may be of value to all residents, and further, it tends to create a greater interest and pride in the home town.

Earthquakes Since A.D. 577.

	Killed	Year
Constantinople	10,000	577
Catania	15,000	1137
Syria	20,000	1158
Cilicia	60,000	1268
Naples	40,000	1456
Lisbon	30,000	1531
Naples	70,000	1626
Vesuvius	15,000	1631
Calabria	10,000	1633
Schamaki	80,000	1667
Sicily	100,000	1693
Yeddo	190,000	1703
Algiers	15,000	1816
Pekin	95,000	1731
Lima and Callao	18,000	1746
Calfo	40,000	1754
Kashue (Persia)	40,000	1756
Lisbon	50,000	1755
Syria	20,000	1759
Central America	40,000	1797
Aleppo	20,000	1822
Calabria	10,000	1857
Colombia	14,000	1875
Japan (Hondo)	10,000	1891
Martinique	40,000	1902
Krakaton	36,000	1883
San Francisco	452	1906
Messina	164,000	1908
Costa Rica	1,500	1910
Thrace-Asia Minor	3,000	1912
Bulgaria	250	1913
Waloon and Hope Is.	500	1913
Peru	250	1913
New Hebrides	500	1913
Sagura, Japan	250	1914
Hondo, Japan	360	1914
Catania	200	1914
Central Italy	12,000	1914
N. W. Persia	6,000 to 20,000	1923
Japan	103,000	1923

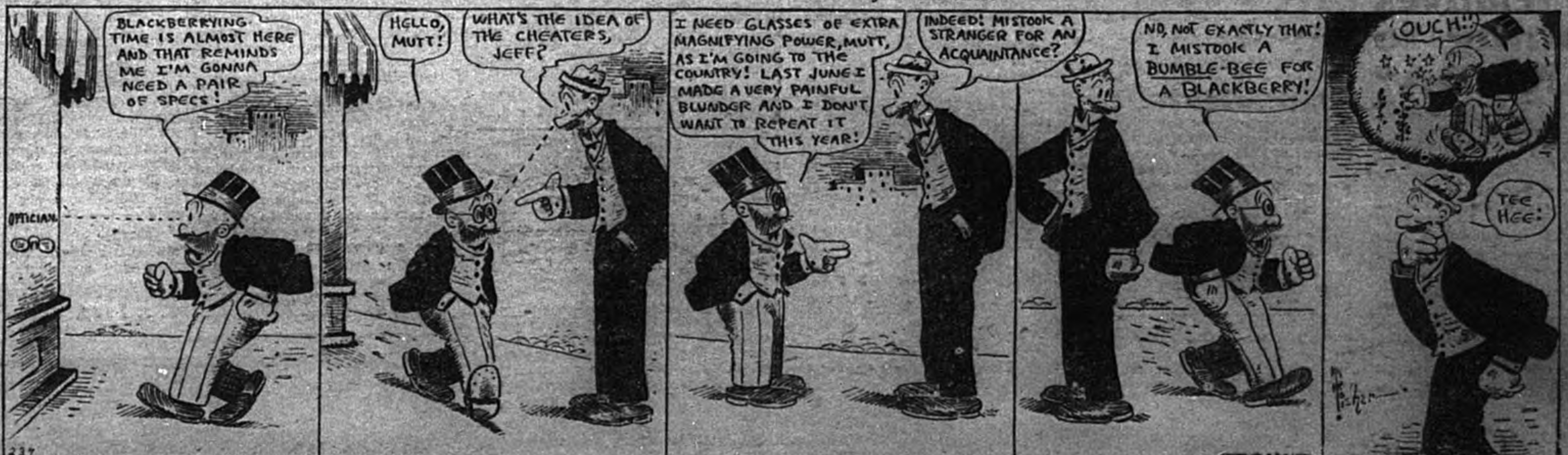
An ingenious "Alibi."

The people who are most indolent physically are often quick enough mentally. Such was the case with the British workman of whom the Tatler tells. He was usually late in coming to work, and one day the foreman took him to task.

"It's a funny thing, Jim," he said, "you alius coming in a quarter of an hour behind the time and living next door to the works, while Teddy is alius on time, and lives three miles away!" "There's nowt funny about it," retorted Jim. "If he's a bit late in a morning, he can hurry a bit; but if I'm late, I'm here."

MUTT AND JEFF

JEFF'S AS CRAZY AS A FOX—By Bud Fisher.



Reports on Canada's Crops



At frequent intervals throughout the season the Bank of Montreal issues reports on the progress of the crops in Canada. These reports, telegraphed to headquarters from the Managers of the Bank's 600 Branches, cover every Province and form a reliable index of crop conditions.



The reports are furnished free. Upon request at any Branch of the Bank your name will be placed on our mailing list.

BANK OF MONTREAL

Total Assets in Excess of \$700,000,000.00

NOW—than ever before, we are in a better position to look after your requirements in Clothing. Recent purchases permit us to offer you real bargains in Spring and Summer suiting.

We have also a big assortment of ready-made suits and Spring overcoats.

Our motto is:

"Make better Today than Yesterday"

GEORGE LICOP, Merchant Tailor.

imported direct from Tropical Tea Gardens

"VICTORIA" TEA

One of the Famous "VICTORIA" Family

LAPORTE-MARTIN Limitée, Montreal - Ottawa

TIRES

At Mail-Order-House Prices

SEE OUR SPECIAL OFFER.

30 x 3 1/2 Cord & Tube at \$9.00

JUST RECEIVED — A CARLOAD OF

PEERLESS FENCE WIRE Special Prices

And a Carload of Assorted Lengths

CORRUGATED IRON at 5.50 SQUARE.

JOHN McFAUL & SON, Lachute.

Are relatives coming to CANADA?

If so, you will find it advantageous to buy White Star-Dominion prepaid passages. Every possible facility is offered to those coming to Canada to make the voyage comfortable, easy and pleasant. White Star-Dominion service begins before they embark and continues until their destination is reached. Sailings every Saturday. A White Star-Dominion travel expert will gladly call and help you make all arrangements.

Call, phone or write J. S. GILES, Agent, Lachute.

or local K.R. or S.S. Agents

White Star Dominion Line

NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that a heavy penalty will be imposed upon any person found dumping any garbage upon the banks of the North River. The town has provided a dumping ground for the purpose of receiving surplus refuse and the public are asked to govern themselves accordingly.

By order of LACHUTE TOWN COUNCIL.

AUCTION SALE.

Public Auction will be conducted at the residence of

JAMES C. BEATTIE.

NORTH RIVER,

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 22nd,

This Sale comprises of 12 milch cows (newly freshened,) of Grade Ayrshires.

Sale to commence at 1.30 p.m. sharp.

TERMS: 12 months credit by furnishing approved joint notes.

W. J. BOYD, Licensed Auctioneer.

GRENVILLE BAY.

Mr. V. Hilliker spent Easter at home.

Miss Vera Gauley was the guest of her parents for Easter.

Miss Helen Eaton is the guest of her aunt, Mrs. John Gauley.

Mr. Lawrence Chantell who is attending College in Ottawa, was the Easter guest of his parents.

Much sympathy is felt for Mrs. David Kennedy in the loss of her youngest daughter, Mrs. D. McCray of Calumet.

The Ladies' Aid of St. Giles' Presbyterian Church met at the home of Mrs. Lloyd, on March 18th., after the usual routine was over a green tea was served by the hostess. The visitors were Mrs. J. Arnold and Mrs. Cooper, of Montreal, and a very pleasant afternoon was spent.

Sunday being Easter, a very impressive sermon was preached by our pastor, Rev. Mr. Currie and the pulpit was a profusion of Daffodils supplied by the organist, Mrs. Hilliker.

Mrs. A. Gay and son Shirley, of Ottawa, spent last week-end in Montreal, the guest of the Misses Grey, returning by Grenville, she was met by her husband and spent Easter with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. T. Grey.

CUSHING.

Mrs. Ernest Roe, and Miss Lois Roe, of Ashton, Ont., were guests of Mr. and Mrs. A. Kerr for the Easter holidays.

Mrs. F. Douglass and daughter, Mildred, of Montreal, were the guests of Mr. B. Noyes during the past week.

Miss K. Byrne is visiting friends in Buckingham for a short time.

Master Gordon McAllister, of Hawkesbury, spent the Easter holidays in Cushing.

A large number of the C. C. Club members met at the home of Mr. A. Graham, on Monday evening as a "Surprise" in honor of his daughter Miss Ivy Graham, who returned to College on Tuesday morning.

Mr. and Mrs. Ernest McMeekin, of Ottawa, spent the Easter holidays with their parents at Stonefield.

Miss Edna Densmore, of Montreal, was the guest of her parents for the holidays.

Mr. A. Starnes, of Montreal, spent Easter with his family in Cushing.

Miss N. Hodgeson, of Montreal, & Donald Croll and Masters Hodgeson were Easter holiday guests of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Fuller.

ROUGE RIVER IMPROVEMENT COMPANY.

Schedule of Tolls for year 1925:

The improvements are divided into 15 sections and one-fifteenth of the amount of Tolls has been apportioned to each section to facilitate the collection of same, as follows:

Red and White Pine, Tamarac, Spruce, Hemlock, square or waney board, per thousand cubic feet 15c.

Oak, elm or other Hardwood, square, flatted or waney board, per thousand cubic feet 22 1/2c.

Saw logs 17 feet in length and under, thousand feet board measure 1c.

Red and White Pine, Tamarac, Spruce, Hemlock, round or flatted, over 17 feet and under 30 feet long, per thousand feet board measure 1 1/4c.

Red or White Pine, Tamarac, Spruce, and Hemlock, round or flatted, 30 feet and upwards in length, per thousand feet board measure 1 1/2c.

Sawn Timber per thousand feet board measure 15c.

Staves per thousand feet board measure 15c.

Cords of Wood, shingle butts and other lumber, per cord of 128 cubic feet 1 1/2c.

Spars per piece 3c.

Railway Ties other than Cedar, in 8 ft. or 16 ft. lengths per length of 8 feet 1-24c.

Masts per piece 5c.

Cedar, round or flatted, 8 feet long and under, per piece 3-140c.

Cedar, round or flatted, over 8 feet and under 17 feet long, per piece 1-16c.

Cedar, round or flatted, 17 feet and under 35 feet long, per piece 1-6c.

Cedar, round or flatted, 25 feet and under 35 feet long, per piece 1-6c.

Cedar, round or flatted, 35 feet and upwards in length, per piece 1-4c.

ROUGE RIVER IMPROVEMENT COMPANY.

H. J. WEBB, Secretary.

Montreal, April 6th., 1925.

10, 24-4 8, 5.

WANT ADS.

They Bring Results.

—:—

Watchman Advertising Pays!

A Ford Sedan advertised in this column last week was purchased by a reader in Carleton Place. Use the Want Ads for YOUR own convenience.

TO RENT.—A modern house in East Ward, Lachute. Apply to W. M. Scott.

FOR SALE.—Bay Mare, General Purpose, sound, 8 years old, also three seated express, almost new. Apply to J. W. Scott, East Ward, Lachute, Phone 182 r 3. 17-4-2.

AGENTS WANTED.

With the Watkins Line you will make big money, and right now is the best time for a start. 175 family necessities. Direct to consumers Exclusive territory.

J. R. WATKINS COMPANY
379 Craig Street West
24-4-5 Montreal.

PROPERTY FOR SALE.—Consisting of four acres of land, nicely situated in the East End, Lachute, with comfortable house and outbuildings. Apply to Mrs. Jno. Thomson, R. R. No. 3, Lachute, Telephone No. 116 r 2-4.

FOR SALE.—Farm consisting of 225 arpents, one half cultivatable land, remainder pasture and bush. Seven hundred (700) maple trees, well fenced and watered. Valuable deposit gravel and Building sand. Two dwelling houses, and convenient out-building. Apply Robert Bos, Hill Foot, (Route 3), Lachute Phone 155 r 4. 17-4-3.

MOTOR BOAT for sale, small single cylinder engine in Vercheres boat, excellent condition. Cheap to quick buyer. Apply to Watchman Office.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—Good 10 roomed dwelling house on Water St., with about 1/4 of an acre of land adjoining 150 ft. water frontage. Apply to W. J. Boyd, Lachute. 17-4-2.

FOR SALE.—Thoroughbred Plymouth Rock setting from good laying strain. \$2.00 per 15. Guaranteed fertile, apply to W. J. Fletcher, Box 32, Brownsburg, 17-4-2.

BULL FOR SALE.—Glenborough Wallace No. 81791, a pure-bred 3 year old Bull. For further particulars apply to W. A. Graham, Lachute, Que.

SUMMER COTTAGE Wanted with three or four rooms and large verandah, to take possession beginning of May. Location, not more than ten miles from Lachute, near Clear Lake, preferable. Not interested unless one can get plenty of milk, eggs, ice, etc. For particulars, write to Watchman Office.

FOR SALE.—3 Oil Lamp Parlor Chandelier, with Handsome hand painted shade. Apply to Box 262, Lachute.

TENDERS

Sealed tenders endorsed "Tenders" will be received at the office of the Secretary-Treasurer of the Town of Lachute, until 7 p.m. Wednesday the 6th. day of May, 1925, for the construction of one hundred feet of reinforced concrete wall southward. Wall to be built on the same specifications as the present wall.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

LACHUTE TOWN CORPORATION

J. A. RICE, Secretary-Treasurer.

24-4-2.

CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS

Montreal
Detroit-Chicago
Leave Montreal 10 a.m. (International Limited) and 11 p.m. daily; 10 p.m. except Saturday.

Montreal
Niagara Falls-Buffalo
Leave Montreal 10 a.m. (International Limited) and 11 p.m. daily (through sleeping car to Buffalo on latter train.)

Montreal-Quebec
Trains leave Montreal 9.25 a.m. daily except Sunday, also 10.45 a.m., 5.00 p.m., 7.00 p.m. and 11.30 p.m. daily. Parlor and dining cars on day trains and drawing-room compartment sleeping cars on night trains.

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

Province of Quebec,

District of Terrebonne,

No. 678.

SUPERIOR COURT.

JOSEPH ST-DENIS,

Plaintiff.

vs.

DAME ELMINA RODIER,

Defendant.

It is ordered to Dame Elmina Rodier, widow of the late Edouard Amedee Potvin, (in his lifetime doctor of Montreal,) or her representatives to appear within the month.

St. Jerome, this 2nd. April, 1925.

GRIGNON & FORTIER,

P. S. C.

Mrs. Adelard Ledue, Advocate

71a, St. James Street, Montreal, Que.

Big Dispersion Sale!

50 Head 50

Ravensdale Ayrshires

Fully Accredited

Phillipsburg, Que., Wednesday, April 22

Sale Starts at 1 P.M.

This herd has been built up from the very best blood lines in Imported and Canadian Bred Ayrshires. Every animal except the herd sire bred at Ravensdale.

Record of Performance work has been consistently followed under normal conditions and twice a day milking. Seven qualified sires have been developed and used in building up this herd.

Animals bred at Ravensdale have made good wherever they have gone. Send in your name for a catalogue to

GILBERT McMILLAN, Sales Manager.

Huntingdon, Que.

W. F. KAY, Proprietor,

Phillipsburg, Que.

Fifty-two miles from Montreal and 17 from St. Alban's, Vt., on Main Line C. V. Ry., Armand Station. 17-4-2.

AUCTION SALE

A complete dispersion of the Willowcroft Herd will take place at the home of

STEWART WALKER,

Willowcroft Farm, Lachute, Route 1

FRIDAY, APRIL 17th., 1925.

21 Head of Registered and Grade Ayrshires

Great View Blue Bell born May 1917, due to freshen April 15th.,

Great View Marjorie born June 2nd. 1919, freshened March 24th, 1925,

Willowcroft Silver Bell, born Nov. 14th, 1920, due to freshen April 21,

Brookbank Marjorie, born Feb. 21st, 1923, Willowcroft Lucky Girl, born Jan. 28th, 1923, Great View Eileen

born May 20th, 1923, Willowcroft Victoria, born Jan. 24th, 1924, Wil-

lowcroft Gertrude, born May 8th, 1924, Bull calf, Willowcroft Sir Andrew,

born Nov. 1st, 1924, Willowcroft Bonnie Jean, born March 24th, 1925,

4 grade cows due to freshen in April and May, 1 three year old due to

freshen in Sept., 1 two year old heifer, 2 one year old heifers, 3 grade

heifer calves born in Oct. and Jan. uary.

This herd has passed 3 clean tests under the accredited herd plan

never having a reactor.

Also the following effects:—

One general purpose colt 1 year old, grain binder, mowing machine,

horse rake, hay loader, 1 spring tooth seeder, 1 disc harrow, 1 smooth

ing harrow, 1 land roller, 1 cultivator, Vilas gang plow, (almost new),

2 walking plows, 1 farm wagon & box (almost new), rubber tired buggy,

(almost new), tumbril cart, set heavy sumps and rack, set light

sumps and box, rack sleigh, cutter, wheel-barrow, root cutter, grindstone

50 bushels extra good seed oats, a quantity of hay and ensilage, set

double harness, express harness, buggy harness, cart harness all in

good shape, gent's riding saddle, factory can 15 gallons, 6 eight gallon

milk cans, forks, shovels, post auger 2 log chains, wrapping chain, 1 set

rafter grabbers, pulleys and ropes, milk pails, strainer, 1 Stewart clipper (almost new), scales, 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. 5 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

OVILA MONETTE,

3rd range of Chatham

CHATBORO, about 3 miles west of St. Philippe.

MONDAY, APRIL 20th., 1925.

The following effects:—4 Working Horses, 1 colt, 1 year old, 4 milch

cows, 4 heifers, 1 year old, 1 bull 1 year old, 1 disc drill-seeder, 1 single

plow, 1 gang plow, 1 set of disc harrows, 1 light harrow, 1 pig, 2 tur-

keys, 300 sap cans and spouts, 2 boiling pans, 130 hens, 1 horse fork

rope and pulleys complete, 1 double wagon and box, 1 double express,

1 horse rake, 1 mowing machine, 3 sets of heavy double harness, 2 sets

of single light harness, 1 buggy, 1 washing machine, and wringer, 1

Daisy churn, 1 scuffer, 1 cultivator, 1 De Laval Cream Separator, No. 12

(new), 1 stove, for wood or coal, 1 heater, 1 kitchen range, 2 tables, 12

kitchen chairs, 1 bureau, 1 sideboard, 2 pairs of double sleighs, 1 cutter,

rack sleigh, 3 cream cans and many other articles too numerous to men-

tion.

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. 5 per cent off for cash.

ST. ANDREWS EAST.

Rev. J. Burgess attended Presbytery in Montreal on Tuesday.

Mr. Robert Elair attended Presbytery in Montreal on Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Irwin and family, of Montreal, spent the Easter holidays in St. Andrews.

Miss Ida Hopper spent Thursday to Monday at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Charman.

Mr. R. E. T. Pringle has returned to St. Andrews, after spending the winter in California.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Fair, Miss Fair and party, spent the week-end at their summer residence.

Mr. and Mrs. Home, and family, of St. Lambert, P. Q., spent the week-end with the Misses Hunter.

A meeting of the Women's Missionary Society was held in the Church Hall on Tuesday afternoon.

Among those visiting Montreal this week were Mr. Jack Fraser Jr., Mr. Percy Funcheon, Mr. H. Woods and Miss Lily Woods.

The Misses G. McQuat, M. Taylor, Hazel Brown, Elinor Bradley and K. Bradley spent the week-end with their respective families.

Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Learmouth, and family, of Ottawa, and Mr. and Mrs. Yorke, of Ottawa, and their

guests spent the Easter week-end at their home in St. Andrews East.

Public Worship will be held in the Presbyterian Church on Sunday, April 19th., at 11 a.m. and 7.30 p.m.

Rev. H. N. Konkle, Secretary for Canada, "The Mission to Lepers" will preach at the morning service.

The pastor Rev. J. Burgess will preach in the evening. Mr. Konkle will also address the Sunday Schools in the Church Hall at 10 o'clock on Sunday morning. Special silver collection for the Mission to Lepers at close of the service.

IN MEMORIAM.

O'BRIEN, In loving memory of Leslie O'Brien, dearly beloved son of

Mr. and Mrs. James O'Brien, of Chatham, who departed this life on

April 12th, 1924, at the age of 6 years and 3 months.

Dear is the grave where Leslie is laid,

Sweet is the memory than never can fade,

Flowers may

GOODYEAR TIRES
at Reduced Prices

W. D. McOuat.

Store

The Watchman,

And Ottawa Valley Advocate.

BUY YOUR
GARDEN SEEDS

W. D. McOuat.

Phone 66.

VOL. XL.

LACHUTE, QUE., APRIL 24, 1925.

NO. 13.

BATTERIES

Auto Accessories

Gasoline, Tires,

Nails, Felt, Glass & Paints

Shelf Hardware.

Prices,—LOW.

Quality,—BEST.

T. McOUAT & SON

Founders and Machinists, Lachute Mills.

STOP

That Water from coming into Your Cellar,
by using **"R.F.W."** Products

PEDLAR PEOPLE'S PERFECT

Metal Culverts do not rust,—use them in preference to
others for road draining. Let us tell you about them.

Plastering Materials, Special fire-place Brick and Damp-
ers, Floor tiling,—in fact a complete stock of builders'
supplies.

J. COTTINGHAM, Phone 29, LACHUTE.

COMING EVENTS

WOMEN'S INSTITUTE.

The annual county meeting of the
Women's Institute will be held in
McArthur's Hall, April 30th., at 11
a.m. All ladies interested are cor-
dially invited.

C. G. I. T. CONCERT.

The Methodist Group will repeat
the Concert that was given in La-
chute, on April 7th, in the Metho-
dist Church, Brownsburg, on Friday
May 8th., at 8 o'clock. Full pro-
gram of original and classical mat-
erial, every number will merit ap-
plause. Admission 25 cts.

ILLUSTRATED LECTURE.

at Brownsburg

The Rev. C. Chazeand from the
Camerons West Africa, will give
an "Illustrated Lecture in Browns-
burg Presbyterian Church, on Tues-
day evening, May 5th., under the
auspices of the Women's Missionary
Society. Also a short programme
will be given.

METHODIST ENTERTAINMENT.

Versatile, Charming, Interesting
are appropriate adjectives to use in
describing the group of young peo-
ple from Emmanuel Congregational
Church, Montreal, who are going to
give the program at the Methodist
Church on Saturday night. Some of
the numbers are The Argonaut Trio;
The Orchestra; Elocution by Miss
Higginson, Mr. Jackson & Mr. Car-
ter, Cartoonists, are A-1 in their
line; Male Soloist, Mr. J. Wilson;
Miss Ramsay, Composer; Pianist;
Singer; Elocutionist. Something
different in the Concert line for La-
chute. Don't miss it. Tickets 50c.,
Children 25 cts.

WALTER E. BURNETT,

Photographer,
Main St., Lachute.
Studio Portraits
At Home Portraits
Enlarging, Framing
Family Groups Anywhere
Quality Developing & Printing
Photographer for 20 years.

WEDDING BELLS.

PAGE—PAGE.

Henry Charles Page and Margaret
Jane Page both of Harrington, were
united in the bonds of Holy Matri-
mony, on Wednesday, April 22nd, at
the Methodist Parsonage, Lachute.

"REX" THEATRE

TODAY — Your last chance to see
"THE MAN THEY COULD
NOT HANG"

FRIDAY & SATURDAY

Betty Compson in
"OLD LIVES FOR NEW"

SUNDAY ONLY

"THE LOVER OF COMILLE"

MONDAY & TUESDAY

Buster Keaton in
"THE NAVIGATOR"

WEDNESDAY ONLY

"POISONED PARADISE"

CRESWELL'S

Canada Cement — Prices Right

R. CRESWELL Registered.

LOCAL NEWS

Mrs. Dr. Drew was a recent visit-
or to Montreal.

Mrs. A. Beers spent a short visit
last week in Montreal.

Mrs. G. G. Mitchell spent the
week-end in Montreal.

Mr. A. J. Dupuis is renewing ac-
quaintances in Lachute.

Rev. P. A. McEwen spent Tuesday
of this week in Ottawa.

Mr. Robt. Cruise, of Dalesville,
left on Tuesday for Dauphin, Man.

Mr. and Mrs. M. Chisholm, of
Maxville, Ont., is visiting friends in
town.

Mr. and Mrs. T. Miller, of Mont-
real, were week-end visitors in La-
chute.

Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Gail motored
to Montreal on Tuesday of this
week.

Mrs. R. W. Stewart returned re-
cently to Rivington after spending
two months in Lachute.

Mrs. Sloie and niece, Miss Elsie
Meldrum, of Montreal, were recent
guests of Miss L. Moore.

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

Mr. J. T. Ayers and Major Geo.
Mitchell returned on Monday from
a trip to the Pacific Coast.

Dr. A. H. Gordon, of Montreal,
was a visitor in town on Friday last,
the guest of Mrs. G. H. Christie.

Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Stewart and
family, of Carillon, and Mrs. A. N.
MacVicar, spent Sunday last in Dor-
val.

Miss Eup. Creswell returned to
Lachute on Tuesday last, having
spent the Winter months in Mont-
real.

Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Underhill and
family spent the week-end in St.
Johns, Que., the guests of Mrs. Al-
guire.

Miss Maizie Thompson spent the
week-end in Vide Sac as guest of
her brother, Mr. and Mrs. Lester
Thompson.

Messrs. Wm. and Steri Pollock
spent Easter at Saranac Lake, N.Y.,
the guests of their brother, Mr. and
Mrs. Jas. Pollock.

Miss Minnie Jones and Mr. Bert
Rodgers, of Montreal, were the
guests of Mrs. Jos. White over the
week-end.

Mrs. Leggett Sr. returned on Sat-
urday to Montreal, after a pleasant
visit in Lachute as guest of Mr. and
Mrs. Geo. Leggett.

Miss Lavers, of Montreal, return-
ed home last Friday, after a pleas-
ant week's visit in Lachute, the
guest of Mrs. W. K. McArthur.

Mr. Jas. Lockwood, of Montreal,
was a week-end guest at Mrs. Jas.
Yelland's. Miss Irene Bramley, of
Montreal, is visiting this week.

Mrs. Z. N. Raymond, Mrs. P.
Monette, Miss Jeanne Raymond, and
Messrs. Paul and Gerard Raymond,
motored to Montreal last Tuesday.

The many friends of Miss Ruth
Todd are pleased to know that she
has returned home restored in health
after her operation in hospital in
Montreal.

Miss Dorothy Hammond, accom-
panied by her father, and Mrs.
Stevenson, was in Montreal on Fri-
day and Saturday last, to undergo
an operation for tonsils and adenoids.
The operation was satisfactorily.

Mrs. Duchesneau (next to Fillion's
Bakery) wishes to inform the lad-
ies of the town and vicinity that she
is holding a sale of Hats, Hosiery,
and everything pertaining to Wo-
men's Wear. Come and see the bar-
gains. Commencing today.

The Ottawa-Montreal Power Co'y.
have now completed their line from
St. Jerome to Lachute Mills and sur-
rounding circuit and today the lines
are now alive with 25,000 volts of
juice ready for any further enter-
prises, and service that may come
along.

A small fire occurred on Sunday
morning when the Fire Brigade were
summoned around 11 o'clock to an
outbreak in the Provincial Bank at
Lachute Mills. A fire started in
the chimney, and flying sparks ig-
nited the wood shingle roof, which
was badly damaged. Prompt action
on the part of the brigade, however,
prevented any further spread which
might have resulted in serious loss.

The Canadian Pacific's fastest
train from Toronto to Winnipeg
made her first trip but a few weeks
ago. On the maiden trip of this
record-breaking train, it appeared
most appropriate that J. D. Mc-
Adam, veteran engineer, and hero
of many fast cross-country trips,
should be in charge. A former res-
ident of Argenteuil County, Mr. Mc-
Adam has long been a faithful and
trusted employee of the C. P. R., and
his former associates from this vic-
inity trust he will be long spared to
pilot such runs on the great iron
road.

Try our fresh rolls. Something
new every Friday. J. D. Campbell.

A meeting of the Lachute Board
of Trade is called for next Thurs-
day, April 30th.

FATAL ACCIDENT.

On Monday afternoon a sad ac-
cident occurred at Carling Lake,
Que., when the seven year old son
of Alphonse Gagnier suffered ser-
ious injuries that caused his death
the following day. It appears that
the four children of Mr. Gagnier
were all riding in a large wagon
sitting on the front seat, with the
elder boy aged 16, driving. Un-
fortunately the rig struck a boulder
and threw the occupants to the
ground, the wheel passing over de-
ceased's body. The other children, al-
though most severely shaken up and
bruised are expected to recover.

LACHUTE TENNIS CLUB.

The annual meeting of the La-
chute Tennis Club was held in Mc-
Arthur's Hall on Friday evening,
April 17th, the President Miss H.
McGibbsh presiding.

The financial report for the past
year was read by Miss Doris Camp-
bell the secretary-treasurer, and
showed a balance of some \$60. to be
carried forward to the current year,
with no outstanding accounts of any
kind. In view of the improvements
made to the grounds last year, this
report was found to be very encou-
raging and it was accepted as most
satisfactory.

The following officers were then
elected for the current year:—Hon.
President Mr. John A. Rice; Presi-
dent, Mr. G. F. Calder Jr.; Vice-
President, Geo. Leggett; Secretary,
Miss Cameron Hay.

Plans for the coming year were
then discussed; it was decided that
work on the courts would begin im-
mediately and it is expected that
they will be open for use by the
first week in May.

It was also decided that the Ten-
nis Club would open their season
by a dance to be held in the Odd-
fellows Hall on the Friday evening
before the 24th of May. Further an-
nouncement will be made in the
"Watchman"; in the meantime mem-
bers might keep that date open.

OBITUARY.

THE LATE MRS. JAS. BARR.

It is with deep sympathy and re-
gret, we record the death of Mrs.
Barr, who passed away at the home
of her daughter, Mrs. Robt. Hamil-
ton on Wednesday last. Deceased
lady had been in poor health for
the past two months, but during
that time she was lovingly cared for
by her daughters. She was born in
Hemmingford, Que. in Dec. 1850 and
was for many years a successful
school teacher and many of the now
prominent business men can trace
their success to her careful training
and discipline. She was the widow
of the late Lt. Col. Jas. Barr and a
member of Calvin Presbyterian
Church, and during a long and use-
ful life her home was always open
to the young and old. Four daugh-
ters were born to her of whom 3
remain to mourn the loss of a lov-
ing and devoted mother, Mrs. Robt.
Hamilton, of Lachute; Mrs. D. W.
Massie, of Montreal; and Mrs. W.
Perry, of Vancouver. The late
Mrs. Jas. McFaul was also a daugh-
ter.

A short funeral service is being
held this (Thursday) evening at 7
o'clock at the residence of Mr. R.
Hamilton, after which the remains
will be taken to Wray's Parlors,
Montreal, funeral to take place at
2 p.m. on Friday.

THE LATE MISS McLEAN.

After months of suffering, born
with great patience, there passed
away on Wednesday, April 15th,
Miss Agnes Mary McLean, of Upper
Lachute. Death followed a serious
operation in the Victoria Hospital,
Montreal.

Deceased lady was an ardent wor-
ker in the Presbyterian Church at
Upper Lachute, for many years teach-
er and secretary of the Sunday
School. She was well known by the
people of this vicinity, greatly re-
spected and loved by all with whom
she was associated.

The funeral was held on Saturday
afternoon from the late residence
of the deceased, where a service was
conducted by the Rev. George Dun-
can of Montreal. Old family friends
and relatives were among the pall-
bearers who bore the remains to
their last resting place in Lachute
Cemetery. The large number of
friends who gathered for this last
tribute, and the many beautiful
flowers bestowed the deep sorrow
of the whole community at the loss of
a faithful and loyal friend.

CARD OF THANKS.—Mrs. Mc-
Lean, Sr., Mr. and Mrs. Allan E.
McLean, and Mrs. J. T. Johnson de-
sire to thank their many friends and
neighbors for their very great kind-
ness during the past Winter, and
their recent and bereavement.

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.

Dominion Tires !

at Mail Order Prices

— CASH —

KNOBY CORD 30 x 3 1/2

\$8.95

Guaranteed 7000 Miles

ROYAL CORD, 30 x 3 1/2

\$10.95

Guaranteed 8000 Miles

All sizes of Tires and Tubes in stock.

GEO. Y. DEACON

Stores at

Lachute & Brownsburg

Jewelry of Quality

Always to be relied on at

EUGENE JOUSSE

Jewelry Store

Main Street, — Lachute

SEASONABLE FRUITS

Fresh and Choice, at Best Prices in Town

Ice Cream Bricks

SPLENDID CONFECTIONERY

Main Street.

Telephone

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 ripped 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 palling 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 evening 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 over 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-crested 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 outpoken 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 discomfort.

"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 apiary 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 Apiary 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 Apiary 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 apiary at the Experimental Farm, Nappan, N.S., gave in 1922 an average of 165.3 pounds and in 1923 114.3 pounds per colony. Other apiaries 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 alsike 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, show thistle, and wild prairie flowers. In British Columbia fruit bloom, clover, and fireweed are important early sources while golden-rod 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 apiaries 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 stores, the bearded driver pulled back on the reins and shouted lustily: "Giddyap! Giddyap!"

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 'Giddyap' 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 unsaten 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 funky, 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.

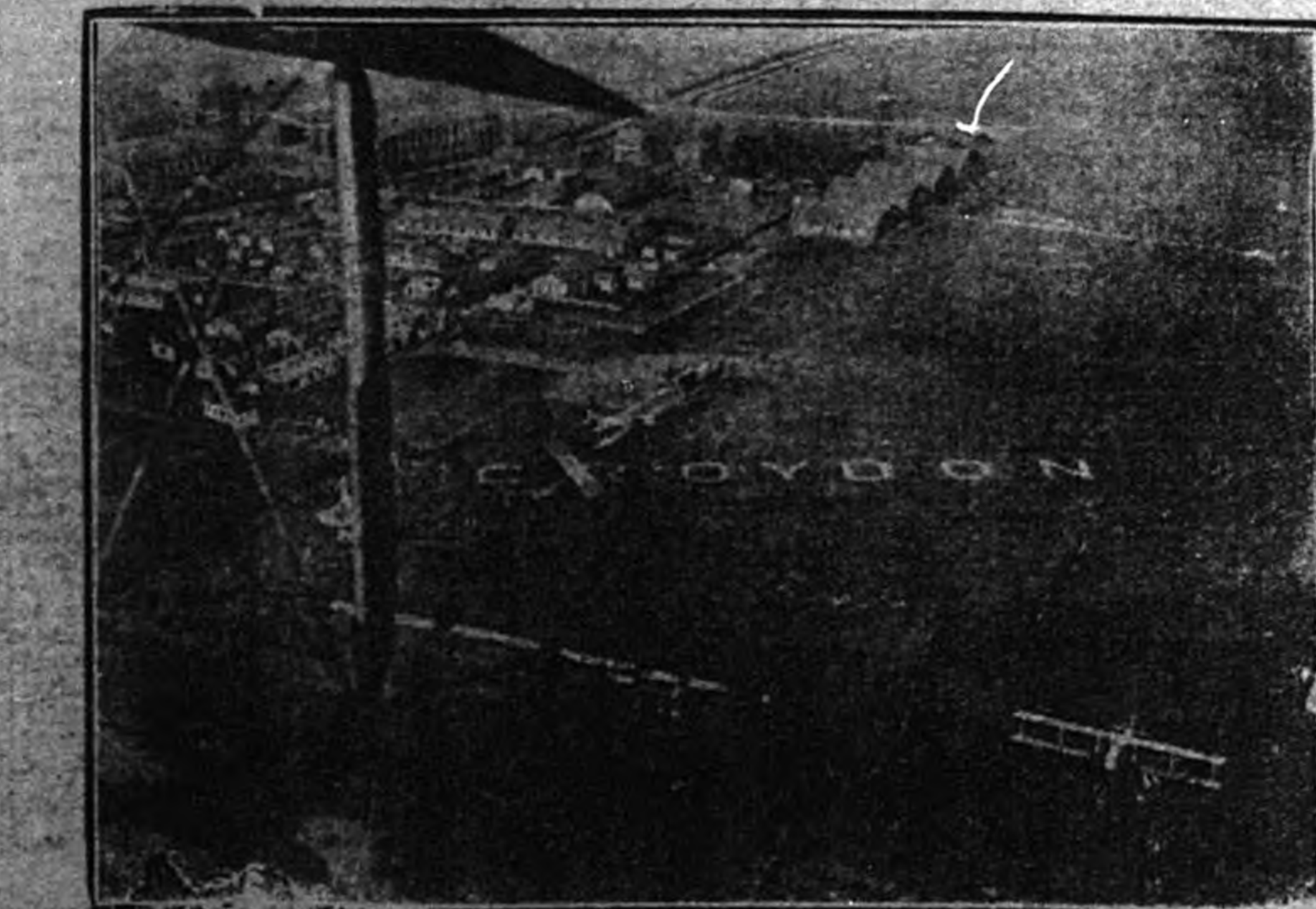
If the early riser had walked along the drives of Hyde Park any morning for the last fortnight he would have been regaled with a most diverting sight. He would have seen George Horrocks with his assistants busily employed in the work of training his "fines" in the principles of co-operation. On the day 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 eight 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 crank 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 losing 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 shillest-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 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, 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, 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 Goldborough 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 piano 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 catgut 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 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 Canos."

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.

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 tumble-down 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 be found out, but it convinced him that Munich was, for his purposes, worse than Paris.



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.

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CUSTOMERS residing at a distance from any of the branches of the Bank of Nova Scotia will find it very simple and easy to do their banking by mail.

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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.)

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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

AS a sidelight on the Carillon power proposals, it is interesting to note that the legislature of New Brunswick has given authority to the government to proceed with the Grand Falls hydro-electric undertaking, and has provided the necessary funds for the purpose.

It is very evident that the provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick are strongly in favour of power development. When the Grand Falls installation is effected, these provinces will have about 35 per cent of their possibilities developed, as compared with seven per cent for Quebec, which produces only a trifle over one million out of a possible fifteen and a half millions.

The opposition to the development of Canada's water power is fortunately becoming less strenuous as facts and figures are being shown. It may be rather harsh to suggest that ignorance has been the chief cause of the opposition, but it is nevertheless the fact. There are many well-meaning people who are patriotic enough to stand straight in the middle of the path of Canada's progress and forbid the exportation of power in the mistaken fear that we might need it ourselves later on. Their motives are good, and would be highly commendable if they were founded on the truth. To such people Truth only requires to be pumped up from the bottom of its well to make them adopt it with all the zeal of foster parents. The spreading abroad of the real facts of the case is bringing an influx of enthusiastic supporters, and a wider appreciation of the great opportunity that Science has offered Canada of using her natural resources for her own benefit.

The benefit is so obvious that it need only be mentioned. Canada could produce 42 million horse power. She produces only three and a half million. She would need a population of 70 millions to use 42 million h.p. In twenty-five years time the population, under favourable conditions of growth, might rise to 13 millions, who, for all purposes, might use 8 million h.p. which is less than 22 per cent of the power available.

Therefore, on a fair estimate, Canada could profitably part with 38,500,000 h.p., and in 25 years time 34,000,000 h.p. surplus production which she does not need, and for which markets could readily be found.

And beyond all that there remains the outstanding, comforting fact that as long as the water runs we could keep on producing as fast as we use or sell the power. At the present time the natural flow of water is running to utter waste. It is not being used for anything. Millions of dollars are rushing down our streams and rivers, and when the electric magicians come along and tell us to build dams at Carillon and elsewhere, and rake the dollars out for our own use (and to help pay our silly debts,) we scorn the advice and say "Dam it! no, not likely, we might need that water some other day." Was there ever such a fatuous notion? If you stick a saw-mill in the course of a stream and make the water work for you, en passant, not one pint more water runs away than comes; then again, if that saw-mill had been planted there a hundred years before, a hundred years profit from sawing logs would have accrued, and the water would have been doing something more than just dancing its way to the sea. Twenty, or more, saw-mills in its course would have made no difference to its merry song. "The crystal stream. Alton, how lovely it glides, And winds by the cot where my Mary resides," but it will flow just as gently among its green braes, and disturb none of the dreams of the "slumbering fair," even if it does, half a mile up stream, run a buzz-saw and lift a mortgage.

ONCE upon a time, at Briggs, in Lincolnshire, England, there were three windmills. They were there when one of the boys left home, but when he came back again some years after, there were only two. He remarked about this to the coachman who was driving him from the station, and was told that one of the windmills had been taken down because there was not enough wind for the three. That explanation was just as reasonable as the opposition to the building of the Carillon dam: "Don't build it," says the opposition, "because we might need it some other time." They oppose the production of 400,000 h.p. from Ottawa River water that is running

away today, because they think they might need some of it twenty five or fifty years hence! In other words, they object to an extra revenue for the country, an added source of wealth, yet those same objectors make no complaint that we raise and SELL more wheat and farm produce than we can eat ourselves.

It looks as if the objection to the Carillon project arises from general dog-goned-ness as much as from a lack of proper knowledge of the facts. Of course there may be "other interests" at work and the dreams of "Existing Agencies" to overcome, but the bulk of the difficulty seems to lie in that general pessimistic tendency which every great thing has had to encounter right down from the time that Noah built the Ark.

It is gratifying however to notice that a decided change of opinion has set in since the Dominion Government has announced their decision to set an export tax on hydro electric power. This decision has stimulated things by drawing attention to the possibility of making the waste resources of our water power a constantly increasing source of revenue. If people would listen properly they would become interested, and then they could begin to figure things out. This Carillon proposition is planned to utilize the latent power of the Ottawa river, now running at play, in producing 400,000 h.p., 300,000 of which it is reckoned could be advantageously be exported and the remaining 100,000 reserved (under the Railway Commission) to supply home requirements, if they exist or come into being later.

Should the home demand increase beyond the present estimates it would be the easiest thing imaginable to provide more, for there will still be 90 per cent of possible installation available.

And the water keeps on running.

EVOLUTIONISTS DENY CHRIST.

Evolutionists, whether in the pulpit or out of it, deny the fall of man, said Mr. Thurber in McArthur's Hall, Sunday evening. They can not believe in a fall if man is evolving toward perfection, and if there is no fall there is no need of atonement. So Jesus' claim to save people from their sins is without foundation, and He is but an imposter, and is worthy of respect or confidence in His spiritual instruction. Such are the results of the evolutionists' teachings when carried to their logical conclusion. Such doctrines, and the teaching of man-made traditions, are sapping the vitality of the churches and bringing them down to the level of the world.

In the afternoon service, Mr. Cyr showed that a record of all our acts is kept in heaven, and a list of all who will enter heaven is in the Lamb's book of life. Possibly if all of us realized that we would have to face the record of our words and deeds we would be more careful of what we say and do.

THE LATE MRS. D. McRAE.

There passed away on the first of April, at her home in Calumet, Kate E. Kennedy, beloved wife of D. McRae, in her 28th year. The funeral service was conducted by Rev. Mr. Ellis of Grenville, and the remains were laid to rest in Calumet Cemetery.

Besides a loving husband, there remain to mourn her loss four small children, an aged mother, five brothers, and one sister. The bereaved family have the heartfelt sympathy of the whole community.

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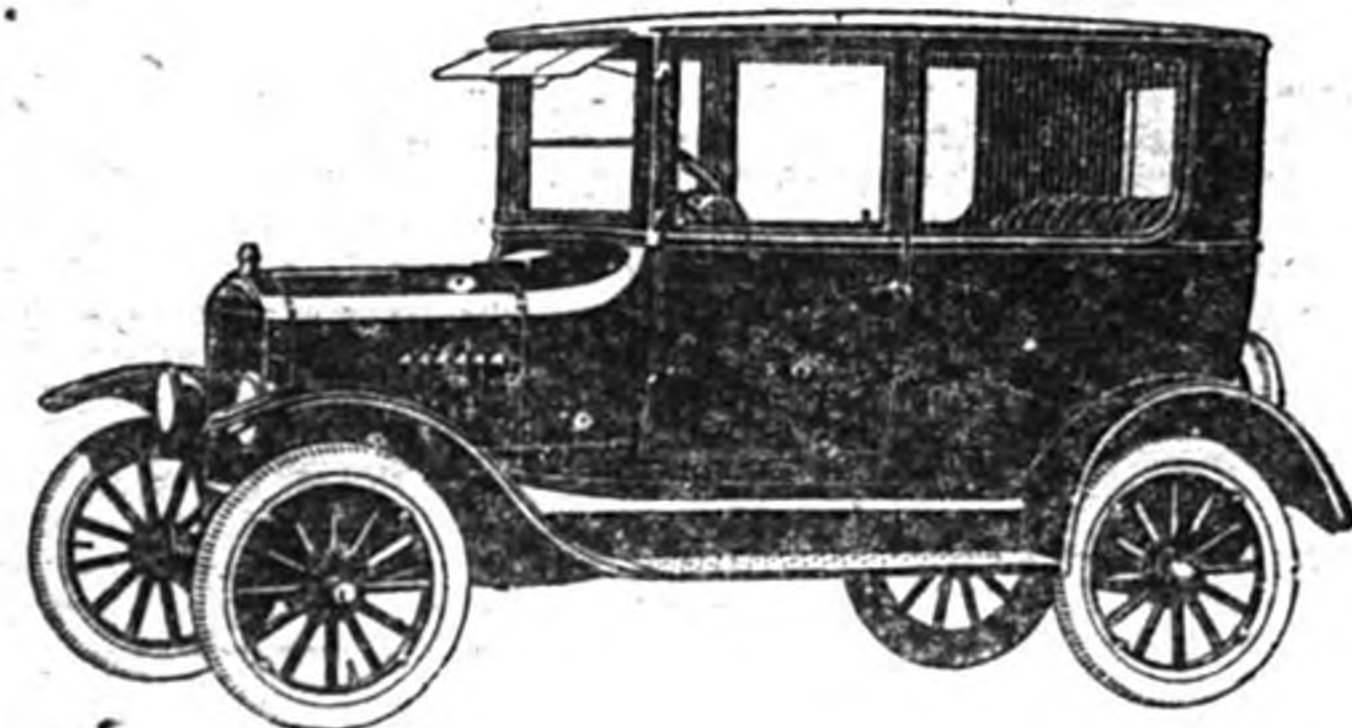
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THE COUPE—an ideal personal car; seats three; cosy, smart, easy to handle and very economical.

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THE LIGHT DELIVERY standard car chassis fitted with delivery body; excellent for fast deliveries.

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any kind of body can be fitted to this chassis and with a Ruckstel Axle giving it 4 speeds forward, you can have a First Class Truck at a low price.

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G. Y. Deacon, Lachute.

Pharmaceutical Journal Gives out some live pointers on the Power Situation in editorial by Henry Miles

The quiet perusal of an editorial in the Pharmaceutical Journal under recent date, and which we publish below, bears information that is highly interesting to our readers, and through it we are enabled to get a sidelight into the reasons for endeavoring to block the progress of the Carillon Power Development.

It can readily be understood how the power monopolies are desirous of curbing the establishment of this new power, but with the plans matured, the money secured, and everything in readiness to convert this waste of water into a living asset, it is nothing short of a crime to hold up such an undertaking when it would mean so much to the thousands who now are clamouring for work. Residents of the Lower Ottawa Valley, who are so vitally interested in Carillon, fully realize the worth of this great undertaking and are most hopeful for its realization.

During the past few months many articles have appeared in the press in regard to the question of the export of pulp wood and of hydro-electric power.

In regard to the principle of the export of pulp wood, there has been shown a considerable diversity of opinion. To those not intimately connected with the production of paper, it rather appeals to them that a general export of pulp wood is a wrong policy. At the same time there is a strong opinion that it would not be fair or just to place an embargo upon the export of pulp wood cut on the properties acquired and owned by bona-fide colonists. In a word, the question is, would it be right to deprive these colonists of a part of the natural and reasonable value obtainable from the property acquired by the devotion of not of capital, of life itself. Of course, pulp wood does not, in any way, replace itself, and in that respect is different from water power, that is running to waste.

In regard to the export of power, it is conceded that in the Province of Quebec we have some thirteen or fourteen million horse power undeveloped. Until it is developed, this valuable natural asset, is going to waste. It is estimated by excellent engineering authority that at the present rate of development, it would be some three hundred years before our waste powers would be developed. They will not be developed then, unless the population of this country was abnormally and unusually increased. Without the population there would not be the use for the power that could be developed.

There is a market in the United States for an unlimited amount of power and the capital is available there for its development. The waters that would run to waste for two or three centuries, doing no man good, could, to an extent, be developed and the power not required in Canada, could be exported. Achieving that end would mean the investment of fabulous sums of foreign capital in Canada and it would enable a much quicker development with industry. Industry can only develop in this country, with the measure of increase in population and the establishment of demand for manufactured products of all kinds. There are, of course, exceptions to all rules. Certain articles can be exported the world over, but they are few in number.

In any case it is now an exploded idea that if we hold our water powers in Canada, that the American manufacturers will flock in here to utilize same. Power only has the relation to the manufactured article usually, of about 2 1/2 per cent. This is not sufficient to tempt manufacturers to come into a market where they could not see a sale for their own goods. The American manufacturers have the market of the United States now - more than a hundred million people, and there is no temptation to them in cheap power, to come to Canada with other than preliminary or branch undertakings. None of these even are coming to the Province of Quebec now, because there is no such thing as cheap power here.

Power is in the hands of a monopoly in the Province of Quebec. At the head of this monopoly we find Sir Herbert Holt, who is also President of the Royal Bank of Canada. The Cedars Company exports power to Massena Springs, N. Y., at a price of \$12.50 per horse power, delivered whereas in Montreal, the Company charges from thirty to fifty dollars per horse power. A contract exists for the Cedars Power running until 1950 it is understood, and of course, the imposition of an export Tax on Power, will be a serious blow to this enterprise in the direction indicated.

We are attracted this morning to the report of an interview with the head of the Quebec Province Power Monopoly. This interview was granted apparently to a reporter in New York on the occasion of the arrival of Sir Herbert Holt from a long and interesting trip through a wide area of the South American Continent. The Gazette of April 15th, on its front page, prints this interview under the title of "Canada and the U.S. misunderstand South America."

We are attracted to this news item from more than one point of view. It has long been admitted in Canada, that what this country wants most is population and money. It has also been freely admitted that we do not possess the money here to develop our natural resources, notably in the direction of our waterpowers. We have to go abroad for money required and for an important power development there is no market for the power here, nor assurance in that direction to the capitalists in the United States or Great Britain that any such investment will be desirable or advantageous.

The most important feature coming to the front in this New York interview is that the Royal Bank of Canada has purchased the Bank of Central and South America, a banking institution having agencies and branches in most of the various countries on this southern Continent. Within this fact is borne the definite knowledge that the Royal Bank of Canada - a great and strong institution in this country, is extending its field of operations to the far-off countries of the South American Continent. This means the exportation of Canadian money to conduct banking operations in these far off lands. The money is derived from the people of Canada in the form of deposits and the Banks of Canada have been chartered to conduct their business in Canada, and for the benefit of the Canadian people, Canadian merchants and manufacturers.

Even if the purchase of this far off financial institution does not immediately require the exportation of a large volume of Canadian money, if it does not immediately weaken the power of this great Bank to conduct a banking business in the interest of our people, it nevertheless certainly means that financial responsibility of huge proportions is being undertaken in the direction indicated. The Governments of the South American Republics are not noted the world over as sound and stable. There are exceptions, but there are frequent upheavals. If, for this cause or any other, disaster was met with in South America by the Royal Bank of Canada, the responsibility of that institution and its capital, it can naturally be seen would be responsible to cover deficits and any loss entailed by this widespread departure, from what our people are justified in believing, is a departure from all the principles involved in Canadian Chartered Banking.

At the end of the interview referred to, we find the distinguished head of the electric and power monopoly of the Province of Quebec, was asked if he was in favour of the export of power to the United States from Canada. His reply carries the sense that he is opposed to the export of power, and he made a most inglorious statement in the sense that all power available could be used in Montreal within the next twenty years.

His principal lieutenant in the operation of the power monopoly, stated recently when endeavoring to kill a new enterprise for the production of power, that all our excess power would be used in a matter of twenty-five years; but we have not heard from this gentleman since the record was produced of his studied address on the subject and to which reference can readily be made. This statement was made at a public meeting recently, and also at a meeting of the Engineering Institute in Montreal, and no contradiction has been offered. In other words, both these statements from these two gentlemen, were made for a purpose, to damage a new enterprise and to prevent the possibility of competition in the Province of Quebec.

The monopoly exports nearly 100,000 horse power at less than one third of the price that our Montreal industrialists pay as a rule, yet disapproves of export. The head of this wonderful organization, monopolizing to a great extent, the vitality of the Province of Quebec, comes out before the public of the United States now and states that it is all right in effect to export Canadian money, but that the export of power, the export of our natural resources, of which we have millions of horse power, would not be the right thing to do!!!

The Government of Canada has recently established the fact that hydro-electric energy is a commodity and will be treated as such. Naturally, exportation will occur, but without doubt under all proper regulation and throughout, from all points of view, in the interest of the people of this country.

Recently the power monopoly reduced the price of electric current for lighting a half cent per kilowatt hour. They did not reduce the price

TUBERCULOSIS



Have Yourself Examined!

By Your Own Doctor, or at the Dispensary

"Tuberculosis can be detected in its early stages and can be checked. If men, women and children were given a thorough physical examination every year and took steps to correct physical impairments, 4 out of every 5 deaths from Tuberculosis would be prevented."

Health Lectures



Nourishing Food
Milk as a Beverage

Plenty of Sleep
Fresh Air

THINK of it. Four out of every five die needlessly from Tuberculosis! And, sad to tell, the greatest death toll is exacted between 20 and 45—the most productive years of life—just when the family is most dependent on breadwinner and homemaker.

You know the terrible ravages from Tuberculosis and Infantile Mortality in this province. If the right steps are taken immediately, a majority of those now threatened can be saved.

The first step is to detect the presence of Tuberculosis, to learn how we stand physically, to learn how by proper care and right living we can avoid sickness or contagion.

In communities where, with the co-operation of the Provincial Bureau of Health, people have learned how to fight Tuberculosis and Infantile Mortality, the results have been very encouraging.

Do not wait until you are weakened. Do not wait until your children are sick.

Have yourself examined. It's not a sign of weakness but a mark of prudence to have your bodily mechanism thoroughly

overhauled for possible defects, for disease tendencies. No other machine or motor made is neglected like the human body—the most wonderful machine in the world! And yet, day and night, year in and out, without rest or holiday, it must do its work from birth till death. Make it strong! Keep it strong!

Have your children examined. It may mean discovery of bodily defects or disease tendencies which, taken in time, can be cured or corrected. It may save a precious life. It may save deformities, blindness, deafness or suffering.

Do this as your part in the fight against this most cruel disease, that shows no mercy for rich or poor, that attacks all ages—from infancy to old age.

Go to your own family doctor within the next few days, or come to the FREE dispensary created by your Government for your benefit. Free consultation is open to all, but only the indigent can be treated there.

Have a thorough examination. If you are well, how wonderful to get a clean bill of health. And if you have some slight defect or disease tendency, you will learn how to correct it in time, to check it before it becomes serious. You will lengthen life, and get more out of it!

For your own sake, for that of others, **GET YOURSELF EXAMINED!**



Printed matter on the Care of Children, on how to detect and prevent Tuberculosis, on how to reduce Infantile Mortality, mailed FREE on request or distributed 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

of gas, and which would have helped our labouring population, who are the great users of gas and in many sections who use coal oil because gas and electric current is so costly. Why did the Light, Heat & Power Company make this reduction. The idea suggests itself that this action was due to the fact that the management had been made aware that an application was being made to the Public Utilities Commission to investigate the Light, Heat and Power Company. They are asked to take cognizance of the value of the assets of the Company, of the amount of actual capital invested and naturally, incidentally, to find out precisely the figures that are represented by nothing - by what is commonly spoken of as water. After this investigation has been accomplished by competent accountants and competent engineers and experts, the Commission will be held responsible for the decisions that may be reached later, as to what prices would be fair to the public of Montreal for lighting and for the purpose of the industries, to many of whom power is furnished by this Company.

It is the opinion of those who should know, that on a true basis of financing or capitalization, a much lower rate would yield a profit to the Company, than even the reduced figure announced a few days ago. As to power, it should be easy to comprehend that if the Company or any of its numerous interlocking subsidiaries or confederates closely associated in the business, can afford to sell to American citizens at Messina Springs, this very power at \$12.50 per horse power, they could do much better than thirty or forty dollars per horse power to the Canadian people, to the citizens of Montreal, from whom they have derived their great business. If they can sell at \$12.50 to an American, why could they not supply manufacturers in Montreal at \$15.00 or \$20.00 per horse power. We would like to have some light on the situation and look forward with great interest to the result of the present reference being made to the Public Utilities Commission to fix the rates for lighting and power uses.

In the meantime, the head of this great monopoly, as head of one of our best financial institutions in this country, approves by his own participation in it, of the export of Canadian money, while expressing at the same time, the opinion adverse to export of surplus Canadian power, within which alone, it can be shown great prosperity and advancement would be brought to this country.

ROD AND GUN IN CANADA

Featured in the May issue of Rod and Gun in Canada, the Special Quebec Tourist Number, are the delights and possibilities of this province for the tourist and sportsman. An editorial message from the Hon. J. E. Perrault, Minister of Colonization, Mines and Fisheries, introduces the province to the tourist and points out the many charms it holds for him. In "Remember the Time?" Harwood Steele recalls the account of one fishing trip the good times enjoyed in many such and which may be enjoyed by any fisherman who so wishes this summer. "Idylls of the Spring," by Mason B. Woolard, reveals the delights of canoeing and "Daylight and Ducks" by A. R. Douglas is an entertaining story of a duck hunt in the early hours of the morning. William Mac Millan, in his usual interesting and masterly manner recounts the story of a pair of eagles on "The storm swept crags of the Jacques Cartier" in "The Eagles of the Pine." The "Wicked Fleeth" by Harry M. Moore and "The Greenhead" by Frank Young complete the list of interesting stories with a Quebec setting. The regular contributors are also represented in this number. The stories from Bonnycastle Dale and

Martin Hunter and the various departments, Fishing Notes, Outdoor Talk, Guns, and Ammunition, Kennel and The Trap, all come up to their usual mark of excellence. Published monthly by W. J. Taylor, Limited, Woodstock, Ont.

Here and There

A total of 1,003,673 barrels of apples have been shipped to the English market from Halifax since the beginning of the shipping season up to February 24. London took 354,715 barrels and Liverpool and Manchester came second and third with 267,823 and 172,685 barrels respectively.

Eighty-four thousand automobiles are now being operated by citizens of the Province of Quebec equivalent to an average upkeep of \$300 per year each, a total expenditure for maintenance alone of \$25,000,000 every year, according to figures supplied by the Montreal Automobile Trade Association.

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 heatfield of so many of his neighbors. Even the acquisition of the trees did not spell the word "home" in his definition of a home. Living, not making a living, was his objective, and his memory went back to the old pleasant life of his boyhood and to the place the old orchard filled in his comfortable pleasantness of his reflection of his own old home, he decided to try his luck at orchard making at Strathmore. He knew he was up in the air and far north and sat, on the very edge of the wheat belt, and that his chances of tree fruit in the fall and blossom-burst in the spring were very great. He also knew the Chinooks in winter might hurt his buds, and frost later might hurt them. But, "if you don't try, you'll never find out," and so when a Tree Planting Car made its first trip to Strathmore in 1920 we had the pleasure of seeing his young apple trees, just planted that spring, say doubtful, because we were full aware of the chances he was taking, frankly, "from Missouri!" in regard to his venture. This year, just four years after, we had the answer to our optimism. Bushels and bushels of apples, the trees loaded with fruit! Truly, this is a wonderful count, and the last has by no means been 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 species that will grow and mature within the last frost in the spring and the first in the fall. This is true of grain crops and is a sine qua non of success. It is also well known the higher up we go on a mountain the colder it gets, and the further up we are the shorter distance we have to climb to reach the cold. The air around Strathmore looks anything but like a mountain, but it must be remembered that three thousand feet is a pretty fair distance up in the air as compared with level. There are many mountains in the Old Country considered of quite respectable height, not very much higher than Mr. Johnson's orchard. In fact, Snowdon, the highest mountain in Wales, is three thousand, hundred and seventy feet, only a hundred and seventy feet higher than Scafell, the highest in England, three thousand, one hundred and twenty-one, actually thirty-nine feet higher, and nobody would ever dream of growing apples on the top, or near the top, of either of these mountains. And so we have here, the significance of which easily escape our attention. Mr. Johnson is actually growing apples on top of a mountain, or at least at an altitude equal to the tops of many mountains in other parts of the world close to the same latitude; surely a tribute to the quality of the air and the climate and to the peace and faith and ability of the man who grew them. Then we have obvious corollary; if it is possible to grow an orchard at Strathmore at an altitude of thirty-two hundred feet, could surely be far easier to do so at lower altitudes on the prairies.

Johnson's varieties are Blushed Cheek, Yellow Transparent, Hibernian, Duchess, Borovinka, all Russian varieties, and the stock came from a rare pioneer in prairie fruit and things, the late A. P. Stevenson of Manitoba.

Another significant thing about Mr. Johnson's orchard is the shelter it enjoys, entirely surrounded with substantial blocks of shelter trees, thirty feet high. There is thus no windfall. The risk of injury from wind currents drying out the buds during the winter is reduced to a minimum. Chinooks don't get a chance to thaw out the ground in the orchard, and too early a start in the spring is prevented because the wind is kept from the tree roots to get in among the frozen ground as is the case of prairie orchards. But not least, the shelter trees protect blossom-injury from frost in early summer. The early sunshine on frosty morning does not strike 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 contentment on 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 hardwood 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 list 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 Cavalier.
Skinpans—"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, Frobenius 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 beads of the people they passed. Later it became "toroise," 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 putify 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 stintment 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 hyperesthetes and cynics, where they belong, and the mosquito song of their spiteful, 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 gently. "I think that call was for our daughter, dear."

ADAMSON'S ADVENTURES



He Was a Little Too Strong—By O. Jacobsson.

LACHUTE ACADEMY EXAMS.

GRADE XI.

French Composition.

Honours.—Bessie Rodgers 91.
Class I.—E. Murray 86, Alta Macdonald 83, Gertrude McQuat 82, H. Kettyle 82, Henry Smellie 81, Gertrude Gilmour 80, M. Cowan 79, N. Boyd 78, Lloyd Somerville 77, Elsie Todd 75, Perry Cooke 75, Helena Rodgers 75.

Class II.—Carl Gagnon 74, Evelyn Mathews 68, Edgar Thompson 68, George Miles 66, Grace Seale 62, E. Campbell 61, Harold Calder 60.

GRADE X.

History.

Honours.—K. MacGibbon 93.
Class I.—E. McQuat 83, W. Wilson 83, C. Gordon 80.
Class II.—W. Clarke 73, M. MacKinnon 70, E. Black 69, C. Roberts 65, H. Miles 62, E. Doig 60.

GRADE IX.

Arithmetic.

Honours.—H. Doig 90.
Class I.—D. Morrison 87, Annie Kelly 85.

Class II.—Ruth Leishman 72, M. Dawson 70, L. Thompson 69, Ethel Dixon 67, Doris Golpin 67, Bessie Morrin 66, Grace Smith 63, Florence Armstrong 60, Minnie Clifford 60, A. Fletcher 60, Willis Stanforth 60, I. Westgate 60, Nellie Hay 59, Norma MacGregor 58, Reta Jones 57, Annabel Hume 55, N. Jacobson 55, Russell Elliott 53, Elinor McCoy 50, V. Paul 50, Ethel Scott 50.

GRADE VIII.

Geography.

Honours.—Jas. Logan 97, R. Macdonald 95, Jas. Yelland 93, Melissa Bates 92, Bertha Curren 90.

Class I.—Hugh MacGregor 83, O. Riddell 87, Laura Noble 85, Helen Hutchinson 83, Lois Cooke 83, Margaret Stark 80, Hazel Evans 78.
Class II.—Eric Middleton 74, Gordon McQuat 72, Douglas Smith 69, Doris Prophet 68, Edith Boyd 67, C. Vliet 63, Shirley Hamilton 63, Roy Cruise 62.

Class III.—Alma Boa 57, Alice Whitfield 56, Lloyd Cruise 55.

GRADE VI.

Scripture.

Honours.—Stuart Jones 90.
Class I.—K. McFaul 88, Heartland Faul 87, Raymond Underhill 78, H. Jacobson 75.

Class II.—Nellie Laurin 71, Rowena Cowan 70, Lena Combie 63, C. McFaul 61, Sam Rashevsky 61.
Class III.—Geo. Paul 59, L. Wert 53, B. Cunningham 50.

GRADE IV.

Scripture.

Honours.—Wilson Gall 91.
Class I.—Lulu Miller 89, Louisa Vliet 88, Douglas MacGregor 82.
Class II.—L. Goldsworthy 73, A. Morrin 73, Paul Licop 71, S. Anderson 69, Violet Eulanger 68, Gilbert Black 67, Clayton Boyd 66, Doris Dion 62, Carl Demerse 61, Archie MacKenzie 60.
Class III.—Delmar Boyd 57, Elsie MacVicar 50.

GRADE II.

Writing.

Honours.—Betty Clunie 93, Ephrae Jousse 96, Lily Belanger 93, John McKenzie 92, Sidney Roberts 92, K. Falconer 90, Alvira Ward 90.
Class I.—G. Morrison 89, G. Cunningham 87, Lois MacVicar 85, Earl Rodgers 82, G. Scott 82, John MacKith 78, S. Morrison 78, P. Massie 77, E. MacNaughton 76.
Class II.—Viola Hammond 65.
Class III.—C. MacNaughton 53.

EAST END SCHOOL.

GRADE VII.

French.

Class I.—Herbie Gordon 79, Irene Doig 76.

Class II.—Isabel Jackson 71.

GRADE VII.

History.

Honours.—Herbie Gordon 94, I. Doig 91.

Class II.—Isabel Jackson 67.

GRADE VI.

Arithmetic.

Honours.—Gladys Hadley 91.

Class I.—Gavin Walker 75.

GRADE VI.

French.

Honours.—Gladys Hadley 93.

Class I.—Gavin Walker 87.

GRADE IV.

Grammar.

Class I.—Nora Jackson 83, Robert Hadley 76.

Class II.—Mac Walker 68, Myrtle Doig 63.

Class III.—Melville Lees 57.

GRADE IV.

Mental & Rapid Arithmetic.

Class I.—Robert Hadley 83, Nora Jackson 81.

Class II.—Melville Lees 66.

Class III.—Myrtle Doig 57.

GRADE III.

English.

Class I.—Grace Hadley 85.

Class II.—M. Gordon 73, Colin Copeland 70.

GRADE I, SR.

Spelling.

Hugh Jackson 88.

GRADE I, SR.

Honours.—Jessie Gordon 99, Effie Pollock 98, Cressie Hadley 90.

RUTH GRAHAM, Teacher.

DISASTROUS FIRE.

Early on Wednesday morning, Mr. Jos. Gagnier, at Lake Louise, was aroused by what he thought was rain but on looking out he found his sugar house all ablaze. The fire soon spread to his home and it was but a short time till all were in ruins.

AUCTION SALE.

There will be sold by Public Auction at the residence of

ROBERT DOIG.

ST. CANUTE.

THURSDAY, APRIL 20th., 1925.

31 Head of Registered and Grade Ayrshires, Farm Implements, Team of Horses, and a number of Sheep. The Farm will also be for Sale.

TERMS: \$10.00 and under cash, over that amount 6 months credit, on furnishing approved joint notes. 5 p.c. off for cash.

W. J. BOYD, Licensed Auctioneer.

NEW STALLIONS FOR ARGENTUEIL.

†††

J. E. Arnold and Son are adding a few high Class Clydesdale Stallions to their excellent stud of Percherons and other breeds. They are now on the ocean shipped 17th. inst from Scotland.

It is their intention to place one of these Clydes with a good Percheron in the east end of the County, also one of each in the county of Two Mountains. They have repurchased the fast trotting horse "Mischief" that they owned a few years ago at the request of their patrons and he will be at their barns this season.

CUSHING.

Mrs. Bradbury and little sons Regy and John, of Montreal, spent last week at Mascot Lodge, guests of her sister, Miss C. L. White.

Miss Annie Dewar of Ottawa, was a guest of her aunt, Mrs. Kains at Greece's Point for Easter.

Rev. and Mrs. Wm. Usher and Master Franklin Kcatley motored over to Alexandria, Ont., on Tuesday and visited Mr. Usher's daughter and son-in-law, Rev. and Mrs. McLeod.

Miss Gladys Eoeth, of Montreal, and Miss Ryers, of Hawkesbury, were guests of Miss Miron Weir last week-end.

Rev. and Mrs. MacKinnon of Lachute, were guests of Rev. and Mrs. Usher at St. Mungo's Manse on Thursday last.

Messrs. E. Keatley and Steve Walford, motored up from the city on Friday last and were guests of the C. C. Club in the evening.

Louise Greig, aged 7, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. D. Greig of Greece's Point, was taken to the Children's Memorial Hospital, Montreal, on Wednesday last, suffering from a mastoid growth the result of an attack of scarlet fever which she underwent during the past winter. An operation was successfully performed immediately on her arrival at the hospital, and the little patient is now on a fair way to recovery.

Mrs. Greig is still in Montreal in attendance on her little daughter.

Mr. Percy Nicholls left on Tuesday for Montreal en route for Thorold, Ont., after spending two weeks in Cushing. While here he disposed of his farm the purchaser being Mr. Jeremy Morrisette who intends to take possession in the near future.

On Sunday next Rev. Wm. Usher will deliver his farewell sermon at St. Mungo's Church of which he has been pastor for the last two years. He has accepted a call from the Presbyterian congregation at Campbell's Bay, Pontiac County, Que., and expects to enter in his new charge the beginning of May.

CANADA PROVINCE OF QUEBEC DISTRICT OF TERREBONNE.

No. 806.

SUPERIOR COURT.

ERNEST S. MATHIEU, notary of the town and district of Terrebonne, Plaintiff,

vs. ERNEST GAUVREAU electrician residing at Malville, in the Province of Saskatchewan, Canada, & Al., Defendants,

The defendant is ordered to appear within the month.

Saint Jerome, April 16th., 1925.

GRIGNON & FORTIER, Prothonotary, S. C. 1-5-2.

Now Read the Want Ads.



Thousands of new customers for some one!

Some 50,000 new telephones are added yearly in Ontario and Quebec. Last year 77% were in private residences.

We not only supply the means of reaching these subscribers—we gladly co-operate to help you get the most out of this unique service.

Long Distance enables you to talk with customers and friends all over the continent.



Costs a family less than 2% of its annual outlay

A SURPRISE SUBSCRIPTION TO THE HOME TOWN PAPER

For Him For Her For the Whole Family

How about sending a week's reminder to that relative or friend who has left town? You are too busy to write an occasional letter, let alone a weekly one. The home town paper will be sent regularly each week anywhere in Canada for \$1.50 the year—less than 2c a week.

CUSHING.

Mr. Cecil Clarke, of Mount Maple, was a guest of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Canning on Saturday.

Miss C. Booth, of Montreal, spent the week-end as guest of Miss Miron Weir.

Miss Mary Byers, of Stardale, and Mr. J. Weir were recent guests of Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Weir, Sr.

Mr. Ernest Hartley and Mr. S. Walford motored from Montreal to Cushing on Friday last.

Miss Jean McAllister spent Monday in Montreal.

Mrs. A. Graham and Miss Elsie Graham were Sunday guests of Mr. and Mrs. A. Graham Sr.

Mr. W. Chambers and Mrs. Jas. Chambers, Sr. of St. Philippe, were visitors at the home of Mr. and Mrs. A. Graham Sr. on Saturday last.

Mr. Percy Little visited friends in Montreal on Monday, and Miss Eva Little was the guest on Saturday of Miss Mildred Gaston.

A very enjoyable meeting of St. Mungo's Ladies' Aid was held at the home of Mrs. Robert Dobbie on Thursday of this week.

The Misses Helena and Ruth Dobbie visited friends in Carillon and Pt. Fortune on Saturday last, while Miss D. Leroy was the guest of Miss Olga Bradford.

GRENVILLE.

Miss Elsie McLeilan, of Cobden, spent last Sunday with her grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Daniel McIntyre.

Mrs. J. T. Wilson and daughter, Mrs. H. D. Thomson, of Grande Prairie, Alb., were week-end guests of Mr. and Mrs. John O'Brien, of L'Orignal, Ont.

The friends of Miss Irene Gill, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Harold Gill, are sorry to learn that she is very ill.

Rev. and Mrs. John Stark were in Montreal the early part of this week.

Miss Vera Gauley spent Easter with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Jno. H. Gauley. Miss Vera who has been attending the Girls' High School of Montreal, for the past four years is now in the leaving class. We are pleased to know that she came fourth in the recent Easter examinations and we wish her still greater success in the June examinations.

Congratulations to Miss Leola Stark who came out very well, in the recent examinations in Hawkesbury High School.

Rev. Mr. Stark will receive the Wesleyan College Diploma, of Associate in Divinity, senior year prize, and the Webster prize for English Bible.

ARUNDEL.

The Church services, on Sunday next, 28th. inst., will be as follows:

ANGELICAN—Grace Church, Arundel 10.30 a.m., Rockway 2.30 p.m., Weir 7.30 p.m., S. School, Grace Church 2.30 p.m., Rev. Geo. H. Gagnon, M.A., Rector.

ARUNDEL UNION CHURCH.—Crystal Falls 3 p.m., Arundel 7.30 p.m., S. School, Arundel 10.30 a.m., Rev. C. H. Hethrington, M.A., B.D., Pastor.

Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Elliot, of Westmount, came to Arundel on Wednesday evening, 15th inst., to visit Mr. J. M. Nelson. Mrs. Elliot returned home on Saturday evening, 18th inst., but Mr. Elliot will remain for some time.

Mr. S. D. MacNab, of McGill University, spent the week-end here, the guest of Mr. J. M. Nelson.

Mr. Edward Dubeau, who has been quite seriously ill, is, we are glad to say, somewhat better.

Mr. J. M. Nelson left on Wednesday for Montreal, to attend the funeral of his sister-in-law, the late Mrs. A. B. Choffee, who died suddenly on 15th. at Vancouver, from pneumonia.

ST. ANDREWS EAST.

Among those visiting Montreal this week were Mrs. J. Forbes, Mrs. Charman and Mr. R. E. T. Pringle.

Rev. H. N. Kohle, Secretary for Canada, Mission to Lepers, was the guest of Rev. and Mrs. J. Burgess over the week-end.

The Literary Club met at the Manse on Monday evening last.

The next meeting will be held on Monday, May 4th., at 8 p.m. at Mrs. E. N. Wales.

Public Worship will be held in the Presbyterian Church on Sunday, April 26th., at 11 a.m. and 7.30 p.m. The pastor, Rev. J. Burgess will preach at both services. Communion service will be held on Sunday morning, May 3rd., at 11 a.m.

The managers of the Presbyterian Church will hold a concert on Saturday evening, May 23rd. Keep this date open.

MISS M. V. SLATER

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

THE FOREST

SHALL WE CROP IT
AND CONSERVE OUR FOREST CAPITAL
STABILIZE INDUSTRY
ENSURE FUTURE PROSPERITY; or

SHALL WE MINE IT
AND DEplete OUR FOREST CAPITAL
UNDERMINE INDUSTRY
MENACE FUTURE PROSPERITY

National Interest and National Security demand
the Treatment of our Forest Resource as a Crop

THE OBSTACLE to proper treatment is FIRE
THE CAUSE of fire is CARELESSNESS
THE CURE of carelessness is
ARoused PUBLIC OPINION

We must all play our part

HON. CHARLES STEWART, Minister of the Interior

Silk Hosiery For every purpose

WHEREVER worn
Penmans Silk Hosiery
impart dainty elegance to
shapely ankles. The brilliant
beauty of Penmans is as
desirable for social occasions
as its famous wearing qualities
are desirable for the strain of
sports or everyday wear.

Sold in all popular weights
from sheer to heavy and in all
fashionable shades.

Penmans
HOSIERY

G.-J. Charland, Ph.B. The County Drug Store.

TELEPHONE 198 J,
and take advantage of our
DELIVERY SERVICE

In the case of an accident, or some urgent requirement in the home, it is not always convenient to come to our store to purchase what you want. It is just for this purpose that we are prepared to deliver goods at your residence,—exactly what you order and require, at the minimum inconvenience. Our store is well stocked with the most select and reliable makes of—

MEDECINES, TOILET REQUISITES
Perfumes, Stationery, Smokers' Supplies etc.

Low Brothers Mellotone Flat Paint



is color fast and covers 900 square feet one coat, to the gallon.

For interior decoration, it is a liquid paint ready for use. Mellotone combines the delicacy of a water paint, with all the elements of a lead and oil paint. It is very economical and easy to apply. It can be washed with soap and water.

For Sale by
W. D. McQuat
Dealer,
Lachute.



Light that chases Gloom in Your Kitchen

50 Cents
a month
payable with
your light bill
buys this complete
\$9.00 Day
light Kitchen
Unit. Let us
install one on
10 days' FREE
trial.

When you consider the nerve strain you suffer from insufficient kitchen lighting, the small accidents that occur—a favorite dish broken or something spilled—it would seem a true economy to invest in a "Daylight Kitchen Unit."

Business men appreciate the value of good lighting and get returns in more efficient and happier work. Your business is carried on in the kitchen and it is just as important that all nerve strain be removed.

The cost is so little and the satisfaction so complete.

Ottawa-Montreal
Power Co. Limited



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 "nor'wester" 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:

"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. Hitting 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.



All Fighters Should be Trained.

Wife—"I don't think I approve of this movement to train young people for marriage."

Hubby—"What! Ain'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 starting 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 Bonington 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 135,000 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 re-building 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 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 them! 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 Scafell, 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 content. 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 on 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 list 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.

Skinpants—"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, Froisher 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 putify 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 swiftest 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 hyperstethes and cynics, where they belong, and the mosquito song of their fitful, 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.

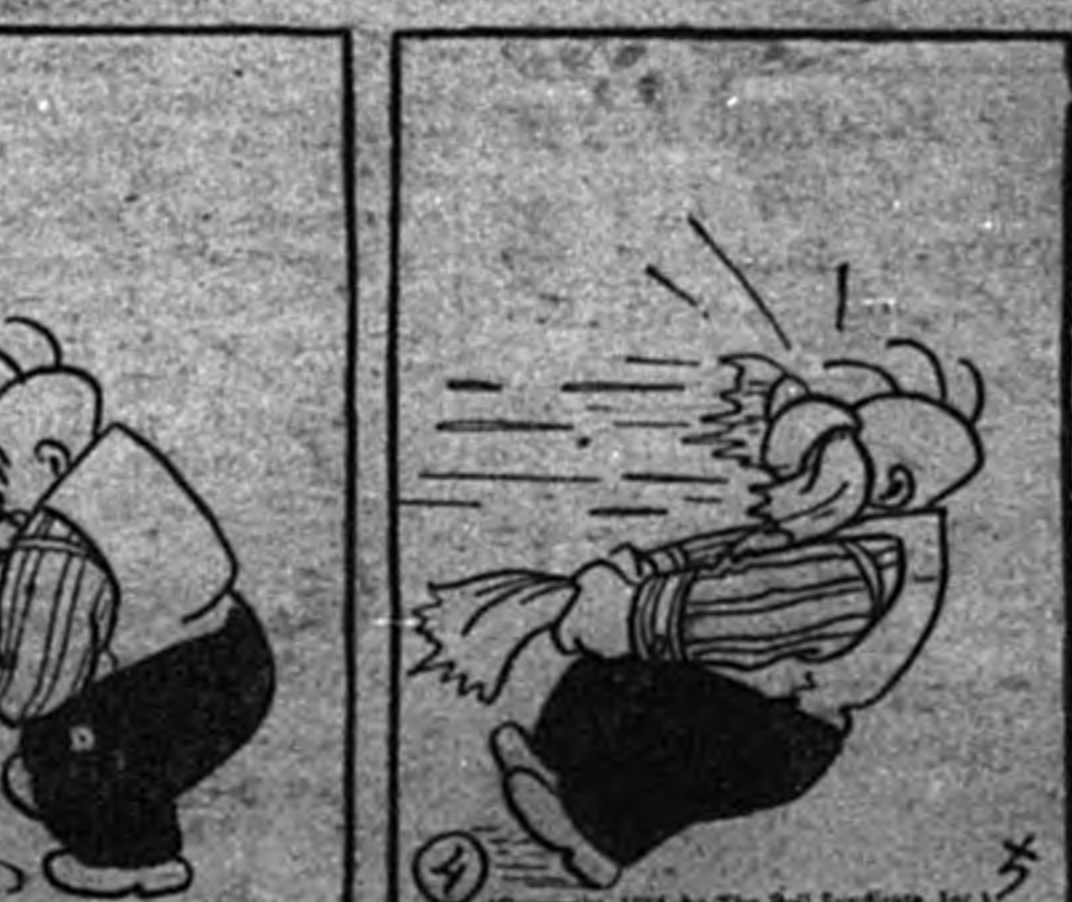
"Why, what is the matter?" inquired his wife.

"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 gently. "I think that call was for our daughter, dear."

ADAMSON'S ADVENTURES



He Was a Little Too Strong—By O. Jacobson.



The PATH of PROGRESS

MANY successful business men and concerns now known throughout the Dominion began building on small foundations.

Many of these notably successful Canadians have been lifelong customers of the Bank of Montreal, and they have been kind enough to say that their progress has been due in part to the satisfactory banking service they have obtained from us.

We are glad to admit that much of our progress has been due to the progress of these customers.

We are desirous of co-operating with other persons and firms for the upbuilding of every part of the Dominion. Our service extends to all parts of the world.

Direct wire service maintained between Montreal, Quebec, Toronto, Winnipeg, Vancouver, New York, Chicago and San Francisco

BANK OF MONTREAL

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Total Assets in excess of \$700,000,000
HEAD OFFICE: MONTREAL

NOW—than ever before, we are in a better position to look after your requirements in Clothing. Recent purchases permit us to offer you real bargains in Spring and Summer suiting.

We have also a big assortment of ready-made suits and Spring overcoats.

Our motto is:

"Make better Today than Yesterday"

GEORGE LICOP, Merchant Tailor.



Firm Meat with the Tang of the Sea—

One of the famous VICTORIA family

"VICTORIA" Brand LOBSTER

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SAILINGS to Europe

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Every comfort, every convenience to make your trip thoroughly enjoyable and beneficial. Spacious and tastefully furnished cabins—beautiful lounges, drawing-rooms, libraries and staterooms—gymnasium—children's play-room—broad promenade decks—a variety of entertainment—homely comforts—hotel service on board the luxurious steamers.

Sailings every Saturday. One of our travel experts will gladly call and help plan your trip. Call, phone or write—

Local Agents
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Largest steamer
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LACHUTE MARBLE & GRANITE WORKS

We deal in Foreign and Domestic Marble and Granite, first class work and the best material, in all latest designs, always on hand. Satisfaction guaranteed in all kinds of Cemetery work, Monuments, Headstones.

Prop. W. M. SCOTT.

AUCTION SALE

There will be sold by Public Auction at the residence of

EDGAR CRAWFORD,

AVOCA, QUE.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 29th, 1925

The following effects:—Twelve milch cows, 1 two year old heifer, 2 one year old heifers, 3 spring calves, 1 Moody threshing separator, 1 six horse power gasoline engine, (Fairbanks Morse), both in good condition, 1 McCormick disc harrow, 1 Deering disc drill seeder, 1 Deering horse rake self dump 12 foot, 1 Deering binder 5 foot cut, 1 single horse rake 8 foot double wagon, 1 double express, 1 buggy, 1 Baby Grand Chevrolet automobile in good repair, 1 cutter, 1 single sleigh, 1 set of light bobs with express box, 1 set of logging sleighs, 1 OH Honesty steel range, 1 Maple Leaf sap evaporator 3 feet wide, by 12 feet long in good condition, 1 long frame handy Blacksmith forge anvil and vice, double and single harness, 1 land roller, 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 10 months credit, on furnishing approved joint notes.

I. RENAUD, Licensed Auctioneer.

IF IT'S PHOTOGRAPHY I CAN DO IT!

WALTER BURNETT,

MAIN ST., LACHUTE.

TIRES

At Mail-Order-House Prices

SEE OUR SPECIAL OFFER,

30 x 3 1/2 Cord & Tube at \$9.00

JUST RECEIVED — A CARLOAD OF

PEERLESS FENCE WIRE Special Prices

And a Carload of Assorted Lengths

CORRUGATED IRON at 5.50 SQUARE.

JOHN McFAUL & SON, Lachute.

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.

Canada, Province of Quebec, District of Terrebonne.

Circuit Court, in and for the County of Argenteuil.

No. 4772.

THE CORPORATION OF THE TOWN OF LACHUTE, plaintiff;

vs JAMES CLELAND & al, defendants;

As belonging to said defendants, the following immovable, to wit:

An emplacement known and designated upon the official plan and book of reference of the parish of Saint-Jerome, now forming part of the town of Lachute, as being part of lot 1526—with buildings thereon erected, and further described and bounded as follows: An irregular figure bounded on the north by one thousand five hundred and fifty-five (1555), on the south by one thousand five hundred and twenty-five (1525), on the east by one thousand five hundred and twenty-seven (1527), and on the west by one thousand four hundred and twenty-eight (1428), and on the west by one thousand four hundred and seventy-seven (1477), containing thirty-two thousand three hundred and ninety-three feet (32393)—with buildings thereon erected.

To be sold at the door of the Catholic parochial church of the parish of Saint-Jerome, in the town of Lachute, said district, the SIXTH day of MAY, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-five, at TWO o'clock in the afternoon.

J. W. CYR, Sheriff's office, Saint Jerome, March 26, 1925.

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\$5000.00 in Cash Awards to the Boys and Girls who render the best First Aid Service in 1925

Call at this store this week—during Boys and Girls First Aid Week—and ask us about this wonderful offer made by Bauer & Black.

The distinguished house of Bauer & Black—which makes first aid supplies for homes, hospitals and doctors, throughout the world—is going to give 500 ten-dollar gold pieces to the 500 boys and girls who render the best first aid service during 1925!

And this store wants to help any boy or girl to earn one of these ten-dollar cartwheels!

Come here this week and enroll in Bauer & Black's Junior First Aid Legion. It costs only 12c for membership fee.

You will receive from Bauer & Black a handsome membership button—a kit of first aid supplies—and a book that tells you just what to do when an accident happens while waiting for the doctor.

Perhaps this membership in The Legion may be the means of enabling you to save a life—besides winning one of the ten-dollar gold pieces!



This First Aid Kit Free—To every boy and girl who joins the Junior First Aid Legion—Membership, 12c.

G. J. CHARLAND, Ph.B.
The County Drug Store.

WANT ADS. They Bring Results.

TO RENT.—A modern house in East Ward, Lachute. Apply to W. M. Scott.

OATS.—Just received a car of good Western Oats, suitable for seed. Also quantity of good rolled oats to be sold at a reasonable price. Apply H. Filion, Baker, Lachute.

AGENTS WANTED.—With the Watkins Lipe you will make big money, and right now is the best time for a start. 175 family necessities. Direct to consumers Exclusive territory.

J. R. WATKINS COMPANY
379 Craig Street West
24-45 Montreal.

PROPERTY FOR SALE.—Consisting of four acres of land, nicely situated in the East End, Lachute, with comfortable house and outbuildings. Apply to Mrs. Jno. Thomson, R. R. No. 3, Lachute, Telephone No. 116 r 2-4.

BICYCLES.—Three Cleveland bicycles for sale, one new last year. Apply to E. Todd, Telephone 168-r-2, Lachute.

MOTOR BOAT for sale, small single cylinder engine in Vercheres boat, excellent condition. Cheap to quick buyer. Apply to Watchman Office.

SUMMER COTTAGE, to rent for the Season, at Lake Louise. Comfortable, excellent view, ideal location. For particulars, apply to Watchman Office.

RADIO.—A real good 1 Tube Set, for sale, at \$25.00. W. Burnett, Photographer, Main St. Lachute.

BULL FOR SALE.—Glenborough Wallace No. 81791, a pure-bred 3 year old Bull. For further particulars apply to W. A. Graham, Lachute, Que.

NOTICE.—I, the undersigned will take young cattle and year old colts for pasture, during the summer months, same to be at the owner's risk. Apply to Peter Bigras, R. R. No. 1, Lachute.

EGGS FOR SETTING.—Single comb White Leghorn. Apply to Robt. Bradley, R. R. No. 2, Phone 132 ring 15.

WANTED.—A man who can bore or drill a well. Apply to P. Bigras, R. R. No. 1, Lachute.

TENDERS

Sealed tenders endorsed "Tenders" will be received at the office of the Secretary-Treasurer of the Town of Lachute until 7 p.m. Wednesday the 6th day of May, 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 Garipey, 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.

TENDERS

Sealed tenders endorsed "Tenders" will be received at the office of the Secretary-Treasurer of the Town of Lachute, until 7 p.m. Wednesday the 6th day of May, 1925, for the construction of one hundred feet of reinforced concrete wall southward.

Wall to be built on the same specifications as the present wall.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

LACHUTE TOWN CORPORATION
J. A. RICE, Secretary-Treasurer.

MAIL CONTRACT

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon, on Friday, the 29th May, 1925 for the conveyance His Majesty's Mails, on a proposed Contract for four years, six times per week over LACHUTE No. 3, RURAL ROUTE from the 1st October, 1925, next.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Offices of LACHUTE, and at the office of the District Superintendent.

J. N. TAYLOR,
District Superintendent,
Montreal, 17th April, 1925. 8-5-3.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

Call at this Office before deciding on your next trip. Information and suggestions gladly furnished.

J. S. GILES,
Town Ticket Agency