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VOL. XL.

LACHUTE, QUE., MAY 1, 1925.

NO. 15.

BATTERIES

Auto Accessories

Gasoline, Tires,

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Prices,—LOW.

Quality,—BEST.

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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.

CHURCH NOTES.

Baptist Church services will be conducted by the pastor Rev. P. A. McEwen as follows:—Brownsburg 11 p.m., Dalesville 3 p.m., Lachute 7:30; (Advanced Time.) Topic:—"Triumphant Certainties."

French Baptist Church, Brownsburg, from Sunday, May 3rd., until further announcement, will hold bilingual services as follows:—Sunday School 10 a.m., Public Worship 11 a.m., Advanced Time; Pastor J. G. Poitras.

Church of England services in the parish of Lachute will be held (D.V.) on Sunday, May 3rd., as follows:—Holy Communion at Lachute, 11 a.m. and at Brownsburg 3 p.m., also service at Lachute 7 p.m.

Presbyterian Church service under the auspices of the Presbyterian Church Association will be held in the Lachute Baptist Church next Sunday morning at 11 a.m. To avoid confusion this service will be held on Standard Time.

Services in the Methodist Church on Sunday next, May 3rd., will be conducted as follows:—Sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be administered at the morning service at Lachute and also at Brownsburg at 3 o'clock. All members urged to be present. Evening service at Lachute 7 p.m.

The services in the Methodist Churches of Thomas Gore, Lakefield and Mille Isles will commence on Sunday, May 3rd., at 10:30 a.m.; 3 p.m. and 7:30 p.m., respectively, and will continue throughout the summer. Wm. T. Adams student pastor will conduct the services. A cordial invitation is extended to all.

Presbyterian Church services will be held next Sunday, May 3rd., as follows:—Lachute 11 a.m. and 8 p.m. (New Time), Upper Lachute 11 a.m., East Settlement and Hillhead 2:30 p.m., Brownsburg 8 p.m. (all on New Time). The minister will conduct the services in Upper Lachute, East Settlement and Lachute at 8 p.m. Rev. G. A. Charcaud a Missionary from West Africa will conduct the service in Lachute at 11 a.m., Hill Head and Brownsburg. Everyone is welcome.

DEATH.

BARR,—At Lachute, April 22nd., 1925, Susanna A. Cowan, widow of the late Lt. Col. James Barr, in her 74th year.

"REX" THEATRE

A week of specials

Today - "MIDNIGHT ALARM"

FRIDAY & SATURDAY

"PETER PAN"

10 Reels

SUNDAY ONLY

"A FOOL AND HIS MONEY"

MONDAY & TUESDAY

"THE MIRAGE"

and great opening of

THE LEATHER STOCKING

SERIAL

WEDNESDAY ONLY

"THOSE WHO JUDGE"

CRESWELL'S

Canada Cement — Prices Right

R. CRESWELL Registered.

LOCAL NEWS

Mr. Frank Scott spent the week-end at Clear Lake.

Mr. Mossman Leishman spent the week-end in Harrington.

Mr. Wm. MacKimmie travelled recently to Walkerville, Ont.

Mr. Robt. Graham is the guest of Mr. D. Stalker this week.

Mrs. Hendry is the guest this week of Mrs. R. McArthur.

Mr. John MacKimmie left on Monday for Bridgeport, Conn.

Miss Ruby Walker was the guest of Miss M. Westgate over the week-end.

Mr. and Mrs. G. J. Charland and family motored to Montreal on Sunday.

Mrs. H. McFaul is spending a visit with her mother, Mrs. Arthur, at Belle Riviere.

Misses D. & M. Walker were week-end guests of Mrs. Geo. Y. Deacon.

Miss L. Riddell, of Montreal was the week-end guest of Mrs. Wm. MacKimmie.

Mrs. Mock, of Montreal, spent the week-end in town, the guest of Mrs. H. J. Giles.

Mrs. Whaley, of Notre Dame de Grace, was the week-end guest of Mrs. Wm. Ball.

Mr. Jackson and Mr. Carter, of Montreal, were the recent guests of Mrs. Harlow Giles.

Mrs. Chand, of Toronto, was the guest of Mrs. (Rev.) McEwen the latter part of last week.

Mr. O. Woods and Mr. and Mrs. W. S. MacVicar of Vanleek Hill, spent Sunday visiting friends in Lachute.

Mrs. M. V. Walker is spending this week at Riviere Rouge, the guest of her daughter, Mrs. W. J. Bradley.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Gales and Master Jimmy Gales, of Montreal, were week-end guests at Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Westgate's.

Messrs. D. Cummings, D. Hay, E. Boyd, G. Hay, F. Scott and C. Robinson motored to Montreal on Monday night last.

Mr. G. F. Calder spent the week-end in Montreal, where he attended the opening of the new Westmount Baptist Church.

Mr. and Mrs. Shanks and Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Pepper, of Montreal, were the week-end guests of Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Pollock.

Mr. L. P. Beauchemin has rented the store of Mr. Raymond on Foundry St., and intends opening up a restaurant in the next few days.

Week-end guests at Mrs. James Yealand's were Mr. and Mrs. Bramley, Messrs. John and Wm. Bramley and Miss Scott, all of Montreal.

Mr. and Mrs. R. Hamilton were in Ormstown a few days this week owing to the serious illness of Mr. Hamilton's sister, Mrs. D. McClenaghan.

Miss Willow Lavery and Miss D. Lavery, also Mr. Parke and Mr. Sayer, all of Montreal, were the week-end guests of Mr. and Mrs. W. K. McArthur.

Mr. A. W. Stuart, B.A., E.C.L., of Montreal, has been a visitor in town the last two weeks. We understand he intends to open a law office in town in the near future.

The Girls' Branch of the W. A. of St. Simeon's Church, intend holding a Tea and Sale of Home-made candy in McArthur's Hall, on Saturday, May 16th., from 3 to 6 p.m.

Visitors at Mr. and Mrs. Wm. J. Deacon's over the week-end were, Mr. R. Grafton and Miss L. Higginson, of Montreal, and Messrs. J. G. Murray and R. Preston, of Ottawa.

Miss Florence McGillivray, of Montreal, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. McFaul, of Chute-au-Blondeau, Mr. O. Woods and daughter Beryl, of Vanleek Hill, were guests of Mr. Jno. McGillivray over the week-end.

The members of Laurentian Lodge No. 14, I.O.O.F., attended Divine Service in the Presbyterian Church on Sunday morning last, and an earnest sermon befitting the occasion was preached by the Rev. A. G. MacKinnon, who spoke on the three links of the Order, bringing out the true meaning of the symbols, Friendship, Love and Truth. Over 50 members were present and several sisters of "Rebecca."

NEW BARBER SHOP AND SHOE SHINE

I have just opened an up-to-date shop, beneath the Rodrigue Hotel, where you can have a real up-to-date Shave and Shine. Special Barber for Ladies haircutting and a special Ladies Shoe Shine Parlor.

O. GUINDON, Lachute.

DANCE.

The Young People's Club will hold a dance on Friday evening, May 1st., in the Oddfellows' Hall. Four piece orchestra in attendance. Every body welcome.

One is pleased to see the improvements that are taking place on our Main Street. Mr. Therrien has made a four storey building out of the Rodrigue House and has added greatly to the appearance of his Hotel, the lower flat having been converted into an up-to-date barber shop, adjoining which is a large pool room. On the opposite side of the street Mr. Creswell has converted the side adjoining the Bell Telephone into a nice suite of offices for Dr. Lavigne, the dentist, who moves into his new quarters next week. All these improvements are giving Lachute an air of greater business prosperity.

That the expenditure for a motor truck for the fire department, as advocated by Fire-chief Deacon at the Council several weeks ago was entirely justified, was proven satisfactorily on Friday last when only four minutes elapsed between the turn-in of the fire alarm and arrival of the truck with the men and reels on the scene of action. And had it not been for this added facility of reaching the fire so quickly, Mrs. Drysdale's home in the East Ward would have been the prey of the flames, with very little chance of saving it from destruction.

Mrs. Drysdale had been cleaning up the garden and burning the grass when the fire ran and caught under the carriage house, with the result that there was considerable loss from a quantity of real good furniture and other equipment that was stored in the shed.

We should more fully appreciate the valued services our fire brigade is rendering to our town, and too much praise cannot be lavished upon them in recognition of their efforts; but something more tangible than words should be forthcoming.

NON-CONCURRENTS'

GOOD TIME.

A Truly Happy Time was enjoyed by the non-concurring members of the Presbyterian Church as they gathered in the Oddfellows' Hall on Friday evening last and relished a delightful tea in which over 300 participated. Tea was served in the lower hall, and it was necessary to make a number of sittings,—but like the widows' cruise of oil, there seemed to be a never-ending supply of good things and everyone was lavishly waited on. Such an elaboration of cooked meats, rolls and buns, cakes of all descriptions, devilled eggs and every kind of salads were temptingly passed around and one was almost inclined to indulge beyond their capacity of comfort. However, when all had been served adjournment was made to the upper hall, where a very interesting programme was presided over by Mr. H. M. Gall. Mrs. (Dr.) Drew and Mr. Donald Hay rendered a couple of pianoforte duets that were greatly appreciated and Mrs. W. J. Bryant with her eloquent numbers maintained her well deserved popularity, as an entertainer of real merit; Messrs. H. Butler, Dr. Drew, D. Hay and T. Webster were heard to advantage in several quartettes in which their voices blended in real harmony; Mrs. Yeudell sang very sweetly and the songs of T. Webster brought forth repeated encores.

An interesting address was given by the Rev. J. J. McCaskill, and after congratulations were expressed as to their splendid social feature in getting together, he gave a general summary of the standing of the non-concurrent congregations, in which his audience found great encouragement. The question of disposition of the Presbyterian Church Buildings after the 10th. of June, said Mr. McCaskill, was causing considerable commotion. He said it was claimed on the part of the non-concurrents, that inasmuch as the Quebec Legislature has not as yet confirmed the Dominion Act creating the Union Church of Canada, the congregation of the Presbyterian Church in Lachute, when it enters the union on the 10th of June, cannot take with it the congregation property, and that until such time as the rights therein are settled by the Legislature the Union Church of Canada has not the right of using such property.

The new student, Mr. Hollingsworth of the Montreal Presbyterian College, who has been located here for the summer months, spoke briefly at his pleasure in coming to serve Lachute, after which the Rev. Mr. McEwen was called upon for a short address. The National Anthem was then heartily sung and a pleasant evening brought to a happy close.

CARD OF THANKS.—Mrs. Jas. Drysdale wishes to thank Mr. Geo. Y. Deacon and his staff of fire-fighters who did such great work in saving her home from destruction by fire, and also all friends and neighbors who kindly came to her assistance in trouble.

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.

Builder's Supplies!



Everything in Roofing
CORRUGATED IRON \$5.50 per Square
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\$6.50 per 1000
NAILS, GLASS, BUILDING PAPER,
FELT & GALVANIZED IRON
Roofing of all Kinds.

GEO. Y. DEACON
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 24.

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 laxy 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 laxy; 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. Hitching the three sleds together, the two active boys trotted up the hill at a lively pace, and then the three went down at a rapid rate.

Sam enjoyed his afternoon most thoroughly, and when he expressed his gratitude to Harry and Ben for the kindly aid, he added:

"But I'm afraid it spoiled all your fun; it took so much of your time to drag me."

Harry and Ben emphatically denied this, and with truth, for though they

might have had one or two rides the less for their charity to Sam, the glow of satisfaction that warms an honest heart, when one has had a chance to help a less fortunate neighbor, was more comforting than the remembrance of any mere selfish pleasure could be.

As Sam turned down Hancock street, on his way home, an elderly, plainly dressed man, who had been watching the coasters, joined him, as if he were a relative or old friend.

"Is that Sam's father?" asked Ben.

"I don't know; I guess so; I never saw any of the family," answered Harry.

A few days after this, when Harry and Ben had quite forgotten the above circumstances, a number of rough boys got into a dispute on the street, and then into a fight.

The disturbance attracted our young friends, and they ran to see what the matter was. Hardly had they arrived at the spot, when one or two policemen appeared on the scene and collared several boys, among them Ben and Harry.

So much for being in bad company, even as spectators!

The two boys in vain protested their innocence; they were marched off to the police court, and, when the policeman explained the case—according to his belief—the judge looked very severe and declared his intention of punishing the offenders.

At this moment, Sam's elderly friend whom the boys at once recognized, entered the room, and said:

"I think your honor is mistaken or misinformed. These two boys—Harry Martin and Ben Thompson—are neither roughs nor fighters, but gentlemanly, 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 staring with envy at the passing handsome carriages and luxurious automobiles, he

buys one himself; his boys go to college, all the professions are open to them; the girls go to the convent schools and learn everything that is useful for a woman to know. The French Prime Minister declared in a recent speech that France had always in her most tragic history been saved by her brave workers and traditional thrift, and would always be so.—Edw. Fox Sainsbury.



Atrocities Will Rise.

"You say Turkish atrocities will rise to new heights this year?"

"Yes; Turkey is importing automobiles as never before."

The mainspring of a watch may be broken by a sudden change of temperature contracting the metal.

WHERE WE GET OUR CORK

The cork oak indigenous to Portugal, Southern Italy, Spain, Algeria, and Sardinia, Corsica, Morocco and Southern France yields an article of great commercial value. Portugal rates first among all countries in the exportation of corks and cork oak products, the combined production of Algeria and Morocco being second. The United States is the largest importer of cork.

The cork and olive trees are botanical companions. The cork oak tree grows in all parts of Portugal, but is especially prolific in the Alentejo 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 raspberries, with a triangular metal instrument, scrape the hard outside bark, this bark of refuse is used for packing life-preservers.

The selected wood is then boiled and after remaining some time to set

is given to the redanadores, 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 druggists, 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 Alentejo 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 136,000 horse-power. The work now in progress will increase this supply by 45,500 horse-power, and it is to be obtained by erecting a station on Stave lake, using water drawn from Alouette lake and by raising the head, adjusting the existing units and adding a new unit to the power station on Stave river.

Briefly outlined, the work now in progress involves raising the existing dams and rebuilding the four existing units on Stave river to produce 70,000 horse-power as against their present capacity of 52,000 horse-power, add-

ing a fifth unit of 15,000 horse-power to utilize the additional water diverted from Alouette lake and the construction of an entirely new development in connection with Alouette lake of 12,500 horse-power.

These increases involve a considerable amount of heavy construction work. On Stave river the intake dam has been raised twenty feet and a new penstock installed and, in order to give stability to the higher structure, four radial tainter gates have been removed so that the large wells required for their operation could be filled in with concrete and all five penstocks openings are now provided with roller gates. The main dam has been raised twenty-five feet and lengthened sixty-six feet, the stop-log sluices filled in, a sixteen-foot concrete roadway constructed on the deck of the dam, and the power-house has been enlarged to receive the new unit. About a quarter of a mile to the east of the main dam there is another channel which was originally blocked by a small stone-filled timber crib dam having ten fourteen-foot sluices. This has been replaced by a concrete structure 640 feet long containing ten twenty-eight-foot sluices and four tainter gate openings.

The work in connection with the Alouette development involves the construction of a hydraulic fill dam on Alouette river a short distance below the lake to raise the level of the lake a maximum of forty-five feet. The water thus stored will be conducted through a fourteen-foot square tunnel 3,600 feet long to a power-house to be erected on the shore of Stave lake.

New Developments.

These new developments providing as they do for extensive storage of water, not only represent a most desirable conservation of the water-power resources of this watershed, but also greatly enhance the possibilities of the undeveloped power-site on the Stave river at Ruskin where, when the market warrants its development, another 96,000 horse-power is available.

The Department of the Interior has been particularly concerned with the Stave and Alouette developments in that the lands required for construction and flooding purposes are within the Railway Belt and are, therefore, Dominion lands. In dealing with these lands the department has required that plans be submitted for its approval and this approval has only been accorded when the department has assured itself that its own interests and those of its other concessionaries are adequately protected.

"Listening In" on the Lives of Two Great Master Musicians.

The lives of practically all our great composers of the past make very interesting reading for modern music lovers, and not one is without its own particular magnetism. The two we are concerned with are Schubert and Saint-Saens, and some interesting gossip in connection with the life of each is herewith recorded.

Franz Schubert, perhaps the world's greatest song writer of any age, was one of the torch bearers at the funeral of Beethoven, whom he had met but twice, though he had lived in the same city with him for thirty years. On the way home from the cemetery, with his friend Lachner, himself a composer of splendid powers, and a second companion, a glass of wine was drunk to the memory of the great master who had just passed away. A second glass was proposed by Schubert, to the health of the next man to follow. The peculiar part about it, it happened to be Schubert himself, and not so long afterwards.

Now for Saint-Saens. This great French composer, who died only a couple of years ago, during his early years, a wonder-child among wonder-children. He played the piano before he was three years old, and he played it well by the time he was five. He gave his first public concert at ten, and his first symphony was performed in public when he was seventeen. He composed easily, writing out one whole opera without a piano or other verifying instrument within reach. Fifty years after his debut he gave another concert in the same hall. He is said to have been the only composer of his time who remained uninfluenced by Richard Wagner whom, neverthe-

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 FELLERS



MORE TRUTH THAN OTHERWISE—By Gene Byrnes.

GRADE XI.

Eng. Composition.

Honours.—E. Todd 91, G. McQuat 90.
Class I.—B. Rodgers 89, G. Gil-mour 85, H. Kettyle 84, G. Seale 83, E. Mathews 83, E. Campbell 83, E. Murray 83, P. Cooke 81, L. Somerville 80, G. Miles 78, N. Boyd 77.
Class II.—C. Gagnon 73, Margaret Cowan 70, H. Smellie 69, A. Macdonald 67, H. Calder 64, E. Thomson 60.

GRADE X.
Geometry.

Honours.—W. Clarke, C. Gordon 98.
Class I.—K. MacGibbon 88, Henry Miles 77, C. Robertson 75.
Class II.—E. Doig 74, M. MacKinnon 69.
Class III.—E. Elack, M. Cruise 57, E. McQuat 55.

GRADE VIII.

Eng. Composition.

Honours.—J. Logan 97, R. Macdonald 94, H. Hutchinson 91, Lois Cooke 91, H. Evans 90, A. Whinfield 90.
Class I.—M. Stark 89, M. Bates 87, A. Bea 86, O. Riddell 86, Bertha Carren 85, G. McQuat 84, J. Yelland 83, H. MacGregor 83, C. Vliet 82, D. Prophet 82, R. Cruise 80, Eric Middleton 80, L. Noble 79, L. Cruise 78.
Class II.—E. Boyd 74, D. Laurin 73, D. Smith 70.

GRADE VII.

Composition.

Honours.—F. Mason 95, G. MacKinnon 94.
Class I.—A. Black 87, K. Mackrith 82, R. Boyd 76.
Class II.—G. Cruise 72, W. Painter 71, M. Mathews 70, F. Hay 65, B. Morrison 65, H. McKiddie 62, Janet Morrison 62.
Class III.—S. Boyd 57, C. MacKenzie 55.

GRADE VI.

Writing.

Honours.—S. Jones 93, G. Paul 92.
Class I.—S. Rashcovsky 88, Doris Armstrong 84, H. Paul 86, C. McPaul 86, R. Cowan 83, S. Jacobson 81, L. Combie 78, N. Laurin 77, R. Underhill 75.
Class II.—B. Cunningham 74, H. Jacobson 65, K. McPaul 65, Lorne Wert 65.

GRADE V.

Arithmetic.

Honours.—E. McPaul 98, G. McPaul 96, M. Morrison 96, G. Clark 93, H. Gall 93, K. Cowan 91, Gordon Drysdale 90.
Class I.—Janet Hay 88, E. Goldsworthy 87, V. Falconer 84, R. Cruise 84, E. Armstrong 84, E. McQuat 77.
Class II.—H. Rogers 74, O. Staniforth 73, L. Belanger 72, E. Jousse 69, M. Vliet 64, R. Rashcovsky 60, Kathleen Clunie 60, Clyde Laurin 60.
Class III.—Roland Dion 55, Hugh MacKinnon 52.

GRADE V.

Writing.

Honours.—G. Clark 94.
Class I.—E. Goldsworthy 87, V. Thompson 86, J. Hay 85, E. Armstrong 83, E. McPaul 82, R. Rashcovsky 82, C. Laurin 77, V. Falconer 76, K. Clunie 75, G. Drysdale 75.
Class II.—L. Belanger 73, Katherine Giles 73, O. Staniforth 73, M. Vliet 70, M. Morrison 68, R. Dion 67, Hugh Gall 65, E. McQuat 65, H. Jones 62, K. Cowan 61, R. Cruise 60, Eugene Jousse, G. McPaul 60.
Class III.—H. Rogers 56, T. Wert 54, H. MacKinnon 52.

GRADE V.

Reading.

Honours.—G. Drysdale 95, Leola Belanger 93, E. Goldsworthy 91, M. Morrison 91, E. McQuat 90.
Class I.—T. Wert 88, E. Armstrong 87, H. Gall 87, G. Clark 86, Hannah Rogers 82, E. Jousse 81, V. Falconer 81, O. Staniforth 81, H. Jones 79, G. McPaul 77, R. Rashcovsky 77, Janet Hay 76.
Class II.—V. Thompson 74, Elsie McPaul 73, C. Laurin 72, K. Clunie 71, K. Giles 71, M. Vliet 70, Roland Cruise 68, R. Dion 67, K. Cowan 65.
Class III.—H. MacKinnon 59.

GRADE IV.

Mental & Rapid Arithmetic.

Honours.—G. Black 100, D. MacGregor 100, A. MacKinnon 100, Jos. Berniquier 94, P. Licop 90, L. Vliet 90.
Class I.—C. Boyd 84, M. Berniquier 84, A. Fulton 80, L. Miller 80, W. Gall 80, W. Drew 78.
Class II.—D. Dion 74, V. Belanger 70, S. Anderson 70, Carl Demerse 68, D. Boyd 68, E. MacVicar 66, A. Morrin 64, L. Goldsworthy 64, M. Morrison 62.
Class III.—Allan Hay 56.

GRADE IV.

Writing.

Honours.—A. Morrin 98, G. Black 94, D. Dion 90.
Class I.—L. Vliet 88, E. MacVicar 86, M. Morrison 86, M. Berniquier 86, A. MacKinnon 82, A. Hay 80, Violet Belanger 80, P. Licop 79, S. Anderson 78, Jos. Berniquier 76, Louise Goldsworthy 75.
Class II.—Winston Drew 74, D. MacGregor 73, C. Boyd 73, L. Miller 72, W. Gall 71, C. Demerse 68, A. Fulton 67.
Class III.—D. Boyd 56.

GRADE III.

French.

Honours.—A. McQuat 98, D. MacKinnon 98, L. Canning 94, G. L'Abbe 92.
Class I.—M. Robinson 88, H. McPaul 86, D. Boyd 86, Willie Davis 84, H. Combie 84, G. Wert 78, Allan Doig 75.
Class II.—G. Massie 72, D. McPaul 70, Alvin Ward 60, M. Scott 66, R. Miller 67.

THE LUCKY HORSESHOE PUZZLE

SOLVE IT TO-DAY AND WIN A PRIZE

EVERY CORRECT ANSWER RECEIVES A REWARD

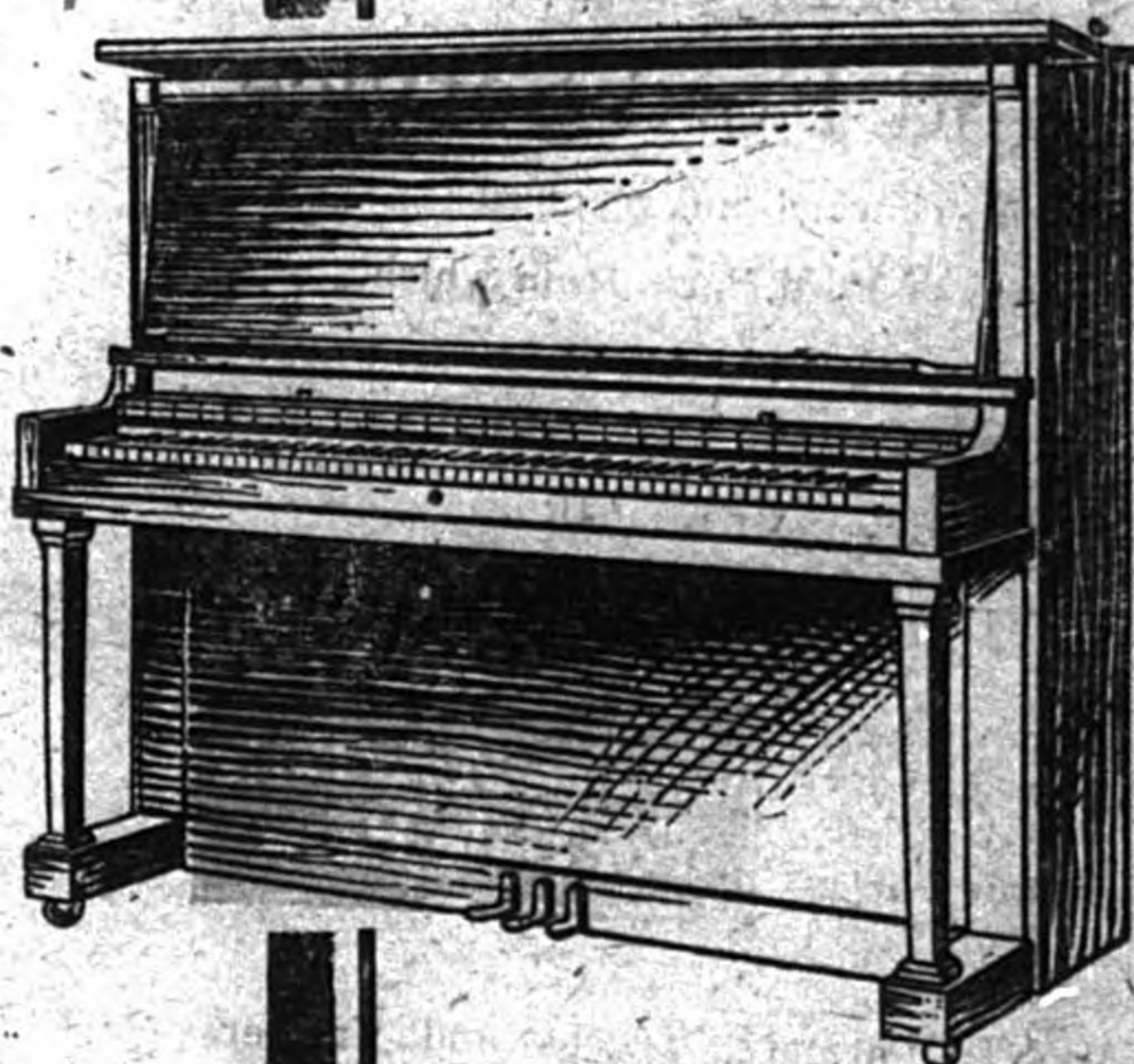
SOLVE THE PUZZLE

It can be done and someone is going to win a Magnificent Piano, Phonograph or other prize, absolutely without cost of any kind.

THINK OF IT

If you do not own a piano, here is an opportunity to get one for only a few minutes' work. There is nothing to buy, nothing to sell. This is simply an advertising campaign for a Canadian manufacturer. You may be the lucky person to win one of the grand prizes.

Read the directions carefully and send in your answer as soon as possible. The contest closes Wednesday, May 13th.



1st Prize
\$475.00 Piano
Walnut or Mahogany Finish

2nd Prize
\$150.00
PHONOGRAPH

3rd Prize
\$150.00 Credit Voucher

Additional Prizes
\$125.00 Credit Vouchers

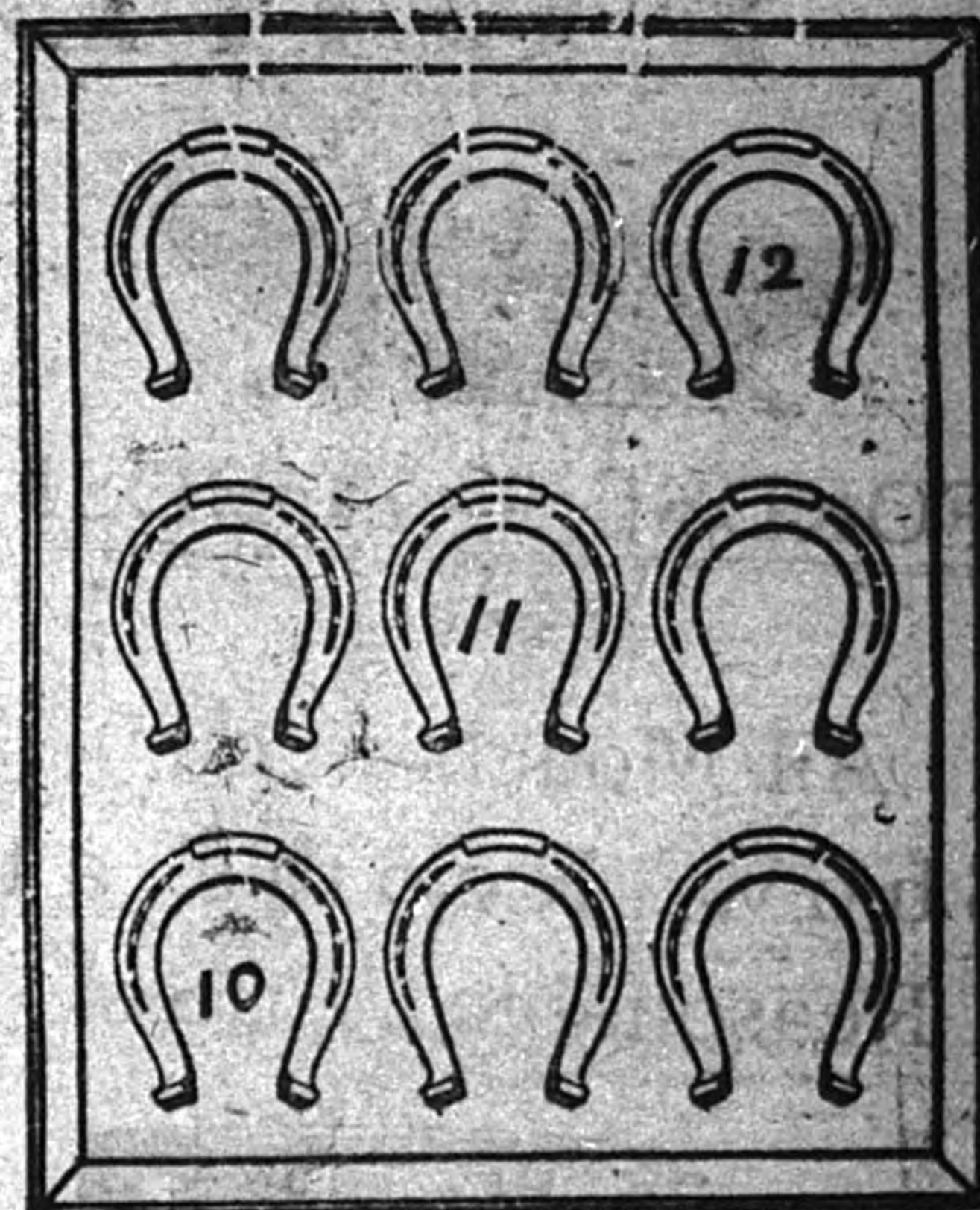
INSTRUCTIONS

Write your name carefully and plainly. To the best, neatest, most original, correct answer will be given one \$475.00 Piano absolutely free. To the next best, neatest, most original, correct answer will be given a \$150.00 Phonograph. To the next best will be given a \$150.00 Purchasing Voucher, acceptable on any Piano or Player Piano shown.

SEND YOUR ANSWER TO

CANADIAN SELLING AGENTS

New Number: 4077 St. Denis St., Montreal, Que.



COUPON

Name _____

Address _____

Prizes will be given for the best, neatest, most original correct answers.

DIRECTIONS

Place any number from one to fifteen in each of the Horseshoes shown above in such a manner that when added horizontally, vertically and diagonally, the total will be 33. It is possible to do this correctly and not use any number more than once. When you have solved the problem, mail the answer to the Canadian Selling Agents at the address given below. Mail your answer promptly, for in case of tie the prize will go to the first answer received.

THINGS TO REMEMBER

Answers may be submitted on this or on a separate sheet of paper, or any other material. There is no limit to the size of the solution. Only one member of each family should send a solution. Employees of the newspapers carrying this announcement should not enter this contest. Persons engaged in selling pianos should not enter. This is a Piano and Phonograph advertising campaign, and our hope is that the beautiful Piano and Phonograph will be awarded to families who do not now own a piano or phonograph; for this reason families who are supplied with pianos should not enter. All solutions entered are, and shall remain, the property of the Canadian Selling Agents. Each and every contestant entering a reply hereby agrees to abide by the decision of the judges, from which there shall be no appeal.

GRADE IX.

Grammar (Analysis).

Honours.—A. Kelly 90.
Class I.—Erma Morrison 89, H. Doig 87, D. Golpin 84, E. McCoy 83, A. Fletcher, D. Morrison 82, K. Bennett 79, L. Thompson 78, Nellie Hay 77.

Class II.—M. Bain, R. Leishman, N. MacGregor 74, S. MacVicar, B. Morrin 73, E. Jones, J. McQuat, G. Smith 72, E. Morrison, D. Scott, E. Scott, I. Westgate 71, V. Murdoch 70, E. MacGibbon 69, N. Jacobson 67, M. Clifford, L. McCullough 66, S. Scott 64, E. Cruise 60.
Class III.—R. Elliott 59, R. Boyd 58, F. Armstrong, M. Yelland 56, M. Dawson 55, W. Staniforth 55, Ethel Dixon 50.

GRADE VII.

Arithmetic.

Honours.—F. Mason 92, G. MacKinnon 91.
Class I.—R. Boyd 86, F. Hay 78.
Class II.—G. Cruise 72, E. McPaul 72, Janet Morrison 68, Essie Morrison 62, Annie Black 60, Stanley Boyd 60.
Class III.—Hazel McKiddie 52, D. Laurin 50.

GRADE II.

English.

Honours.—B. Clunie 100, E. Jousse 99, J. McKinnon 98, G. Morrison 98, S. Morrison 97, L. MacVicar 96, L. Belanger 91, J. Mackrith 91, G. Scott 91.

Class I.—P. Massie 84, E. Rodgers 82, S. Roberts 79, V. Hammond 78.
Class II.—K. Falconer 69, A. Ward 69, G. Cunningham 62.
Class III.—E. McNaughton 50.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Alguire and son Russell, of St. John's, Que., also Mrs. Parkin and Miss F. Parkin, of Montreal, spent Sunday in Lachute, the guests of Mrs. H. Underhill.



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. TAYLOR,

District Superintendent.

Montreal, 17th April, 1925. 8-5-3.

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, flattened 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 flattened, over 17 feet and under 30 feet long, per thousand feet board measure 1 1/2c.

Red or White Pine, Tamarac, Spruce, and Hemlock, round or flattened, 30 feet and upwards in length, per thousand feet board measure 1 1/2c.

Sawn Timber—per thousand feet board measure 5c.
Staves per thousand feet board measure 15c.

Cords of Wood, shingle butts and other lumber, per cord of 128 cubic feet 35c.

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 flattened, 8 feet long and under, per piece 3-140c.
Cedar, round or flattened, over 8 feet and under 17 feet long, per piece 1-16c.

Cedar, round or flattened, 17 feet and under 35 feet long, per piece 1-6c.
Cedar, round or flattened, 25 feet and under 35 feet long, per piece 1-6c.
Cedar, round or flattened, 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.

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.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon, on Friday, the 5th June, 1925, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mail on a proposed Contract for a period not exceeding four years six times per week on the route LAKEVILLE NO. 1 Rural Route from the 1st October 1925, next.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen at blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Offices of Lakefield and at the office of the District Superintendent of Postal Service Montreal.

DISTRICT SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
J. TAYLOR,
District Superintendent of Postal Service.

22nd April, 1925.

CANADIAN PACIFIC
Alterations in Passenger Train Service

Effective
SUNDAY, MAY 3rd., 1925

For particulars apply to
J. S. GILES

Train Ticket Agency

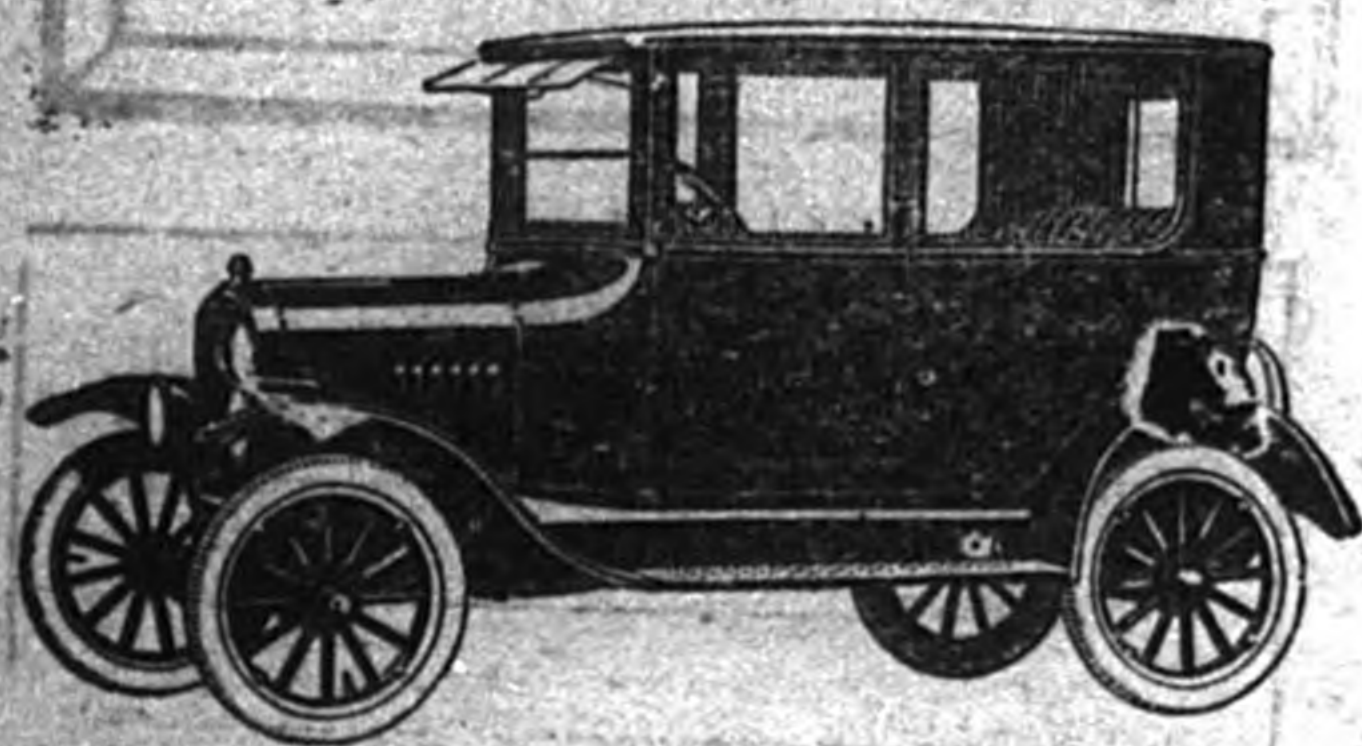
FORD

CARS



FORDS! - FORDS!

All Models in our
Show Rooms at
Reasonable Prices.



THE TUDOR SEDAN—an excellent car for the family; individual front seats; extra large doors & windows; handsome fittings \$865 with spare tire



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

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

\$600.00
Starter & Spare Tire



Dominion Tires !

at Mail Order Prices

NOBBY 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.



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

\$770

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

\$570

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.



THE FORDSON TRACTOR—for all kinds of field and belt work on the farm and for heavy duty hauling and industrial power uses.

\$555

Garage and Ford Service.

Batteries charged and repaired

\$3,000.00 Stock of Ford Parts from which

to give Prompt Service

Rehoning and Overhauling, a Specialty.

USE OUR FREE AIR

Buy Ford Parts only where 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.

Buy a Ford & spend the rest.

ORDER YOUR CAR TODAY



GEO. Y. DEACON,
Ford Dealer - Lachute.

Professional Column

L. L. LEGAULT, K. C.
Advocate,
Telephone No. 60.
LACHUTE, P. QUE.

GAETAN VALOIS, L. L. L.
Notary.
Money to loan on security
Depositor of the late J. E. Valois,
notary's papers.
LACHUTE, P. QUE.

J. P. LAVIGNE, B.A.
Notary Public
Municipal, Provincial and Victory
Bonds Handled
Telephone 173
Opposite Post Office
Main Street, Lachute, Que.

DR. J. E. CHRISTIE.
B. Sc. M. D. C. M.
Physician and Surgeon,
in office of late Dr. G. H. Christie,
Main Street, Lachute, Que.

DR. G. A. CLUNIE, L.D.S.
Surgeon Dentist
Office over Banford's Store
Here Every Day.
Main Street, Lachute, Que.

DR. A. B. HALSEY.
VETERINARIAN
Carillon, P. Que.

DR. J. O. TOUCHETTE.
Veterinary Surgeon
Provincial Veterinary Inspector.
Prompt and Efficient Service
is always ours.
Phone No. 9.
LACHUTE, P. QUE.

CONSULT
CHAS. CALDER & CO.
COURT HOUSE, LACHUTE.
Concerning
Insurance of any kind.

Z. N. RAYMOND, L.L.M.
Notary Public
Bell Telephone No. 166.
Money to Loan. Farms for Sale.
Main Street, Lachute, Que.

W. J. BOYD.
Licensed Auctioneer.
Sales conducted in English and
French
Telephone 73.
LACHUTE, P. QUE.

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 & 2.



**"As indispensable
as the Telephone"**

"As indispensable as the Telephone" is now a favourite slogan used by many large manufacturers in their advertising, when describing their goods.

A frank recognition that speed of communication is the most vital factor in expanding business and social life.

Indeed, a firm's position in the business world may be fairly judged by the extent to which it uses the telephone—and especially Long Distance.

We now handle an average of over 41,000 Long Distance calls a day.



Costs a family less than 2% of the annual outlay

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 26th day of May, 1925, for the construction of one hundred feet of reinforced concrete wall southward. Nail 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.

What About Your Holiday.

Many very beautiful trips are being advertised just now and we shall be pleased to send particulars and folders according to request. Just phone 27 and make your wishes known.

J. S. GILES, Lachute.
Agent for all Steamship Lines.

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.

TENDERS

Scaled tenders endorsed "Tenders" will be received at the office of the Secretary-Treasurer of the Town of Lachute, until 7 p.m. Wednesday the 26th 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 Gariépy, 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.

CENTRAL MEAT MARKET

Wholesale and Retail
Phone 55

We have always on hand, Beef, Pork, Bacon and Ham, Fresh Sausages, and all kinds of vegetables. Fruits and a choice line of Canned Goods.

A. RAYMOND
Main Street, Lachute



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, Hiberna, 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 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 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.

Skipnaps—"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, Frobisher 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 "tor-toise," 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 swatest mimories in loife are the ricollections 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 highly 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.



In a Big City.

Farmer Bug—"Here I am on a holiday visit to my sister, and she didn't say which block she lived in."

The Difference.

An Englishman and a Scotsman were arguing about evolution and the Darwinian theory.

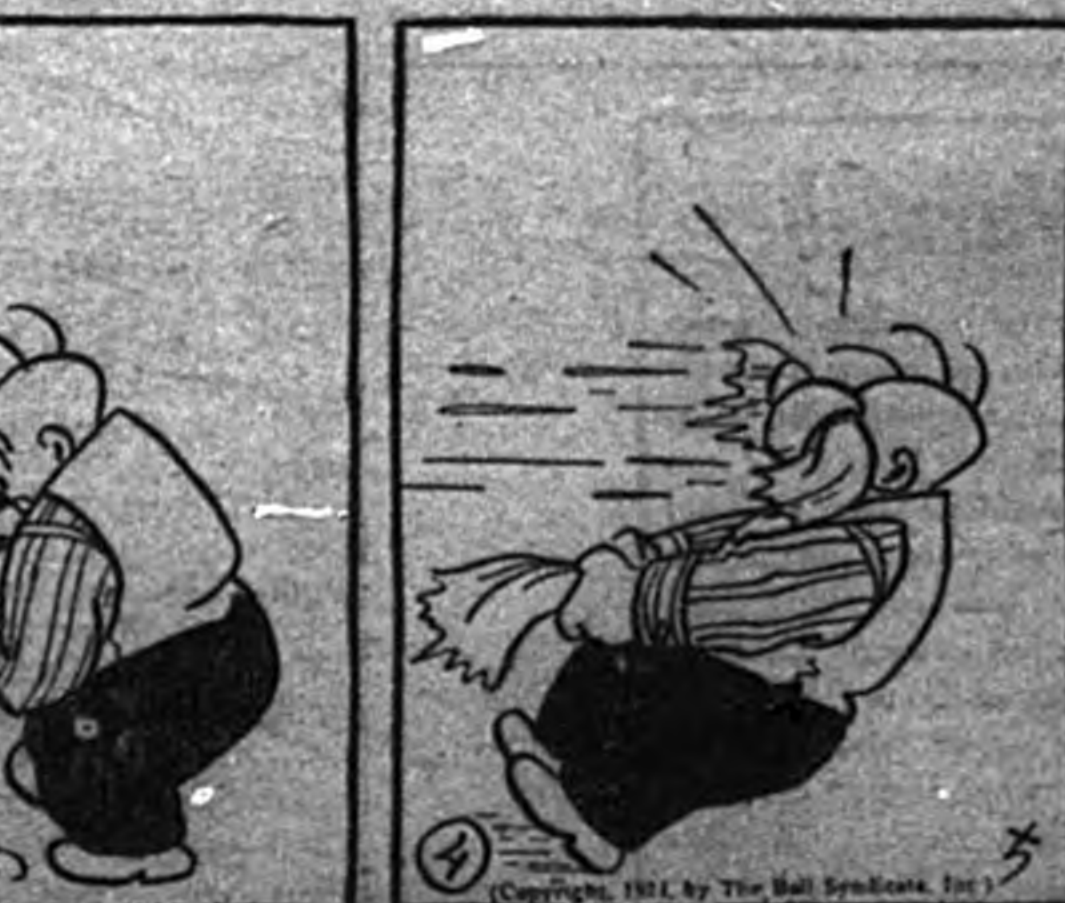
"So you really think," said the Englishman, "that you and I and our countrymen actually have descended from apes?"

"Not exactly," said the Scotsman. "The English descended. The Scots ascended."

Like Dad.

"Now, my little man," said the barber to a youngster in the barber's chair, "how do you want you hair cut?"
"With a hole in the top, like dad's," was the reply.

ADAMSON'S ADVENTURES



He Was a Little Too Strong—By O. Jacobsson.

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 hypersthesia and cynicism, 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, nonsensational 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 upsoaring 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."

THE LATE MRS. CHAS. MOORE.

The death of Mrs. Moore, daughter of the late Mr. Stephen Beaven, which took place at the Montreal General Hospital, on the morning of Friday, April 24th, 1925, has cast a gloom over this district, where the deceased was so greatly esteemed for her kindly, charitable character. Very many people here, including your correspondent, are deeply indebted to the late Mrs. Moore for many acts of kindness and sympathy in time of trouble.

At the time of her death, Mrs. Moore was in her 62nd year of her age, and she leaves, to mourn her loss, four daughters: Mrs. Stewart, McGrandel, Mrs. Peter Leroy, Mrs. James Ealey, and Mrs. Barrett, and four sons, Walter, Bertram, Arthur and Walworth, and 21 grandchildren.

The remains were brought to Arundel for interment in the family lot in the cemetery adjoining Grace Church (Anglican). The funeral took place on Sunday afternoon, 26 April, from the old homestead, the casket being borne to the church by Messrs. Walter, Arthur, and Walworth Moore, sons; James Bailey, and Peter Leroy, son-in-law; and E. Beaven, brother. The Rev. G. H. Gagnon, M.A., Rector of Arundel Parish conducted the service and preached an eloquent sermon, in which he paid a just tribute to the Christian character of the deceased.

The sermon was beautifully worded and feelingly rendered, and appealed to the very large congregation, which had gathered to pay their sincere respect and to show their sympathy, in the only way possible at such a time. Mrs. Gagnon presided at the organ and the well-known hymns "Abide with Me" and "Peace Perfect Peace" were feelingly sung, the singing being led by a choir formed of intimate friends.

The funeral was one of the largest ever seen here, attendants being

gathered outside, unable to gain admission.

Those present from a distance were, Mr. Walter Moore, of New Liskeard; Messrs. Walworth Moore and James Bailey, of Iroquois Falls, Ont.; Mr. and Mrs. Stewart McGrandel, Mr. Peter Leroy, Mr. and Mrs. Sibley, Walter Leroy and Arthur and Stewart McGrandel of Annunciation.

The floral offerings were beautiful being from members of the family, from the members of the Arundel Branch of the W. A. of which the deceased was an active member for many years, and a spray from Miss Ruth Simon, god-daughter. The sincere sympathy of everyone in this community is extended to the members of the deceased's family in their bereavement.

The members of the late Mrs. Moore's family wish to sincerely thank all the friends for the many acts of kindness rendered and expressions of sympathy and for the beautiful flowers.

ARUNDEL.

The Church services, on Sunday next, 3rd, May, will be as follows:

ANGELICAN-Grace Church, Arundel 7.30 p.m., S. School Grace Church 2.30 p.m. Rev. G. H. Gagnon, M.A., Pastor.

ARUNDEL UNION CHURCH, Rockway 10.30 a.m., Crystal Falls 8 p.m., Arundel 7.30 p.m., S. School Arundel 10.50 a.m. Rev. C. H. Hethington, M.A., B.D., Pastor.

Messrs. F. J. Elliott and J. M. Nelson are spending a few days at the former's cottage at Bark Lake.

All the lakes are now free of ice, and from now on, many week-end parties will be arriving, until such time as the numerous cottages are opened for the summer.

Dr. Lyon P. Streen, Dentist, of Montreal, purposes visiting Arundel professionally on Saturday, making his headquarters at Mrs. Geo. Bigelow's.

The Watchman AND OTTAWA VALLEY ADVOCATE.

FRIDAY, MAY 1st, 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.

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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

—:—

ON DOGS.

IN some places dogs are a numerous as the sands by the seashore. I would not like anybody to think that I live in a howling wilderness, but I have to put it on record that at a dog fight one day recently in our Village, there were more dogs, present and participant, than there were spectators.

Two of them began snarling at each other through the fence: Just the way they do in Europe, and more especially in the Balkan States. Their din brought flocks of others on the run, and all yapping at once. I did not exactly notice what overt act precipitated the general melee that ensued: I suppose a derogatory remark passed by an Airedale was overheard by a Boston Bull who scornfully retorted that the speaker was no gentleman, and in less time than it takes to tell, there was a catherine wheel of dog and dust on the highway.

The quickness with which the trouble began was only equalled by the rapid subsidence of the fur and fury: That interminable mass of dog was out of sight in the twinkling of an eye, even before the dust they had picked up, and there was left only little Fido, sitting inside the fence, with a serene expression of intellectual uplift upon his countenance, for all the world as if he had been having a good time at the movies seeing "The Man They Could Not Hang," or some similar twentieth century masterpiece.

I suspect that Fido: I fancy he gets up rows on purpose: He acts too much like a soviet agent for my liking: He seems to be always starting something and yet contrives to keep his own hide intact, while he sits on his haunches with a look on his face like the "Heaven Chinese" who had five aces up his sleeve.

†††

"Love me, love my dog," has passed into a proverb, but it is not always possible. There are instances when one would prefer to love the dog only. Nuff said.

There are dogs and dogs. Gay old dogs and sad young ones; Surly dogs; old mastiffs and supercilious puppies: The dog in the manger and the dog that is always barking up the wrong tree; the dog star, the dog rose, the dog watch, the dog days, dog Latin, and many other breeds too numerous to mention.

Conan Doyle believes that dogs have souls. He is not the first of his kind to say so. According to Roman mythology the door-keeper of hell is the dog Cerberus, who must have a soul, if, as we are told, the infernal regions are solely populated by souls that have been misfits on earth. Then there was the dog Katmir that went to heaven, admitted by Mahomet. Indians, too, believe that their good dogs go to the Happy Hunting Grounds, where all good niggers go.

It is no purpose of ours to debate the matter, although it must be admitted that some dogs, even if they do not have souls, are a long way better than some men who are supposed to have them.

There are dogs that are really worth loving and they make wonderful companions. A young lady at a party said to an old beau "Oh, I just love dogs." "So I observe," growled the crusty old fellow, "but why waste your love on the puppies around you, give Old Dog Tray a chance."

Elderly ladies, too, love dogs, even to the extent of leaving the lucky dogs their fortunes. It has been suggested that the old ladies naturally grow to love dogs after having lived with their growling husbands for years, and that when their husbands die, instead of taking another husband they just adopt a dog to keep them in mind of the dear departed.

The sagacity of dogs has often been commented upon and some upon, like that one of Conan Doyle's startling theories propounded there to wit. Whether dogs have a superior sort of instinct or a kind of

reasoning intelligence peculiar to themselves, I cannot say, but I have seen them act as if they had thought matters over and had come to a decision after careful consideration.

Of course, training goes a long way in making a dog a sensible

creature, but it is not everybody that can do the training.

I had a dog for over ten years, and, to be honest about it, I believe he trained me! Any way we understand each other: such a mutual understanding that causes me to wonder why human beings do not understand each other better.

IT is curious how like to each other dogs and their owners become in the course of time. I don't attempt to account for it, but it is a fact that the same characteristics often become common to them, or that some oddity in appearance or peculiarity in manner suggests duplication through association.

I hope this is not a hallucination of mine or that I have become a monomaniac on the subject, but I calmly sit here and say that even in the sound of their voices I can trace a family likeness between some dogs and their owners, after knowing them for a sufficient length of time. It may not be strikingly noticeable at first, because dogs do not always choose their owners as the owners do the dogs, but in the course of time there grows a similarity often quite pronounced and always sufficient to identify them. Think this over. Pick out for observation a family with a dog as one of its members, and if you do not agree with me, then you don't know much about dogs.

I regard a skank as a man that dogs dislike. Of course there are some fool dogs that would love Bill Sykes, but as a general rule a dog's instinct is to be trusted when one has no particular reason to be swayed one way or another. And again, a man who does not like dogs, or at least one dog, is to be watched: There is something irredeemable about him, something antagonistic, as if there were a cast-iron shell around his finer feelings, that keeps one from regarding him as a friend.

"I am fond of dogs, but I don't like them in my soup," as the ambassador said to the Chinese cook. The Chink had prepared a rich ragout in honour of the new official who much enjoyed it. Feeling a trifle pompous he called the cook up to compliment him on the excellence of the repast, and added in a humorous strain "I hope you did not have to kill a dog to make it."

"No no, your Excellency," said the cook, shaking his head and smiling a true Chinese smile, "No, no, me no killee him: he was dead w'en me found 'im!"

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MAIN STREET, — LACHUTE.

The secret of Opposition to the Development of Carillon.

An insight into the combinations that are quietly getting control of the great Water & Power situation throughout the Province of Quebec.

The Watchman gives to its readers some idea of those interests who are determined to kill the Carillon project and to leave the Ottawa Valley at the mercy of the Power Ring.

After a prolonged and thorough investigation into the situation surrounding certain opposition which is shewing itself from time to time in regard to the proposed construction of the huge hydro-electric plant at Carillon we have no hesitation in saying that in our opinion, this opposition can be traced to a coterie of men, political and otherwise, who are, from well concealed quarters, endeavoring to defeat the Carillon undertaking and thereby leave the hydro-electric field in the Lower Ottawa Valley, if not throughout the Province of Quebec, absolutely in the hands of the rapidly developing power monopoly, which appears to have friends at the Ancient Capital.

The Watchman has, from the very beginning given its endorsement and support, in advocating the construction of this huge power undertaking. In doing so we have had but one object in view—the benefit of the people of the Lower Ottawa Valley, both from a question and commercial view point. We were convinced on personal investigation that the offer by Mr. E. A. Robert and those American and Canadian financiers associated with him to build the plant was sincere and genuine, and this became all the more evident when Mr. Robert publicly announced that he had arranged for all the financing and that it was up to the Federal authorities to pass such legislation as would permit this work to be commenced at once.

The whole situation finally boiled down, amounts to this, that if the high some unfortunate misunderstanding Carillon is not developed, the entire Ottawa Valley will certainly lose a huge amount of new capital, the introduction of abundance of electric energy and the withdrawal of manual labor for thousands of skilled and unskilled workmen for several years to come. The Watchman maintains that the building of the Carillon Power Plant would give new life to the Ottawa Valley in all avenues of trade and commerce and would inaugurate an era of prosperity that would rebound throughout the Province.

Speaking for the great majority of the people for the Ottawa Valley the Watchman takes the responsibility of assuring the Federal Government that in granting such legislation as will permit of the construction of this work they will receive the hearty endorsement of the electorate of this section of the Province who have by resolutions on both sides of the Ottawa River petitioned the Federal authorities in favor of this great undertaking.

Surely we can rely upon our Government to favor the masses and not the classes.

We have noticed a great deal in the papers of late regarding the question of the proposed Carillon development, and regarding the question of power export, and it will be observed that Mr. Julian C. Smith, one of the Vice-Presidents of the Shawinigan Water & Power Company, is now a very pronounced opponent to any export of power. It is known that he and the interests he represents were violently opposed to any development of power in the province of Quebec not controlled by his Company or its associate the Montreal Light, Heat & Power Consolidated, but we did not know that the Cedar Rapids Company, owned and operated by his ally and on the Board of which Company his President sits was carrying on the largest Quebec export business in power against his pronounced convictions. It might also be interesting to Mr. Smith to know that his President Mr. Aldred who is also a Director of the Montreal Light, Heat & Power Consolidated made overtures to the interests closely allied with the Carillon Project looking to the making of an arrangement or contract for the supply of power from the Shawinigan Water & Power Company if they would withdraw from the Carillon Project.

It is understood that the Hon. Mr. Taschereau is now unalterably opposed to the export of power. Is it not strange indeed that a Prime Minister with such convictions should have expressly conferred the right to export power to the United States on three grantees during the past year? Would you not rather have expected a Prime Minister with such convictions to have inserted in the grant a denial of that right, rather than express authority to exercise it if what the honorable gentleman now says is true? Is it not strange, that export from Cedar

Rapids has been carried on for years with no protest from Provincial authorities.

One can pass by Premier Ferguson of Ontario who offered to place his broad shoulder beside Mr. Taschereau's because the occasion on which the offer was made was a social one, and because everyone knows that the Hydro Commission directed by Mr. Ferguson's government is the largest exporter of power to the United States we have in Canada.

Forces Behind the Scene

The anomaly of a man in Mr. Taschereau's position leading the attack against the export of power disappears when you step for a moment behind the scenes and observe the forces naturally making for his sudden and somewhat grotesque change of front.

No one can minimize the terrific power of the two grim and able groups which stand behind the Premier and claim him as a safe and sane leader on whom they can depend. They are nominally two groups, but really one group. The 1923 report of the Montreal, Light, Heat & Power Consolidated published in the Financial Review of July 1924 shows the composition of the Board of that Consolidation to be: Sir Herbert S. Holt, President; J. S. Norris, Vice-President; J. E. Aldred, (President of Shawinigan Water & Power Co.); Sir Lomer Gouin, (Director, Shaw. W. & P. Co.) Hon. Narcisse Perceux, (Lieut. Gov., Prov. of Quebec); C. R. Hosper, Geo. Caverhill; Sir H. Montague Allan; T. B. Macaulay; Hon. H. B. Rainville; G. Montgomery, K.C.; R. M. Wilson.

The report further states that the Company operates the following units:

Montreal Light, Heat & Power Co.; Montreal Gas Company; Cedar Rapids Manufacturing Power Co.; Lachine Rapids Hydraulic & Land Co.; Provincial Light, Heat & Power Co.; Standard Light & Power Co.; and if we refer to the remarks of the President, Sir Herbert S. Holt, as reported in the Montreal Gazette of date February 5th, 1925, we find the following statement: "During the year we have acquired the business of the Quebec New England Hydro-Electric Corporation" thus adding to their list of controlled or owned companies the last one operating on the island of Montreal.

Turning to the other group, on the other section of the same group, the Shawinigan Water & Power Company, we find the Board of Directors to be:

J. E. Aldred, President, (Director Mon. Light, Heat & Power Consolidated); Howard Murray, Vice-President; Julian C. Smith, Vice-President; Sir Herbert S. Holt, (Pres. Mon. L. H. & P. Co.); Sir Lomer Gouin, (Director, Mon. L. H. & P. Co.); Col. Geo. B. Murphy, Gordon McDougall, Beaudry Leman, H. J. Fuller, W. S. Hart, R. W. Kelly, M. J. Curren.

The 26th Annual Report of this Company for the year ending December 31st, 1923, contained in the Annual Financial Review of July 1924, shows that the Shawinigan Water & Power Company also controls the following companies:

The St. Maurice Power Co., Ltd.; The Quebec Power Company; Three Rivers Traction Company.

And that they own the: North Shore Power Company; Electric Service Corporation, Laval Electric Company; Continental Heat & Light Co.; Arthabaska Water & Power Co.; and the report goes on to state that the five last power companies operate in more than 125 cities and towns (in the province of Quebec.)

The report also states that the Shawinigan Water & Power Co., acquired through the intermediary of the Quebec Power Company (its subsidiary) the control of the Quebec Railway, Light, Heat & Power Co., and states that its directors deemed it expedient to bring about a consolidation of the entire lighting, gas, power and traction business in the City of Quebec.

Some Power Jungling

Since the date of the report quoted above the Shawinigan Water & Power Co. has, in conjunction with the Montreal Light, Heat & Power Consolidated, through a company organized by them under the name of United Securities Ltd., acquired control of the Montreal Tramways

Company and the Canadian Light & Power Co.

It appears, therefore, that these two companies, with interlocking boards of directors, have no acquired or control all the power, light, gas and traction business in the city and island of Montreal, in the city and district of Quebec, in the city and district of Three Rivers, in the Laek Lake District of the province of Quebec, and as stated in the report above quoted, in 125 cities and towns of the province, and the only district in the province served by interests other than theirs is the territory served by the Southern Canada Power Company, and even in this Company they are represented by Geo. Parent, one of the directors of one of their subsidiaries, the Quebec Power Company.

These two groups, which are in reality one group, therefore control and dominate four of the most necessary services the public require and must use, viz: lighting, power, gas and tramways. The final formal step to consolidate this immense monopoly in one trust has not matured, but is in the offing, and the substance of the thing hoped for is already in existence.

Our public men and the citizens of this province will not fail to realize the necessary consequence of permitting such a combination to occupy the whole field. First, they will be the largest employers of labor among provincial undertakings. Second, financially they will be so strong that no object that can be secured by the expenditure of money or through the purchase of materials, equipment and supplies will be beyond their reach. Third, their activities and influence extending into between one hundred and two hundred cities, towns and municipalities of the province will enable them to exert tremendous influence on the policies of the provincial, municipal, and other authorities, and may make it well nigh impossible to ensure proper control of the four great services mentioned, so absolutely necessary to the well-being of our citizens and the development of our industrial life.

Some Combination.

Our readers will observe that a former premier of Quebec is a prominent member of both Boards, and it is also right that the public should know that the Premier's Law firm, Parent and Taschereau of Quebec, are the Solicitors of the Shawinigan Water and Power Co., and that Mr. Geo. Parent, the Premier's law partner, is a director of the Quebec Power Company, a subsidiary of the Shawinigan Water & Power Company.

Knowing this no one will be surprised that the interests controlling the Quebec power monopoly have used every means and exercised every influence under their control to prevent the construction of the improved navigation works proposed at Carillon, and the sale and distribution of the power created by such works through interests not controlled by the monopoly. From the commencement of the negotiations, some three years ago, they have made it well understood that no effort would be spared to prevent that development coming into existence, and we are bound to say that they have carried out their threat with vigor and persistence.

They were under one great handicap—they could not deny that the creation of navigation works involving an expenditure of some fifty million dollars and providing navigation between the Lake of Two Mountains and Ottawa, equal to that provided between Montreal and Toronto, without one dollar of expense to Canada, would be of great public benefit. They could not deny that in the position of this country an offer to provide employment for about three thousand men for three years was not an offer to be lightly rejected. They could not deny that it would be a great benefit to our factories and other producers to supply the large requirements in materials, equipment and supplies necessary to such an undertaking, neither could they contend that the development of the whole territory bordering on both sides of the Ottawa River, and especially at Ottawa and Hull, would be greatly assisted by the facilities to be afforded. They were also embarrassed in their opposition by the fact that the Crown made large reserves and minute provision for powers for Canadian use and stipulated for control by the Railway Commissioners of the price to be charged.

It was only after the contract had been approved by the officers of the Department of Railways and Canals and the Department of Justice, and had been submitted to the Government, and after all the pressure exerted by themselves and their myrmidons had apparently failed, that the present agitation was started, and the public was treated to homilies on the iniquity of any one exporting power except subsidiary companies of the power monopoly and the advantages to be obtained by Canada through an embargo on export.

A Poor Prophecy

The well informed business men in control of the monopoly must be vastly amused at the Premier's prophecy that by an embargo on power we will compel American industries to locate here. He may not know, but they know, that in the ordinary

industrial plant the cost of power is a very minor element in the elements on which the success of the industry depends and the fractional advantage in the cost of power which might be obtained by locating an industry at a power site in Canada rather than in an industrial area in the United States, would not influence the location in one case in a million. On the other hand the possibility of purchasing a reliable power supply for a definite term of years at a definite price will be taken advantage of by industries located in such industrial areas, notwithstanding the price is little, if any, below the average cost to be anticipated from the generation of their own power.

Raw Material from U.S.

Mr. King and Mr. Meighen and Mr. Forke must be rather startled by the Premier's sudden demand for an embargo. Would any of them seriously contemplate saying to the United States - "We will not cooperate with you in making our joint power resources of the most benefit to the inhabitants of North America? It is true your wasting power resources have from our earliest days, and still are, flowing into this country in a steady and uninterrupted stream in accordance with our requirements. It is true that by withholding export of your coal resources you might have compelled much of our population to move across the line. It is true that today two of our largest industries in Western Canada are functioning on the free export of your raw oils, which they refine, and it is possibly true that if you refused us raw cotton, our Canadian textile industries would not long be in operation. Nevertheless, we will not allow your people to import from us one K. W. Hog of electric energy, notwithstanding 92% of our available energy from falling water alone is running into the ocean." If our hardihood were sufficient for such an attitude, how could our self-respect permit us to assume it?

In addition to that, would they not ask themselves whether we are prepared for the reciprocity which no doubt would result from such an embargo.

Are we prepared to have our Western plants deprived of their supplies of raw material, or could we raise even the feeblest protest against it being the subject of an American embargo?

Are we quite ready for an embargo on all American coal? Would we like to see our Canadian National Railway deficits increased by an embargo on the transportation of American products through Canada between the Middle States and the Eastern States?

Might there not be some obstacles placed in the way of our use of the Panama Canal with serious results to our Pacific Coast ports?

Would we be discharging our duty to ourselves or the Empire if we destroyed those good relations—so hardily won by initiating a "dog in the manger," policy fraught with nothing but evil, simply because it might capture a few votes from deceived electors and serve the present purposes of the power trust.

A Narrow Policy

Then Premier Taschereau says we should refuse to allow development beyond our own requirements and forego the advantages and revenue to be derived from the export of our wasting surplus because some day the surplus above our needs might be smaller and we might have trouble in stopping the export.

There might be some semblance of reason in that statement if our neighbours had no power resources of their own, but to raise the bogey of international complications because any American customer might be obliged to make a contract for power or raise his own power on the expiration of his power contract from Canadian sources, should not command serious consideration.

If the Premier in our opinion had taken the pains to inform himself as to the conditions stipulated by the Ottawa Government, he would have found not only ample provision for Canadian needs, but provisions under which the whole plant and development revert to the Crown on the termination of the grant without any payment and under which the disposition of the whole product will rest entirely with the Government.

The real question does not concern the export of power. The real question is whether our people and our public men will permit the power monopoly to bludgeon them out of a great public benefit because its consummation might detract from the control by the Power Monopoly of the Public Utilities of Quebec with all that such control implies.

The Monopoly know that with the distribution systems in their hands no large development can be financed or operated in the Province unless its product can be sold outside & here we challenge contradiction, & if they can prevent the output over such amounts as are taken locally from being transmitted to the only market available, they will succeed in their endeavour to destroy what they fear may be a potential competitor.

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For the Boys and Girls

THE WISHING STONE

It was only a little pebble that lay smooth and shining on the beach and some people might perhaps have passed it carelessly by, but Kalin's eyes were too bright and sharp for any such mistake as that. He was strolling along, with his fishing nets slung over his shoulder, when a great wave rippled to his feet, and, rolling back again, left lying on the sand the oddest, prettiest stone he 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 sighing wind. Presently they grew stronger, or else his ear became better attuned to their gentle notes, for he clearly caught a few words borne on the breeze.

"The wishing stone," murmured the voices. "He has found the wishing stone."

And then followed a sweet, low laugh; while up from the crested waves beneath came the same gentle whisper:

"He has found the wishing stone—the wishing stone—the wishing stone."

And the words died away into the low splashing of the waters as they broke against the dancing boat.

Gradually the meaning of these strange voices dawned upon Kalin's mind. They were the fairies of the air and of the ocean who were murmuring around him, and it was the possession of the wonderful pebble which enabled him to hear their words. He could see nothing but the white sails above and the green waves underneath; but the voices grew ever stronger and stronger, repeating the same words:

"The wishing stone—he has found the wishing stone."

Kalin took out his prize and gazed at it earnestly, listening intently to the whispers, and to the faint, murmurous laughter that rang softly over the waters.

The pebble was at first blue as the skies, then darkened into a grayish green, like the waves; and grasping it tightly, the boy thought, with a rapturous heart:

"If it really is a wishing stone, it will bring me anything in the world I choose to ask."

But what should he demand? His wants were so few and simple that his daily toil had always gratified them, and it was not easy to think of things he needed or desired.

At first it occurred to him that, instead of waiting all day for the fish he hoped to catch, he could lead his nets by merely wishing them to be full. But, after all, what sort of pleasure was there in ease like this to the vigorous young fisher lad, whose whole life had been one of perilous labor?

The dangers and hardships of his work gave it its sweetest charm, and Kalin felt that to gain his prey without toiling for it would be to deprive his day of all his interest and spirit. He might just as well wish that the fish were caught, carried to shore, sold and the money in his pocket—and then his occupation would be gone entirely.

However, the thought of his secret power was very sweet to him, and it was with a light heart that he watched his nets and drew in his scaly spoils.

The fairies murmured enticingly around him; but, absorbed in his work, Kalin now hardly noticed them, and when evening came he carried home his basket of shining fish as contentedly as if he had no wishing stone lying snugly in his pocket.

His mother was anxiously watching for her son's return, and to her Kalin proudly showed the result of his day's labor, while she in turn counted out the silver for which yesterday's fish had been sold.

It was not until he had eaten his supper and was sitting by the glowing fire that the thought of his stone came back to his mind.

"Mother," he said, "if you could have whatever you wished for, what would you ask?"

Jeannette looked at her son with wondering eyes.

"I am sure I do not know," she said, "except to see you grow up a brave and honest man, as your father was before you."

Kalin was silent for a minute. This was clearly not a thing to be wished for on a stone, although he inwardly resolved that his mother should not be disappointed in her hopes.

"But I mean," he said at last, "is there nothing you would like to have for yourself?"

Jeannette shook her head.

"Not unless it be a new neck-handkerchief," she said, laughingly; "for my best one is getting sadly worn." "A handkerchief," thought Kalin. "Now, I might wish for that; but I won't. If she wants one, she shall have it out of my earnings, and not a penny will I spend till it is bought. It would be a poor son who could not get his mother a trifle like that, without asking for it on a wishing stone."

And by the end of two weeks, by dint of working a little harder and spending a little less, Kalin had saved enough to buy his mother a gay silk handkerchief, which he presented to her with much pride; and great was their mutual admiration of its bright colors and glossy richness.

But all this time he had not been able to make up his mind what to wish for on his precious stone; and 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 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. Right at his elbow rocked Jasper's boat, and

Jasper himself, with an amused smile, was watching his discomfiture.

"Where are all your fish, Kalin?" he called, mockingly. "And why don't you mend your nets?"

Kalin turned fiercely, but his adversary was too far off to be reached, and seemed to thoroughly enjoy the situation. White with anger and trembling with ungovernable passion, all the blood seemed to rush madly into Kalin's head, and a thousand voices whispered in his ear, "The wishing stone! Where is the wishing stone?"

Hardly conscious of what he did, he grasped the pebble, which lay red as blood within his hand.

"I wish that your boat would sink into the sea!" he gasped.

And instantly, before his dizzy eyes, Jasper's boat reeled, trembled and sank rapidly into the dark waters.

Like a flash, he beheld the white crests of the waves as they seized the boat and dragged it under. Then all was quiet over the sullen ocean. The first use that Kalin had made of the wishing stone was to commit a great crime.

For an instant he stood horror-stricken at his own deed and gazing blankly at the magic pebble which had wrought so terrible a harm.

It was black now as night, and, with a keen loathing, Kalin flung it far into the seething waves, which closed over it forever. Then throwing off his jacket, he waited to see Jasper rise for the first time and plunged into the ocean after him.

A few strokes and the boys were clinging together, fighting for their lives amid the lonely waters, Jasper well-nigh exhausted, but Kalin bearing him up and striving to regain his boat. Strong and supple, fearless and bred to dangers, the lads swam bravely on until a hanging rope enabled Kalin to climb into his little boat and drag Jasper after him.

"We are all right now!" he cried.

And Jasper opened his dark eyes with a strange look of grateful love lingering in their depths.

"You have saved my life," he whis-

pered, "and it was I who cut your nets."

Kalin flushed crimson.

"And I would have drowned you," he said, brokenly; "and your boat is gone. But you shall use mine until we can save enough to buy another. Everything I have shall be yours."

Jasper made no answer, but from that time forth the two lads worked together all day long, sharing their mutual earnings and their mutual home.

"I have now two sons instead of one," said Jeannette, proudly, when the orphan Jasper sat at her humble board beside her own boy.

And Kalin thought, with a happy smile:

"At least the wishing stone has given me a brother and a friend."



Paints, But Fails to Draw.

"Pretty and accomplished, eh?" Does she paint and draw?"

"Yes, she paints, dear; but doesn't seem to attract the men at all."

Reason for Shortness.

A Japanese health official states that the reason for the small stature of his race is the habit of sitting on the floor with the legs cramped.

Salt With the Oath.

In Arabia and other eastern countries at the present day the most solemn agreements are still ratified by salt.

HONEY PRODUCTION IN CANADA

Industry is Spreading to All Provinces of the Dominion—
Quality is Unsurpassed.

The saying "the resources of Canada are inexhaustible" is true of no food product more than of honey. From coast to coast there is an abundance of nectar-secreting flowers which produce each year large quantities of nectar that only bees can gather and conserve as honey for the use of man. If bees are at 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 beekeeping 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 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 steps, 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 unbeaten egg.

John Horrocks, His Majesty's Coachman

BY JOHN ELLIOTT

When the King rode in state in his glass coach to open Parliament amid the plaudits of his subjects the happiest man in the kingdom was not in that glittering train. But he was responsible for seeing that all this resplendent pageantry came off without a hitch or a flaw.

That man is George Horrocks, the state coachman. He's the ruler of the King's stable and in his own world he brooks no equals. Far from being a mean flunky, 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 (\$2800) 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 laborer 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 march perfectly.

Getting horses to march 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.

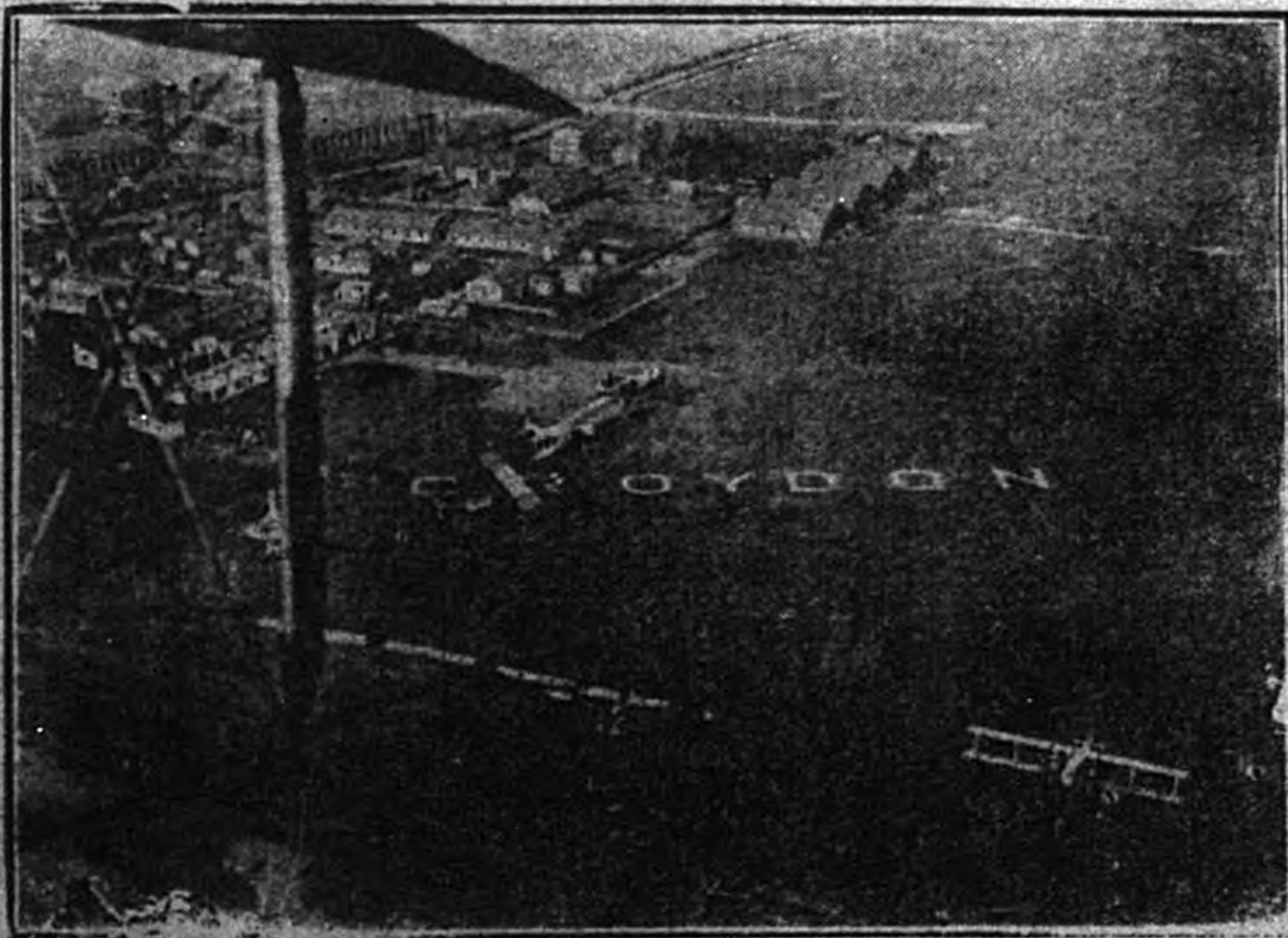
If the early riser had walked along the drives of Hyde Park any morning for the last fortnight he would have been regaled with a most diverting sight. He would have seen George Horrocks with his assistants busily employed in the work of training his "finds" in the principles of co-operation. On the day 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 night two months to get it all in working order.

Most of the foreign monarchs or their representatives who attended the coronation rode to the Abbey on horseback, sending their horses to England a month before the ceremony to be schooled over the route by the state coachman.

The former Emperor of Germany was one of the sovereigns present. It was his only visit of state to King George, though he came to England on a private visit in 1913. The ex-Kaiser sent over four horses. All four had to be trained in Hyde Park. When Kaiser Wilhelm arrived in London he had a difficult job in deciding what horse to ride in the procession, and it was not until the parade was about to set off that he finally made up his mind.

In fact, George Horrocks got quite "fed up" with the German Emperor. "Well, thank God, we'll not have the Kaiser in another procession here," the state-coachman was heard to ejaculate when he was informed Great Britain had declared war upon Germany.



A general view from the air is shown of the famous Croydon Aerodrome in England, which will likely be remodeled and enlarged following the tragic accident of a commercial plane there on Christmas Eve.

The Automobile

WARMTH IS A REAL NEED OF AUTOISTS IN WINTER.

"Keep warm and be safe," is good advice to motorists planning extensive late fall and early winter tours throughout sections of the country where winter driving is becoming the rule rather than the exception.

Carelessness in cold weather driving is largely the result of being cold. Keep as warm as possible when touring in cold weather and it will be easier to observe the simple rules of caution.

A large percentage of winter-time accidents are preventable, warming devices being the preventive.

These should include suitable clothing, particularly warm gloves. Too many drivers are handicapped by numb fingers during their winter trips, so that if they are called upon to re 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.



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 Goldsborough Hall, and is taking very considerable interest in it, and she first turned her attention in this direction during the war, when she was living with the King and Queen at Sandringham; but there her poultry concerns were on a much smaller scale than they now are.

Salt in the Ocean.

The salt in the ocean is sufficient to cover 700,000 square miles of land to a depth of one mile.

Development of Piano From Early Days

Thousands of Canadian homes can boast of having a piano or player-piano, and yet it is almost a safe bet that a good proportion of the people in these homes are at sea when it comes to knowing where the plan originated, who originated it, and how it has developed through the centuries.

The following historical information, therefore, may be of interest to music lovers who are anxious to know all they can about their favorite instrument, the piano.

The forerunner of all stringed instruments was the monochord, invented by Pythagoras in the year 582 B.C. This eminent philosopher used this primitive instrument to make experiments in the mathematical relations of musical intervals. The monochord was a wooden box with a single string of cat-gut stretched over a finger board.

It was nearly 700 years later, about 100 A.D., that Gildardo of Arezzo invented a movable bridge. After this there was nothing especially new until 1000 A.D., when several strings were added to the monochord, with keys and a device to pluck the strings.

So the early developments were very slow. It took about 1500 years to produce anything that resembled a musical instrument. Further experiments were made that led to the invention of the 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 a state of development that it entirely superseded the harpsichord.

The Pianoforte.

The invention of the pianoforte is an entire and complete instrument must be credited to Bartolomeo Cristofori, of Italy, in 1711. In 1720 Cristofori constructed a much stronger case than had been used for the harpsichord. This was to withstand the increased strain of the heavier strings. In this action he added the escapement device, a back check, and connected an individual damper for each note direct with the hammer action, thus giving the performer a mechanism with which he could, through the touch, produce a delicate pianissimo and a strong fortissimo, impossible on either the clavichord or harpsichord. Cristofori died in 1731.

The Square Piano.

The greatest activity in the development of the piano took place between 1855 and 1880. The first square piano

was made in Germany by Frederici in 1745. Broadwood built the first piano in England in 1771, while in France Sebastian Erard made the first square in 1776.

Broadwood was the first to place the wrest plant at the back, instead of at the right hand end of the case, as it always had been done in the clavichord. This revolutionized the construction of the square piano and made it possible greatly to increase the volume of tone. This epoch-making invention was made in 1781. The making of the square piano practically came to an end in 1880, when it was superseded by the upright.

The Upright Piano.

The first upright piano was built by Schmidt of Salzburg, Austria, in 1780. It was not until 1860 that the American makers began seriously to develop the upright piano. They were so successful that the "American System" of construction was universally adopted for uprights. So in 1880 the upright piano took the place of the square.

The Grand Piano.

The grand piano has always been considered the artist's piano. In its earlier days it was called the wing piano, because of the wing shape of the raised top.

The development of the grand piano began with the harpsichord. These instruments were made in exactly the same shape as the grand is today, and some of them were very large.

During the last 60 years, there does not appear to have been any important improvements in piano construction. The development of the piano has included a great number of inventions. From the time of the clavichord in the fifteenth century, to the piano of Cristofori, in 1720, covers a period of 300 years. The development of the piano since the invention of Cristofori includes many inventions, most of which have been discarded. This covers a period of about 150 years. In all it has taken upwards of 450 years to bring the piano to its fullest development as we know it today 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 1615, 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 goal 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 asked, and finding no sale for his work. What, then, was his dismay on going into the gallery to see his picture hung on the line, with an admiring crowd before it, and to receive the next day an offer of sixteen thousand marks for it. He had to accept, of course, or be found out, but it convinced him that Munich was for his purposes, worse than Paris.

Next he tried St. Petersburg, thinking that if there were such a thing as getting into a scrape, Russia was the country for the purpose. Here he did all the reckless things he could think of, any one of which would have resulted in the banishment to Siberia of an ordinarily lucky individual, but he never succeeded in exciting even a faint suspicion of nihilism. Before he had been in the city a month he found himself being sought out by personages in the court circle and treated as if he had been a prince in disguise. This enabled him to try an experiment which, although he decidedly objected to it, he had wished to try for some time. The thought occurred to him that, had he been a gambler, he might have got rid of any amount of money in a very short time. He had heard and read of fortunes being lost in a

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 ill-luck 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 faintest-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. It 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



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.



Victory Bond Interest

When your interest coupons become due, or when you receive cheques for interest on registered bonds, deposit them in a Savings Account in the Bank of Montreal. The money you receive on your investment in bonds will then earn interest for you.

Lachute Branch: B. STEAD, Manager.

BANK OF MONTREAL
Established over 100 years

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.

PAINTING, PAPERHANGING AND DECORATING.

First class work guaranteed at a reasonable price. Get a price on your work in writing. You don't have to pay if the work is not completed to the specification submitted. On all contracts I use nothing but the very best materials. I mix all my own shades and colors and guarantee you a first class job; if it is not, don't pay. Moreover in doing any paperhanging you are not compelled to buy the paper from me. I can hang anybody's paper, also you don't need to have to pay someone else to prepare the work or clean up after, we do all that in the price submitted. We do contracts on time 10 months to pay in on our partial payment plan. Consult me and see our plan.

BURKES, Painter, Lachute.

P. O. Box 304. W. J. BOYD, Licensed Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE.

There will be sold by Public Auction at the residence of
LOUIS GAGNE, Sr.,
St. Michael de Wentworth
TUESDAY, MAY 12th, 1925.

The Following Effects:—10 milk cows newly freshened, 1 work horse, 1 driving mare, 5 ewes, 5 lambs, 1 ram, 1 covered buggy, 1 buggy, 1 single express, 1 double express, 1 horse rake, 1 churn, 1 threshing mill, 1 mowing machine, 1 cutter, 1 set of bob-sleighs, a lot of lumber, 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 12 months credit on furnishing approved joint notes. 6 p.c. discount off for cash.

AUCTION SALE.

There will be sold by Public Auction at the residence of
ROBERT DOIG,
St. Canute, Co. Two Mountains,
Six Miles East of Lachute.
THURSDAY, MAY 7th, 1925.

The following effects:—1 horse 11 years old, 1 horse 6 years old, 14 milk cows, 2 of which are Registered Ayrshire aged 4 and 5; 7 two year olds, 1 registered, 6 yearlings 2 registered, 3 calves 4 months, 1 registered, 3 bulls registered, ages 1 month, 4 months, and 3 years, 16 Grade Oxford Sheep and 14 lambs, 40 Barred Rock hens, 1 sow pig 5 months old.

This herd has passed a clean test under the accredited herd plan.

One Massey Harris grain binder, 1 mowing machine, 1 horse rake, disc drill seeder, hay loader Massey Harris, 2 horse cultivator, manure spreader, truck waggon and rack, set of disc harrows, smoothing harrows, single cultivator, tumbler cart, express, buggy, 2 sets of slogs and rack, rack sleigh, cutter, 1 large Moody ensilage cutter (almost new) 1 breaking plow, 1 walking plow, 2 farrowed sulky plow, grindstone, Ren-frew scales, Stewart clippers, set double harness, express, cart and buggy harness, 2 logging chains, wrapping chain, 5 eight gallon milk cans, 2 four gallon cans, 80 bushels oats, 10 bushels barley, 10 bushels buckwheat and many other articles too numerous to mention. A large quantity of Oak lumber suitable for carriage making.

TERMS: \$10.00 and under cash, over that amount 9 months credit, on furnishing approved joint notes. 5 p.c. discount per annum off for cash.

Farm of 200 acres will be auctioned at 12 o'clock sharp.

TERMS: 10 per cent cash day of sale, and 30 per cent in 30 days, balance will be arranged.

W. J. BOYD, Licensed Auctioneer.

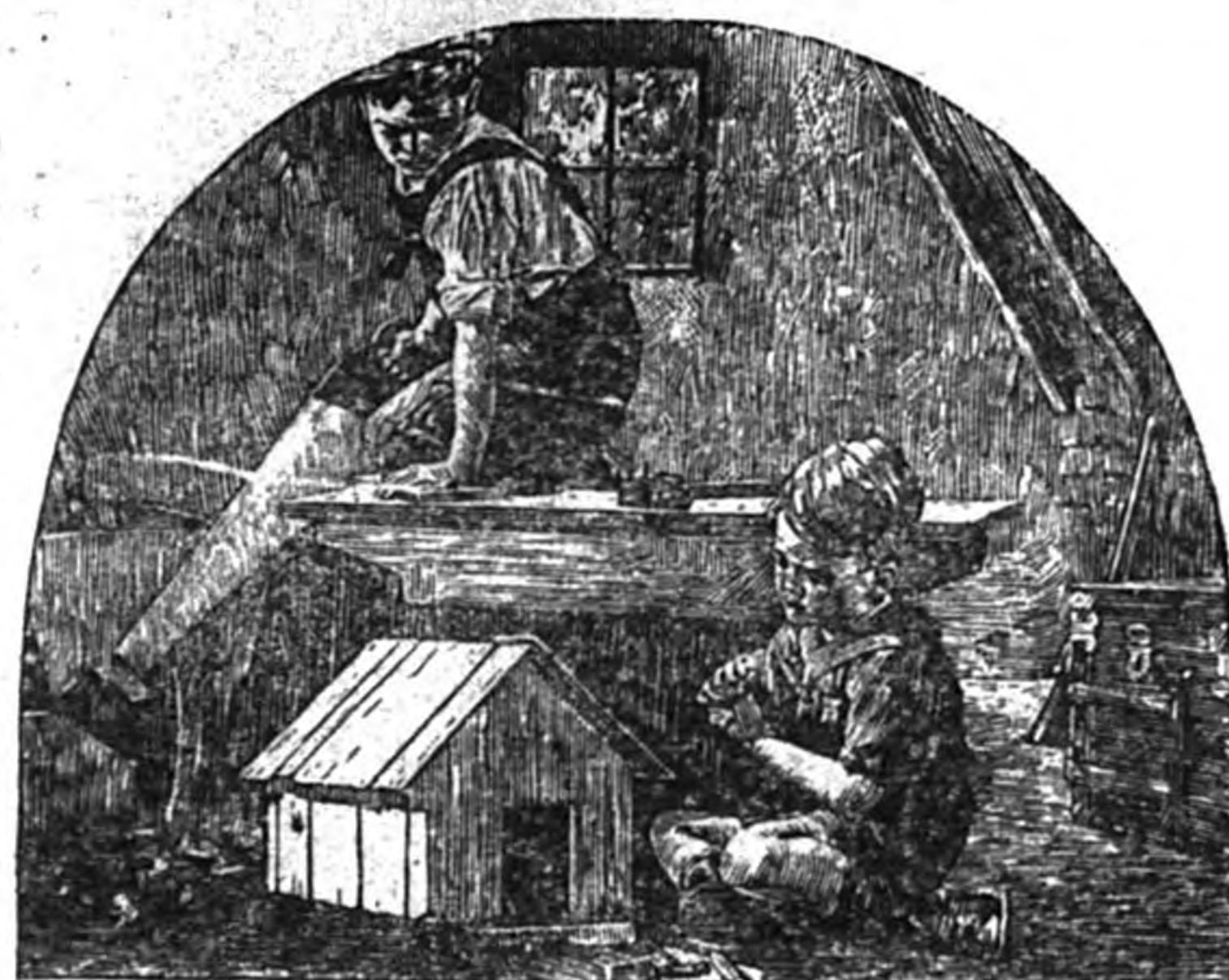
AUCTION SALE.

There will be sold by Public Auction at the residence of
NELSON HART,
Milway St., Near Ayers Siding,
Lachute.

SATURDAY, MAY 2nd, 1925.

The following effects:—1 Raymond sewing machine (almost new) 1 kitchen range, 1 Quebec heater (almost new), 1 three burner coal oil stove, (almost new), 1 dining room table, 1 kitchen table, 1 bed couch, 1 double brass bed and spring 8 kitchen chairs, 2 rocking chairs, dishes, cooking utensils, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

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



Boys and Girls!

Join the Junior First Aid Legion and become a First Aid expert

Enrollments accepted here

Dear Boys and Girls: (mothers and fathers please take note)—

It costs only 12c to join Bauer & Black's famous Junior First Aid Legion.

This store will issue a membership certificate to you. Then by return mail, you will receive from Bauer & Black a handsome membership button, a handy pocket kit of first aid supplies and a book that tells you just what to do, in the absence of your parents or the doc-

tor, when an accident befalls you or one of your comrades.

It's a mighty wonderful thing to know that you are equipped to be of service to your fellows, in case of an emergency accident.

Tens of thousands of boys and girls are joining the Legion this week. Join the mighty ranks of Humanity's soldiers—and feel the thrill of knowing you are making yourself a more useful member of society! Enroll here this week!

G. J. CHARLAND, Ph.B.

OBITUARY.

THE LATE MRS. McCULLOUGH.

One of the oldest members of our county, Mrs. Wm. McCullough, nee Elizabeth Bryant, after a long and useful life, was called to a well-earned rest at the home of her son, Rufus McCullough of Morin Heights, on Easter Day.

Mrs. Wm. McCullough was born at Lakefield, Que., on March 20th, 1834. On Nov. 8th, 1853 she married Wm. McCullough who predeceased her twenty-four years ago.

She leaves to mourn her loss four daughters, Mrs. Smith, of Chicago, Mrs. Mugford, of Montreal, Mrs. Hamilton, of Cowansville, Mrs. A. McCullough, of Hudson Heights, and one son Rufus McCullough of Morin with whom she lived for some time past. Twelve grandchildren and two great grandchildren also survive her. Her memory will live long in the minds of these relatives and a host of friends by whom she was deeply respected.

The funeral service was conducted by Rev. Albert Johnson assisted by Rev. W. J. H. Lumma and her remains laid in the Church of England cemetery at Morin Heights.

Largest Steamers from Montreal

Book your passage to Europe on the superb new Regina or Doric, the magnificent Megantic or the Canada.

On board these famous one-class cable steamers the many comforts and conveniences make you feel thoroughly at home. Luxurious accommodation, club-like cuisine, varied entertainment and recreation with uniform courtesy and attention ensure a restful and healthful voyage.

A White Star travel expert will call and help plan your trip. Saturday evenings. Call, phone or write.



J. S. GILES, Agent, Lachute.

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.

THE HOME PAPER.

An hour a week I give to memory. That's when the old home paper comes to me—

The only link that binds that life to this And brings back days that I try not to miss.

I read the personals and learn they made A right smart showing at the Ladies' Aid.

And I can taste again the home-made cake And spicy cookies mother used to make.

I read with sorrow of the passing on Of some dear friend I loved in days now gone.

And someone's babe I held upon my knee, Is married now; how old I've grown to be.

I read the ads, and stroll with eager feet Down that familiar shady wide Main street;

I see the windows of the Town Bazaar, And nod at folks and ask them how they are.

The paper that the newsboy sells each day Is lots more clever, I am bound to say.

Th's town's too big for them to pause to tell That Mrs. Andy Currie's getting well.

But just such items I am glad to see When the home paper comes each week to me.

Across the miles my lonely spirit wends To chat a while with older, dearer friends.

WM. MILLER'S MILLENNIUM

In many different parts of the world, people of all denominations were preaching the end of the world in 1844, including over 700 ministers of the Anglican church. They were disappointed when the date passed. The reason for this, the evangelist said Sunday night in McArthur's Hall, was that they did not recognize that the event prophesied in the Scriptures for that date was the beginning of the final judgement, which when completed will take away all sin from the universe.

Mr. Cyr said in the afternoon discourse that in the Bible a clear distinction is made between the moral law of Ten Commandments, which are binding upon all men at all times, and the laws and ceremonial ordinances which only pointed forward to Christ's ministry and sacrifice. So it is unjust to say that those who urge the binding claims of God's law are thereby placing themselves under any obligation to observe the ceremonies which were done away by Christ. Therefore those who observe the Ten Commandments need not stone to death those who do not.

WANT ADS.

They Bring Results.

TO RENT.—A modern house in East Ward, Lachute. Apply to W. M. Scott.

RADIO.—A real good 1 Tube Set, for sale, at \$25.00. W. Eurnett, Photographer, Main St. Lachute.

FOR SALE.—Airedale Pup, age 4 months and a half. Apply to James Low, Brownsburg.

FOR SALE at once! Old Buildings on Lachute Golf Grounds (Douglas Farm) to be sold and removed this week. Apply J. R. Charron or Notary Valois.

HATCHING EGGS, From "Bred-to-Lay" White Leghorns and Rhode Island Reds. \$1.50 for 15 eggs. Apply Jas. Low, Brownsburg.

BLACKSMITH SHOP and House for Sale at Calumet, Que. Good stand. Apply D. McIntyre, Calumet.

LOST.—Between Lachute & Dalesville, an Elgin Wrist Watch. Kindly return same to Watchman Office, and receive reward.

POTATOES FOR SALE.—A large quantity of first-class potatoes, good for eating and seedling. C. R. Rodger, R. R. No. 1, Lachute, Telephone 102 r 3.

SUMMER COTTAGE, to rent for the Season, at Lake Louisa. Comfortable, excellent view, ideal location. For particulars, apply to Watchman Office.

MOTOR BOAT for sale, small single-cylinder engine in Vercheres boat, excellent condition. Cheap to quick buyer. Apply to Watchman Office.

SIMONDS SAWS



One of the Famous
VICTORIA Family

Served in
the finest
homes—
best cafes
and hotels

"VICTORIA" Coffee

LAPORTE-MARTIN
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.

GOODYEAR
GARDEN HOSE
at
W. D. McOuat.
Store

The Watchman,

And Ottawa Valley Advocate.

GROCERIES
DAILY DELIVERY
W. D. McOuat.
Phone 56.

VOL. XL. LACHUTE, QUE., MAY 8, 1925. NO. 16.

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.

CHURCH NOTES.

Presbyterian Church Services under the auspices of the Presbyterian Church Association will be held in the Baptist Church next Sunday morning at 11.30 D. L. Saving Time

Church of England services in the parish of Lachute will be held (D.V.) on Sunday, May 10th, as follows:—Lachute 11 a.m. and 7 p.m., Brownsburg at 7 p.m. All services according to advanced time.

Service in Trinity Church, Lakefield, on Sunday, May 10th, at 2.30 p.m. An earnest invitation is extended to all these services. St. John's Church, Shrewsbury, 10.30 a.m.

French Baptist Church, Brownsburg, from Sunday, May 3rd, until further announcement, will hold bilingual services as follows:—Sunday School 10 a.m., Public Worship 11 a.m., Advanced Time; Pastor J. G. Poitras.

Sunday May 10, "Mother's Day" Services in the Methodist Church on Sunday next, will be in harmony with Mother's Day and will be conducted as follows:—Lachute 11 a.m. East Settlement 3.30 p.m. and at Brownsburg 7 p.m. All on Advanced Time.

Baptist Church services will be conducted by the pastor Rev. P. A. McEwen as follows:—Brownsburg 11 p.m., Dalesville 3 p.m., Lachute 7.30; (Advanced Time.) Topic: "What must I do to be Saved?" (First of a series of Seven) All are cordially invited to these services.

EXPERT WATCHMAKER.

Mr. Jos. Belanger has opened up his new store, on Euthany Street, between the Post Office and Windsor Hotel, and has a splendid assortment of Wedding and Engagement Rings, Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry Diamond Rings a Specialty.

CLEAN-UP DAY!

Notice is given to the public that Tuesday and Wednesday, May 12th and 13th, have been appointed by the Council as Clean-up Days, and the citizens are asked to co-operate with the town in cleaning up their yards and having their places snug and tidy. As usual the town carters will remove all rubbish to the dump if deposited in boxes or barrels outside the premises.

By Order
Lachute Town Council.

"REX" THEATRE

THURSDAY ONLY
The big special picture
"PIONEER TRAILS"

FRIDAY & SATURDAY
Jack Holt in
"EMPTY HANDS"
A Knockout of a Picture

SUNDAY ONLY
Betty Bylthe in
"THE BREATH OF SCANDAL"

MONDAY & TUESDAY
The sensation of a century
"ZEEBRUGGE"
The Big Naval Picture

CRESWELL'S

Canada Cement — Prices Right

R. CRESWELL Registered.

LOCAL NEWS

Mr. Mossman Gall spent Thursday in Montreal.

Mr. C. Tremblay was a visitor to Toronto this week.

Miss Eleanor Yelland is spending two weeks in Montreal.

Mr. McCluskey, of Laurel, was a recent visitor in Lachute.

Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Duncan, of Montreal, were week-end guests of Mrs. T. Foreman.

Mr. Robt. Mackie, of Montreal, is the guest this week of his mother, Mrs. Jno. Mackie.

Dr. and Mrs. J. H. Mason and daughter Freda were in Montreal on Wednesday last.

Miss Mitchell, of Westmount, was a week-end visitor at Major and Mrs. Geo. Mitchell's.

Miss Mary Young, of Pt-au-Chene, was the guest of Mrs. Wm. J. Deacon on Tuesday of this week.

Miss Olive Seale, of Montreal, spent the week-end in town, visiting her sister, Miss Grace Seale.

Mrs. (Rev.) McEwan is spending a visit of a few weeks with her daughter, Mrs. A. L. Moore, in Oshawa, Ont.

Mr. and Mrs. Dumouchel and family, of Ottawa, were the guests of Mrs. Robt. McIntyre over the week-end.

Mr. Hugh Pollock and son are spending this week in Saranac Lake, N. Y., the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Pollock.

Mr. and Mrs. Bramley, Mr. John Bramley and Miss C. Scott were visitors at Mrs. Jas. Yelland's over the week-end.

Mrs. Gilmour and daughter, Mrs. Tylic, of Rosemere, motored to Lachute, and were the recent guests of Mrs. Jno. Thorburn.

Miss Myrtle Thorburn and Mr. G. Thorburn have returned home to Montreal, after a pleasant visit with their grandmother, Mrs. Jno. Thorburn.

Mrs. R. V. Banks and daughter, of Saurus, Mass., are spending a few weeks the guests of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Graham of North River.

Mr. John Dobbie, of Harrington, was the week-end guest of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. P. Dobbie. Miss Maude Dobbie, of Montreal, also spent the week-end at home.

Mrs. Jas. C. Cullens, Mrs. Wm. Crosby, Master Norman Crosby, Mrs. Richards and Mrs. Messiah, of Montreal, were guests of Mrs. Geo. Hills on Wednesday of this week.

The Girls' Branch of the W. A. of St. Siméon's Church, intend holding a Tea and Sale of Home-made candy in McArthur's Hall, on Saturday, May 16th, from 3 to 6 p.m.

The Jerusalem-Bethany Branch of the W. I. met at the home of Mrs. Jno. Boyd, on Tuesday evening. A goodly number were present. One new member was enrolled and all reported a very pleasant evening.

The many friends of Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Logan are pleased to welcome Mr. Logan's mother, Mrs. Carr who arrived on Saturday last by S. S. Minnedosa. Mrs. Carr is somewhat of an invalid and cannot say enough of the kindness shown her, and the pleasant voyage from England to her new home.

Lieut. Col. Kiefler, Cadet Inspector for Quebec district paid a visit to the Academy on Thursday. There are about 50 boys belonging to the Troop, under the able leadership of Mr. Brunt. After manoeuvres had been gone through the boys were complimented on their work, the Inspector finding a great improvement from last year.

Among those from out of town attending the funeral of the late Jas. Cullens, were Mr. W. Cullens, and Mr. Judd, of St. Eustache, Mr. Geo. Cullens and Mr. Arthur Bennett, of Montreal. Rev. Mr. Saunders of St. Edwards Church, Montreal, conducted funeral service in the city at the graveside.

The flooring of the new bridge in the West End is expected to be completed by Friday of this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Luan and little son Havelock motored from Sorel on Saturday, returning on Sunday, and were guests of her parents Mr. and Mrs. Jno. Boyd.

Mrs. Hendry, who has been the recent guest of Mrs. Robt. McArthur, left on Wednesday for East Ray. She was accompanied to Montreal by Mrs. McArthur who is spending a short visit in the city.

Miss E. Wickes, Field Secretary of the Upper Canada Tract Society, known to many as the "Mission to Sailors on Inland Waters" is in town on behalf of that Society's activities. It is well to remember those who are daily risking their lives on the sea, and the support of this cause is worthily recommended.

COUNTY MEETING OF THE ARGENTEUIL W. INSTITUTE.

At the Annual County meeting of the Women's Institute, held in McArthur's Hall, April 30th, reports from all departments of the Institute's activities were presented, and a satisfactory year has been recorded. Fifteen new members joined during the year. Donations had been given to the following objects:—Sweetsburg Home, Children's Memorial Hospital, Crippled Children's Hospital, "Do Without" Fund; Baskets of delicacies to Convalescent Hospital, Hot Lunch equipment to four schools, School Fair, Ploughing Match, Christmas Tree, Sick member in Hospital, painting a school, local charity, an Organ, Comforters and a heavy quilt.

The officers for the ensuing year are:—President, Mrs. R. Evadley; Vice-President, Mrs. Jno. Boyd, Sec-Treas., Mrs. Harry Scott; Conveners are:—Agriculture, Mrs. A. Tomalty; Home Economics, Mrs. Jno. Cooke, Emigration, Mrs. E. Morrin; National events, Miss M. Hooker; Legislation, Mrs. Ernest Walker, Child Welfare, Mrs. B. Rodger; Publicity, Mrs. H. Scott; Education, Mrs. Bothwell. A very interesting address was given by Miss Poole from Macdonald College, on Household Management, also an address by Miss Jarvis, as well as an exhibition of fancy stitches on linen embroidery. Over sixty ladies including guests and members were served at noon with a tasty lunch, served by the refreshments committee. A motion was made that the Institute donate prizes to be given to the boys and girls who participate in the sports the day of the School Fair, to be held in September on the Exhibition Grounds, also to have a booth where lunches and tea will be sold. The Convention was brought to a close with a hearty vote of thanks to Miss Poole and Miss Jarvis, and by singing the National Anthem.

TOWN COUNCIL.

The regular meeting of above Council was held in the Town Hall on Wednesday last. Mayor L. L. Legault K. O. presided and Alderman T. Dallaire, W. A. Morrison, J. D. Lemay, G. J. Charland, D. Stalker, A. Larocque, A. A. McOuat, P. Dobbie, Jas. Morris were present.

After reading the minutes of previous meetings the first business was to proceed with the opening of tenders for the New Town Hall which were as follows:—J. A. McLachlan, of Alexander \$32,800; Newton-Dakin \$30,980; Archambault & Leclair \$35,900; Lunell Bros. \$37,000; J. A. Groulx, of St. Laurent, \$29,800; Dupuis Limited \$36,000; H. Dufresne \$35,600.

After discussing the tenders, on motion of Alderman T. Dallaire, seconded by Alderman A. Larocque it was decided to award the tender to Mr. J. A. Groulx of St. Laurent, for the sum of 30,600, Mr. Groulx having added the sum of 800 to his tender for the heating, which when tendering he had left in abeyance.

Clean up day was ordered for May 12th and 13th.

Alderman Charland moved that Mr. Foreman be notified to close the house recently condemned by Dr. Pallardy as it was considered a public nuisance and unfit for habitation. The motion was carried unanimously.

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.

Builder's Supplies!



Everything in Roofing
CORRUGATED IRON \$5.50 per Square
WOOD SHINGLES \$3.50 to \$6.50 per 1000
NAILS, GLASS, BUILDING PAPER,
FELT & GALVANIZED IRON
Roofing of all Kinds.

GEO. Y. DEACON
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 54.

GENTLEMEN!

Mr. Albert Chabot, recently with the best tailoring firms in Montreal, wishes to announce that he has taken possession of Mr. G. Bedard's store, where he has a complete assortment of the best and latest materials for Men's suits and overcoats, defying all competition.

A trial will convince you.

The Two Types of Tea

There are two distinct types of tea, namely Black Tea and Green Tea. Both are made from the same bush and both are equally pure. The difference is in the process of manufacture which gives each a different flavour. Black Tea after it is plucked is withered and partially 'fired' or dried, then allowed to oxidize by being exposed to the air. This gives Black Tea its dark reddish colour when drawn. Green tea is immediately steamed after plucking, which prevents oxidation. There are delicious blends of "SALADA" in both of these types and also a unique blend of Black and Green Tea Mixed. All are sold in four qualities.

"SALADA"

For the
Boys and Girls

THE CROW'S NEST.

BY LUCY RANDAL COMFORT.

"Some one must go for the doctor," said Mrs. Bray.

"I'll go," said Johnny.

"What?" said Mrs. Bray, half smiling, "three miles across the mountain-side, in all this deep snow?"

"I've often carried my father's dinner to him when he was in the maple-sugar camp," said Johnny, "and that's half a mile further than Doctor Denton's. It's something of a walk, to be sure."

"I should think so," said Mrs. Bray.

"But I think I could go quicker than any one else," said Johnny, as he looked pitifully at the little babe in the cradle, whose dimpled face was all flushed with fever. "I love Will, you know, and—"

And here a great lump seemed to rise up in his throat and check his words.

Johnny and Will were motherless children. Their father earned his livelihood by cutting pines in the forests, hauling timber, and doing odd jobs generally, whenever he could get a chance. Their mother had died a few months before, and a kind neighbor had offered a home to the children, for the sake of the little errands and chores that Johnny could do.

Mrs. Bray was very kind to them, and took the best possible care of the baby; but there was many a night when Johnny lay awake, softly crying to himself, with his arms around Will's neck, and thinking of the dear, dear mother he had lost. And it was his greatest ambition to obtain a good situation in the neighborhood, where he could earn a little money and help support Will.

"For I know that my father is very poor," said Johnny, "and if I could only assist him, I know that mother would be pleased!"

"Well," said Mrs. Bray, after a little hesitation. "I think you had better go."

So Johnny put on his cap and tied his faded worsted comforter about his neck. An overcoat was an unknown luxury to him, but his coat was warm and snug and he set off at a brisk walk, that was almost a run, in the frozen sunshine, over the mountain-side, that was white and glittering with snow.

For all the dazzling sunshine, a tremendous gale of wind was blowing—such a gale as might make mariners tremble on the decks of great ships.

At the top of the snowy hill by the Great Rock, he knew that he could be seen for a long distance, and, by dint of great exertion, he conceived to reach this vantage ground before the shrill whistle of the advancing train was heard.

It was on a down-grade here, which increased the peril of the situation; and Johnny stood there, the scarlet comforter fluttering above his head, as if he were a little statue, cut in ebony, sharply outlined against the bright western sky, where the sun was hanging, a great globe of gold, above the black clouds.

"Now if the engineer only sees me!" thought Johnny, his little heart beating like a trip-hammer, as he could hear, above the rush of the wind and the creaking of the trestle boughs, the hoarse whistle of the train as it rushed onward through the steep gorge beyond.

And the engineer did see him. Small as was Johnny, and insignificant as was his sign of danger, the snow-crested hill and the orange sunset made so strong a background for him that they instantly perceived that something was wrong, and whistled the signal for "down brakes."

And the lives of the passengers were saved, and all through the courage and presence of mind of a boy twelve years old.

Children, this is a true story. It is a thing that really happened. And you will be glad to hear that one of the officers of the railroad company had Johnny appointed to a good place, at the nearest station, where it was his duty to signal every approaching train, with a flag.

"For," said the gentleman, "I feel sure I can trust such a lad as that."

Little Will got well, and Johnny dotes all his good luck from that walk down the mountain-side, when the March winds were raging in the forests, and the Crow's Nest crashed furiously across the iron lines of the railroad track.

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ECLIPSE FASHIONS
Exclusive Patterns
by Hazel Rogers



SPRING BREATHERS OF PRINTED CREPES.

There is something very much akin to spring and summer in the printed crepe used in this dress for daughter, No. 1058. It is a wonderful development of a red-flowered design on a light background. The kimono sleeve leaves the making of this dress very simple. The vestee is tucked, and trimmed with small buttons. A contrasting material used in collar and cuffs brings out the exquisiteness of the printed crepe. The belt, starting from the side front, strikes a new note in sashes. Made in lightweight wool, it is practical for early spring wear, and in linens, gingham or any washable material is very useful as a school frock. Cut in sizes 8 to 14 years. Size 12 years requires 2 1/2 yards of 36-inch material.

HOW TO ORDER PATTERNS.

Write your name and address plainly, giving number and size of such patterns as you want. Enclose 20c in stamps or coin (coin preferred; wrap it carefully) for each number, and address your order to Pattern Dept., Wilson Publishing Co., 73 West Adelaide St., Toronto. Patterns sent by return mail.

Famous Hymns Based on Apostles' Creed.

How many lovers of music know that the "Apostles' Creed," with which so many churchgoers are familiar, forms the background for three, at least, of the world's most famous hymns?

If readers answer this question in the negative, then the following information will be not only interesting, but instructive as well.

There lived in Ireland, some 30 years ago, a very celebrated woman, Mrs. Cecil Frances Alexander, wife of the Prime of the Church of England.

This Mrs. Alexander, although long since gone to her reward, was deeply interested in the Sunday School of their church, and wished to teach girls and boys the great truths of the Bible. She thought that one of the best ways in which this might be done was through song; for, if the girls and boys learned hymns which contained these truths, and sang them afterwards, they would never forget. At one time she took one clause and another of the "Apostles' Creed," and wrote one hymn and another, that, through these, the young might learn the Faith of the Church. She began with the clause, "I believe in God the Father Almighty, Maker of heaven and earth," and wrote the beautiful nature song—

"All things bright and beautiful,
All creatures great and small,
All things wise and wonderful,
The Lord God made them all."
Then she passed the words

"And in Jesus Christ, His only Son,
our Lord, the horn of the Virgin Mary. For this she wrote—

"Once in Royal David's City,
Stood a lowly cattle shed,
Where a Mother laid her baby
In a manger for His Bed:
Mary was that Mother mild,
Jesus Christ her little Child."

This is not only a Christmas hymn, but even more, a song which tells of the childhood and youth of Jesus as the ideal of all young people.

Then when she came to the great clause, "Suffered under Pontius Pilate," she found it very difficult to put the mystery of the Cross into simple words. At last her difficulty disappeared and she taught of Jesus, Who died for us, in the hymn—

"There is a green hill far away,
Without a city wall;
Where the dear Lord was crucified,
Who died to save us all."

Thus we have these three world-famous hymns written with the "Apostles' Creed" as the background.

Minard's Liniment Fine for the Hair.

"Women often ask me —
says Mrs. Experience — how I get
my table linen so immaculate"



"I take it as a real compliment, because most women do try to excel in their table linen."

"Of course, I tell them the way I've found easiest and best is with Sunlight—just rubbing the linen lightly with Sunlight, rolling it up and putting it to soak. After soaking, perhaps a light rubbing here and there may be called for, then just rinse, and the linen is spotlessly clean. Fine linens should be protected and never come into contact with anything but the purest soap."

"As a household soap there is nothing better or more economical than Sunlight. Every particle is pure soap, with no wasteful 'filler'. Sunlight is mild and easy on the hands, too." Lever Brothers Limited of Toronto, make it.

Sunlight Soap

Gray of the Elegy.

"Probably on the whole the poem most read and quoted and remembered in the English language," Mr. Gamaliel Bradford in a recent interesting study of Gray terms the Elegy in a Country Churchyard. But it is certain that popular knowledge of the poet does not by any means correspond with the continued popularity of his masterpiece.

"In appearance he was a little, trim, tidy person, very dignified, rather conventional, rather unapproachable," says Mr. Bradford, and he quotes Horace Walpole's description—they had been friends and comrades in youth and after a break were friends once more in later years: "He is the worst company in the world; from a melancholy turn, from living reclusively and from a little too much dignity he never converses easily. His writings are admirable; he himself is not agreeable."

Gray, proud, self-conscious and shy, was quite aware of his own lack of the social gift. "People in high spirits and gayety overpower me and entirely take away mine," he admitted. "I can yet be diverted with their sallies, but if they appear to take notice of my dullness it sinks me to nothing." Light chatter without wit he found unendurable.

"For me I am come to my resting place and find it very necessary after living for a month in a house with three women that laughed from morning to night and would allow nothing to the suikness of my disposition. Company and cards at home, parties by land and water abroad and (what they call) doing something—that is, racking about from morning to night—are occupations, I find, that wear out my spirits."

He did himself injustice in employing the word "suikness," for sulky he assuredly was not, even though he

withdrew into his shell turtle-wise when his quiet was assaulted by racketing company. A scholar, an antiquarian, a recluse, given to low spirits and indolence and able better to enjoy humanity in letters and at long range than at close quarters, he was! and fortunately he was able for most of his life to indulge his tastes to the full in the scholastic shades of Cambridge. Tranquillity, twilight and silence appealed to him; and he humorously recognized a natural affinity with the bird of wisdom when he wrote to a friend:

"I keep an owl in the garden as like me as it can stare; only I do not eat raw meat nor bite people by the fingers."

Dickens' Originals.

Dickens' originals continue to be in great demand and make as much money as they ever did. At an auction recently a copy of "Pickwick Papers" in the original parts realized \$3500.

FOR TEN DOLLARS CASH

You may secure a complete Reading Course in Poetry, History, Geography, etc. There are 30 lessons, two volumes, 600 pages fully illustrated. Highly recommended by best Canadian authorities. Gift with detailed instruction, criticism and extra information and advice about your personal problems with each lesson the cost is \$25. Free descriptive booklet on request.

THE SHAW SCHOOL, Dept. W.E., 46 Bloor West - Toronto, Can.

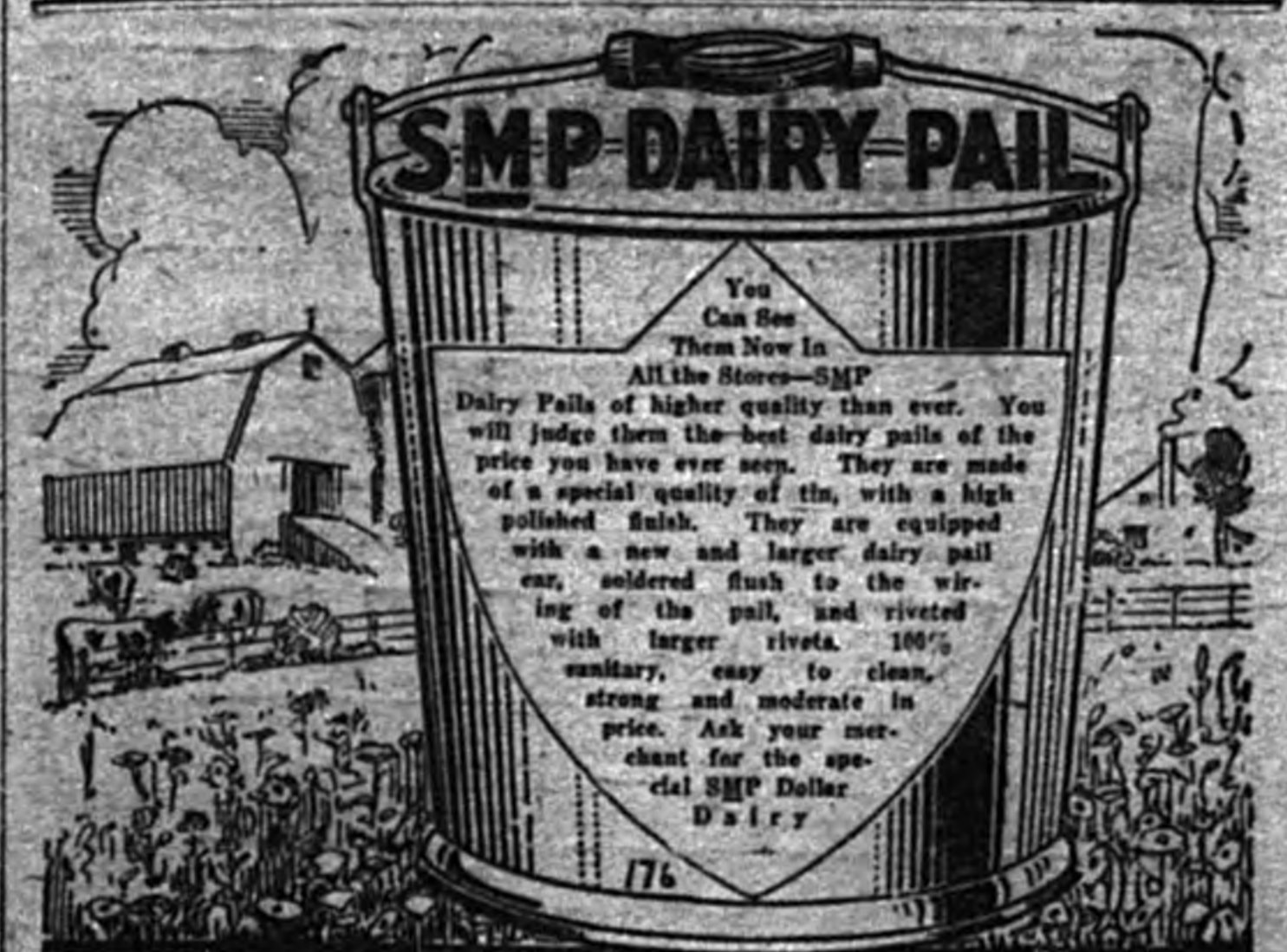
SAW it with a SIMONDS SAW

Stays sharp longer.

SIMONDS CANADA SAW CO. LTD. MONTREAL ST. JOHN, N.B.

Roses, Shrubs, Bulbs

Large Range of
BEST QUALITY, GOOD PRICES
List on Request
Holland Canadian Import Co.
Niagara Falls, Ont.



Hello Daddy—don't forget my Wrigleys

Slip a package in your pocket when you go home to-night.

Give the youngsters this wholesome, long-lasting sweet—for pleasure and benefit.

Use it yourself after smoking or when work drags. It's a great little fresher.

Wrigley's

Wrigley's

Wrigley's

Wrigley's

Wrigley's

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.

A professor at Cambridge University working on the mysterious accessory food factors or vitamins, fed a number of rats on an artificial diet of protein, starch and sugar. By carefully watching the animals he found that they ceased to grow although the amount of food they consumed was actually more than what was necessary to maintain normal growth. On adding a small quantity of milk to this diet, however, a marvellous improvement in the health and growth of the rats became evident. The professor came to the conclusion that in addition to the protein, fat and sugar, some other essential factor is necessary in food if normal health and growth is to be maintained.

Science for a long time believed that the essential composition of health-maintaining food consisted of carbohydrates, fats and proteins with the addition of mineral salts and water. Modern research has shown, however, that these substances are insufficient. Something else must be present, although perhaps infinitesimal in amount and this something is known as a vitamin.

As long as people have a sufficient variety of foods, some of which are in their natural state, uncooked, there is little danger of any impairment to health as far as diet is concerned. But when the variety of foods is limited or their natural qualities impaired or changed through boiling, heating or preserving, as is the case in canned goods, then there is likelihood of impaired health and the occurrence of certain ailments or diseases. Such are described as deficiency diseases. It is necessary therefore for adults to take in their regular diet a certain amount

of fresh, uncooked vegetables and raw fruit if they wish to remain in perfectly good health. In addition they must take some food that contains the accessory food factor found in milk and butter. Now the reason I mention milk and butter as well as fresh vegetables and fruit is because there is more than one kind of vitamin. Up till the present there are three kinds of these substances that are found to exist. How these were discovered is interesting. It was found by experiment that certain diseases resulted if certain foods were absolutely excluded from the diet. Take for example, beri-beri, a disease that is very common in eastern countries where rice forms the chief article of diet, and where the rice is polished. In this form the rice consists of the kernel of the grain with the husks removed, and in removing the husks the outer lining of the kernel, or "silver skin" is also removed. This skin contains the vitamin.

A type of disease more common in this country is infantile scurvy and scurvy-rickets, believed to be due to the absence from or deficiency in a diet of a vitamin with well-defined anti-scurvy properties. Infants fed for long periods on condensed milk, or preserved foods, sometimes suffer from a form of scurvy with hemorrhages under the outer layer of the long bones. Where an infant is brought up entirely on boiled or sterilized milk, a small quantity of fresh fruit juice preferably orange juice, should be daily fed to the child. The more we learn of vitamins the more important they appear to be as a necessary part of the diet of every adult and every child.

The Map's Blind Spot.

The "blind spot" on the map which planes of the MacMillan expedition are to survey holds fascinating possibilities. It contains about a million square miles, the area of Canada's great northwest territories, which—extending beyond the indication of their name—reach from the Alaska border to the Atlantic. In that area almost anything in the way of meteorological villainy can happen, and the study of its weather may reveal the "fount and origin" of many storms which sweep down upon settled communities to the southward. So that even if no Utopian continent is discovered, exploration will be fruitful.

The length of the Capitol at Washington is 751 feet and its width is 350 feet.

WE WANT CHURNING

CREAM

We supply cans and pay express charges. We pay daily by express money orders, which can be cashed anywhere without any charge.

To obtain the top price, Cream must be free from bad flavors and contain not less than 30 per cent. Butter Fat.

Bowes Company Limited,
Toronto

For references—Head Office, Toronto, Bank of Montreal, or your local banker. Established for over thirty years.

The Ritz-Carlton Hotel

Atlantic City New Jersey

America's Smartest Resort Hotel.

Famous for its European Atmosphere.

Perfect Cuisine and Service.

Single rooms from \$5.00
Double rooms from \$8.00
European Plan

New Hydriatic and Electro-Therapeutic Department.

GUSTAVE TOTT, Manager



Handicapped.

May—"Madge seems to have lost her popularity since she returned from the beach."

Maud—"My dear, she simply can't wear a bathing suit in town."

Poor Advertisement.

Good advertising should look not merely to the present but to the future. It must have been a short-sighted house painter that inserted the following announcement in his home newspaper: "To the Public: The reason why I have hitherto been able to do painting so much cheaper than anybody else is because I am a bachelor and do not need to make a profit for the maintenance of a wife and children. 'Tis now my duty to inform the public that this advantage will shortly be withdrawn, as I am about to be married. You will therefore do well to send in your orders at once for the old rate."

Chinese Junks.

Chinese Junks, at least those of the Yellow Sea, are thought to be the oldest sea-going vessels in the world. The junks are highly decorated and have tall props and rounded sides. "A junk," says an English writer, "will not leave to, and John Chinaman is fully aware of it. He doesn't try; he lets his half-yard go with a run, and the sail is off his vessel in a moment. The high poop acts as a riding mizzen and brings him dead to wind; the low bow prevents him from falling off the wind. If the blow is likely to last, he lays out a sea anchor. His next procedure is to burn a joss-stick and probably a few pieces of paper to his household god."

Free to Stockmen

\$5,000 one dollar bottles of Dr. Bell's Veterinary Medical Wonder. Cannot be given more to sick animals. Small doses very effective, no drooping. Send 25 cents to cover mailing and packing. Agents wanted.
DR. HELL, KINGSTON, ONT.
Stock owners' friend for over 35 years.

TONIC TREATMENT FOR INDIGESTION

The Surest Way to Relieve Stomach Trouble is Through Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

When the stomach is feeble and food lies in it undigested, the poisonous gases distend the walls of the stomach and cause serious interference with the other organs, especially with the action of the heart and lungs. These poisonous gases have other ill effects. They are absorbed by the blood and so weaken and corrupt it as to cause aches in remote parts of the body and the formation of unhealthy tissue everywhere. Experience shows that these troubles vanish just as soon as the stomach is made strong enough to digest the food. In other words, it needs a tonic that will enable it to do the work of changing the food into nourishment. The tonic used ought to be one that will agree with the most delicate stomach and this is exactly what Dr. Williams' Pink Pills do.

Here is a bit of convincing proof given by Mrs. Chas. Ladner, Ellerslie, P.E.I., who says:—"For some years I was a sufferer from stomach trouble. Everything I ate caused distress, sour stomach, and belching. I could not eat meat or potatoes, and I grew weak and very nervous. No medicine seemed to help me until I was persuaded to take Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and these simply worked wonders. I took the pills faithfully for a couple of months, by which time every symptom of the trouble had disappeared, and there has not since been the slightest symptom of stomach trouble. No wonder I praise Dr. Williams' Pink Pills."

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.

Canadian Building Stone.

Some local publicity has been given to the fact that all of the stone, including cut, face and other stone, used in the construction of a large apartment house in Montreal, to the extent of about two hundred and twenty carloads, has been shipped from Manitoba to the metropolis, this being, as far as is known, the first time that a Manitoba building stone has been used in Montreal. Hitherto the greater part of the building stones used in the construction of large buildings in this section of the Dominion has been imported from the United States. The Manitoba stone is, however, at the present time being shipped as far east as Quebec City, where it is being used for a church interior, and these developments would seem to augur for the domestic product a greater utilization in the future as their relatively high quality comes to be more generally known.

The quarries from which this stone is being shipped are situated about thirty miles north-east of Winnipeg near the stations of Garson and Tyndall on the Lac du Bonnet branch of the C.P.R., being connected with this line by spurs. At the chief centre, near Garson, three large quarries are in operation and a number of smaller quarries or undeveloped prospects occur in the immediate neighborhood. This is the most important source of building stone in the Western provinces. To the trade the stone is known as Garson or Tyndall stone and at more distant points it is sometimes termed Winnipeg stone. It is a soft limestone with a characteristic mottling in dark colors. Two types are recognized—a buff variety and a blue variety. Both can be quarried in large blocks and are capable of being dressed and carved with ease.

Previously this stone was extensively used in the construction of the more important buildings in Western Canada and even in Eastern Ontario. Some of the more important erections in which it has been utilized are the Parliament Buildings at Winnipeg and Regina, the Law Courts at Winnipeg, and other buildings in the Manitoba capital city as well as Fort William, Sault Ste. Marie, and Toronto, Ont. For the first time it is being used in Quebec in preference to imported stone, continuing its widening of the scope of its utilization.

There is still a good deal of room for extending the use of Canadian building stones in Canadian construction. The Tyndall limestone is declared by authorities to be quite as good as stone which at the present is being imported in large quantities from Ohio and other parts of the United States. Imports of the more important building stones into Canada in 1924 aggregated about \$375,000, and this was not a particularly active year in the building trades. In the previous year the same item totalled near \$500,000.

World's Telephones.

Statistics recently published put the total number of telephones in use at 22,937,000, this figure being made up as follows: America, 15,840,000; Europe, 5,903,000; Asia, 638,000; Australasia, 389,000, and Africa, 122,000.

Floored by a Name.

Policeman (producing notebook)—"Your name, please?"
Motorist—"Aloysius—Alastair—Cyprus—"
Policeman (putting book away)—"Well, don't let me catch you again."

Minard's Liniment for Colds.

The Simple Life.

In all ages men have sought some life of the beat or happy valley where there were no sighs or sounds at war with peace and where they might be spared the rough and bruising contacts of the world's life and labor.

To some extent, wealth may provide a cushion and absorb a shock. And they that have no wealth but that of sunlight gold and fertile soil might live an easy, lazy life upon a fringed atoll of the southern seas and pass unregarded.

But for the majority it is not possible to evade a measure of toil and want, mental stress and social burden, responsibilities and disappointments. Life, simplified too far, can only mean that we are leaving something to others that in self-respect we are bound to take upon ourselves. When we say of a man that he is wanting in public spirit, we mean that he enjoys a general benefit without paying for it by any contribution of his own. We all owe service in some form to the place in which we dwell and to the people who are our contemporaries.

Our own plan for our own lives might be simple, but it is complicated for us by the fact that we cannot set up our own little kingdoms of self-will and self-rule. We must defer, concede and reach adjustments. Men are honored and valued not as they pile dollar and dollar for themselves, win personal glory and trumpet their own glory, but as they fall into their places, whether rankers or commanders, to advance a cause far greater than a man. And they who serve in this way must expose themselves to danger. They must sacrifice comfort, deny themselves, take up a cross.

The simple life is not the highest ideal that a man can realize. For it may be a life of utter insignificance. The useful life is likely to be one beset with complications and beset with difficulties which signify that one is living to the full, out in the open, not hiding in a corner or running away from a field of battle.

FOR MOTHERS OF YOUNG CHILDREN

Mothers are quick to praise anything which brings health and comfort to their little ones—any medicine that will make the baby well and keep him well will always receive hearty recommendation from the mother. That is why Baby's Own Tablets are so popular. Thousands of mothers, throughout the country, not only use them for their own little ones but are always delighted to be able to recommend them to other mothers. Thousands of mothers have proved Baby's Own Tablets to be without an equal in relieving their little ones of any of the minor ailments which arise out of a derangement of the stomach and bowels. Baby's Own Tablets are the ideal laxative—easy to take but thorough in action. They banish constipation and indigestion; break up colds and simple fevers; expel worms and make the teething period easy. The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

The End of a Perfect Day.

A young Scotchman invited his sweetheart to go to town with him on circus day. They walked the five miles from the small village where they lived, she carrying her lunch, he carrying his. They saw the circus parade, then sat down near a public drinking fountain and had their meal. A tour of all the show windows in town followed. This took all afternoon.

They were coming down Main Street just at dusk when Sandy discovered something that he had been looking for all day. It was an electric sign in front of a moving-picture theatre and it read: "The Woman Pays."

"Hoot, lassie," said he, his eyes alight, "we'll gae in here."

A Business Deal.

An Aberdonian and a Yorkshireman met at a horse fair and adjourned to a near-by tavern. After several drinks the Aberdonian suggested that they should exchange ponies.

The Yorkshireman demurred, but after more liquid refreshment, decided to trade.

"You know, Bill," said the man from Aberdeen, when the transaction was completed, "I think I've got the best of the bargain."

"How's that?" asked his friend.

"Well, my pony's dead."

"Is that so?" said the Yorkshireman. "Well, so's mine, and I've taken its shoes off."

WHY FISH BITE

FREE IF YOU ARE INTERESTED IN FISHING WRITE FOR THIS BOOK

SPORTSMEN'S HEADQUARTERS

ALLCOCK, LAIGHT & WESTWOOD

SEVENTY-NINE STREET W. TORONTO, CAN.

"Staminax" Growing Mash

The finest BABY CHICK STARTING MIXTURE the world produces. The Feed Which Raised the Winner of the Ontario Egg-Laying Contest, 1924. Write for booklet and name of STAMINAX Agent. The Motherwell Grain Co., Limited, Dundas, Ont.

Perhaps you are using good tea. We think "Red Rose" extra good. Won't you try it?

RED ROSE TEA "is good tea"

The same good tea for 30 years.

Pure Bred Sire Essential.

Back in the old days, when our ancestors paid no attention to the keeping of live stock, the native stock running wild throughout the country, produced only enough milk for their young. As time went on, however, men discovered the value of milk as a food for human consumption and they began to select the cows that gave the largest quantities.

Thus we find that for many years live stock men have studied their herds, carefully selecting females that possessed high producing qualities. These females were bred to stress whose dams had displayed high producing tendencies.

As time advanced breeders learned to keep records of all the milk given, as well as the feed consumed.

The result is that now we have records of individual cows giving over 30,000 pounds of milk in a year.

What a debt we owe to those old improvers of our breeds, we cannot repay them, but we can continue to carry on the work that they so nobly commenced.

In so doing we will add greatly, not only to our own income, but we will contribute to the revenue of Canada. No farmer can afford to neglect his live stock in these days when feed prices are soaring.

The use of pure bred sires, careful selection of females, with judicious economical feedings, together with the keeping of records are essential points that the farmer of to-day cannot overlook and prosper.

Afraid of the Upkeep.

One wonderful day a bunch of enthusiastic Scots presented Harry Lauder and George Tawde (of "Bunt" and "Barrie" fame) with a copy of Burns and a fountain pen apiece.

Said Tawde to Lauder: "Hairy, Ah'm thinkin' this fountain pen is goin' to cost a deal of money."

"An' hoo dae ye mak' that oot, George?" said Lauder to Tawde.

"It'll want keepin' in ink."

"Hoot, mon!" and the great Harry laughed merrily—"ye can always fill it up at the wee bit deskie at the post office, while ye preten to write a telegram!"

For Sore Throat Use Minard's Liniment

Brighten the Parts.

The parts of a radio set work best when they are bright. A dull surface usually means that corrosion has taken place, which offers resistance to high-frequency radio currents. As radio currents travel on the surface it may pay to brighten the parts of the set occasionally.

The Petroleum Output.

The output of petroleum this year averaged 1,000,000 barrels more than the output for last year.



Say "Bayer"—Insist!

For Colds Headache
Neuralgia Rheumatism
Lumbago Pain

Safe Accept only a 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 Monocarbonylchloride of Salicylic Acid.

WARNER'S

Safe Kidney and Liver Remedy

A reliable remedy for the treatment of derangement of the Kidneys and Bladder. For fifty years it has proved a panacea to sufferers all over the world.

Don't neglect the first symptoms but use this famous remedy. Neglect will soon have serious troubles slowly developing.

When you have backache, unusual desire to urinate, with scalding sensation, fluttering pains in the head, irritating and dry skin, shortness of breathing, sickle appetite, you may know that the Kidneys are deranged and must be relieved before serious constitutional disease is caused.

Sold by all druggists. Price \$1.25 per bottle. Warner's Safe Remedies Co., Toronto, Ontario.

Classified Advertisements

FREE CATALOGUE

RASPBERRY BURNER, GLADIOLUS, IRIS, Peony, Fanny Dahlbush and Barred Rock Eggs, The Wright Farm, Brockville, Ont.

DEMONSTRATOR WANTED

TO SHOW OUR PRODUCTS TO THE farmers' trade, must have car and the best of personal qualities, bright, honest, and of good appearance, 20 to 40 years of age. If you are the right man your earnings power with us should be \$25 to \$100 per week. Give local references in first letter. Reply to P.O. Box No. 1894, Montreal.

One of the rarest birds in the world is the grey-headed pigeon, to be found on only one island in the Pacific. The London Zoo possesses the only living specimen outside America.

MURINE

Keeps EYES

Clear, Bright and Beautiful

Write Murine Co., Chicago, for Eye Care Book

IT HITS THE SPOT

Don't suffer from lumbago, neuralgia or other pains. Apply Minard's to the aching spot and get quick relief. Always keep it in the house.



To Gain Weight

We guarantee Bitro-Phosphate to rebuild shattered nerves; to replace weakness with strength; to add body weight to thin folks and rekindle ambition in tired-out people. Price \$1 per package. Arrow Chemical Co., 25 Front St. East, Toronto, Ont.

PIMPLES WERE VERY PAINFUL

On Forehead, Cheeks and Chin. Cuticura Heals.

"My face began breaking out with pimples, first my forehead, then cheeks and chin, and it was an awful looking sight. The pimples were hard and red and after a time came to a head and scaled over. They were very painful at times and the trouble lasted about three months."

"I tried different remedies without any benefit. I began using Cuticura Soap and Ointment and I was completely healed after using three cakes of Cuticura Soap and one box of Cuticura Ointment." (Signed) Mrs. Algot Lundgren, McCord, Wis., Aug. 12, 1924.

Use Cuticura for all toilet purposes. Sample Book Free by Mail. Address Canadian Depot: "Westerns Ltd., Montreal." Print: Soap Co. Ointment Co. and the following: 100% Cuticura Shaving Stick 25c.

DOCTOR ADVISED AN OPERATION

Read Alberta Woman's Experience with Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Provost, Alberta.—"Perhaps you will remember sending me one of your books a year ago. I was in a bad condition and would suffer awful pains at times and could not do anything. The doctor said I could not have children unless I went under an operation. I read testimonials of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound in the papers and a friend recommended me to take it. After taking three bottles I became much better and now I have a bonny baby girl four months old. I do my housework and help a little with the chores. I recommend the Vegetable Compound to my friends and am willing for you to use this testimonial letter."—Mrs. A. A. ADAMS, Box 54, Provost, Alberta.

Pains in Left Side

Lachine, Quebec.—"I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound because I suffered with pains in my left side and back and with weakness and other troubles women so often have. I was this way about six months. I saw the Vegetable Compound advertised in the 'Montreal Standard' and I have taken four bottles of it. I was a very sick woman and I feel so much better I would not be without it. I also use Lydia E. Pinkham's Sanative Wash. I recommend the medicine to my friends and I am willing for you to use my letter as a testimonial."—Mrs. M. W. ROSS, 630 Notre Dame St., Lachine, Quebec.

ONTARIO BREED BETTER LIVESTOCK Improvement Committee

Ontario Sheep Breeders

won at Chicago in 1924 in the classes in which they competed:

63% of all 1st prizes

55% of all championships

62% of all reserve championships

How was it done?—By using the best breeding stock, either home bred or imported, giving careful attention to selection, feeding, dipping, docking, etc.

Result—A wonderful demand for Ontario bred sheep.

Are you following these practices? It pays! 110

Five Requisites of Success:

are ambition, ability, experience, opportunity and — capital.

If ambition beckons you to a business career, of what avail are ability, experience and opportunity without capital?

The one sure way to have capital when opportunity arrives is to start saving your money now. We will welcome your savings account however small.

THE Bank of Nova Scotia

ESTABLISHED 1852
Paid-up Capital - \$10,000,000
Reserve - 13,800,000
Total Assets - \$23,800,000

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

Robert McFaul

SPRING CLEANING SPECIALS

Choice Stock of Wall Papers
Paints and Varnishes.
Curtain Materials, Cretonnes, Muslin etc.
Window Blinds & Curtain Poles.

The House of Quality. Main Street, Lachute.

SUITS!

The very Best in
Style & Price
Call in and see our Samples

LOUIS GUILBAULT

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.

Lowe Brothers

Interior Floor Paint



Floors that are painted with Lowe 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.

W. D. McQuat, Dealer, Lachute.

The Watchman

AND
OTTAWA VALLEY ADVOCATE.

FRIDAY, MAY 8th, 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—\$1.03 per inch. Subsequent insertions—\$1.12 per inch.

EN PASSANT

— AND CATS. —

Peculiar, isn't it, that when you call a young female person a kitten, or a little puss, she is pleased and will purr, but if one should so far forget themselves and call her a cat, she will spit like one.

The kitten business is coyness of course. Kittens are proverbially playful and the average young woman is kittenish in that sense when it suits her, hence the purr of satisfaction with which the compliment is accepted. Far different however is the reception of the epithet "cat", especially when the qualifying word "old" is attached.

The suggestion of being catty, in its least objectionable intention, is that of female and feline insincerity, but it has many other shades of meaning. Cats are not to be depended upon, being unreliable in temper, tigerish at times, treacherous, intractable and self-willed, except on the occasions when they condescend to be stroked - and even then they will bite or scratch without warning. In its more sinister or opprobrious meaning the feline appellation is calculated to inflict hurt, for it suggests association with witchcraft. In medieval superstition the cat was a "familiar," Satan's favourite form of disguise was that of a black cat, and thus witches were said to have cats as associates in their black arts.

To call a woman a cat in these present days is a figure of speech more or less tinged with a desire to reflect upon the feline tendencies of the subject without going any further, but it is easy to see what would have been the danger of using similar terms in the days when the fear of being accused of witchcraft hung over the heads of every woman whom her neighbours disliked. I was only too step from being called a cat, a satanic associate and friend of witches, to be openly denounced as an active devotee of witchcraft. In both cases the effort would be fatal, burning at the stake for proved witches, and drowning for the innocent. The rule was to call the accused into the lake or sea. If they sank they were innocent, and if they floated they were guilty and were fished out and burnt.

The term "Old Cat," is but a survival of the accusation of witchcraft; in its descent it has been shorn of its terrors, but it is quite likely that the same sort of bad feeling, dislike or jealousy lurks behind its use, as formerly, for human nature remains much the same, although its habits vary. We do not drown and burn folks now as a legal institution, but I suppose that some of us sometimes think it a pity the custom was abolished.

It is curious to note, in these superficial days, how deep the beliefs of former times went. The Egyptians worshipped cats. Long before Abraham was born and ages before Noah took Tom and Tabby into the ark an old Egyptian deity was represented as a cat with a human body, and religious devotion was so strict that whoever killed a cat, even by accident, was punished by death.

It appears that one reason for their worship of cats was that they regarded the cat as a symbol of the moon, not because of its increased activity after sundown, but from the dilation and contraction of the pupil of its eyes, symbolical of the waxing and waning of the goddess of night.

Romans, too, used to revere the cat. Their goddess of Liberty was depicted as holding a cup in one hand, a broken sceptre in the other, and with a cat lying at her feet. It is not for us to theorise on the meaning of the cup which might have meant "No Prohibition," the slogan of the Roman wets, nor of the significance of the broken sceptre which could be turned into an excuse for socialistic and communistic excesses, but the presence of the cat was evident: It was emblematic of Liberty, for no animal dislikes constraint more than a cat. For this reason the colossal statue of Liberty at New York is incomplete for there is no cat at the feet of the symbolic figure, who, with her flaming torch is more likely to be taken as a big advertisement for the Oil Trusts of the Republic than the ex-

ponent of an abstract idea. The introduction of a cat would be an improvement: It would bring the statue nearer to the Roman model, yet I am afraid, my suggestion will not be regarded in the spirit in which it is given, for present and future candidates for the presidency might think that, instead of lying peacefully at the feet of republican Liberty, the cat might want to "Look at a King."

It is stated that Napoleon hated cats: hated them with "a morbid horror." But I don't suppose that worried the cats. They are indifferent. You can make a dog obedient but a cat will please itself. When one of its nine lives is made miserable it has eight others left for use elsewhere. Then it jumps. You cannot always tell which way it will jump, but that makes you watch it when you want to know.

You have observed how a cat sits with its back to the fire and washes its face, over the ears, when rain is coming. The habit is variously explained. Some go so far as to say that the cat is drawing off electricity by the process: It gets overcharged they say and I am willing to leave it at that.

I believe in grimalkin as an infallible weather prophet but I draw the line at believing cats bring rain, as an old inhabitant up our way says they do. Every time this old lady sees the old cat washing its face she stops her work, whatever it may be, and watches. The first time a paw goes over an ear, out the cat has to go. "Scat," says the old lady, "Get out, we don't want any rain yet a while." And the funny thing about it is that if it does not rain the old lady thinks she caught the cat at its rainmaking tricks in time, and if it does rain - then, she was too late!

THE LINKMAN.

THE FAMOUS SEMI-READY MEN'S WEAR



SPRING and SUMMER
Styles on view at

W. G. Staniforth's
MAIN ST., LACHUTE.

ST. ANDREWS EAST.

Miss Hopper spent the week-end with Mr. and Mrs. Charman.

Mr. J. Fair was a week-end visitor in St. Andrews.

Mr. and Mrs. Urwin and family were week-end visitors here.

The Literary Club met on Monday Evening at the home of Mrs. B. N. Wales.

Misses Grace and Letitia Wales returned home on Monday, after a ten days sojourn at Beauharnois.

Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Pitcairn and Mrs. Charman have returned from Montreal and are with us once again.

Among the visitors to Montreal recently were, Mr. Charman and the Rev. J. Burgess, also Mrs. C. A. Hyde.

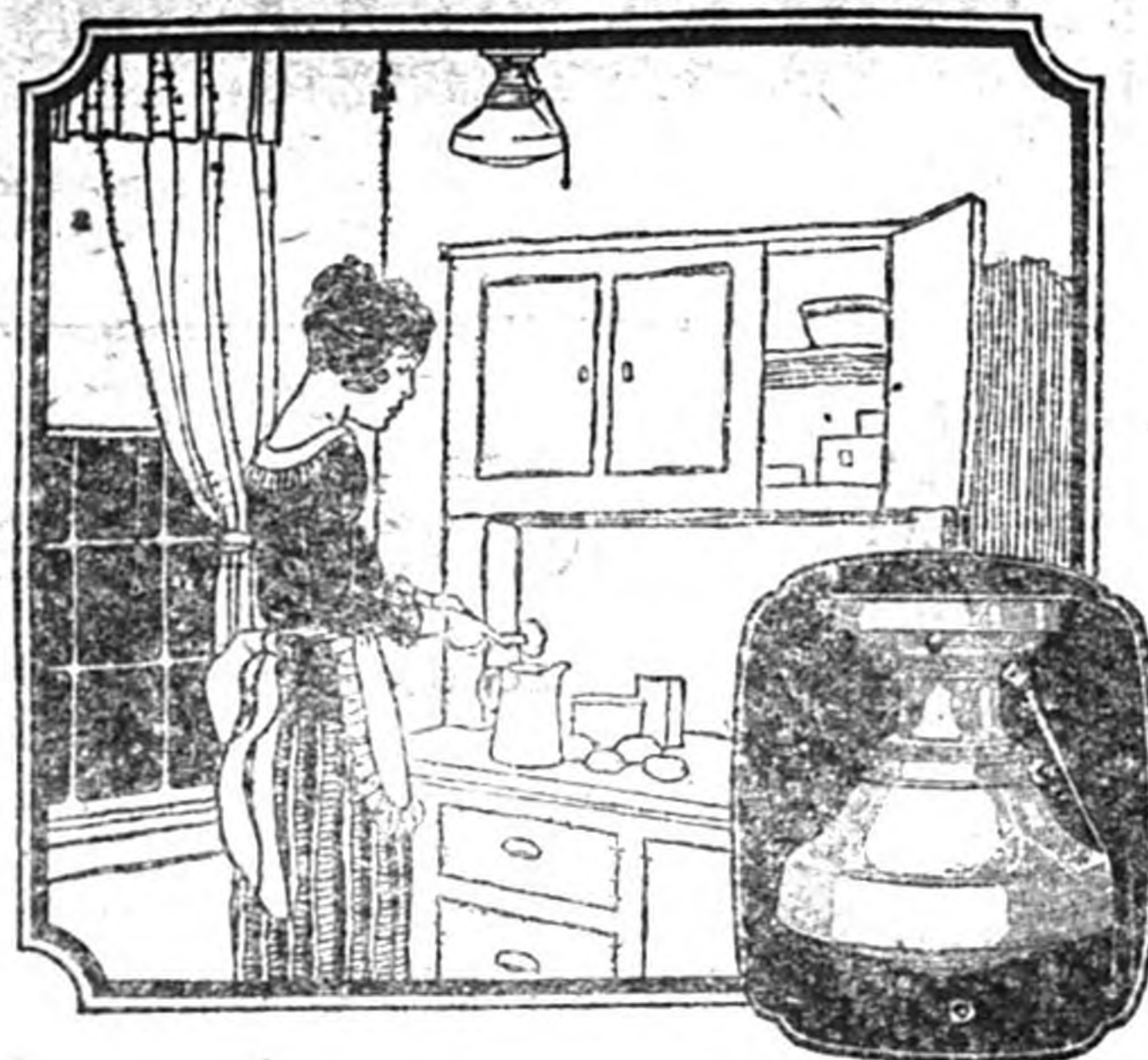
Mrs. Toner and daughter have again taken up residence here, after spending the winter months in California.

Mrs. G. Jeffrey and Miss Lizzie Hendry spent a few days in town last week returning on Saturday evening to St. Andrews.

Public worship will be held in the Presbyterian Church on Sunday, the 10th of May, at 11 a.m. and 7.30 p.m. The pastor, Rev. J. Burgess will preach at both services.

Don't forget the date, Saturday, May 23rd, a concert in the Town Hall under the auspices of the Managers of the Presbyterian Church.

Tickets, 50c. Children under 13, 25c. The concert will commence at 8 o'clock.



Light that keeps you happy in your Kitchen.

50 Cents Monthly

with your lighting bill buys this Daylight Unit. Let us install one in your kitchen for a FREE 10 days' trial.

Perhaps you have never thought, when out of sorts or irritable, that your kitchen lighting may be the reason. Scientists have proved that right light makes for happiness.

Lurking shadows are not only annoying in a kitchen, they actually hamper you in your work. The Daylight Kitchen Unit is all that its name implies. It brings the brightness of sunlight into the room.

The Daylight Unit lights up the shelves, shines into the open oven, and yet you never feel conscious of its brilliance. Work seems easier; time flies; your kitchen is a happy room.

Ottawa-Montreal Power Co. Limited

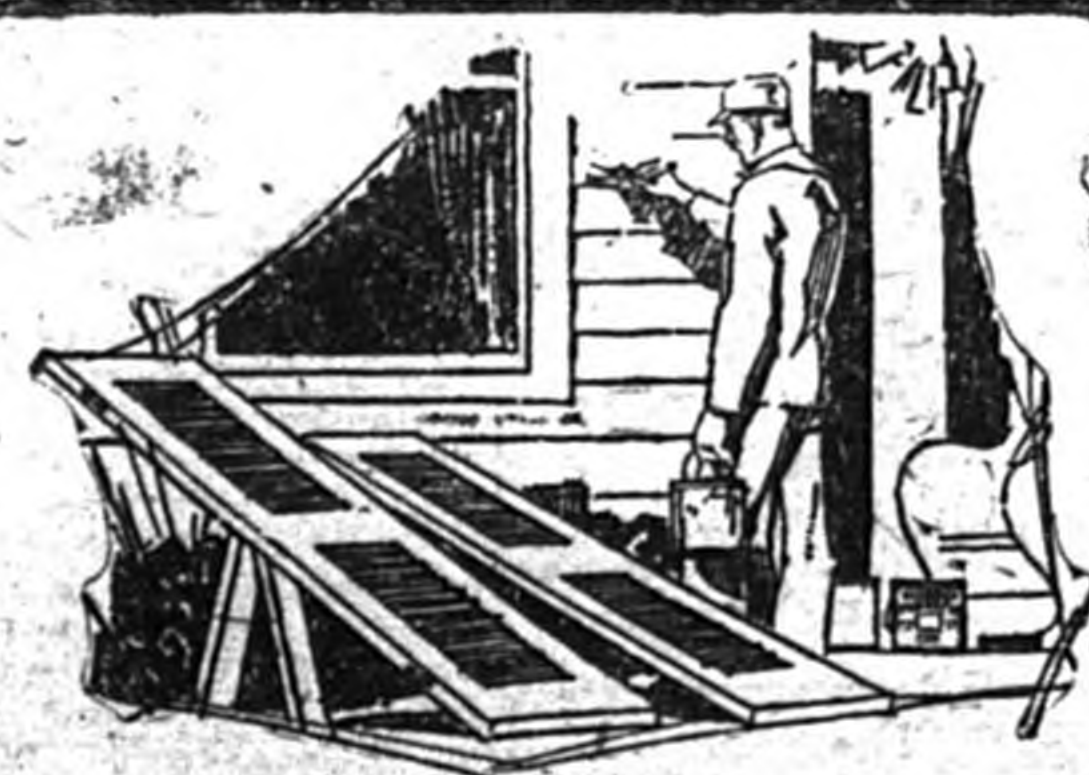


AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE

Automobile owners may, at moderate cost, be protected against loss by FIRE, THEFT, COLLISION, PUBLIC LIABILITY, and PROPERTY DAMAGE.

We represent first class Insurance Companies, and have many policies in force in Lachute and district.

For Rates and complete Information, call write, or 'phone S. GOLDSWORTHY Phone 191 ring 5.
Grace Street, Lachute



Better Paint Now

ITS hard to say how much damage wear and weather do to a house that needs paint. And there's the item of appearance, too, to say nothing of the greater sales value of a fresh, clean house.

GLIDDEN
PAINTS, VARNISHES, COLOURS, PRESERVATIVES

Endurance Paint

will keep your old house looking new and it will keep your new house from getting old. This quality paint certainly is the home owner's best friend.

Come in for free Color Cards.

R. McArthur & Son.

Warm Weather Dishes

of ready cooked meats and fresh vegetable salads. Easily prepared, and relished by the whole family.

Telephone 136 for Quick Delivery.

Jos. Speight Meat Market

MAIN STREET, — LACHUTE.

Jewish Unbelief.

There was no reason why the Jews should not have accepted Jesus as the Messiah. Mr. Cyr said last Sunday in McArthur's Hall. The prophecies of his first advent were so clear that they pointed out the exact time when he should come and be crucified. But as these prophecies are a part of the prophecy of the time when the judgment was to begin, in our day, we have the proof that the time of the judgment is accurately foretold in the Bible.

Three messages are to go to the world just before Christ comes, and the explanation of these was the theme of the evening service. The first is the proclamation of the judgment hour. The next is the warning that the religious world, which rejected the first message, has left the Lord and his word to follow evolution, modernism, and the opinions of men. The third message is the one which calls upon all, in view of the Lord's coming, to take their stand fully upon the side of the Lord and his commandments. This, the evangelist urged his hearers to do, for in deciding to follow the Lord we decide for eternal life.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

IT IS ORDERED to W. H. THOMPSON, formerly of the City and District of Montreal, and now of unknown residence, to appear within one month at the Court House, in the Town of St. Jerome, in a case number 682 of the Magistrate's Court for the District of Terrebonne, in which case CHARLES CAMPEAU & DONAT DESJARDINS, both of the Town of St. Jerome, district of Terrebonne, and doing business together in the said Town under the name and style of GARAGE CENTRAL, are Plaintiffs. SAINT-JEROME, May 1st, 1925.

(Signed) GRIGNON & FORTIER, Clerk of the Magistrate's Court. 15-5-2.

AUCTION SALE.

There will be sold by Public Auction at the residence of LOUIS GAGNE, Sr., St. Michael de Wentworth TUESDAY, MAY 12th, 1925.

The Following Effects:—10 milch cows newly freshened, 1 work horse, 1 driving mare, 5 ewes, 5 lambs, 1 ram, 1 covered buggy, 1 buggy, 1 single express, 1 double express, 1 horse rake, 1 churn, 1 threshing mill, 1 mowing machine, 1 cutter, 1 set of bob-sleighs, a lot of lumber, 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 12 months credit on furnishing approved joint notes. 6 p.c. discount off for cash. W. J. BOYD, Licensed Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE.

There will be sold by Public Auction at the residence of THOMAS WOODS, Brownsburg, Que. SATURDAY, MAY 16th, 1925.

The following effects:—Two sideboards, 6 dining room chairs, 5 kitchen chairs, 1 kitchen table, 3 rocking chairs, 1 dresser, 1 washstand, 1 flower stand, 1 parlor table, 1 washing machine, 5 sets of bed springs, 3 mattresses, 4 bedsteads, 2 cooley cans, 1 bucksaw, 1 hand saw, 1 roll of fence wire, 1 pair of boys' skates and boots, 1 pair of girl's skates and boots, (almost new), some screen doors, 1 man's fur coat, 1 ladies' fur coat, 1 boiler, some kitchen utensils, 1 large trunk, 1 small trunk, a number of sealers, 3 shovels, 1 set of harrows, 31 quarts of beans, 1 wash tub, 1 carpenter's square, 2 lamps, 2 good sized reversible carpets, 1 doll's cradle, 1 doll's sleigh, 1 alarm clock, 1 sofa, 1 camp bed, 2 pair of snow shoes, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

Sale to commence at 1 p.m. Advance Time. Terms: CASH.

W. J. BOYD, Licensed Auctioneer.

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.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

Have You Sent in Your Answer?

THE LUCKY HORSESHOE PUZZLE CONTEST

Positively Closes
Wednesday, May 13th

SEND YOUR SOLUTION TO-DAY!!

Remember—Every Correct Answer Receives a Reward

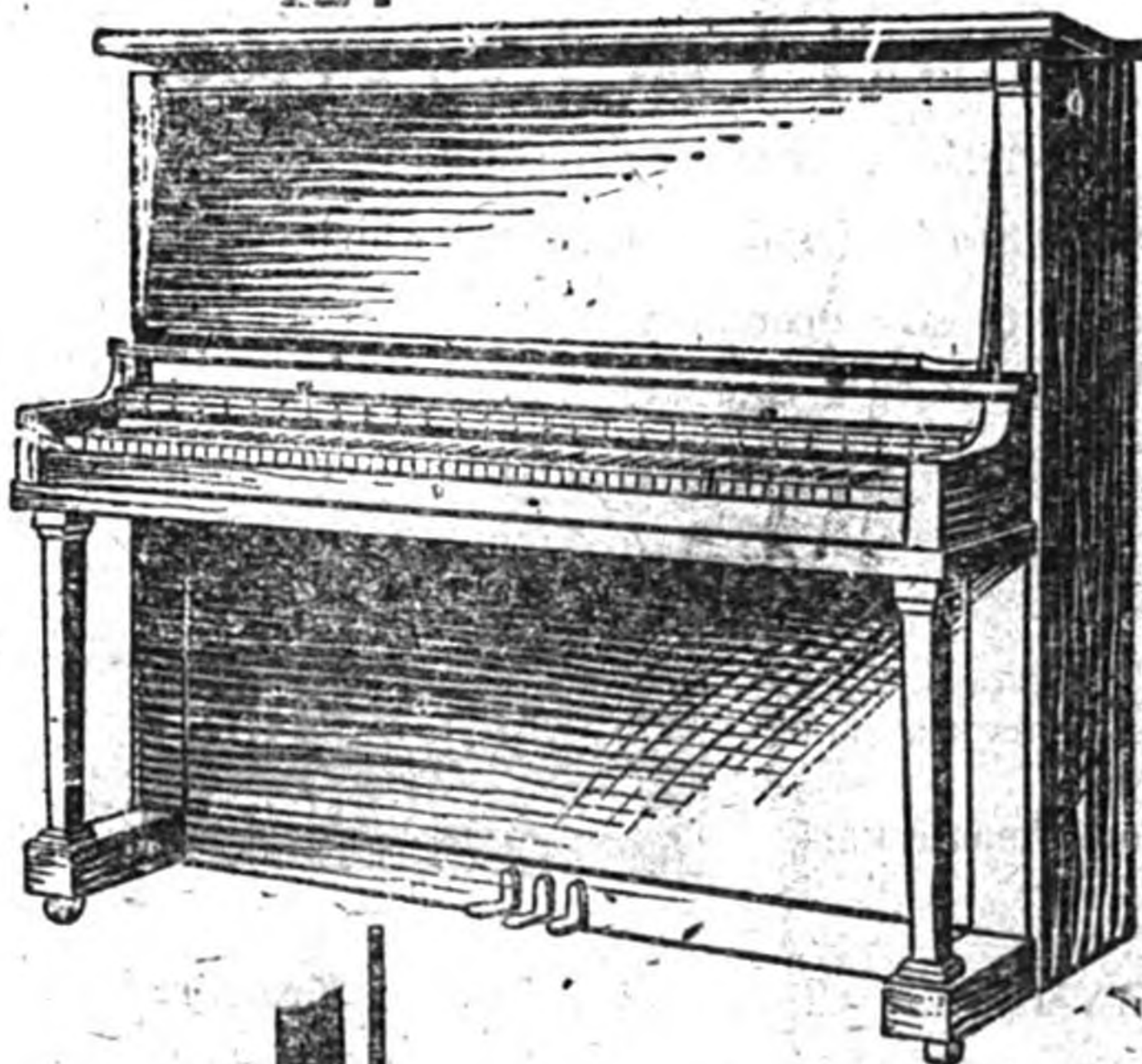
SOLVE THE PUZZLE

It can be done and someone is going to win a Magnificent Piano, Phonograph or other prize, absolutely without cost of any kind.

THINK OF IT

If you do not own a piano, here is an opportunity to get one for only a few minutes' work. There is nothing to buy, nothing to sell. This is simply an advertising campaign for a Canadian manufacturer. You may be the lucky person to win one of the grand prizes.

Read the directions carefully and send in your answer as soon as possible. The contest closes Wednesday, May 13th.



1st Prize
\$475.00 Piano
Walnut or Mahogany Finish

2nd Prize
\$150.00
PHONOGRAPH

3rd Prize
\$150.00 Credit Voucher

Additional Prizes
\$125.00 Credit Vouchers

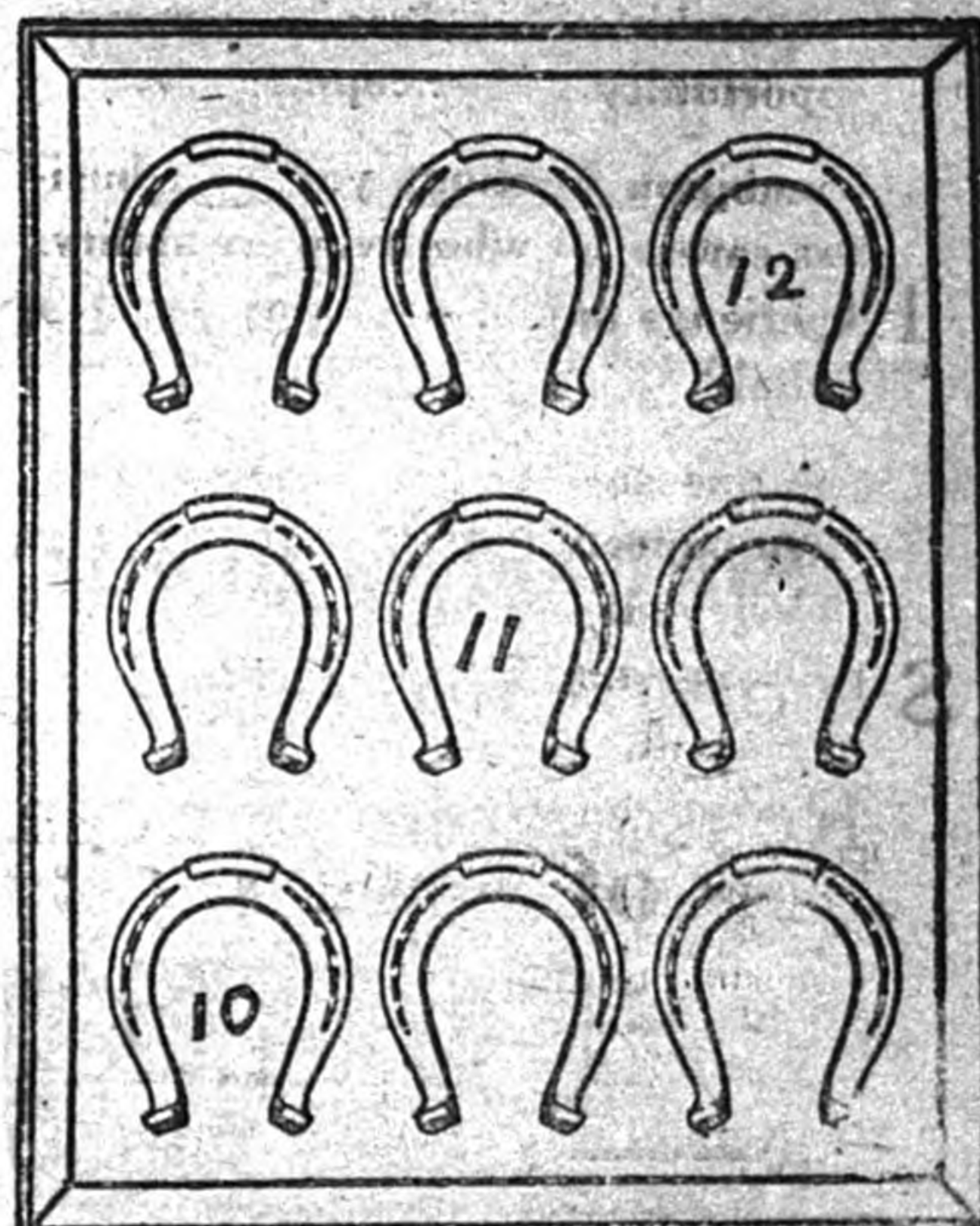
INSTRUCTIONS

Write your name carefully and plainly. To the best, neatest, most original, correct answer will be given one \$475.00 Piano absolutely free. To the next best, neatest, most original, correct answer will be given a \$150.00 Phonograph. To the next best will be given a \$150.00 Purchasing Voucher, acceptable on any Piano or Player Piano shown.

SEND YOUR ANSWER TO

CANADIAN SELLING AGENTS

New Number: 4077 St. Denis St., Montreal, Que.



COUPON

Name _____

Address _____

Prizes will be given for the best, neatest, most original correct answers.

DIRECTIONS

Place any number from one to fifteen in each of the Horseshoes shown above in such a manner that when added horizontally, vertically and diagonally, the total will be 33. It is possible to do this correctly and not use any number more than once. When you have solved the problem, mail the answer to the Canadian Selling Agents at the address given below. Mail your answer promptly, for in case of tie the prize will go to the first answer received.

THINGS TO REMEMBER

Answers may be submitted on this or on a separate sheet of paper, or any other material. There is no limit to the size of the solution. Only one member of each family should send a solution. Employees of the newspapers carrying this announcement should not enter this contest. Persons engaged in selling pianos should not enter. This is a Piano and Phonograph advertising campaign, and our hope is that the beautiful Piano and Phonograph will be awarded to families who do not now own a piano or phonograph. For this reason families who are supplied with pianos should not enter. All solutions entered are, and shall remain, the property of the Canadian Selling Agents. Each and every contestant entering a reply hereby agrees to abide by the decision of the judges, from which there shall be no appeal.

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 smoking-rooms—gymnasium—child's play-room—broad promenade decks—a variety of entertainment—home comforts—hotel service on board the luxurious steamers.

Regina 9 6
Canada 16 13
Doric 23 20
Megantic 30 7

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

J. S. GILES, Lachute.

Local R.R. or S.S. Agents

Largest steamers from Montreal

WHITE STAR DOMINION LINE

SEALED TENDERS

addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon, on Friday, the 5th June, 1925, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails, on a proposed Contract for a period not exceeding four years six times per week on the route LAKEFIELD NO. 1 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 Lakefield and at the office of the District Superintendent of Postal Service, Montreal.

DISTRICT SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
J. TAYLOR,
District Superintendent of Postal Service.
22nd. April, 1925.

MISS M. V. SLATER

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

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. TAYLOR,
District Superintendent.
Montreal, 17th April, 1925. S-5-3.

LACHUTE MARBLE & GRANITE WORKS.

We deal in Foreign and Domestic Marble and Granite, first class work and the best material, in all latest designs, always on hand. Satisfaction guaranteed in all kinds of Cemetery work, Monuments, Headstones.
W. M. SCOTT, Proprietor.

Packed whole in their own juice

VICTORIA

BRAND Tomatoes

For Better Soups

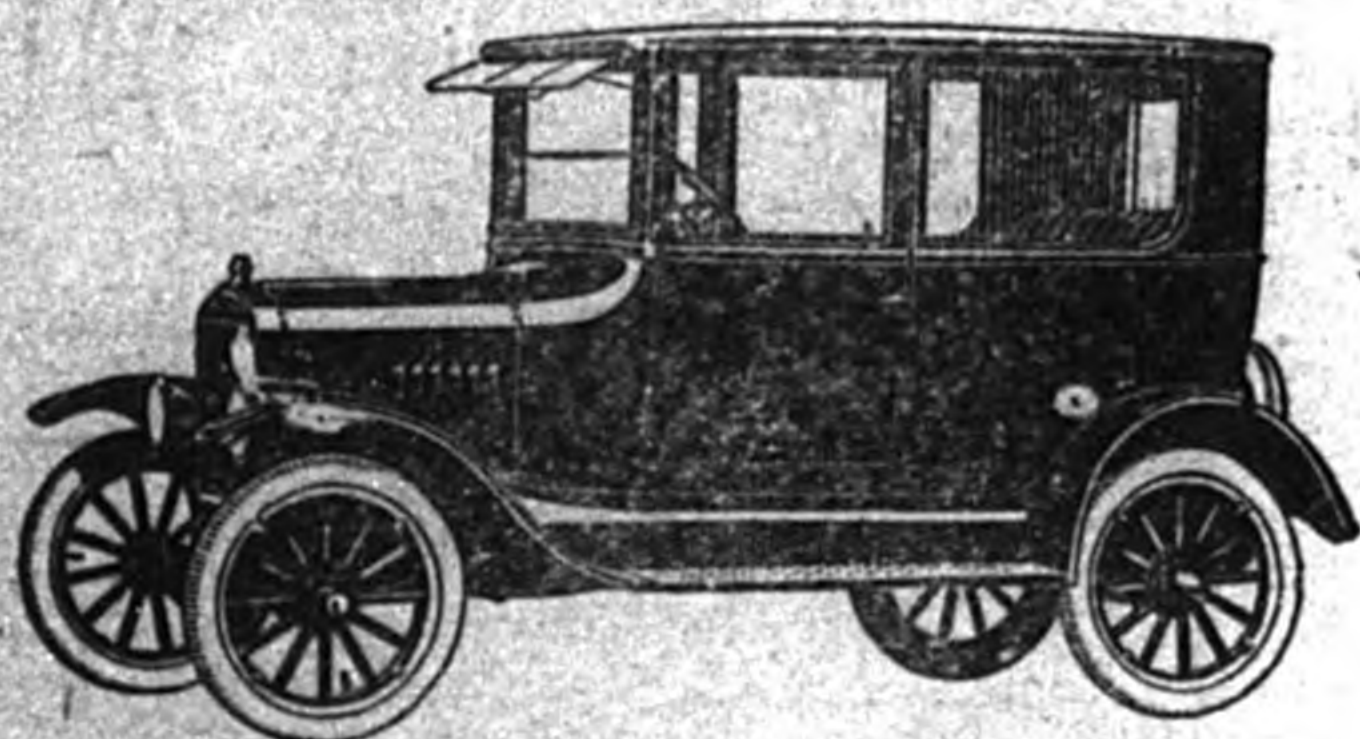
LAPORTE-MARTIN LIMITEE, MONTREAL and OTTAWA

FORD CARS



FORDS! - FORDS!

All Models in our
Show Rooms at
Reasonable Prices.



THE TUDOR SEDAN—an excellent car for the family; individual front seats; extra large doors & windows; handsome fittings \$865 with spare tire



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

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

\$600.00

Starter & Spare Tire



Dominion Tires !



at Mail Order Prices

— CASH —

NOBBY 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.



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.

\$570

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.



THE FORDSON TRACTOR—for all kinds of field and belt work on the farm and for heavy duty hauling and industrial power uses.

\$555

Garage and Ford Service.

Batteries charged and repaired

\$3,000.00 Stock of Ford Parts from which

to give Prompt Service

Rehoning and Overhauling, a Specialty.

USE OUR FREE AIR

Buy Ford Parts only where 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.

Buy a Ford & spend the rest.

ORDER YOUR CAR TODAY



GEO. Y. DEACON,
Ford Dealer - Lachute.

Professional Column

L. L. LEGAULT, K. C.
Advocate,
Telephone No. 60.
LACHUTE, P. QUE.

GAETAN VALOIS, L. L. L.
Notary
Money to loan on security
Depositor of the late J. E. Valois,
notary's papers.
LACHUTE, P. QUE.

J. F. LAVIGNE, B.A.
Notary Public
Municipal, Provincial and Victory
Bonds Handled
Telephone 178
Opposite Post Office
Main Street, Lachute, Que.

DR. J. E. CHRISTIE
B. Sc. M. D. C. M.
Physician and Surgeon.
In office of late Dr. G. H. Christie,
Main Street, Lachute, Que.

DR. G. A. CLUNIE, L.D.S.
Surgeon Dentist
Office over Banford's Store
Here Every Day.
Main Street, Lachute, Que.

L. P. SAUVE.
Physician, Surgeon
Special Electric Treatments
Telephone 146.
Foundry Street, Lachute.

DR. J. O. TOUCHETTE.
Veterinary Surgeon
Provincial Veterinary Inspector.
Prompt and Efficient Service
is always ours.
Phone No. 9.
LACHUTE, P. QUE.

CONSULT
CHAS. CALDER & CO.
COURT HOUSE, LACHUTE.
Concerning
Insurance of any kind.

Z. N. RAYMOND, L.L.B.
Notary Public
Bell Telephone No. 166 w.
Money to Loan. Farms for Sale.
Main Street, Lachute, Que.

W. J. BOYD.
Licensed Auctioneer.
Sales conducted in English and
French
Telephone 73.
LACHUTE, P. QUE.

HIAWATHA NO. 9340.
PURE BRED
Registered Percheron Stallion
HIAWATHA is a beautiful dark
dapple grey, weighing 1800 pounds.
This horse will stand at the prop-
rietor's stable every day except Tues-
days and Saturdays when he will be
at Rodrigue's Stables, Lachute.
This horse is in Class 1, and high-
ly recommended for breeding pur-
poses.

TERMS: \$8.00 to insure, pay-
able March next. All mares dispos-
ed of before foaling time, the origi-
nal owner will be held responsible
for insured rates. All accidents at
risk of the owners of mares.
J. H. MURDOCK, Proprietor.
Telephone 171 r 1-4, Staynerville.



**Eager to work
for you!**

Whether you reap the
full benefit or not, the
telephone goes right
ahead rounding up
potential customers
in an ever-widening
market.

50,000 new telephones
are added yearly. We
can help you list those
in any section who
might prove profitable
customers—if you wish
it.

On rural lines there are
over 125,000 you can
now do business with
by telephone.



Costs a family less than 2% of its
annual outlay.

Here and There

The Good Roads Department of Manitoba expects to complete the Trans-Canada Highway through the province by October the first. This will complete the road from Brandon west to the Saskatchewan boundary.

The city of Halifax, N.S., is planning to re-establish its Provincial Exhibition this coming fall according to Mayor Murphy. The fair has only been held once or twice since he was prior to which it was an annual event.

The Canadian Trade Commissioner at Liverpool, England, is taking steps to interest Canadian business men in the export of crushed oyster shells to Great Britain. The United States exports 20,000 tons of crushed shells annually to the British Isles.

The official opening of Crystal Garden, Victoria's latest and finest Amusement Park will take place on June 26th. Celebrations, including a ball, processions, and sports, will mark the occasion and are scheduled to continue until July 1st.

Navigation on the Great Lakes and the St. Lawrence is now open and has provided employment for hundreds of men from Montreal, Toronto and other cities who have been idle during the winter. Shipping circles are optimistic concerning the season just commenced.

It is announced that the Banff, Alberta, Pow-Wow and Indians Day celebration which takes place annually, will be held this year, July 23 and 24 in the Yoho Valley. On these days the Stoney tribe of Indians in full regalia, hold their Pow-Wow and compete in contests of every kind.



CANADIAN PACIFIC

HOW ABOUT A
TRIP THIS SUMMER?

Suggestions, advice, full
information and bookings
at

J. S. GILES'

Town Ticket Agency

Late Laurier Government Favorable to export of Power as reciprocal for U.S. supplies and other raw materials.

Montreal Gazette attitude on Power Exportation compared—Rapidly forming Power Monopoly from very first oppose Carillon Development.

Figures of Power Companies Who Enjoy Power Privileges

It is very interesting in the face of the pronouncements made early last winter at Quebec by the Hon. L. A. Taschereau and again in Montreal on Tuesday last to the effect that he was opposed to the export of one single ounce of electricity in the Province of Quebec, notwithstanding the fact that we have in Canada at least 42 million h.p. of which only 3,500,000 h.p. is developed throughout the country.

In contrast to Mr. Taschereau's personal policy it is a pleasure to point out the business-like attitude of Premier McKenzie King, who practically pronounced to the delegation of Lower Ottawa Valley representatives which met in Ottawa on Monday last, that he himself was not at all averse to disposing of any surplus power when the home market was amply provided for and well protected. Then again we would refer to the decided stand on the part of the public progress and business development taken by such worthy representatives of the people as J. A. C. Ethier of Two Mountains, Fortier, of Labelle; A. McMaster, of Brome, and last but not least our worthy Mayor of Buckingham Mr. Lahaie who sits for the County of Labelle in the Quebec House.

These gentlemen in Parliament and in public have all gone on record as favoring the export of surplus power, notwithstanding the advocates of the Power Monopoly.

Mr. Taschereau in continuing his opposition tells us that we must keep our electric energy for home use and thereby build up local industries and consequently obtain our increase of population. These arguments sound very well around a festive table but the Prime Minister does not tell us how this can be accomplished. To-day we would like to remind the leader of the Liberal Party in Quebec, that notwithstanding the fact that there is abundance of hydro-electric energy available for immediate use in this Province, we do not find Canadian or American manufacturers rushing in to build up new industries. Why is this so?

The Watchman has repeatedly pointed out that it is not a question of available power that will induce new industries, but it is the question of a market for disposal of a manufactured article. It is well known that electrical energy for manufacturing purposes in this province is not sold at a price that is likely to encourage the growth of industries here. If that were not the case then there should be no difficulty in disposing of all available power and so create a hive of industrial activity.

While Mr. Taschereau has a perfect right to his personal opinion in this matter he should be fair when making a public pronouncement and give to the public facts and figures of the power yet undeveloped as compared with that in use in the Province. He goes further and tells us that the conservation of power for home consumption will bring renewed business activity and in his opinion will greatly increase population within a few years. As to this prediction, such a happy state of affairs has not as yet been fulfilled. Might we just refer to the rather pathetic statement made at Ottawa on Monday last by the Rev. Father Limoges C. S. C., of Grenville, when the Rev. gentleman sympathetically pleaded with the members of the Cabinet to provide work in this Province and particularly throughout the Lower Ottawa Valley, so that our good Canadian citizens would not have to leave this Province to find employment across the border. Father Lemoges told of scores of families who had left during the past year and if every thing was as rosy in the industrial world as intimated by Premier Taschereau why has the Canadian Manufacturing world not availed itself of the great opportunities to use our latent water power which has been going to waste for centuries.

We cannot see behind the scenes probably as far as the Prime Minister, but we are not afraid to express our frank opinion that the arguments of Mr. Taschereau will not bring on the era of industrial activity that he so persistently predicts.

As regards the development of our power resources, not only in this Province, but throughout Canada, we maintain that without finding a market for our surplus power outside the Dominion our development of electrical energy will be slow and tedious and we will still go on losing millions of dollars a year which would come to Canada as a result of the sale of power. We are convinced that the opposition which is apparently emanating from interested sources, if allowed to succeed, will mean the absolute killing of the Carillon Power Development which is so vital to the people of the Ottawa Valley, and unless those opposing the export can give us more concrete arguments that the sale of electrical energy should not be permitted, we are certain that the Federal authorities will understand the workings of the "Power-Ring," which is slowly but surely getting a strangle hold on the Power situation throughout our Province.

In order that our readers may be in a proper position to weigh the opposition to the Carillon power undertaking so constantly voiced by the Montreal Gazette, it may be of interest to point out that when Mr. E. A. Robert and his associates undertook the expensive examination necessary to determine whether great navigation works at Carillon could be constructed so as to create hydraulic power of such commercial value as would offset the cost of the works, the policy of the parliament of Canada in respect to export was well understood. The declaration of the spokesman for the Laurier government concurred in by its supporters and by an overwhelming majority in parliament was:

Laurier Government Policy on Power export

"This is not a policy prohibiting export in any degree. As I have already in the course of this discussion tried to explain, if there is electric energy or the equivalent of electrical energy running absolutely to waste and there is not a market for it at the time in Canada, it does seem an extraordinary policy that men whose capital is invested in the plant which produces that energy and converts useless flowing water into a valuable commercial commodity should not be allowed to make sale of that commodity in the only place where sale of it can be found."

In pursuance of that settled policy every application for a license to export surplus power has been freely granted, and indeed obtaining a license for such export has been a pure formality.

The following statement in respect to export is extracted from the 1923 census of industry published by the Trade and Commerce department

and shows the extent of the export trade in that year and the participants in that trade:

According to returns made under the Electricity and Fluid Exportation Act, central electric stations exported 1,344,199,267 k.w. hours during 1923, which was 18.6 per cent of the total output of all stations. Three stations on the Niagara river exported 878,335,200 k.w. hours, or 65 per cent of the total quantity exported, and one station on the St. Lawrence exported 20 per cent of the total. A complete list of all companies exporting electric energy to the United States is shown below. Practically the only electricity imported is at Sarnia, Ontario, where the St. Clair Tunnel Company imports some for operation of their locomotives and shops and a small quantity for sale.

K. W. HOURS EXPORTED TO THE U. S. CALENDAR YEAR 1923.

	k.w. hours exported	Total Generated
Maine & New Brunswick Elec. Power Co.	10,203,784	10,634,050
Sherbrooke Ry. & Power Co.	42,495	7,393,900
Cedar Rapids Mfg. & Power Co.	405,524,000	739,830,000
Ontario Power Company	332,866,100	859,981,900
Toronto Power Company	193,009,750	727,702,990
Canadian Niagara Power Co.	352,459,350	577,587,000
Ontario & Minnesota Power Co.	10,365,200	23,914,214
Western Canada Power Co.	38,450,560	129,548,600
West Kootenay Power & Light Co.	554,900	193,222,500
British Columbia Electric Ry. Co.	717,123	149,787,764
	1,344,199,267	3,419,582,918

You will observe that of the 1,344,199,267 k.w. hours exported in 1923, 405,524,000 k.w. hours was exported by the Cedar Rapids plant of the Montreal Power Company and 878,335,200 k.w. hours from the Ontario plants of the Hydro Commission. Practically 95% of the present export is done by the private power monopoly in Quebec and the Hydro in Ontario.

Gazette Attitude on Power Export

When in 1923 a suggestion was made in Parliament that a restriction should be threatened on the export of power as a means of obtaining an undertaking from the United States that American Coal exports would not be restricted, the following is the editorial published by the Montreal Gazette on February 28th., 1923:

"At the suggestion of Hon. Mr. Robb, minister of trade and commerce, Dr. Deslauriers in the House of Commons, withdrew a resolution favoring the restriction of the export of electric power from Canada unless the United States undertook that the export of coal to Canada should not be interfered with. The subject of control over exported electric power has been up in Parliament before on several occasions. The only result was an act passed some dozen years ago requiring that producers desirous of exporting current to the United States, which is the only country concerned, should take out a license before making any delivery. If occasion arose it is presumed the refusal of a license would be followed by a stoppage of the export. That, however, is not within probability. The situation is simple. It is as legitimate for a Canadian producer of electric current to supply a demand from the United States as it is for the producer of wheat or lumber or asbestos, or anything else, to sell his goods in the same market. To act on any other theory and put restrictions in the way would be to interfere with a proper development of commerce and restrict business without justification. There are sections of Canada wherein the local demand for electric power exceeds the capacity of the development plants, as there are sections where, unless an export demand existed, the plants could not be operated at their capacity and their water power would be running to waste. The lack in one case is not the result of the export of power in the other, but usually of geographical situation. To stop the export at Niagara or Fort Frances would not help those in central Ontario who would use more if they had it. If it were advisable to interfere by law with such a situation, no general prohibition would be advisable. Each region would have to be dealt with according to its peculiar circumstances. Embargoes as restrictions on freedom of commerce are almost essentially mischievous. The war time produced many of these. They were generally submitted to as having some good object in view, though evil in themselves and the product of greater evil conditions. No wise merchant or manufacturer would desire their establishment. Merchants and producers generally know that the wider the markets they have for their goods the better for them; and embargoes restrict markets. The general argument must be against them. The special argument advanced by Dr. Deslauriers was not sufficient. The United States had been suffering during the war from a restricted coal supply. The Government at Washington knew what the facts were, and took measures to distribute available fuel, so as to reduce the general inconvenience and prevent one section from suffering while another had abundance or more. Canadian dealers were treated by the Washington authorities on the same footing as those of the United States. There was a continuous movement over the border of anthracite, and the people of this Province did not suffer more than those of northern New York. Such a national neighbor is not one to threaten. There may rise occasion for Government interference with the distribution of electric power generated in Canada. It will be in the nature of an emergency, however, and should cease with the emergency. Though the House of Commons did not divide on the issue raised by the resolution, the effect of what was said was to put the idea into the background, where it should stay."

That was the position and policy of the Gazette in February, 1923, when the Quebec export trade in power was safely lodged in the exclusive control of the Montreal power group. At that time and under those circumstances the Gazette considered restriction in the last degree inadvisable, and prohibition intolerable.

By December, 1924, the Quebec power monopoly discovered that their efforts in Montreal, New England, New York and Ottawa were likely to fail, and that there was real danger of another large power producer being permitted to operate in the province of Quebec. Then there was organized through their subs, associates and political satellites a terrific hullabaloo against the export of power, and the Montreal Gazette whose reputed chief proprietor is an ambitious associate of the Kings of the power monopoly, suddenly discovered that if anyone but his associates were to export power it would constitute a "menace to Quebec interests" and from that time to the present the Gazette has been an opponent of export.

That is no doubt satisfactory and sufficient for the purposes of the power monopoly, since with control of the entire distribution in this Province added to prohibition of export by anyone but themselves, the works at Carillon cannot be accomplished.

The public can draw its own conclusions as to the why and wherefore of the Gazette's remarkable change of front and perhaps it may be able to make a correct surmise as to who now dictates the policy of that paper.

Would not a "menace to Montreal power interests" more accurately describe what disturbs the present control of that organ than its pretended anxiety for the public interest which in 1923 it proclaimed was to be served by a policy the exact opposite of that which it now advocates?

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The Times of the Gentiles.

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SUNDAY EVENING, 8.00

Two Covenants Sealed with Blood.

Which one are Twentieth Century Christians under?

Note that the hours of service are Daylight saving Time.

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Big Delegation Goes to Ottawa for Carillon Development

Large Group of Prominent Residents Awaited on Premier King And Cabinet Ministers Monday — Immediate Consideration of Scheme Promised By Premier.

Promotion of the Carillon power project on the Ottawa river, by which it is proposed to develop at least 400,000 H.P. at a cost of considerably over \$45,000,000 was the objective of the largest and most representative delegation from the Lower Ottawa Valley, which waited on Premier King and Members of the Cabinet in Ottawa on Monday afternoon.

The delegation which represented municipalities all along both sides of the river, from the Capital to St. Anne was composed of members of the Federal and Quebec Governments, clergy of the Roman Catholic and Protestant denominations, Mayors and Councillors representing a score or more of electoral districts, while among the delegation were doctors, lawyers, businessmen and representatives of the farming community.

The visit of such a large party of prominent citizens of the Valley, numbering almost two hundred is accepted in parliamentary circles as a striking refutation to the statements which have been made in Montreal and elsewhere that the people of the Province of Quebec, and particularly the Lower Ottawa Valley, are opposed to the export of any surplus power that may not be required for the time being for home consumption.

INTRODUCED BY M.P.

Arrangements had been made for the delegation to meet the members of the Cabinet in the east block, but in order to accommodate all present the conference was adjourned to the Parliament buildings where the party was introduced to the ministers by Mr. J. A. C. Ethier, M.P., for County of Two Mountains, who in a very forcible address, and by the presentation of figures made a strong impression in support of the construction of the Carillon plant. A feature of his remarks was his support of the export of surplus power. He strongly urged the Government now that they have the entire support of the Ottawa Valley to permit the carrying out of this huge undertaking that will prove so beneficial to the entire country.

Mr. J. H. Fortier, M.P., for Labelle declared that the Lower Ottawa Valley, and particularly the county he represented was in urgent need of electrical energy and he urged the Cabinet to sanction the Carillon project and that after the home demand was amply supplied and protected, he could see no objection whatever to the granting of a permit permitting the sale of surplus power to outside markets.

LAHAIE EMBARRASSED

Mayor Lahaie, of Buckingham, member of the Quebec Legislature for the county of Labelle, said that he was very much embarrassed in opposing his provincial leader, the Hon. L. A. Taschereau as regards the export of surplus power from the Province of Quebec. Mayor Lahaie expressed the opinion that considering the urgent need of providing work and the bringing in of such a huge amount of new capital into the country that the Federal authorities should look favorably upon Carillon. After a careful review of the benefits to be derived from the construction of this plant he said no reason existed for objection to selling the surplus power to our neighboring republic. Besides it would mean a large yearly revenue to the Government if the Carillon plant was in operation.

Notary Z. N. Raymond made a strong appeal to the Prime Minister on behalf of the people of the Ottawa Valley stating that the delegates came not as Nationalists, Conservatives or Liberals, but simply as a body of men interested in the progress of our Provincial development, but more deeply interested in the development of Carillon because it would mean so much to ours and neighboring counties. We come before you with the one urgent request that you will so amend your statutes as to grant the necessary permit for Carillon's immediate construction. In doing so you will be only following the opinions and sound advice and judgment of our late revered and beloved Sir Wilfred Laurier who was in favor of the surplus power being exported. Mr. Prime Minister, said Notary Raymond, you are working on the same platform, and there should be no justifiable reason for withholding the license that will enable Mr. Robert to proceed with the construction of Carillon and if you give fair play to the delegation, be sure that the Counties of Argenteuil, Two Mountains, Labelle, Prescott and Vaudreuil will mean the renewal of your mandate. It has been the policy of all the Liberal Governments, specially that of Sir Wilfred's, to try to give that prosperity so needed, and we must not heed the false question of patriotism by not exporting our surplus power. Mr. Raymond frankly told the Ministers that people were in dead earnest and were watching Parliament Hill and in order to hold their allegiance the construction of Carillon was advisable.

The Rev. Father Lemoges, of Grenville, in a quiet but effective address told the Ministers that he strongly favored the construction of Carillon and in this he was speaking for many members of the clergy. The clergy throughout the Ottawa Valley were grieved to see many of their parishioners leaving their district to seek employment elsewhere, and he urged the Government to permit this power development on the Ottawa river and retain our workers.

OTTAWA CITY APPROVES

Alderman E. Lowe, of the Ottawa City Council referred to the ena delegation and to note such unanimity from those directly interested, isters that the Capital was solidly behind this big electric development. Alderman Lowe referred to the shortage of electric energy, particularly in Ottawa and district, and claimed that the city owed nothing to the hydro-electric commission of Ontario. The speaker endorsed previous announcements favoring the export of power as he considered it a commercial commodity.

Mayor W. G. Rogers, Warden of the County of Argenteuil, stated that the people resident in the Ottawa Valley were vitally interested in seeing this work finally consummated and he was certain the Government would look with favor upon the rightful demands by that part of the Province directly represented by the delegation.

Ex-Mayor Brown of Point Fortune, as one of the oldest citizens of the Valley expressed himself as heartily in accord with the construction of Carillon and the exportation of its surplus power and urged the Government to grant the immediate legislation so that an undertaking that the public are asking for might be commenced.

PREMIER REPLIES

Rt. Hon. McKenzie King expressed his pleasure at meeting such a representative and to note such unanimity from those directly interested. The Premier stated that the Carillon situation was a two-fold one of national and international import and that the Government would give immediate consideration to the problems surrounding this particular project. The Hon. Chas. Murphy, on behalf of the other members of the Cabinet assured the delegation that the matter had their sympathy and that it was being carefully considered. Leading members of the delegation thanked Premier King and the members of the Cabinet for their cordial reception and expressed their belief that Carillon would finally receive the endorsement of the Federal authorities.

Low Brothers

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Vernicol is a high grade varnish stain. It varnishes and stains in one easy operation. The stain colors are non-fading. Vernicol has splendid wearing qualities and gives a fine mirror like gloss. Easy to use. Dries quickly and once dry, it has a surface like glass that is free from stickiness and dusts off easily.



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MARRIAGE CUSTOMS OF THE OLDEN DAYS

NOT VERY DIFFERENT FROM PRESENT-DAY USAGE.

Marriage by Capture Has Always Prevailed Somewhere on the Globe.

From the remote times brides have been the prize of the most daring, and marriage by capture has more or less prevailed in some part of our little globe from the time when the artful Romans, ignoring the laws of hospitality, seized upon the ripe charms of their Sabine guests, nor waited for the decree nisi to be pronounced absolute before asserting their new prerogative, and from this enforced alliance sprang the conquerors of the world.

The Eskimo of today, having once established his manhood by killing a polar bear unaided, is sent forth by his kindred to seek a wife, and the first girl he can surprise unawares he seizes, and, in spite of her screams and struggles, endeavors to carry off.

This proving no easy feat, owing to the substantial proportions of the Eskimo belle, together with the enormous weight of her clothing, an exciting race occurs; the lady, darting among the aroused neighbors, dodges her suitor in the crowd, which eagerly assists her, and it is only after he has succeeded in catching her the third time that he is permitted to lead in blushing and excited bride to the hymeneal altar.

The Australian aborigine adopts a more summary process when weary of a single life; he looks about for a partner, and, finding one to his liking, stalks her, and, watching his opportunity, stuns her with a heavy blow, and carries her off to her new home, where it is to be hoped, on her return to consciousness, his after-tenderness makes some atonement for his somewhat rough and ready mode of wooing.

Race is to the Swift.

In parts of India, the winning of the bride depends upon fleetness of foot, a circular course being marked out, half of which is traversed by the maiden (encumbered only by a waistband) before the lover is allowed to start in pursuit, and if he does not succeed in capturing her before she has thrice completed the circuit, he loses his prize.

In Saxon and early Norman times men purchased their wives from the father, his wealth being estimated by the number of his daughters, whose simple education was completed at a trivial cost, and whose labors contributed largely to augment the family pile, as they not only prepared all the food that the household consumed, but made from flax and wool their father's clothes and their own, from which they obtained the title of "spinster," and it was an accepted axiom among our frugal forefathers that no young woman was fit to be a wife until she had spun for herself a set of body, table and bed linen.

It can be readily understood that the father of such daughters was in no hurry to part with them, and suitors vied with each other in their efforts for their hands.

The father being satisfied, it was customary for him to hand the bridegroom a shoe, which symbolically constituted him the bride's owner; with this he lightly tapped her over the head, to indicate his recently acquired authority. The shoe thus given to the groom was carried to the bridal chamber and placed over the pillow upon which the newly-married couple rested their heads, on the husband's side of the bed.

Occasionally, when the lady was accused of being somewhat tyrannical in temper, the "best man," whose duty it was to perform this delicate office, would by way of joke stily transfer the shoe to the other side.

Shoe Played Prominent Part.

From ancient times the shoe has been a common instrument for the infliction of domestic chastisement, both in Eastern and Western nations, and our own childish recollections of its substitute, the slipper, would seem to argue that this venerable custom is anything but obsolete.

The ready facility with which this instrument of torture can be disengaged and administered to the culprit makes it doubtful whether its double use will ever entirely go out of date.

The Anglo-Saxon was a great believer in domestic discipline and the efficacy of the stick to enforce obedience; no house of the period was considered furnished that did not have suspended from a convenient nail on the wall the stick with which he habitually chastised his wife.

There is a quaint proverb illustrative of this primitive custom, to this effect:

The crab of the wood is sauce very good.

For the crab of the sea.

But the wood of the crab is sauce for a drab.

That will not with her husband agree.

An old Welsh law, until lately repealed, empowered the husband to punish his wife with three blows of a broomstick, on any part of the person except the head, which last clause was doubtless intended to prevent a plethora of widowers.

It sometimes happened that a case

of true love was balked for the time by the avarice of the father or the property of the suitor, in which event the poor lover, who could not afford the price demanded by the father, would gather his friends together, and, watching a favorable opportunity, would seize and carry off his mistress, in the hope that after asserting his natural title to her charms he would find it less difficult to make her father accept the proper equipment for them.

The "Contracting Cup."

A century or two later, the custom of purchase fell into disrepute, and it became usual for neighbors and friends to betroth their children to each other at a very early age.

This betrothal took place in the presence of witnesses, the youthful lover giving the girl a ring, which she thenceforth wore on her right hand, until it was transferred to her left at the subsequent marriage, the same ring doing duty for both the engagement and the wedding—a custom more honored in the breach than in the observance, we fancy we hear our fair readers say.

The ring, however, was secondary to the mystic kiss, which was always given at the public betrothal, and this again was followed by pledging each other in wine or other liquor, out of what was called the "contracting cup." Doubtless this is the origin of the expression "wetting the bargain," as it is quite certain our ancestors were not partial to "dry deals," and even to this day, in the country parts of England, no man would dream of selling horse or land without having "a drink" to cement the transaction.

This was the ceremony of betrothal before espousals fell under the dominion of the Church, which in later times blessed the drink, sanctified the kiss, and consecrated the ring.

Shakespeare alludes to this in "Twelfth Night," when he says:

A contract of eternal bond of love. Confirmed by mutual joinder of your hands.

Attested by the holy close of lips. Strengthened by interchangement of your rings.

And all the ceremony of this compact Sealed in my function, by my testimony.

Singing the Fire Out.

The famous inventor, Nikola Tesla, has produced an electric oscillator the vibrations from which, carefully turned, can destroy a building. In similar fashion a thin glass vessel can be broken by a musical note when the pitch is exactly right. The instrument used is generally a violin, the higher notes of which pulsate at the rate of 1000 vibrations a second.

Some extraordinary properties of musical vibrations have been shown by Mr. Charles Kellogg on the stage. Standing three or four yards away from a gas flame, he produced a curious bird-like whistling, whereupon the flame flickered and died down. By means of drawing a violin bow across a piece of aluminum the experimenter extinguished a flame at a distance of fifty feet.

It is quite easy to take a picture of your voice. Tie a sheet of strong paper tightly over the wide end of a tin horn. Hold the horn with the sheet of paper upward. Sprinkle a little fine sand in the centre of the paper, and then sing a note through the mouth of the instrument. You will find that the vibrations of your voice have scattered the pinch of sand into a beautiful sand picture. Each separate note sung through the horn produces a different picture.

The Bee's Business.

A bee weighs only 1/300th part of an ounce, so the weight of the load it carries back to its hive must necessarily be small—probably not more than 1/1,250th part of an ounce, or little more than a quarter of the bee's weight.

This means that in order to gather one pound of nectar the bee must make 20,000 journeys out and home. But this is not all profit to the bee. Nectar is only half honey, so that the production of a pound of pure honey requires 40,000 journeys.

What would you reckon an average trip for a bee? A low estimate would certainly give a quarter of a mile each way, or, out and home, half a mile. In that case it is easy to see that a bee must fly 20,000 miles to gather the raw material for a pound of honey. This is equal to 1,250 miles per ounce. Yes, the bee is a great hustler—and, when he has done his job, he gets robbed of all his takings!

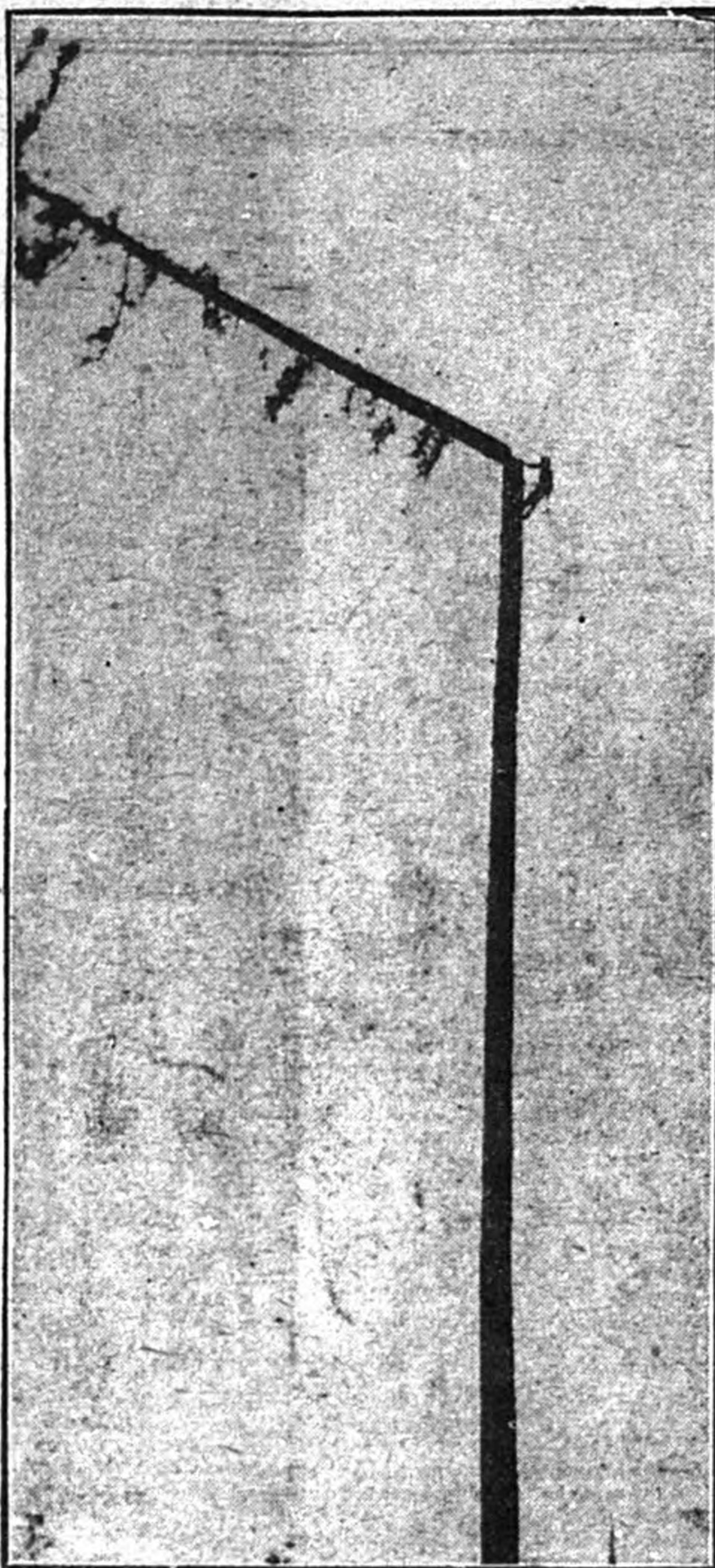


Explaining.

Little Bobby — "What's the difference between matrimony and matrimony?"

Professor Letterkink — "The words are derived from the Latin. Mater, meaning mother and pater, father. Thus, matrimony is supplied by the father while matrimony is promoted by the mother."

The oldest map of the heavens is in the National Library at Paris. It was made by the Chinese about 600 B.C., and denotes the positions of 1,460 stars.



A lumberjack is shown high up on a giant Douglas fir in British Columbia, which he is "topping" while clinging to the stump.

"I Pagliacci."

Many people have frequently heard the prologue to the famous "I Pagliacci" sung on the phonograph, but have possibly never familiarized themselves with the story of the opera itself.

The key-note of this great opera, of Leoncavallo's, as a matter of fact, is taken from the words of the prologue. "We are all players," which, in reality, is another version of the Shakespearean proverb, "All the World's a Stage."

The story opens in a village, in Calabria, in Italy. The villagers are congregated about the cart of a travelling showman, which has just arrived, drawn by a donkey. Canio, the showman, and Nedda, his wife, get out and tell the crowd to be sure and come to the evening performances, as they will see an exciting play. Canio then goes down the street, the villagers go to midnight worship, leaving Nedda alone. Tonio, another member of the troupe, seizes this opportunity to try to make love to her, and for reward gets a cut from her whip across his face. He retires, vowing vengeance. Silvio, a villager, between whom and herself a secret love exists, now enters and pleads with her to flee with him. She at first refuses, but finally consents to see him that night. Tonio has overheard, and steals away to summon Canio. The latter returns and surprises the lovers, but does not succeed in catching Silvio. He then returns, and is about to lay his hands upon his wife, when the other members of the company interpose, and a semblance of peace is patched up. But Canio's heart is filled with rage.

Act 2 opens, showing the village square, with the showman's stage at one side. The show is about to begin, and Tonio beats on the drum. The people bustle in, filling the seats which have been provided in the square. As Nedda collects the tickets, Silvio reminds her of her promise, but she cautions him to be silent. The play begins and deals with a jealous husband, who returns to find that his wife has been entertaining another man at supper. The guest jumps out of the window, but the injured husband (played by Canio) loads his wife (Nedda) with reproaches. In his fury, Canio forgets his lines, and his abuse becomes real and violent. The audience is wrought up to a fever pitch, and when he seizes a knife from the table and actually stabs her, all is in an uproar. Silvio, alarmed, springs forward to her aid, and Canio, recognizing him, drives the knife into his breast also. The villagers seize the murderer, and he stands quietly gazing at his two expiring victims, saying: "The play is over!"

Readers of this article will likely find the above story helpful to them in their study of the opera as a whole. Possibly some will utilize this information when next they play excerpts from the opera on their phonographs. Certainly, in so doing, great appreciation of the music will result.

Neighbors.

This world is just a little place. An' life is jest a little while— But both are better for th' grace Of your inspirin' neighbor smile. We never feel so much alone An' never get so dull an' blue When we've th' sunshine that is thrown Across our paths by folks like you— Our neighbors.

Th' Good Book sez we're neighbors all— But neighbors can't be far away; We need 'em if in grief we call, Or when we've got a hour to play— Not fussin' round, nor sayin' much, But satisfied to understand That, if required, we'll feel th' touch Of your firm, ready, friendly hand— Our neighbors.

Th' lamplight from your home at eve Shines like a song into th' air, An' watchin' it, we sort o' weave A fancy of you, sittin' there— We see you, always cheerful, kind, With honest goodness in your smile; It's always a good day, we find, If you give us our pleasant while— Our neighbors.

Jest takin' in! It's got a zest That takes th' humdrum out o' life An' helps us hold to what is best, Forgettin' all th' fuss an' strife That sometimes bears us down— an' yes, It always seems life's quiet way O' showin' us how it can bless Th' hours fer us in every day— Our neighbors.

An' so I send this word to you To say I wish that life may bring Times better than you ever knew, An' every good an' splendid thing To you an' yours, because your smile An' deeds bring joy to me an' mine. Why, we're jest thankful all th' while That we've got you, so true an' fine— Our neighbors!

—Willbur D. Neebit.

The Discovery of Tea.

The peculiar taste and effects of tea were discovered by a Chinese emperor during his reign about fourteen thousand years ago. At first the use of tea was a royal privilege, but about ten thousand years ago its use became universal in China. Nevertheless the use of tea was not known outside of China for thousands of years and it was not known in England until 1709 A.D. It then cost forty dollars a pound, and in those days forty dollars was a large sum. To-day the average brands of tea rarely cost more than twenty-five cents a pound wholesale.

Argus of the Hundred Eyes.

Argus, who, according to a Greek legend, kept guard over the beautiful Io, changed into a heifer by the goddess Juno, was a terrible monster with a hundred eyes. He was killed by the god Mercury.

THE RAISING BEE

Have you ever heard of a "bee"? Of course you have! Everybody has! But we don't mean that one, not the little insect which is so often referred to by teachers and preachers as an example of industry and intelligence.

The "bee" was well known in the farming communities in Canada's earlier days.

When a farmer wished to build a new barn he first called in the carpenter, who framed the sills, posts, plates, bents and joints. When the carpenter had nearly completed his task a day was fixed for the "raising" to which all the willing neighbors were invited. Such a gathering was called a "raising bee." If the work were threshing grain it was called a "threshing bee." There were ploughing bees, potato-digging bees and when a neighbor through sickness or misfortune fell behind in his work his kindly neighbors would sometimes gather at a bee—without giving him notice—would bring his farming operations up to date and then go and tell him and wish him better luck. In apple growing districts "paring bees" were sometimes held. They were a form of social party at which all the guests first peeled and sliced a lot of apples, which were then placed on racks to dry in the kitchen. The latter part of the evening was of a more hilarious character, and consisted of dancing—good old "square" dances, chiefly, for which the local fiddler, generally something of a natural genius, played "The Irish Washerwoman," "The Wind That Shakes the Barley," "Monymusk," "The Sailors' Hornpipe," and many of the good old folk tunes that now are seldom heard. There were also games and singing and when the merry party was over there was the jovial ride home, sometimes on a hayrack partly covered with loose hay or straw. Sometimes the grouchy, reluctant bachelors were afraid of these "paring bees."

The "bee" was the earliest form of co-operation and in some districts the practice is still followed. It was an assembly of individuals working with common will to achieve a purpose after the manner of bees in the hive, so the word "bee" was well chosen to describe it.

The particular bee to which we wish to refer was a barn-raising bee held on the farm of Peter McElroy in the twenty-ninth concession of the Township of Holdover. It was about the year 1884; we are not sure as to the date because the records have been lost. The men were beginning to gather and were standing in little groups chatting. The farmer—a quiet man with grey hair and a face wrinkled by weather, hard work and trouble—was talking with the chief carpenter. With all the gravity of staff officers planning a big battle they were endeavoring to come to an agreement as to the best direction of the work of the day. Then "sides" were chosen, each under its captain and assigned its half of the job. The competition to finish first was as keen as enthusiasm and good will could make it.

Finally they were ready to begin and the first task was to place the great, hewn sills which were to bear the weight of the structure.

The carpenter, a good mechanic, known throughout the township for the way he could handle a gang such as had gathered, walked towards the foundation and singling out Jim Harwood, said:

"Jim, I'll bet you can't lift one end of that sill."

Jim looked up, cast his eye along the timber, laughed and said: "I guess you're right and I don't want to either."

The carpenter, an older man, with something crafty and also something playfully mischievous in his face then began in a rather loud voice to tell how in the previous year he had been at a "raising" in the neighboring township and saw Will Tudhope, a strong man of some reputation, lift a sill just like that one—but not quite as big. Then he held it up while a heavy man walked along it to within three feet of him.

Jim listened. He was justly proud of his strength and his reputation as the local strong man and he didn't like to be excelled. He turned to the group and said:

"Four men wanted to place this sill. Four men stepped forward and bent to their task when Jim stepped forward and said:

"You fellows are working too hard, let me do it."

They had all heard of some of this big, simple giant's previous feats of strength and readily yielded in the hope of seeing for themselves.

Jim picked up an end of the big timber with apparent ease, walked stiffly with it to the foundation, laid the stick down, walked to the other end and picked it up in order to carry it over and finish the job. Even for so strong a man the load was great. Unfortunately in his path there were two pieces of two-by-four. Jim saw one and stepped over it, but the next he did not see and stepping unexpectedly upon it stumbled. He did not fall, however, and struggled along with the big timber. But at the moment he stumbled he felt a peculiar feeling in the groin. There was only a sharp pain and then a dull feeling of something wrong. Jim's big lift was the wonder and talk of the day which finished successfully with the last timber in place before dark and a merry dinner and country dance following.

When Jim got ready for bed that night he noticed a small soft lump

where he had felt the sharp pain when he stumbled. It did not seem right but it gave scarcely any indication of being wrong and he consoled himself with the thought which has led many to physical trouble and disaster.

"It's nothing," he said to himself. For the next few days he went about his work as usual, but the lump steadily grew bigger.

Then he began to be afraid. Fear drove him to the action that the mild voice of caution was unable to do. He went to see a doctor.

The doctor, one of the old-fashioned type with a kindly heart but rough manner, questioned him and when he had all the particulars, said:

"Jim, you're a big strong man but you're a big fool, too. You've given yourself hernia, in other words, a rupture."

In those days, it should be understood, the operation for this injury had not been perfected, and, in fact, was seldom tried, and the only remedy for Jim's condition was what the doctor advised as he said:

"I'm sorry for you and sorry to have to tell you that you can never again be 'Jim, the strong man.' You'll have to wear a truss to keep your injury from growing worse, but even at that you'll have to be careful in everything you do in the way of bending and lifting. I'm sorry for you even though I have called you names. But you cannot help but see for yourself what a price you have to pay for the pleasure of making that one unnecessary exhibition of strength."

Many years have since passed, but we suspect that if the old doctor were still alive he might still find some patients to whom, in the privacy of an office consultation, he would feel justified in applying the same term as he did to the burly giant of the raising bee.—F. Davy.

Trials of a Parent.

Time was when my indolent Tommy (The youngster whose parent I am) Refused, sir, to cull knowledge from me.

Or make any effort to cram: But to-day he will ask for impos words

That makers of puzzles now use; And I own I have ne'er come across words Like some of the clues!

He renders me frankly uneasy; On the spur of the moment he'll spring Such posers as, "Where's the Zambesi?"

Or the name of some Biblical king. I must answer at once, and I feel I Am flound'ring about in a bog. When he asks for the parents of Eli, Or the hometown of Og!

When he asked me last night if "Nyanza" Would fit in his black and white frame,

I started reciting the stanza Beginning with "What's in a name?" I trusted my wily suggestion Would thus put the kybosh on him. But the next thing I got was the question, "Well, what synonym?"

—Hartley Carrick in "The Humorist."

The Black Prince's Well.

How many people know where the Black Prince's Well is situated? The story goes that the Black Prince stopped to drink at this well as he returned from the Battle of Poitiers with the captive King of France.

The well is just outside Canterbury, near the little village of Harbledown. It lies in a wayside hollow, and is built round with stones, on the topmost of which are carved the Prince of Wales' feathers and the equally well-known motto, "Ich Dien." Both stones and inscription are, however, quite modern for they were placed there by the late Sidney Cooper, R.A., the famous painter of cattle, who went to live near this spot when he thought he was dying. He lived for fifty years longer!

Shoeing 'Em.

He walked into the country store, followed by his wife and ten children, and said to the clerk: "I want to get the whole passel of 'em fitted up in shoes."

After two hours' hard work the clerk completed his task, then turned to make out the bill.

"Hold on thar!" exclaimed the man. "I don't want to buy the shoes. I just wanted to git the sizes so's I can order 'em from a store in the city."



A Slight Change.

"I can almost remember when these streets were only cow paths." (With something on the hip)—"And now they jes seem to be loaded with bulls."

QUEER IDEAS ABOUT WEATHER

Since the dawn of civilization—so-called—the weather has been a fruitful source of fool beliefs. Even today, when the knowledge is almost to be had for the asking, 90 per cent. of the people believe that if wild animals have heavy or thin fur in the summer it means a warm or cold winter.

Many actually believe that a duck's wishbone shows how the weather is to be in the coming season. If it rains on the day known as St. Swithin's, 90 per cent. of the superstitious believe that it will rain every day for forty days and there are really many who believe that if the groundhog sees his shadow on the day appointed for him to crawl out of his hole and look around he goes back to sleep for six weeks more, because he knows it won't thaw for a long, long time.

Few persons ever stop to wonder how it is that a squirrel or chipmunk can tell in advance what is going to happen in the winter that is to come, and even if they do get that far they have still to explain just how the wild creature can make his own fur grow thick or thin to suit the weather.

As a matter of fact it is impossible for any being to tell what is going to happen. All through history prophets have arisen and prophesied, and of the millions that have been believed in from time immemorial, each and every one has told what was going to happen and what they said would happen has rarely if ever happened.

So far as we human beings are concerned, there is only one thing that is absolutely certain, only one thing that can be premised with real knowledge and that is that we human beings are sooner or later to pass away to what we call death.

And so it is with the weather. Not even the most remarkable machinery composing the weather bureau can tell whether it is going to rain or not, even twenty-four hours in advance. When the weather bureau says it is going to rain the next day, the chances are ninety-nine to one that it will rain, but that is as close as the experts can get. It may snow the next day or it may be warm and sunny—nothing is certain.

Eve's Apple.

Who was it who first declared that the fruit of the forbidden tree mentioned in the Bible was an apple? It is almost needless to say that nowhere in the Scriptures does any statement of this sort occur, yet the idea that the forbidden fruit of Eden was an apple seems to have found countenance in former days amongst the learned Jews.

Horticulturists, later on, were equally susceptible to the prevailing notion that through the apple came the curse and, to perpetuate the error, named a specially fine variety "Eve's Apple."

In parts of Palestine a tree grows producing fruit which is supposed by many people to be identical with that eaten by our first parents.

This fruit presents a beautiful appearance to the eye, but it collapses in the hand on being touched. Doubtless the deceptive appearance of the "fruit" has caused it to be associated with the Bible story.

Again, in Ceylon, there grows a tree bearing the very significant name of Kaduru, meaning "forbidden." This tree produces blossoms which emit a delicate and seductive perfume. Its fruits are beautifully colored and readily attract attention, being a deep orange on the outside and a bright crimson within.

The ripe fruit, when examined, has the appearance of having a piece bitten out of it. This circumstance, together with the fact of its being poisonous, led the Mohammedans, on their first discovery of Ceylon, to look upon this as the forbidden fruit, and to consider themselves in the Garden of Eden.

Thus, this apparently tempting fruit became to them an object of the greatest veneration, and the peculiar indentation in it was regarded as the impress of Eve's bite.

People Who Live on Stilts.

A visitor to the Landes, that strange country which lies between the Garonne River and the Pyrenees, might almost imagine romance had come true should he spy a shepherd or two striding across the country mounted on a pair of long stilts, and carrying a long stick in the shape of a scaffold pole.

Not many years ago almost the whole of the population of the Landes went on stilts, because the terrific tempest blowing from the Bay of Biscay smothered the land with fine sand, and stilts became an absolute necessity of locomotion.

To-day the district is greatly improved by reason of the planting of broom and pines, which has resulted in the growth of a forest, the cessation of dust-storms, and such an improvement in the soil that the peasants have turned to agriculture, formerly impossible.

Nevertheless, wide areas are still very sandy, and the shepherd still goes around on stilts, blowing a sheep-horn, and, when inclined to "sit down," leaning back on his scaffold-pole, and knitting a stocking, or carrying a toy with his cask-knife.

The hard part of being poor is trying to save while spending as much as the rich do.

Weather men in all the cities of the country study the rain clouds, the moving cold areas and the moving hot areas and can figure out very, very well just where the rains may be on the morrow.

A cold wave is explained best by supposing it to be a big bunch of very cold air that has come from the North Pole and goes along just like a gigantic ball, which you can't see but which you can feel. Rain clouds travel in the same manner.

If the observers out in Alaska see great rain clouds moving to the East and dropping rain as they go, they feel pretty certain that, as the clouds are travelling, say, fifteen miles an hour, it will rain 450 miles east in ten hours, and so on, until the clouds have used themselves up.

Of times a gigantic rain cloud will start in the upper part of the Northwest and travel clear across the continent in a sort of sweeping-to-the-south semi-circle.

When they find a rain storm travelling like that, and believe it is big enough to last all the way from the Pacific to the Atlantic, they prophesy that it will rain in the East on a certain day, perhaps. When the rain reaches a point twenty-four hours say, from Toronto, the weather scientists find that it is still going in the same direction and they announce that it will rain in Toronto the next day.

Usually this statement is found to be true, but not always, for you can never tell what may happen. The rain clouds may get within an hour of Toronto and be struck by a stronger current of air coming from the north and going south, in which case all the rain clouds are blown south and the weather man is denounced as a fake. This happens frequently.

Despite accidents of this nature, the weather bureau knows more about the weather than all the animals and prophets that were ever known, more than all the beings who have ever lived—and yet even that marvellous bureau cannot tell what is going to happen to-morrow.

And still there are people who believe that if a ram's horns curl in a certain direction we are due for a hard winter.

Nest-Building Taught.

It is a common error to believe that with birds the knowledge of building their nests is innate. It is a trade that is taught to every bird by its parents, and in just as systematic a manner as men are trained to be builders. Birds are hatched with the instinct to carry little twigs and the materials of which nests are made, but unless they are instructed in the art of building they will just drop them in a pile and never attempt to weave them into nests.

It is after the young birds have learned to fly that the older ones regularly teach them the process of interweaving and lining that is necessary to construct nests. This is most complicated and a trade peculiarly their own; it cannot be imitated even by men. To arrange the little twigs so that they will be symmetrical and strong enough to hold the weight of the mother bird and four or five little ones to a branch of a tree requires good engineering ability. The lining of the nest is usually made of a much softer material than that of which the outside is made, and to place this neatly is also taught by the older birds. Humming birds will often follow cows for days to pick up the soft hair with which to line their nests, and they weave it as compactly as a piece of flannel. Birds that have always been in cages can never make nests and are pitifully clumsy even with cotton, wool and material that has been given to them.

That nest-building is taught is also true of those that squirrels and mice build, as well as bees, wasps and ants. The green ant of Australia is very clever in the building of its nest. It appears to consider it an irksome duty that can be hired out. A small spider is therefore trained to do this work and acts as a servant in all things. The green ants pay the spiders for their labors in a coin that they enjoy. It is by giving them to eat a portion of the innumerable little eggs that they, the ants, lay. This is a most agreeable arrangement for all, man included, as otherwise the green ants would rival the rabbits in overrunning Australia.

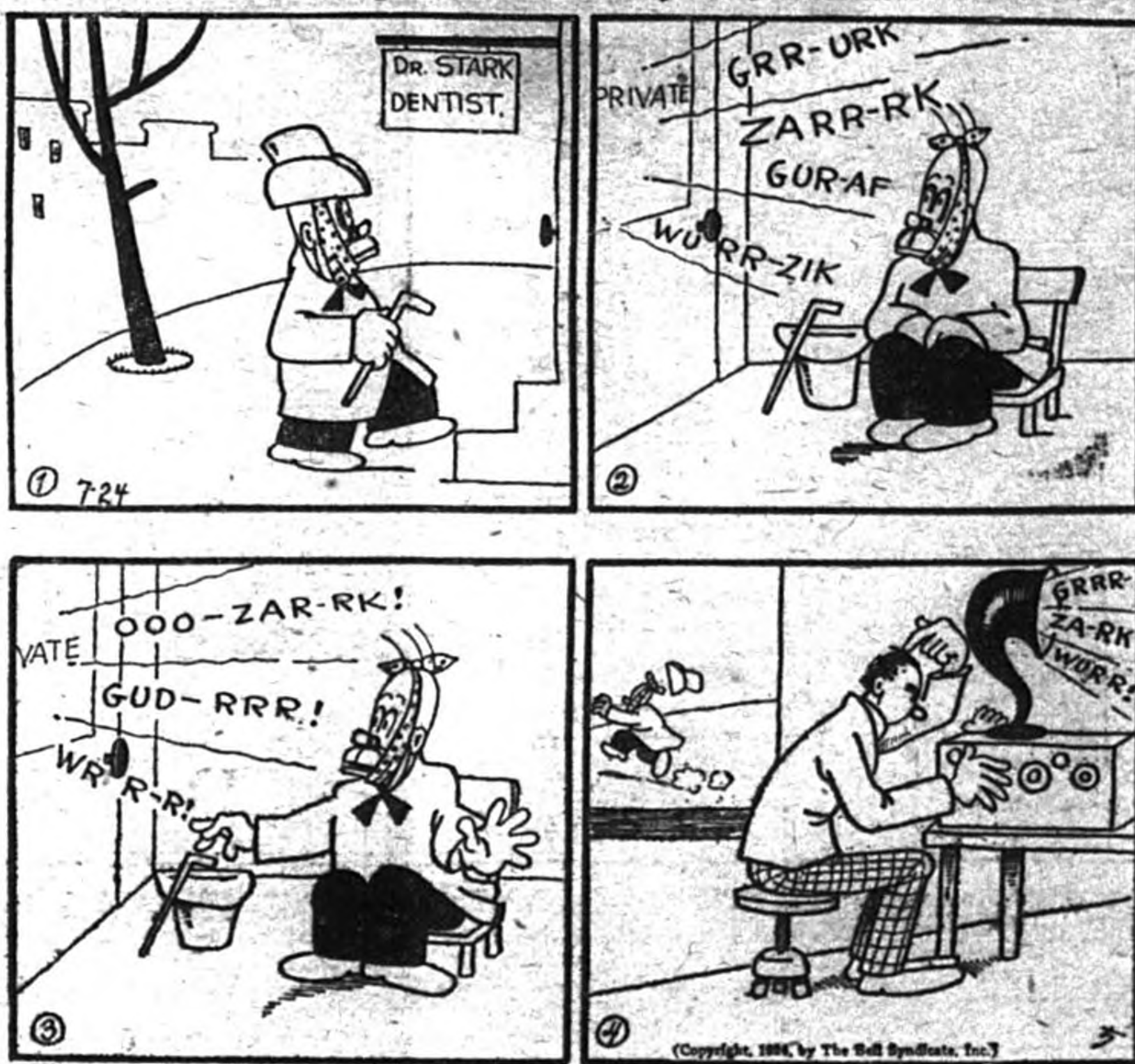
Flower Time.

'Tis a garden gay with flowers
(Hollyhock)
Where the posies tell the hours
(Four o'clocks)
And red roses form bright bowers
And the phlox
Borders all the garden lawn
That the children play upon
In the fresh and golden hours after dawn!
Oh, the glory of the morning, brave and bold,
Then unlocks
All the floral treasure—marigold,
Coxcomb, box,
Which the gentle breeze of summer,
I am told,
Softly rocks.

More Pockets Needed.

Johnny lost his knife. After searching in one pocket and another until he had been through all, without success, he exclaimed:
"O dear! I wish I had another pocket; it might be in that."

ADAMSON'S ADVENTURES—By O. Jacobsson.



He Changes His Mind.

Community Singing.

It is becoming widely recognized to-day that group singing—or community singing, as many people term it—makes for closer co-operation, kinder feeling and more effective work. This is evident on all sides.

At trade conventions, at club functions, in industry, in religious life, in boys' organizations, etc.—wherever people congregate—community singing undoubtedly has the above effect. This idea was brought out very forcibly not long ago by a prominent worker among Canadian boys. He was speaking before a boys' work leaders' training class, and here were his words:

"Group singing should have a real place in our program. Not the kind of hit or miss singing that we so often hear, but singing that has back of it a purpose.

"Group singing is something that you cannot secure without co-operation. That is why the members of a church, camp or group, that sing well, also work well together. Show me a camp of boys that sing well and I will show you a camp of boys that can put most anything across.

"We should encourage singing on the part of the group, if for no other reason than it develops a group consciousness, a group solidarity, a group spirit.

"Before we can have harmony in our singing, we must learn to harmonize. Good singing only becomes possible when individuals merge their personalities in the common whole. If singing means anything at all, it means co-operation.

"The writer has had a number of years' experience conducting camps for boys. He has yet to discover anything that can equal singing as a means of developing a fine camp spirit.

"Anyone who has sat around the dying embers of a camp fire and merged their souls with others as they sang in unison some good, old song, will know what a wonderful factor singing is in developing the soul life of a group."

The Words of a Song.

A celebrated singer was singing one night at a concert Tosti's "Good-bye," when, at the beginning of the third verse, she completely forgot the words. Her accompanist prompted her by whispering the forgotten line. "What are we waiting for?"—he said earnestly, and twice over. Madame glared at him, and whispered back, angrily: "I've forgotten the words, you silly idiot!"

Protection.

Tommy, aged ten, on a visit to his grandmother in the country, hangs his little hat and coat in the hallway: "No fear of burglars now, Aunt Mary," said Tommy, "with a man's hat and coat in the hall!"

A City of Salt.

Wieliczka, in Poland, is the scene of one of the world's largest salt mines. The bed of salt stretches for many hundreds of miles below the surface of the earth, and is about twenty miles broad and 1,200 feet deep. This wonderful mine houses an underground city which, in course of time, has been hewn from the rock salt.

There are winding streets, a cathedral, pillared churches, restaurants, monuments, and even a railway station. Most of the streets converge towards this point.

Thousands of people live in this underground town, and there are lakes ranging from twenty to thirty feet deep. These are decidedly dangerous to the miners, for sometimes they rise suddenly and cut off the workers.

The existence of the workers and their families in this town is not very secure, and there have been many disasters. Masses of salt are liable to fall in avalanches, and there is also danger from explosions which occur in newly-opened parts of the mine.

Visitors to the city may descend by a winding stairway cut in the solid rock, or by lift, and there are many cafes where one can eat, drink, and dance to the strains of tuneful orchestras.

Harnessing the Desert.

The suggestion was made recently that the Sahara might become the greatest power-station in the world by the utilization of the heat of its countless miles of burning sand.

This is a new idea in the way of making the desert useful, but when we remember how electrical power is obtained from water, as in the case of Niagara, and even from the wind, this latest suggestion cannot be dismissed as impracticable.

It is certainly unlikely that the deserts of the world will be permitted to remain indefinitely as they are at present. New territory is constantly being opened up in the search for new sources of food and raw materials, the latest development in this direction being a plan for making the French possessions in the Sudan into a great cotton-growing and cattle-raising country.

What Makes Men Quarrel?

A well known pathologist has recently made an interesting discovery. He has found that bad temper has the curious effect of increasing the amount of sugar in the blood by from 10 per cent. to 30 per cent. in the course of a few minutes.

That is why an angry man wants to fight the object of his rage. He becomes hot-blooded because the accession of carbonaceous material intoxicates his muscular system.



Hardy Nova Scotia fishermen are shown unloading their early morning catch of mackerel at Lockport.

For Canada of To-morrow.

Just now we are hearing a great deal about our forest resources, their conservation and their destruction. The Federal and Provincial Governments, organized clubs, pulp and paper associations, schools, churches, radio stations and theatres are co-operating in emphasizing the necessity of preventing forest fires and conserving our Canadian forest resources.

The potential value of the forests as a very great asset is being emphatically stressed, but the value of the forests as a source of employment affects us all vitally at such a time as the present, when the employment problem is acute. Then, how many of our industries, directly, or indirectly, rely on the forests for their necessary equipment and supplies? In connection with sports, such as hunting and fishing, the value of the forest is of first importance, for if the forests were destroyed, these sports would rapidly become non-existent. The beauty of the forests, lakes and mountains, the abundance of game and fish, attract many visitors and provides health and pleasure, also a large annual revenue, to Canadians.

Forests grow, mature, deteriorate and decay. Once a tree has attained maturity, nothing is to be gained by postponing its cutting. When cutting the mature tree, however, the protection of the small tree struggling for its existence nearby should be assured. The small trees of to-day are our forests of the future.

Dr. C. D. Howe, Dean of the Faculty of Forestry, University of Toronto, suggests that in each district where timber rights are granted, the average annual growth per acre be ascertained, and only the larger trees, to an extent not exceeding the annual growth of timber as a whole per acre, be cut. Our forests would be growing in value year by year if this plan were followed.

The planting of trees and shrubs along highways and bordering fields for windbreaks will, as the increases, become a means of increasing our wood supply materially, and in the course of years, may build up a stand of valuable timber.

The Danger Color.

Red, the traditional danger signal, kept its lead as the most easily distinguished from other colors at a distance in recent tests of the visibility of traffic signals. Green came second on the list, while blue ranked third. Ordinary yellow lights were often mistaken for orange or red, and lemon yellow gave better results.

The tests were made under daylight conditions, under which the identification of colored lights is particularly difficult. Several thousand tests were made with different observers. The average showed that a red light of 75 candle-power could be identified at a distance of 600 feet, while a green light had to be 250 candle-power, a yellow 750, and a blue light 1,000.

The observations were made at distances of 600, 900, and 1,250 feet. At 1,250 feet the candle-power required was 1,500, 2,500, 3,000, and 7,500 respectively.

Between Ourselves.

The man who got to the top probably did not wait for the lift. He climbed the stairs. The man who got to the gate where the jobs were given out started early—before the rest of the applicants were out of bed.

There will always be plenty of room at the top. It's the bottom that's crowded. In the middle of the field, where the crack players are, there's room and to spare. It's the lookers-on that are squeezed. That's why the grumbler is really grumbling against himself. While he is grumbling the other fellow is beating him.

Grumbling never got anyone anywhere; never did anything and never will. A merry heart and a willing hand—these are two excellent things to have. The big drum can draw the hand; but it is the man who can play all the instruments who leads it. He doesn't say much, but everybody knows he's there. He makes himself felt—because he has the knowledge.

The First Compass.

While on the slopes of Mount Ida, in Asia Minor, more than two thousand years ago, a shepherd found that the iron-shod end of his staff was clinging to a stone. He also found many pieces of this strange stone scattered over the ground.

This hard black mineral, which is an oxide of iron, became known as "Magne-stone," as it was found in a district called Magnesia. It is probable that our word magnet is derived from the name.

No use was made of the mineral for many centuries. At last, however, a Chinese found that a piece of this stone, hung on a thread, always pointed to the north and south. This crude instrument was the father of our modern compass.

Crocodile Tears.

For many centuries it has been the custom to speak of a person "weeping Crocodile Tears" when such person was weeping for effect and not from real sorrow or sympathy.

The term comes down through the ages. At one time among the ancient inhabitants along the Nile River it was claimed that the crocodile always wept with sorrow and sympathy while he was eating the body of the victim he had killed.

Heard in the Clouds.

The famous scientist, M. Camille Flammarion, made many experiments on the audibility of sound at various heights from the ground, the experimenter being in a balloon.

A man's shout was heard at 1,600 ft.; the sharp note of the mole cricket at 2,500 ft.; the croaking of frogs in a marsh at 3,000 ft.; the rolls of drums and music of an orchestra at 4,500 ft.; the crowing of cocks and notes of church bells at 5,000 ft.; the report of a rifle and the barking of a dog at 6,000 ft.; the noise of a railway train in motion at 8,200 ft.; and the whistle of a locomotive at 10,000 ft.

SECURITY

The Bank of Montreal numbers among the customers of its Savings Department thousands of men and women in every part of Canada.

Safety has been a watchword and conservative management a principle with the Bank for more than a hundred years. The entire resources of the Bank are behind each Branch.



Your Account, no matter how small, will be welcome.

B. STEAD, Manager.

Lachute Branch:

BANK OF MONTREAL

Total Assets in Excess of \$700,000,000.00

Silk Hosiery Rich and Lustrous

WHAT women of good taste desire in hosiery is perfectly incorporated in Penmans Pure Thread Silk Hosiery.

The texture is beautiful and lustrous.

Only finest mercerized lisle is used for the double soles and tops.

Elastic rib tops give absolute comfort and garter tops keep Penmans Silk Hosiery in place—always. Exquisitely shaped—preserving the trim, neat appearance of dainty ankles.

Made in all fashionable shades and sold in popular weights from sheer to heavy

Penmans
HOSIERY

TIRES

At Mail-Order-House Prices

SEE OUR SPECIAL OFFER,

30 x 2 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.

BIRTHS.

McINTYRE.—At the Maternity Hospital, Montreal, May 1st, 1925, to Mr. and Mrs. J. H. McIntyre, a daughter.

STEWART.—At Lachute, on May 3, 1925, to Mr. and Mrs. Albert D. Stewart, (nee Myrtle Berry,) a daughter.

NEW BARBER SHOP AND SHOE SHINE

I have just opened an up-to-date shop, beneath the Rodrique Hotel, where you can have a real up-to-date Shave and Shino. Special Barber for Ladies haircutting and a special Ladies Shoe Shine Parlor. O. GUINDON, Lachute.

PHOTOGRAPHS OF

YOUR KIDDIES.

In the years to come you will never regret having a good photograph taken of your Kiddle. Let me come to your home to photograph them. No matter where you live.

BURNETT, Photographer, Lachute. Photographer of children for 20 yrs.

THE DOMINION FINANCIAL CORPORATION LIMITED, of Montreal.

The few following facts relative to the business of the Dominion Financial Corporation, Limited, of Montreal, a body whose activities are prominent in this territory—will be of interest to a number of local investors and shareholders who welcome each leap and stride in the progress of this concern.

The following are the facts mentioned:

The Quarterly Meeting of the Board of Directors of the Dominion Financial Corporation Limited, was held in the Office of the Company, 232 St. James Street, on Monday the 4th. instant.

The Financial Report for the Quarter ending April 30th. was represented and was found very satisfactory, showing that the Company had bettered its financial position by approximately \$15,000.00.

This Company is rapidly building up a very substantial and profitable business, their assets now exceed \$300,000.00 of which \$183,000.00 is revenue bearing Real Estate, 90% of which is invested in property in the City of Montreal.

The Quarterly Dividend of 2% was declared on the Preferred Stock, this being the eleventh Dividend the Company has paid.

WANT ADS.

They Bring Results.

FARMERS!! We have on hand for sale a quantity of beet pulp and distillers' grains. These are excellent substitutes for silage & roots to keep up the flow of milk till the cows are on the grass. We also have a large quantity of other feeds at lowest market prices. Farmers' Club, J. A. Pollock, Sec'y.

FOR SALE.—Pure Italian Queen Bees. Apply E. Faulkner, Ayer's Orchard, Brownsburg Road, or Phone 157 r 2-2.

SUMMER COTTAGES.—Furnished house, 12 rooms, garden with lawn, one mile from station. All city conveniences, boat and ice furnished. Also one Cottage, 8 rooms, near river, fireplace, ice and boat. And one Bungalow, 5 rooms, on river bank (with boat). All ideally located close to town, at moderate rent for season. Apply G. H. Staniforth, Box 94, Lachute.

FOR SALE.—A single horse express almost new, can carry from 1500 to 1800 lbs., also a strong spring cart, both in first class condition. Address J. A. Davis, R. R. No. 1, Ste. Scholastique. 15-5-2.

STONE HOUSE at a bargain price, 1 mile from station, with one acre of land, big flower garden, good boating and fishing, close to river; hot water, hot air, electricity, two fireplaces, heated garage, all in splendid condition. Apply immediately, Jos. Belanger, watchmaker, Lachute.

LOST OR STRAYED.—One year ago, Large yellow collie, last seen in St. Andrews. Carried leather and chain collar with name plate "TED," also Ontario License 1924-5. Liberal reward will be paid for his return or for information leading to recovery. A. H. Williamson, Box 7, Pt. Fortune.

SUMMER CAMPS to rent at beautiful Lakefield, 9 miles from Lachute, fair roads, camps are each private, but adjoin one another, overlooking lake, neatly and comfortably furnished. One small bungalow, 4 rooms \$75.00 for season. One camp of 2 large rooms with fireplace \$65.00 for season. One camp of 2 medium sized rooms \$50.00 for season. Apply Watchman Office.

Announcing The Star Brougham

Full five passenger capacity. Smartly appointed, and finished in Brewster green. The new one-piece wind-shield and ventilators will appeal to both driver and passenger.

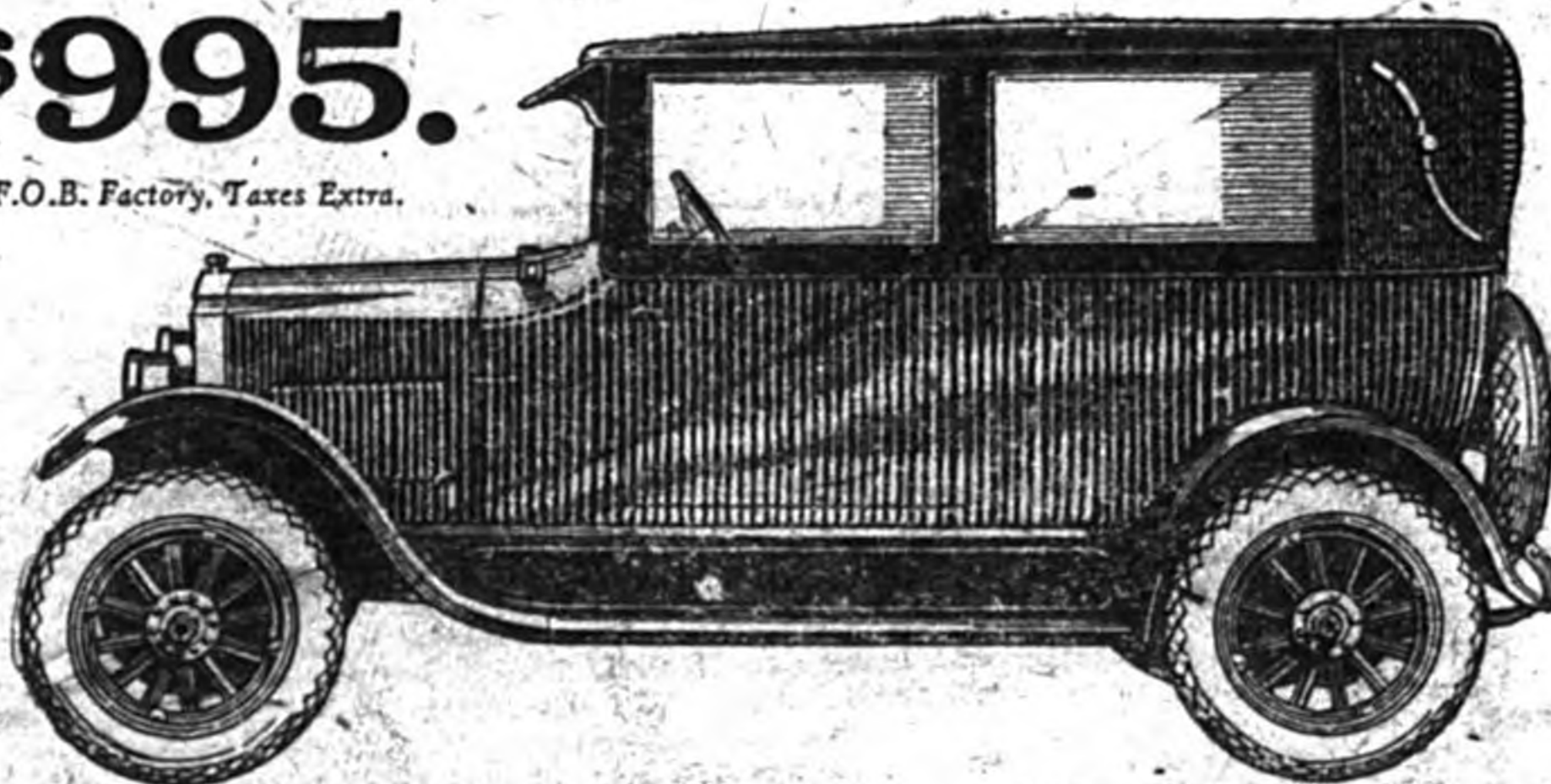
Genuine 4.95" Full Balloon Tires and 20" Wheels

H. Laurin, Grenville.

Larocque & Chabot, Lachute.

\$995.

F.O.B. Factory. Taxes Extra.



"TO-MORROW'S CAR — TO-DAY"

CUSHING.

Mrs. C. F. Melford spent Saturday last in Montreal.

Mrs. F. Douglass and Miss Douglass were the guests of Mr. B. Noyes for the week-end.

The Misses May and Eva Smith, returned to Montreal on Thursday last, after a month's visit at home.

Mr. Archie Graham and Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Graham were guests of Mr. and Mrs. A. Graham Sr. on Sunday.

The Rev. J. L. Jobb conducted the service in St. Mungo's Church on Sunday last, also at St. Columba Church, Pt. Fortune.

Mrs. Jas. Cleland and Miss Alberta Cleland, of Montreal, arrived on Friday to open up their cottage for the summer.

Mr. E. McMurtrie arrived at the home of his sister, Mrs. L. Whiffield on Saturday for a short visit.

Social evening at the C. C. Club on Saturday, May 9th. The first of summer season.

Dominion Financial Corporation Limited.

Dividend No. 11.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Board of Directors of this Company have declared a dividend of 2% for the quarter ending April 30th, 1925, payable June 1st, 1925.

C. MORRISON, Treasurer.

Montreal, April 30th, 1925. 29-5-4.

ARUNDEL.

The Church Services on Sunday next, May 10th, will be as follows:

Anglican: 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. G. H. Gagnon, M. A., Pastor.

Arundel Union Church, 11 a.m.

Crystal Falls, 7.30

Special Mother Day Services.

Rev. C. H. Hetherington, M.A., B.D. Pastor.

The May Meeting of the Arundel Branch of the Women's Auxiliary, will be held at the residence of Mrs. Smellie, on Saturday afternoon, May 16th, at 2.30 o'clock.

Mr. C. O. Lunnitt arrived home on Monday last from Monteth, Ont.

Mr. F. J. Elliot of Westmount, who was the guest of Mr. J. M. Nelson for ten days, returned home on Saturday last, May 2nd.

Rev. Cannon Flanagan, of the Church of the Ascension, was the guest of Mr. J. M. Nelson on Monday and Tuesday last, and went to Beavans Lake to spend a few days at his Cottage there.

Amongst those who spent the week-end at Bark Lake, were: Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Bulley, Mr. and Mrs. J. Weiland, Mr. and Mrs. Purdy, Mr. L. Reeve and friend, Mr. S. D. MacNab, Mr. Worthington and several friends, Mrs. Wright and son, and Mr. N. Jordan.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Unless Water Taxes are fully paid up by May 15th, the water will be "turned off." By order of Lachute Town Council.

CLAUDE ST. JACQUES

Carriage Maker, Lachute.

PAINTS AUTOMOBILES

All Kinds and all Colors

MODERATE PRICES

Call on

T. W. BURKES,

for your House Decorating, Painting, Paperhanging,

and decorative work of every description.

P. O. Box 304, Lachute.

BARNEY NO. 1763.

Barney is a fine big horse, three years old, a thoroughbred cross between Percheron and Blood, weighing about 1400 lbs. He will stand at the stables of the proprietor, during the summer.

Terms: \$10.00 to insure, payable March next. All mares disposed of before foaling time, the original owner will be held responsible for insured rates. All accidents at the risk of owners of mares.

EXELUS LEMAY, Proprietor, ST. PHILIPPE, P.Q.

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.

PAINKILLER
PERRY DAVIS
Gramps Sprains Chills

HARDWARE

& General Supplies

at

W. D. McOuat.

Store

The Watchman,

And Ottawa Valley Advocate.

Highest Class
GROCERIES

W. D. McOuat.

Phone 66.

VOL. XL.

LACHUTE, QUE., MAY 15, 1925.

NO. 17.

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.

CHURCH NOTES.

Church of England services in the
parish of Lachute will be held (D.V.)
on Sunday, May 17th., as follows:—
Lachute, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m., Browns-
burg 3 p.m. (Advanced time.)

The Continuing Presbyterian
Church service will be held in the
Baptist Church on Sunday morning,
at 11.30 D.L.S. Speaker, Mr. Hol-
lingworth. All are cordially invited

French Baptist Church, Browns-
burg, from Sunday, May 3rd., until
further announcement, will hold bil-
lual services as follows:—Sunday
School 10 a.m., Public Worship 11
a.m., Advanced Time; Pastor J. G.
Poitras.

Services in the Methodist Church
next Sunday will be conducted by
Mr. J. W. Webber, Sec'y. Montreal
Men's Brotherhood. Lachute at 11
a.m. and 7 p.m., Brownsburg 3 p.m.
All Brownsburg men are specially
invited.

Baptist Church services will be
conducted by the Rev. P. A. Mc-
Ewan, pastor, as follows:—Browns-
burg at 11 a.m., Dalesville 3 p.m.,
Lachute 7.30 p.m. Topic:—"Eviden-
ces that I am Saved." A hearty
welcome to all.

Presbyterian Church services will
be held next Sunday, May 17th., as
follows:—In Lachute at 11 a.m. and
8 p.m., Upper Lachute at 12 noon.
East Settlement at 3.30 and Browns-
burg at 8 p.m. The minister will
conduct the morning service in La-
chute and the evening service in
Brownsburg. Mr. G. C. Wadsworth,
B.A., will conduct the other services.
All are invited and made welcome.

EXPERT WATCHMAKER.

Mr. Jos. Belanger has opened up
his new store, on Euthany Street,
between the Post Office and Wind-
sor Hotel, and has a splendid assort-
ment of Wedding and Engagement
Rings, Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry
Diamond Rings a Specialty.

SPECIAL MEETING

Saturday night, May 16th., at 7.30 Standard Time
WINDSOR HOTEL, LACHUTE.

of all those interested in advanced registration of Bulls.

LAURENTIAN AYRSHIRE CLUB.

James H. Murdock,
President.

J. E. Walker,
Sec.-Treas.

"REX" THEATRE

THURSDAY ONLY

George Arliss in
"THE DEVIL"

FRIDAY & SATURDAY

A great western picture
"THE CODE OF THE WEST"

SUNDAY ONLY

Florence Vidor in
"WELCOME STRANGER"

MONDAY & TUESDAY

Another special picture
Elaine Hammerstein
"THE MIDNIGHT EXPRESS"

CRESWELL'S

Canada Cement — Prices Right

R. CRESWELL Registered.

LOCAL NEWS

Miss Gertrude Riddell of Montreal,
spent the week-end at home.

Miss Florence McGillivray was a
week-end visitor from Montreal.

Mr. and Mrs. Leggatt and family
motored to Montreal over the week-
end.

Rcv. P. A. McEwen was a visitor
to Grenville on Wednesday of this
week.

Miss Margaret Hills, of Montreal,
spent the week-end with her par-
ents.

Mrs. Dr. Swain and daughter,
were week-end guests at Mrs. E.
McCoy's.

Mr. and Mrs. Fish and family of
Montreal, were week-end visitors to
Dunany.

Miss Andrews, of Montreal, was
the week-end guest of Mr. and Mrs.
T. McRobie.

The Misses D. and M. Walker
were the week-end guests of Mrs.
Geo. Y. Deacon.

Miss Dorothy Law, of Montreal,
is the guest this week of Mrs. J. P.
MacKimmie.

Mrs. Milne and two children, ar-
rived on Sunday from Manchester,
England, to reside with her husband
in Lachute.

Mrs. J. S. Giles and Miss Titman
were visitors to Montreal the latter
part of last week.

Messrs. Rus. and T. Carpenter, of
Three Rivers, spent the week-end in
Lachute and vicinity.

Rev. A. Mathews spent a few days
in Montreal this week attending
District Meeting.

Miss Willow Lavery, of Montreal,
was the week-end guest of her sis-
ter, Mrs. W. K. McArthur.

Mr. S. Vasey, of Montreal, spent
a few days in town, the guest of
his sister, Mrs. F. Roberts.

Dr. Lockhart Gall, of New Lis-
keard, Ont., was the week-end guest
of Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Gall.

The Misses Kearns, Mr. H. Kearns
and Mr. Callahan, of Montreal,
spent the week-end in Lachute.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Burnett, of
Montreal, were week-end visitors at
Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Graham's.

Mr. and Mrs. John Wilson of
Montreal, spent Sunday at their
summer home, at Lake Louise.

Mr. Hewitt Kerr, of Neepawa,
Man., spent the week-end with Mr.
and Mrs. J. E. Walker, Kirkland
Farm.

Mrs. R. L. Calder of Montreal, has
reopened her summer home, and
spent the week-end in town, accom-
panied by a lady friend.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Deacon and
daughter motored to Morin Heights,
for the week-end. They were ac-
companied by Mrs. Davis, who re-
turned from Ottawa on Thursday
last.

Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Seale were
visitors to Lachute on Saturday last,
accompanied on their return by their
daughter, Miss Grace Seale, who
spent the week-end in Morin.

Mr. and Mrs. Bramley and Mr.
McGregor, of Montreal, were week-
end guests of Mrs. Jas. Yelland.
Miss Irene Bramley returned home
this week after a pleasant visit.

Word has just been received that
the Annual Chautauqua will be un-
able to visit Lachute this fall, but
hope if possible to be with us again
next year. The guarantors are
therefore relieved of all responsibil-
ity.

Mr. H. Whissell, of Chrysler, Ont.,
has arrived in town and is now
busily engaged in fixing up his store
in the Belanger Block, on Bethany
Street, which he intends opening
shortly with a full line of Dry Goods
Gents' Furnishings, Groceries etc.
particulars of which will be announ-
ced in the near future.

Those patrons who were fortunate
enough to see "Zeebrugge" screen-
ed this week at the Rex Theatre
will agree that this film is certainly
a masterpiece in the realistic pic-
turing of a great naval battle. To
many who had little knowledge of
the situation prevailing, and the mo-
tive of this venturesome attack at
Zeebrugge, and those unacquainted
with the details of naval warfare
during the Great World War, this
picture was indeed a revelation - an
eye-opener to the skilful campaign-
ing, the courage, the Bull-Dog grit,
and the tragedies which were es-
sential features of many such bom-
bardments and attacks. The local
theatres are to be commended upon
securing the best run of city films.
Next Monday and Tuesday, Mr.
Vallee has secured for the Rex
Theatre another great picture en-
titled "Midnight Express"—a thrilling
story of railroad life and the last
word in excitement. The popular
film productions appearing regularly
in Lachute warrant support and pa-
tronage. Watch the announcement
of programs each week.

COMING EVENTS

TEA AND SALE.

The Girls' Branch of the W. A.
of St. Simeon's Church, intend hold-
ing a Tea and Sale of Home-made
candy in McArthur's Hall, on Sat-
urday, May 16th., from 3 to 6 p.m.

'FATHER & SON' BANQUET.

The 'Father & Son' banquet will
be held in the Presbyterian Church
Hall, on Tuesday, 19th. instant, at
8.30 p.m.

THANK-OFFERING SOCIAL.

The Dalesville Home and Foreign
Mission Circle will hold their Thank-
Offering Social in the Brownsburg
Baptist Church, on Thursday, 21st.
May, at 7.30 Standard Time. Miss
Johnson, of the Slavic Parson Mem-
orial, Ottawa, will deliver an address
Good program and refreshments
served. All are welcome.

ST. ANDREWS CONCERT.

A Concert will be given on the
23rd. of May, under the auspices of
the Managers of the Presbyterian
Church, St. Andrews East, at 8 p.m.
Particulars next week.

Spring cleaning brings to light the
many articles you might conveni-
ently do without. Yet someone may
be wanting these very things. Dis-
pose of them to your profit by means
of a little advertising in our Want
Ad. Column.

OBITUARY.

THE LATE MRS. MCINTYRE.

The funeral of the late Mrs. Wm.
McIntyre of Grenville, whose death
occurred on Monday, May 11th., took
place on Wednesday, 13th. inst.,
Nearly all the members of her fam-
ily were present.

Mrs. McIntyre was held in highest
Christian esteem by all who knew her
and she will be greatly missed in
the Baptist Church in Grenville. Her
funeral was conducted by her pastor,
Mr. Saunders, assisted by pastor P.
A. McEwen, of Lachute.

THE LATE EDWARD EARL.

There passed to rest on Tuesday
afternoon, 12th. May, Mr. Edward
Earl, of Centreville, member of an
old pioneer family of this commu-
nity where he himself had spent the
80 years of his life. Born here in
1845, second son of the late James
Earl and Elizabeth Harland Hird,
both of Richmond, England, and set-
tling here as young folks, Edward
was one of a family of five sons and
a daughter. One brother survives
him, Harland Earl, on the farm at
Centreville, and his sister, Mrs. Jno.
A. Patterson, of Calgary. He was a
brother of the late Captain John
Earl, who died some three years
ago.

Deceased was a veteran of the
Fenian Raid. He was married to
Miss Lloyd, of Lachute, by whom he
had two daughters, who died of
pneumonia, within a short time of
each other, and were buried together
in the same coffin. One daughter
was 5 years of age, and the other
yet an infant. With his brothers,
he managed the Earl Brothers'
Mills, founded and left to them by
their uncle, the late John Earl, of
Bella Riviere. Deceased retired from
active business when these mills
were sold out to the Ayers Limited.
Mrs. Earl predeceased her husband,
and deceased gentleman had since
lived and helped on the farm, with
his brother Harland. During his
life he was well liked and greatly
respected for his quiet and unassum-
ing disposition, both he and his wife
were staunch Presbyterians. The
latter years of his life were borne
with patient suffering, and death
came as a happy release to his sick-
ness.

The funeral was held on Thurs-
day afternoon, interment from the
residence to the family lot in La-
chute Cemetery.

DEATH.

MURRAY.—On May 8th., 1925, at
her late residence, Grenville, Que.,
Mrs. Frederick W. Murray (Vio-
let Perks) aged twenty-one years
and 3 months.

IN MEMORIAM.

CHRISTIE.—In loving memory of
Dr. Geo. Christie, who passed
suddenly away on May 12th., 1914.
"A silent chord of memory's harp
gently touched today."

CARD OF THANKS.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Murray and
family, Grenville, Que., and Mr. and
Mrs. Geo. Perks and family, St.
Andrews East, wish to thank their
many kind friends for sympathy in
their sad bereavement and for floral
tributes, including wreaths from the
families, from Mr. and Mrs. R. W.
Matthews, Dr. and Mrs. Geo. Briggs,
Mrs. S. C. Matthews, Mrs. E. H.
Wark, and Plaistowe Albright, Mr.
and Mrs. John McDougall, Mr. and
Mrs. H. E. Matthews, Mrs. Thos.
Helm, and family, Miss M. J. Beat-
tic, Dr. Wales and family and the
Sunday School and friends of Pres-
byterian Church, St. Andrews East.

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.

Stock up on staple groceries. Now is
the time to buy—prices low and quality unex-
celled.

A supply of canned preserves, potted meats,
and reliable provisions in your cupboard may
prove a friend indeed, in the event of an unex-
pected visit or a hasty trip. Be prepared.

McFAUL BROS.

The Up-to-date Store, Lachute Mills.

Builder's Supplies!



Everything in Roofing
CORRUGATED IRON \$5.50 per Square
WOOD SHINGLES \$3.50 to
\$6.50 per 1000
NAILS, GLASS, BUILDING PAPER,
FELT & GALVANIZED IRON
Roofing of all Kinds.

GEO. Y. DEACON
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 34.

MINERALS FOR YOUNG STOCK

BY CHARLES A. MATTHEWS.

Animal nutrition studies indicate that a deficiency of certain mineral elements in the feed of pregnant females is largely responsible for various ailments among the young of our farm animals.

This is said to be particularly true in sections around the Great Lakes. There it often happens that the young of horses, cattle, hogs and sheep are born dead, or weak and hairless or nearly hairless, as a result of goitre. Goitre also occasionally develops in the young after birth.

This is attributable to a deficiency of iodine in the feed or drinking water of the dam during pregnancy, or of the young during earliest development.

The minerals in which the ordinary feed is most likely to be deficient are calcium, phosphorus, sodium, chlorine, and iodine. Non-leguminous forage is particularly apt to be deficient in these minerals, especially when grown on acid soils.

Forage and pasture crops grown on lime soils are generally found to contain calcium and phosphorus in quantities sufficient for normal requirements. Leguminous roughage also usually contains satisfactory quantities of both calcium and phosphorus.

Fortunately, any or all of the minerals required for best results may be easily supplied as supplements to the farm ration.

Calcium may be supplied in the form of high-grade ground limestone, bone meal, steamed bone meal, spent bone black, wood ashes, ground rock phosphate, acid phosphate, or slaked lime. Of these, high-grade ground lime and steamed bone meal are regarded as the most desirable sources of calcium.

The bone meals and rock and acid phosphate are also sources of phosphorus, steamed bone meal being the form most preferred.

WHEN TO USE IODINE.

Common salt will supply all the needs for both sodium and chlorine.

Iodine may be supplied in the form of either potassium iodide or sodium

iodide, the latter form being the cheaper.

Where the ration contains leguminous roughage, tankage, or other feed rich in calcium, there is usually no need for supplying additional calcium, and the same holds true for phosphorus where wheat bran, wheat middlings, soy beans, rice polish, cottonseed meal, tankage or skim-milk are fed.

Mature animals, or meat animals, usually do not require mineral supplements. It is the young, growing animal, the pregnant or lactating female and the laying hen that require a greater concentration of minerals in the ration.

Mineral mixtures are easily made up and need not be expensive. All should contain common salt and a calcium supplement. The following are suggested:

A mixture of equal parts of ground limestone and salt, or of wood ashes and salt will furnish calcium but will be deficient in phosphorus. A mixture of equal parts of steamed bone meal and salt will supply both calcium and phosphorus.

For hogs a mixture composed of 45 parts of ground limestone, 45 parts of steamed bone meal and 10 parts of tankage is said to give excellent results. Hogs that are not on green pasture should always have free access to some simple mineral mixture, or an addition of about 2 pounds of minerals to 100 pounds of dry concentrates.

Iodide is not recommended as an ingredient of mineral mixtures for general use. It is not definitely known just how much iodide is required to prevent goitre in regions where it occurs. A dose of 2 grains of potassium or sodium iodide daily per head for cows, ewes, mares and sows throughout the gestation period is recommended.

Larger quantities may be poisonous, so care should be exercised in administering iodide. A tablespoonful of a mixture composed of 1 ounce of iodide dissolved in 1 gallon of water will contain about 2 grains of iodide. This quantity may be sprinkled over or mixed with the feed.

The Perennial Border.

Many owners of homes who hesitate to grow flowers on account of the time it would seem to take would find the labor problem largely solved by the growing of perennials. Modern perennials include many of the finest flowers we have and have great decorative value for the home. Perennials may be grown as the individual plants, but they are better adapted for border planting, along a fence or wall or beside a planting of shrubs and trees which go as a background. A position of full sunshine is necessary for luxuriant growth. In no case should a herbaceous border be planted in the centre of a small lawn. It may flank a walk at the side of a lawn with very good effect. Perennials like many forms of garden plants, require well drained good soil. That is to say, where one may expect a satisfactory crop of potatoes, perennials will usually do well. In preparing for a perennial border, well rotted manure should be deeply dug in. As the plants are to remain where planted for several years, a good supply of manure is needed from the beginning to assure fine bloom year after year. Bone meal lasts well in the soil and should be freely used when preparing for a perennial border. The width of the border will depend largely on the breadth of the lawn. It may vary from three to twelve feet.

The planting of the border is important. The tallest growing kinds of plants should be used for the back. In very wide grounds shrubs may occupy the position next the fence that is to be screened. The first line of perennials should not be closer than eighteen inches from the fence or shrubby background. The plants should be arranged in groups of three, each group set four or five feet apart, and the individual plants in each clump about twenty inches apart. Line No. 2 should be composed of plants of intermediate height and should stand not nearer than two feet from Line No. 1 in the rear. The clumps here should be planted opposite the vacancies in the back row. Line No. 3 still farther forward, should consist of several dwarf varieties. The arrangement should be similar but correspondingly closer in order that the ground may be fairly well covered when the plants have made their full growth. Line No. 4, which should form the front edge of the border, should be about fifteen inches from Line No. 3, and nine inches from the grass or the walk which it skirts. This row should consist of edging plants of quite dwarf nature, arranged in clumps of considerable size. In the planting it is not necessary to adhere to a straight line for the different rows. These should be sufficiently irregular as to take away all appearance of rows in the border.

In the choosing of plants questions to be considered are hardness, time of flowering, duration of flowering, and color. There are endless kinds and varieties of perennial plants from which to choose. Mr. H. J. Moore, a well-known landscape horticulturist, has recommended to the Ontario Horticultural Societies a suitable list, having reference to colors, hardness and time of flowering, as follows: Anchusa (alkanet) varieties, dropmore and

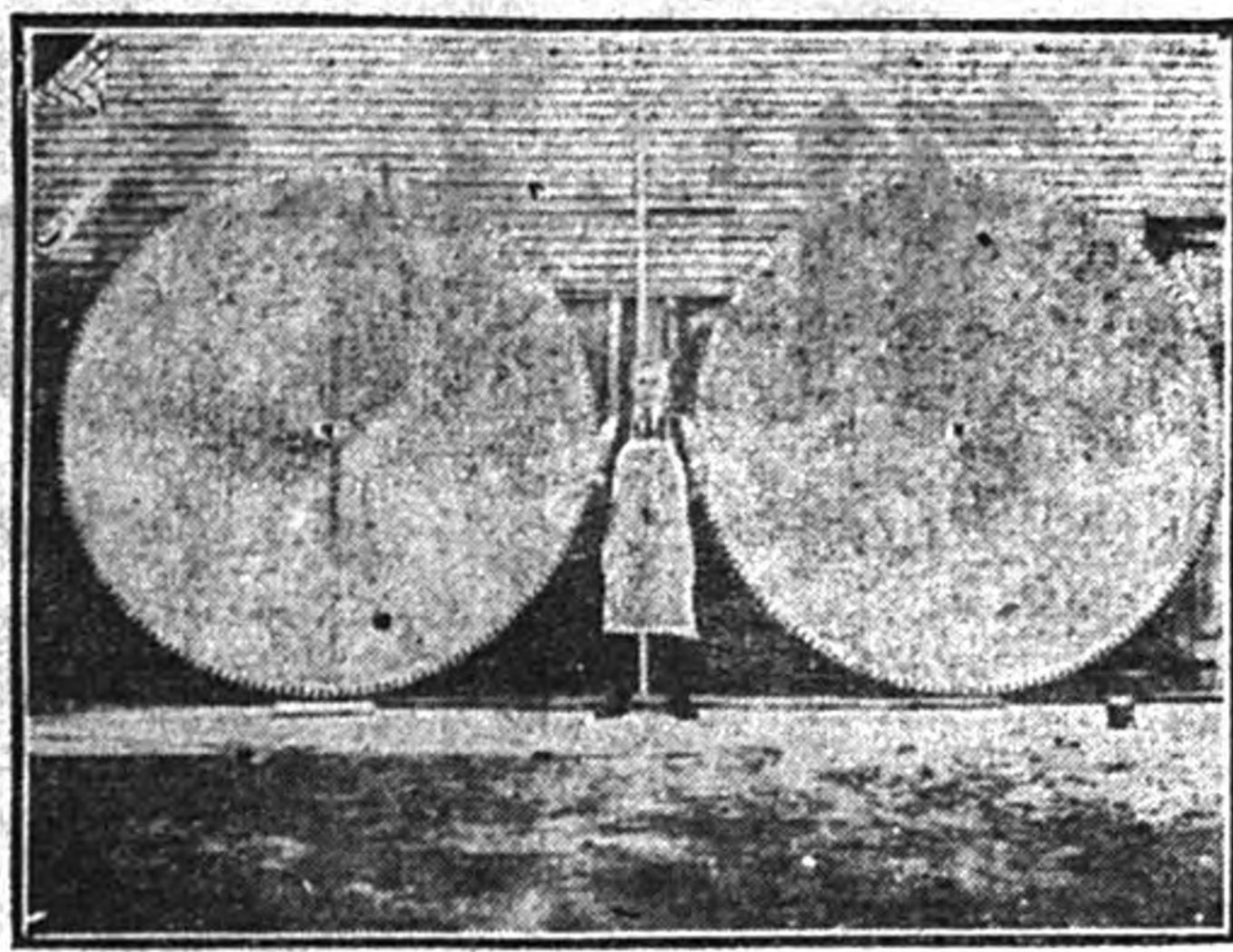
opal; colors, gentian blue and opal; height five feet; season of flowering, July-August. Campanulas (the bell-flowers), latifolia varieties, violet purple, chiefly blue, five feet and less, June-August. Delphinium moerheimii, white, four feet, July. Aconitum fischeri (the aconite), clear blue, three and a half feet, September. Aquilegia (the columbine), various, two feet, May-June. Michaelmas daisies, purple, two-three feet, autumn. Heuchera muscetta, brilliant scarlet, one and a half feet, June-August. Iris, variety canary yellow, two feet, May. Iris pumila, blue, nine inches, April-May. Hepatica, single red and double red, six-nine inches, April. Arabis (rock cress) alba, single and double, white, nine inches to one foot, April-May. Phlox subulata varieties, mauve and other shades, six inches, May-July. Dianthus (pinks), Mrs. Sinkins, white, nine inches, June-July. Helleborus niger, Christmas rose, snow white, one foot, November-December. Campanula carpathica, blue, one foot, June-August. C. Carpathica alba, white, one foot, June-August.

Practically all of these plants can be grown from seed, when a year must be lost before bloom is secured. The seed is sown in rows as is the seed of annual flowers, transplanted and cultivated during the first year in readiness for planting out in the border in the autumn. The plants, on the other hand, may be secured from the grower ready for planting in the fall or spring. The perennial border after planting cannot be left to take care of itself. It must be hoed and raked from time to time similar to any other garden crop. If the cultivation is done sufficiently frequently to keep the soil loose on top, there will be no difficulty from weeds. Nor can the border when once planted be left for many years without replanting. Some of the plants will be much more aggressive than others and will have a tendency to crowd out those that are less vigorous. From time to time, therefore, the border should be taken up, the plants divided, the ground refertilized, and pieces of the larger clumps returned to the border. This replanting affords an excellent opportunity for changing the plan and introducing new varieties.—Can. Hort. Council.

The Foster Mother of the World.

The cow is a most wonderful laboratory. She takes the grasses of the pasture and roughage of the field and converts them into the most perfect food for man. In that food there is a mysterious something which scientists have found essential to the highest health of the human race, and which can be found nowhere else. Men have sought for centuries the Fabled Fountain of Youth. The nearest approach to that fountain which has yet been discovered is the udder of the cow. Without her milk children languish, the vigor of the adult declines, and the vitality of the human race runs low.—F. O. Lowden.

One lamp, the mother's love, amid the stars shall lift its pure flame changeless, and before the throne of God burn through eternity.—N. P. W.



Henry Disston, of Toronto, has just completed what are claimed to be the two-largest saws ever made in the British Empire, measuring 108½ inches in diameter.

Plums From Stones.

Growers of plums will find a deal of valuable information in the recently published bulletin on "Plum Culture," by the Dominion Horticulturist, which can be obtained by applying to the Publications Branch of the Dept. of Agriculture, Ottawa. Of special interest is a chapter on "Seeding Varieties," which indicates that no part of the country need be without plums of some kind and which can be easily cultivated. After remarking that while many fine kinds of plums are grown in Canada, there is always a possibility of getting something better, the bulletin goes on to say that in the colder parts of the province there is excellent opportunity for developing hardier and improved sorts. All that is probably necessary is to grow seedlings from the stones of the most successful kinds grown in the vicinity or nearest thereto. Stones should be saved from the largest plums from the most productive tree of the variety of which seedlings are desired. If possible these stones should be planted immediately after the fruit becomes ripe and should not be allowed to become dry. Stones can be kept over winter in boxes mixed with moist, but not wet sand. The process to pursue, which is called stratification, is to place a layer of sand about an inch in thickness along the bottom of the box, cover this with stones, then place another layer of sand, put more stones on top, and continue until the box is filled, and bury the box outside where there is good drainage or keep in the cellar. The stones should be planted not more than one inch deep and the soil should be kept thoroughly cultivated during the summer. The next spring or the one following, the young trees should be planted about ten feet apart and left to fruit, which they will do in from three to six years.

Plant Trees for Poultry.

Fruit trees for use on the poultry farm are a wise investment. They furnish necessary shade and often produce fruit of considerable quality with less spraying than is needed in the commercial orchard. Large apple trees are quite an asset on the range of the young stock. They furnish fine fresh air roosting places until time to place the pullets in the laying houses.

One of the least expensive portions of the dairy cow's diet is water. It should, therefore, be furnished in abundance at all times, kept pure and clean.

Happy is the man or woman who has some one to believe in him or her.

Grace for Gardens.

Lord God in Paradise,
Look upon our sowing,
Bless the little gardens
And the good green growing!
Give us sun,
Give us rain,
Bless the orchards
And the grain!

Lord God in Paradise,
Over my brown field is seen,
Trembling and adventuring,
A miracle of green,
Send such grace
As You know,
To keep it safe
And make it grow!

Lord God in Paradise,
For the wonder of the seed,
Wondering we praise you while
We tell You of our need.
—Louise Driscoll.

Move the Colony House.

One of the most common losses in brooding chicks during the spring is from soil infection, resulting from coccidiosis, worms and digestive disorders of numerous kinds.

It has only been within the last few years that the successful poultryman has appreciated the wisdom of changing the range each year and brooding his chicks on clean ground. This is an excellent practice and good as far as it goes, but it will pay all poultrymen to brood in colony houses, using colony brooder stoves, and then at least once or possibly twice during the brooding season move the colony houses to a new clean spot on the range.

When the youngsters are little they are confined close to the house, and throughout their brooding and growing period they have a tendency to lie around the house rather than roam long distances. It is no wonder then that the soil immediately adjacent to the brooder house becomes quickly contaminated.

It is not easy nor possible to cleanse this ground when the chicks are running on it.

It is very easy, however, to hitch onto the colony house with a team of horses or a tractor and move it forty of fifty feet in any direction, simply placing it on a new piece of ground which has not been intensively cropped.

Farm records show that dairy herds in which a portion of the cows freshen in the fall give larger net returns than do the herds kept under similar conditions except that the cows freshen in the spring.

Greatness comes only by growth.

EAST INDIA TIP CAT

Every town-bred Canadian boy knows how to play the time-honored game styled "tip cat." In England, also, this famous sidewalk pastime is vastly popular, and the historians of sport pretend to trace its history back to early Saxon times. Few people, however, are aware that tip cat is indulged in so far East as India, or that the dusky urchins of Bombay and Madras are positive adepts at the game.

In India tip cat is known as "gullidanda"—that is, cat stick. The little Hindoos or Mahometans scoop out a small hole in the ground. This hole is known as "gurchi," the cat or peg being "gulli," and the stick to strike with "danda."

Players arrange their turns by a Hindoo version of the familiar "eeny meeny miny mo." Player No. 1 takes the "danda" and strikes the "gulli" (made exactly like our cat) as far as it will go. The opposite player fetches the "gulli," and endeavors to throw it back into the hole, or "gurchi." If he does not succeed, player No. 1 scores a point and has another chance with the danda. On the other hand, if he pops the peg into the gurchi, player No. 1 is put out, and the next in order takes his place.

But tip cat is not the only game of knowledge of which our boys share with the lads of India. In the bazaars and public places of all the big cities from Simla to Ceylon, the youthful Hindoo and Mahometan enters enthusiastically into the excitement of hop scotch. They call it "ekaria duk-

aria," which is certainly a more imposing title.

The court is marked out into seven squares, each of which has a name, as follows: Ekaria, dukaria, tikaria, kachkolan, sustafawa, chotka and barka. A round piece of tile (kha-pollo) is thrown successively into each of these squares and kicked out by a player hopping on one foot.

In passing the fifth and sixth squares (sustanawa and chotka), the player has to jump straight in and then straight out again from the chalk-line without treading on any of the intervening squares. When the tile has been kicked out of the last square (barka) without any rules having been broken, the player scores a point.

"Ekaria dukaria" is a most absorbing game to the little Indian boys, and even the grown-up folk, squatting at their shop doors take an interest in it. Indeed, it is by no means uncommon to see a grave and reverend merchant temporarily lay aside his long pipe, and step down into the street to illustrate for his boys' benefit a knotty point in the theory or practice of the India hop scotch.

A form of blindman's buff is also played in parts of India, and, hunt the slipper is popular—an untwisted turban being used in lieu of a slipper. Games of marbles the writer has also seen in full swing in Madras and Lucknow, while leapfrog is not unknown in the northern parts of India. But the pet sports of the Hindoo boy are "ekaria dukaria" and "gullidanda," or, as we could say, hop scotch and tip cat.

RHUBARB WITH VARIATIONS

Rhubarb, that good spring fruit our grandmothers set such store by, is one of the most valuable of plants for its spring tonic effects. Few housewives realize its possibilities as a dessert; they assign it to the saucepan without any attempt at further improvement, unless it is the making of a simple pie. The following ways will help to vary its use:

Boiled Rhubarb Pudding—To half a pound of chopped rhubarb add half a cup of finely chopped suet, five cups of sifted flour, two teaspoons of baking powder, one cup of sugar and enough milk to make a stiff batter; tie in a floured cloth and boil three and a half hours. Serve with hard sauce.

Rhubarb Dumplings—Stew rhubarb which has been cut into inch lengths in a little more than half its weight in sugar and just enough water to keep from burning. (It forms plenty of juice when it begins cooking.) Make a batter of two cups of flour, half a teaspoon of salt, two teaspoons of baking powder, a scant cup of sweet milk, and drop this into the boiling rhubarb by spoonful. Serve hot either with or without cream.

Rhubarb Betty—Place a layer of cooked rhubarb in a well buttered baking dish, then a layer of bread crumbs (either white or brown bread), sprinkle with brown sugar and cinnamon, and repeat until the dish is full. Bake in a moderate oven until brown and serve with plain or whipped cream.

Rhubarb Shortcake—Make a shortcake as for strawberries or peaches, but use for the filling the following mixture: Rhubarb which has been stewed and sweetened to taste and mixed with chopped citron or candied orange peel. Garnish the top with whipped cream.

Rhubarb Jelly—Cook one pound of chopped rhubarb in a cup of water and one of sugar until tender. Have ready one tablespoon of gelatine soaked in half a cup of cold water, to which has been added either four tablespoons of lemon or orange juice and some of the grated rind of which ever fruit is used. Combine and pour

into a wet mold. Serve when firm with whipped or plain cream or a thin custard.

Rhubarb Tarts—Cook half-inch lengths of rhubarb, without peeling (if very young), and without adding water. Sweeten to taste and flavor with grated orange peel. Add to each cup of rhubarb the beaten yolk of an egg. Cook until thick and fill into pastry shells. Put a spoon of stiffly beaten and sweetened whites on the top of each tart and set in a moderate oven to brown.

Rhubarb Ice Cream—To three pints of chopped rhubarb add enough water to cover and cook until tender. Put in two cups of sugar and stir until dissolved, then strain through a fine sieve. When almost cold add one pint of cream and more sugar if desired, then freeze.

Rhubarb Salad—In some menus a fruit salad takes the place of dessert. To prepare such a salad from rhubarb, soak three tablespoons of powdered gelatine in half a cup of cold water until soft, then add two cups of boiling water and stir until the gelatine is dissolved. Stir in four tablespoons of lemon juice and half a cup of sugar.

Pour into a square granite pan to the depth of about an inch and set on the ice to harden. When it begins to congeal add a pint of chopped rhubarb, which has been steamed until tender and sweetened slightly, and one cup of chopped nuts. When cold and hardened cut into three-inch squares and serve on any kind of salad green with a mayonnaise dressing. A white salad dressing, excellent for this salad, is made by adding half a cup of whipped cream to the usual mayonnaise mixture (made with lemon instead of vinegar).

Rhubarb Shrub—A delicious drink may be made with rhubarb. Cut into small pieces ten stalks of rhubarb, mix it with four ounces of chopped raisins and six cups of water and let simmer for an hour. Strain and add two tablespoons of lemon juice and serve with shaved ice.

Preservation of Eggs.

At the St. Anne de la Pocatiere, Dominion Experimental Station, Quebec Province, an experiment has been tried to ascertain the best method of storing eggs for winter use. The experiment included eggs stored in one-dozen cartons, without treatment; eggs wrapped in tissue paper and stored in one-dozen cartons; eggs dipped in boiling water and stored in one-dozen cartons; eggs dipped in boiling water and wrapped in tissue paper and stored in one-dozen cartons; eggs placed on small ends in earthen jars and covered with salt; eggs placed in earthen jars and covered with water glass solution and eggs placed in earthen jars and covered with lime water. The eggs stored were new laid, fertile, sound in shell and clean and were stored from July 15 to December 15, 1923. They were placed in a cellar on a cement floor, the temperature varying from 40 to 50 deg. F. This first experiment would indicate that the use of commercial water glass solution (obtainable at most drug stores) and lime water, which can be home-made, are the two best means of preserving eggs for a fairly long period. The contents of the eggs in the lime water were just as good as those in the water glass solution, there being some difference in the appearance of the shells. Salt gave poorer results, but can be used advantageously for short periods. Eggs wrapped in tissue paper followed in results, but those dipped in boiling water and unwrapped turned out poorer than any.

They Also Serve.

God doth not need
Either man's works or His own gifts;
Who best
Bears his mild yoke, they serve Him
best; His state
Is Kingly; thousands at His bidding
speed,
And post o'er land and ocean without
rest;
They also serve who only stand and
wait.
—Milton.

How She Knew.

A city-bred girl married a young farmer. As her husband came into the house one day, she exclaimed: "Oh, John, I found four ducks' eggs among the two dozen you brought in this morning."

"Ducks' eggs," said John. "How do you know they were ducks' eggs?"

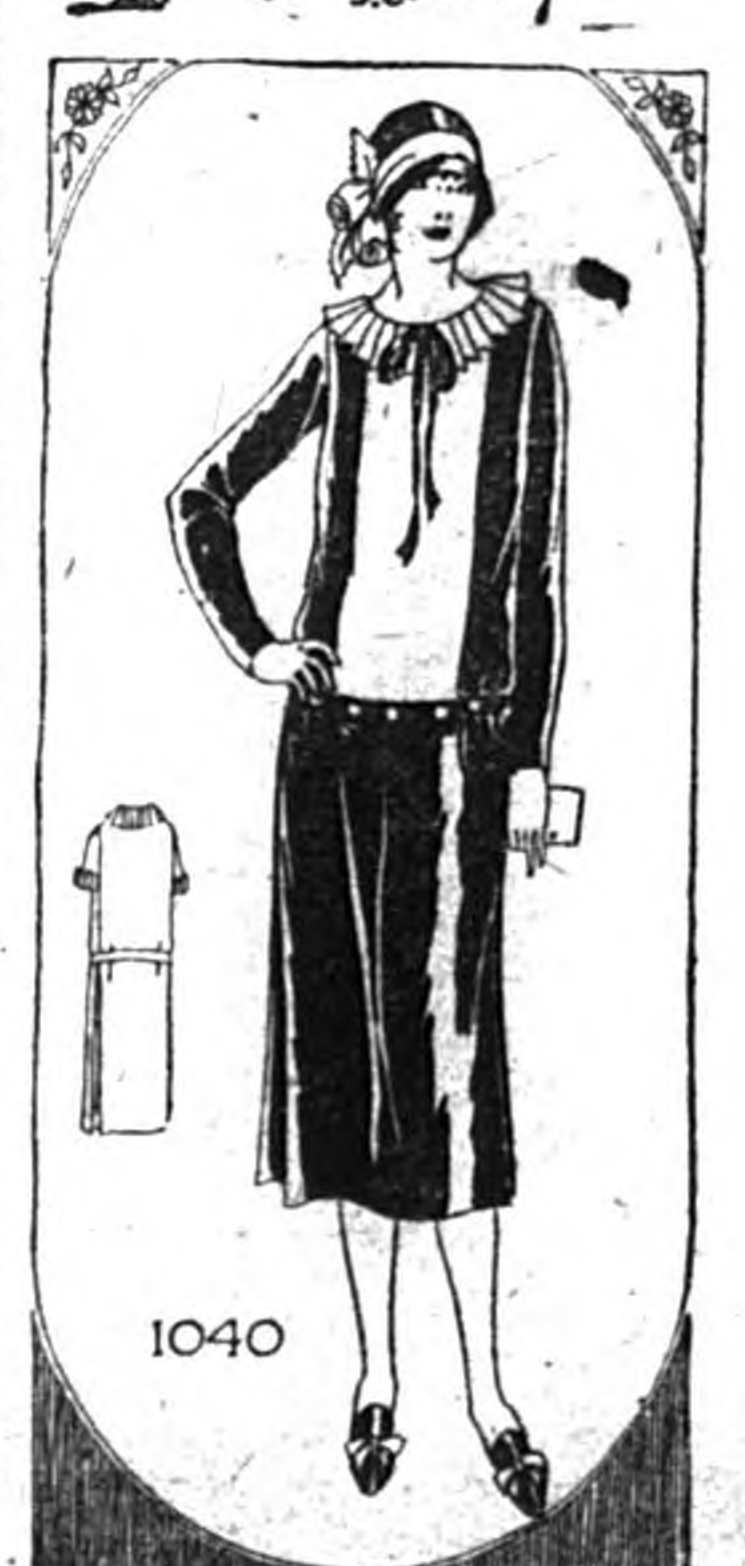
"Why," she answered, "I put them in water and four of them floated."



Put Her Ring on the Hook.

"When a girl starts fishing for a proposal what should I do?"
"If you love her, put her on her hook, of course."

ECLIPSE FASHIONS



A FLATTERING AFTERNOON GOWN.

Navy blue twill or heavy silk interprets this delightfully fresh afternoon gown. The side plaits give a width to the narrow silhouette which is always welcomed by the active miss and small woman. There is a freshness about the grey set-in front of contrasting material, while the plaited frill about the neck and sleeves is always youthful and flattering to the small woman. Very attractive is this model, No. 1040, made in brilliant-colored tissue or gingham. Hemstitching gives a pleasing trimming for the set-in front. The gathered frills are much more useful when the dress is made of wash materials. Cut in sizes 34 to 42 inches bust. Size 38 requires 4½ yards of 36-inch material.

HOW TO ORDER PATTERNS.

Write your name and address plainly, giving number and size of such patterns as you want. Enclose 20c in stamps or coin (coin preferred; wrap it carefully) for each number, and address your order to Pattern Dept., Wilson Publishing Co., 73 West Adelaide St., Toronto. Orders filled by return mail.

Rhubarb Custard.

For each egg use one cup of stewed rhubarb which has been put through a sieve. Add the rhubarb to the well beaten yolks, sweeten to taste, then beat in the whipped whites. Put the whole into a buttered baking dish and bake until firm and it shows signs of cracking. Serve when cold.

Blow up the stumps and stones, or you are likely to blow up when the plow hits one.

The Automobile

REPAIRS MADE IN TIME SAVE EXPENSE.

While the whole fabric of our civilization is built on the faith one human being has in another, in the automobile realm of life there appears to be a severe strain on this faith on the part of the motorist toward the service station. The auto owner goes to his doctor, having faith that his prescription will help. But when his car gets sick he often fails to have confidence in the auto doctor's ability to rectify the trouble.

There are hardly any exceptions to the general rule that the man who owns an automobile has a car that will develop troubles of various kinds sooner or later. Although cars are being made better every year and troubles of all kinds should consequently become less and less, troubles do come. Unless the owner of the machine is an expert automobile mechanic himself, which he is not likely to be, he will do well to visit a reliable repair shop with confidence in the results. This is merely an application of common sense to a motoring experience. Even if he is a fairly competent mechanic, which most folks are not, he will often find it desirable to call on another expert automobile mechanic to get the advantage of his experience. He will do well to take the advice of the man whose business it is to know what is the matter with a car and what ought to be done to it to repair it correctly.

SEEK ADVICE OF EXPERT.

It is also important for the owner to seek the advice of an expert at the first indication of trouble instead of putting off this procedure until the machine has gone into a decline or until it has, in fact, reached a serious state of trouble. When such a policy is followed repair bills are not likely to be larger in the long run.

There is a tendency for an owner ignorantly to complain about the size of his repair bills and to condemn the repair shop owners as pirates. In spite of this feeling on the part of many, as a rule men who run repair shops do not charge excessively, nor do they try to do more work than is necessary. No business could flourish on such practices.

There are owners of a car who sometimes fail to appreciate the time and material involved in making even minor repairs or what a minor repair may lead to by way of other essential attention. I recall a man who drove his car into a repair shop and said that the engine occasionally ran irregularly. He thought the spark plugs needed cleaning. The mechanic cleaned the spark plugs. He cleaned and adjusted the distributor points and drained the carburetor and vacuum tank. He also tested the compression, and in so doing found a valve leaking. Consequently it was necessary for him to remove the cylinder head and grind the valves.

All of this seemed like a lot of work to the owner, but the mechanic operated on the basis of assuring himself that he had removed the cause of the trouble. His idea was to give the owner the satisfaction the mechanic knew he really desired. This is only one illustration of many which might be given to illustrate this point. A minor trouble may result in the necessity of entirely disassembling the engine. Of course, such unexpected labor involves considerable time and expense. Yet the servicing institution would not give the owner real service if he did not completely repair the car. The expense to the owner doubtless seems large at the time, whereas in the long run to have the complete job done represents an actual saving in the owner's money.

EFFECTIVE SERVICE.

There is increasingly in the automobile industry an appreciation of the need of giving motorists complete and efficient servicing facilities at the most reasonable prices possible. After a car has been properly designed, manufactured in quantity and economically distributed to the buyer, the next essential to the industry's prosperity and to the owner's satisfaction is effective servicing.

Take a prospective owner of car who realizes he can get expert service in all parts of the country on a particular make of machine. This fact is bound to have a bearing on his decision to purchase it. His logical conclusion is that a mechanic who devotes all his time to one kind of car will be more efficient on that particular make than a general mechanic who works on all kinds of machines.

While service stations are constantly improving their services and consequently their chances of securing and holding the good will of the motoring public, it should be said that the motorists' lack of faith in the servicing ability of some stations has not been without considerable reason. Numerous managers in this repair business have failed to appreciate the value of having trained experts in their employ. They can hardly expect car owners to have supreme confidence in their prescriptions unless they insist on employing only those technicians who by their experience and training are worthy of the respect of the automobilist.



Capt. Angus Buchanan, M.C., who recently arrived on this continent, was the first white man to cross the Sahara Desert by camel. He started out with 36 animals, but only one survived the 3,500-mile trip.

Tell-Tale Eyebrows.

What a lot of difference there is in the eyebrows of people! Some are bushy, others almost invisible. Some are straight, others curved. From the variations, it is possible to judge a good deal of the owner's character.

A person whose eyebrows are strongly marked, with long hair of vigorous growth, is usually practical. Well-defined eyebrows denote a strong character—an individual with a good deal of personality. Eyebrows of fine, silky hair suggest that their owner is lacking in force and pushfulness.

Eyebrows that meet in the center, at the top of the nose, are usually a sign of quick temper. A person with bushy eyebrows will be amiable. Arched and finely pencilled brows denote an artistic or imaginative temperament.

Eight Little Girls.

They sit like tulips in my class, A scrubbed and shining seven, Sundays at half-past three o'clock, Learning the way to Heaven. Their hands lie still in starched laps Like petals on the ground; Always they watch me carefully With eyes grown large and round, To answer who climbed up a tree When Christ was walking near, Or ask why John the Baptist ate Things that were all so queer.

Then suddenly at four o'clock The door bursts very wide, And, lifting dark, unruly face, My eighth lamb comes inside. She says she couldn't be on time, She kisses me instead She blows like naughty wind across My proper tulip bed, They all begin to whisper now No more with silence shod. Over my all unanswered talk She asks me: "Who made God?"

Curious that when I have forgot My scrubbed and proper seven, Still comes the thought of one dark face Learning its way to Heaven! —Kathryn Worth.

OWL-LAFFS



O. W. L.
(On With Laughter)

One nice thing about being naturally skinny is that you eat anything you want to without fear of getting any fatter.

Education is almost as expensive as ignorance.

Hello!

He kissed Helen.
Hell ensued;
He left Helen,
Helen sued.

Small Boy—"Say, Ma, did you get the baby where you buy the seedless oranges and boneless condish? It's a toothless baby!"

Burglar (surprised by house owner) —"Well, if that ain't the limit. What d'yer mean by puttin' a card on your door: 'Out of town till Monday?'"

"Ho, ho," isn't this just killing?" chuckled the wood alcohol as some flavoring was added and a label stuck on the bottle.

"It simply isn't done, you know," quoth Percy, as he cut into the stein.

Hope is like the sun, which, as we journey towards it, casts the shadow of our burden behind us.

Most mothers cherish the fond hope a son will grow up to be just a little different from his father, the "darn brute."

The most difficult of white collar jobs is to make use of one of those wooden buttons furnished by the laundries.

Bney Magnate (testily) — "Well, what do you want? Be short!"
Prodigal Son (rising to the occasion) — "I will! I am!"

Europe may have finer art galleries, but look at our billboards.

A woman's like a vehicle when she's a little sulky. And this applies to all of them, the lean, or fat, or bulky. And there's the newly married one, who calls her husband, "Ducky." She too, is like a vehicle; she's just a little buggy.

It's fair enough. The Reds have too much cheek, and the cheeks have too much red.

"Who was the best man at your wedding?"
Proud Bride — "My husband."

Over in the dental office they used to pull teeth one at a time; now they pull 'em by the acher.

"This is another viewpoint on a subject of interest," thought the keyhole to itself.

Laughter is an excellent means for beginning a friendship, and for ending one it can't be beat.

Superlative Praise: She is attractive even in a boudoir cap.

A lot of us could say all we think and be silent all the time.

Somehow the public announcement of his engagement always makes a man look as foolish and self-conscious as though somebody had handed him a baby to hold.

Back to Methuselah.
Where buttonless pajamas were never known.
Where women were women.
Where there was no halitosis.
Where they did not chew it after every meal.
Where there were no taxicabs.
Where men never wore pants.
Where people never played bridge.
Where there were no 5 10- and 15 cent stores.
Where there was no history to learn.
Where they laughed at the same jokes you're laughing at now.

The boss said he had a cold or something in his head. I didn't say anything but I think it was a cold.

Former deacon takes job as waiter. He must feel right at home in passing the plate.

The pretty woman owes a debt to Nature, but the dressmaker and the beauty specialist get her money.

Teacher—"In the beginning of time, ages ago, the earth was a steaming molten ball. Then, as it cooled, mountains were torn up on its surface, volcanoes appeared, craters exploded with lava, geysers erupted and the entire world shook."
Little Johnny—"Gee, that must have been almost as bad as the time pa's home brew fermented."

Here's a story about a strong man who raises a car without a jack. But he can't keep up a car without the jack.

Bank Teller—"This check is all right, but you must be introduced. Can't you bring your husband?"

Woman—"Who, Jack? Why, if Jack thought you wanted an introduction to me he'd knock your block off."

A man presented himself at the ticket window and asked the fare to a certain town. He was told it was \$3.00. He said he only had a \$2.00 bill but could easily raise the other dollar. When he returned with the three dollars and was asked how he got the other dollar, he said: "I went to a pawnbroker and pawned the \$2.00 for a dollar and a half. Then sold the pawn ticket for a dollar and a half. While you are making out the ticket kindly tell me who is out the dollar."

A bachelor is a man who has no one to throw his worn-out neckties away for him.

Women are naturally heroic. One can sit and smile at a caller when the cake is burning and she knows it.

Chickens in the car have wrecked a lot more automobiles than chickens in the road.

A Sheaf of Sage Sentences.

There is no folly greater than that which refuses to believe in the possibility of achieving better things.

Beware how you laugh at the man with an idea. You are apt later on to be pained by sitting on the point of your own joke.

The fool who wears cap and bells is less dangerous than he who comes with the pretensions of solemnity.

Many a man has thought he was making a fool of the world, only to awake later and discover that he has made a fool of himself.

Every day is fool's day for the man who has not learned to judge rightly the values of life.

Needed Him.

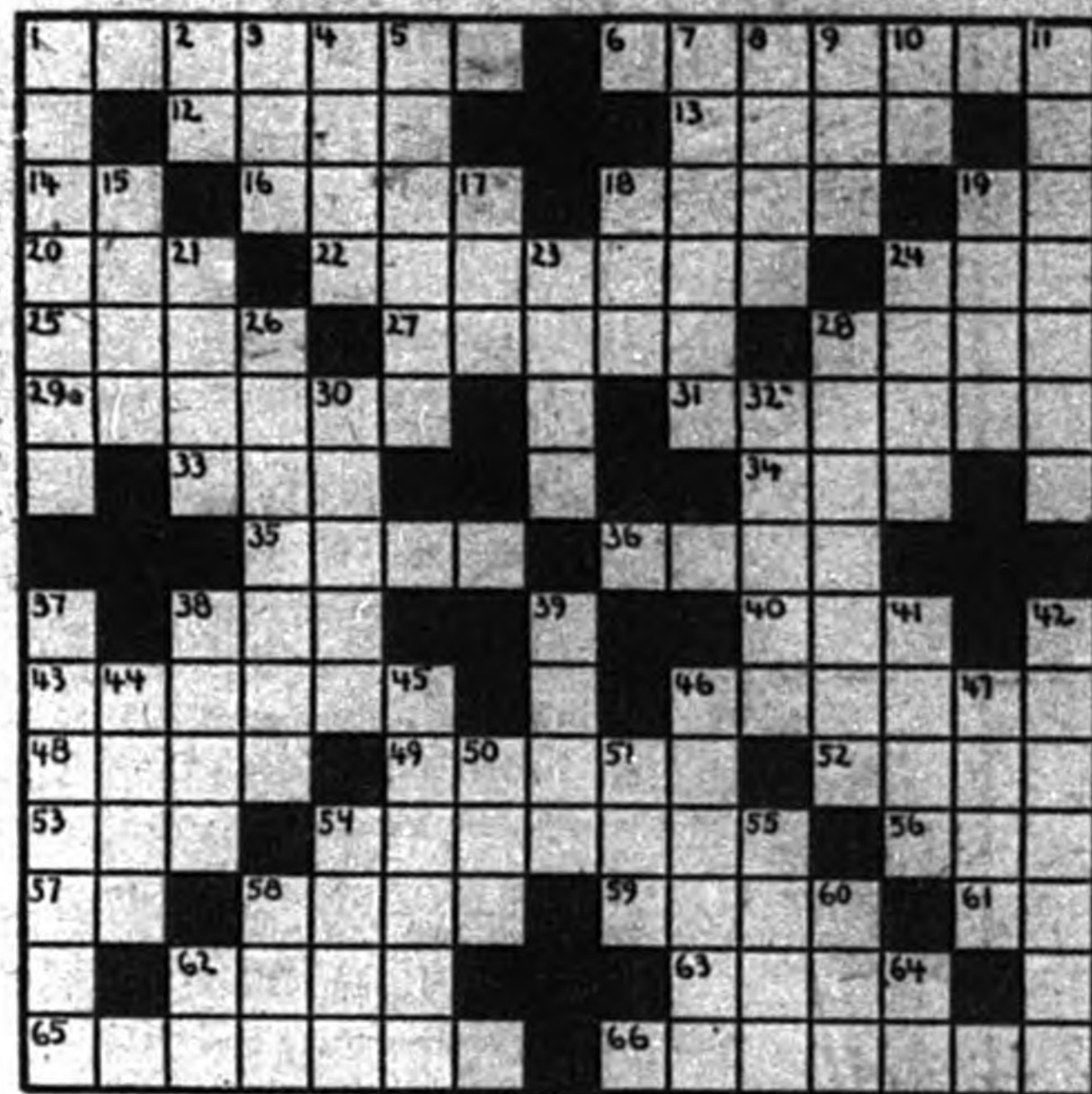
A farmer sent the following letter to the Admiralty:

"My youngest son has gone away and enlisted in the Navy. I can't get him out. Won't you help me? He is a good boy and I was bringing him up for my own use."

Solution of last week's puzzle.

WIPE ELSE SLAP
IDEAL IN SPARE
TARS SNUB EWER
STRINGENCY
TOO RELY ELF
R NOW TY PAR O
OH GAY VEX OR
WE LIE IRE NE
E MET AM USE S
LAY BREW NOT
RECOGNIZED
EMIR BEAN DUAL
SEARS NC DIRGE
ENDS STEW TEED

CROSS-WORD PUZZLE



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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—To house
- 6—Burned by water
- 12—Tidy
- 13—Eager, greedy
- 14—Near
- 15—Roguish; coy
- 16—Woody plant
- 19—Toward
- 20—Tear
- 22—Less thick
- 24—Court
- 25—Change course
- 27—Gives out
- 28—Seaweed, source of iodine
- 29—Mistakes
- 31—Aged; dotting
- 33—Part of the foot
- 34—Correlative of neither
- 35—Sour
- 36—First book New Testament (abbr.)
- 38—Couch
- 40—And so forth (abbr.)
- 43—An eager longing
- 46—Anticipates with horror
- 48—Rodents
- 49—Hurry
- 52—Drop
- 53—Anger
- 54—Ties
- 56—Prefix meaning three
- 57—Abbr. of name of a N. E. State
- 58—Diseases
- 59—Willing
- 61—Famous President (initials)
- 62—Source of wood
- 63—Mimics
- 65—Users of popular weed
- 66—Changed

VERTICAL

- 1—Reduced to extreme hunger
- 2—Half an em
- 3—Grassy meadow
- 4—Form of pastry
- 5—Draws with a dry point
- 7—Fondle
- 8—Assert
- 9—Fib
- 10—Theological degree (abbr.)
- 11—Wilted
- 15—Row
- 17—Pronoun
- 18—High explosive (abbr.)
- 19—A fixed compensation
- 21—Filippant
- 23—Eggs of insects
- 24—A dam
- 26—Those who cheer for a person or team
- 28—Tied into knots
- 30—Peruses
- 32—Pierce
- 37—Tries hard
- 38—To seize with the teeth
- 39—Latest
- 41—Two wheeled vehicle
- 42—Longed for
- 44—Male red deer
- 45—Former German unit of money
- 46—Contradiction
- 47—Soil
- 50—Beast of burden
- 51—Abbr. for means of communication
- 54—Hasten away
- 55—A month (abbr.)
- 59—To afflict with vexation
- 60—A charge
- 62—Toward
- 64—An elder (abbr.)

A Cross-Word Puzzle.

Life itself is the largest of crossword puzzles, and the prizes, like the visits of angels, often seem few and far between. Our best intentions are misconstrued. Our benevolent designs miscarry. Where we had looked for perceptive comprehension and furtherance we meet with a bewildering rebuff. But all the time we must read a meaning, spell out a riddle, discover and apply a definition, though moving in the dark from the first word, which was with God, unto the last.

Throughout our earthly days, what we call success and what we consider happiness depend a great deal on our putting the right words in the right places. Sometimes, written or spoken, language seems a hopeless mist, lamentably inadequate to meet the situation. On the other hand, there are fortunately constituted mortals for whom legions of words, at a summons, are ready to arise and obey the bidding, with felicity.

There is in most human beings the ineradicable spirit of curiosity, of exploration and of competition, which the ruling craze for the crossword puzzle serves to illustrate. We are piqued and spurred by problems set; we are put on our mettle by what at first sight seems insoluble. And our own course across the checkered field of life cannot by any means be laid without reference to the way that is taken by others, with which our own is interlaced.

Lewis Carroll in his immortal stories for children—"Alice in Wonderland" and "Through the Looking Glass"—

found analogies at many points between chess or cards and the great game of life that we are bound to play. A wise man of England said very seriously that he found his wartime existence a jigsaw puzzle. There is a closer parallel between the current pastime and the conduct of our lives in their various contacts and implications, which establish the fact that none of us can live for himself alone.

Concerning Study Hour.

When study hour seems a bother Be calm, don't get into a pother. A world that never had a history Would be a most unpleasant mystery. How inconvenient it would be If one and two made eight but three. If nitrogen and oxygen Should fall to mix, alas, what then? Such funny facts! But none can doubt them. It's just as well to know about them.

Tombs of Distant Times.

The world's oldest stone buildings are reported to have been discovered near the famous pyramids of Sakkara, about fifteen miles south of Cairo. They are two royal tomb chapels of the third Egyptian dynasty, about 4000 B.C. Built in a style differing in almost every respect from what is known as Egyptian architecture, the chapels are believed to have been the burial places of princesses or queens. Fragments of gravestones of royal princesses are said to have been found by archaeologists who have been digging on the site.

MUTT AND JEFF—By Bud Fisher.



Yes, Class Will Tell.

"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.

For Sale by W. D. McOuat, Dealer

Robert McFaul

SPRING CLEANING SPECIALS

Choice Stock of Wall Papers
Paints and Varnishes.
Curtain Materials, Cretonnes, Muslin etc.
Window Blinds & Curtain Poles.

The House of Quality. Main Street, Lachute.

SUITS!

The very Best in
Style & Price
Call in and see our Samples

LOUIS GUILBAULT

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.



Auto-Gloss

Any amateur can finish his car in a few hours with Auto-Gloss. It is a 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.



W. D. McOuat, Dealer, Lachute.

The Watchman

AND

OTTAWA VALLEY ADVOCATE.

FRIDAY, MAY 15th, 1925.

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

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

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

Card of Thanks, In Memoriam No-
tices, Births, Marriages and Deaths—
50 cents.

With each verse additional—25c.

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

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

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

EN PASSANT

"TO hold with the hare and run
with the hounds" is a policy which
has advantages. It enables one to
escape from the embarrassment of
having to disclose one's honest opin-
ions. It is the recognized diplomatic
method of "Facing both ways,"
and bestowing equivocal smiles and
winks of encouragement to the sup-
pliants on both sides.

There still lingers among old-fash-
ioned folks a belief that it is de-
ceitful to play the double game of
appearing to sympathise equally
with the hunted and the hunters;
that it is morally wrong to "blow
both hot and cold; but that childish
remnant of a prehistoric ethical pre-
judice has been revised (like the
ten commandments) and remodeled
to suit modern requirements. It is
no longer deceitful to keep two
faces under one hood, it is diplo-
matic, and the more dexterous the
operating diplomat is in keeping up
the illusion of tacit sympathy, the
more popular he becomes.

Among ordinary work-a-day mor-
tals there are always a majority
who are not closely acquainted with
the wily ways of diplomats: They
are readily bluffed. Like the too
avid fish, they swallow all that is
said, bait hook and sinker, and even-
tually when the fate of the unwary
gudgeon overtakes them they find
themselves "dished."

But in the ranks of diplomacy
there are some bright and shining
exponents of the art of word-craft
who can utter a lot of airy nothings
with such flattering acceptance that
the non-committal vapourings used
may easily be mistaken for expres-
sions of the most perfect sympathe-
tic rapprochement and mutual under-
standing.

Imagine a deputation going to Ot-
tawa to interview the premier on a
subject near to their hearts, yet up-
on which there is doubt as to his at-
titude. There is no need to imagine
it. Let us stick to fact. Recently a
Lg Delegation "A Large Group
of Prominent Residents" waited up-
on the premier and the cabinet
ministers to lay before them a few
facts concerning the Carillon power
scheme. There were two hundred
of them, and they were introduced
by a member of Parliament. Their
spokesman said a number of things
with which we in the Ottawa Valley
district are already familiar. An ex-
cellent summary of the speeches ap-
peared in last week's Watchman.
It was an influential deputation,
without doubt, and they played their
part with the evident sincerity that
comes from a perfect confidence in
the truth of views, which in this in-
stance comprised the obvious advan-
tages that would flow from the
Carillon development. Personally, I
endorse all they said, with the single
exception perhaps of a point upon
which one of the speakers laid too
much stress, namely, the implied
promise of political allegiance which
the district affected by the project
would give to the premier and his
party as a kind of reward for his
assistance in passing the scheme.
That was a trifle overdone. It was
suggestive of barter and purchase,
and of blindfold devotion - for value
received. To say that the counties
of Argenteuil, Two Mountains, La-
belle, Prescott, and Vaudreuil "will
renew your mandate" if you do this
thing savours too much of "selling
votes" for my liking. The Carillon
power project must go through on
its merits and not as a piece
of political jobbery. It is either a
good thing or a wrong thing, I be-
lieve it to be a splendid thing for
the district and for the country,
and I want everybody, including
politicians, to judge it fairly on its
merits and to recognise its value as
a means to Canadian good. Any
one who thinks otherwise is entitled
to his opinion and should honestly
show proof, but I hate to see five
counties done up in a parcel and
handed to a political wirepuller, like
a box of bon-bons, as a bribe for his
goodwill.

I don't know how the premier took
the hint, but anything more "diplo-
matic" than his reply to the de-
putation it is difficult to imagine.
It was a masterpiece of diplomacy;
the hare and hounds kind: A neat
packet of graceful evasion, done up
in pink ribbons, and with a pretty
"non-committal" picture on the lid
of the box. The report says that:
the Rt. Hon. McKenzie King ex-
pressed his pleasure in meeting such

a representative delegation, and to
note such unanimity among those
directly interested! How could it
be otherwise? The reason for their
being there at all was the fact of
their unanimity and the directness
of their interest. This was follow-
ed by a forensic appreciation of the
scheme which ended just exactly
where it began. Without appearing
to betray any gleam of humour, the
premier said that the Carillon situa-
tion is a two-fold one: It is of
national and international import,
and the government will give im-
mediate consideration of the prob-
lems surrounding this particular
object.

Now, if there is anything in this
reply which could not have been
said, with equal candour of manner
and with equal candour of manner
a deputation against, instead of for
the Carillon development scheme, I
have failed to observe it.

It is claimed elsewhere that the
premier is "practically" in favour of
the scheme, because he has said that
he would not be averse personally
to the disposal of surplus power after
the home market is amply pro-
vided for, and well protected. That
does not commit him to the Carillon
power proposals any more than does
his reply to the two hundred dele-
gates. The "Home Market" does
not exist. If it ever springs to life
it will be because the Carillon power
plant has engendered and fostered
it. The Home Market argument is
used by the chief opponents of the
plan, and is capable of being used
against all future development. The
imaginary home markets will be
duly catered for when they materi-
alise. That Carillon may create a
demand for power for home con-
sumption is devoutly to be hoped for
but there can be no real demand
in that particular location until the
power is ready, or at least in sight.
All that has already been discussed
and what the government is asked
to do is to settle the matter by
granting permission to proceed.....

This they ought to do without fear
or favour if they are satisfied that
the project is to be beneficial to the
greater number. If they are not
satisfied on that score, then let them
seek light where it is most likely
to be found, and stop harping on
the twofold aspect of the question.
Other and greater power companies
are in existence, and doing many
more times the volume of business
than Carillon seeks to do, without
jeopardising any home markets, past
present, and future. The national
and international complications are
more imaginary than real, but any-
way the question as to whether it
is right or wrong to sell and make a
profit from what we cannot use our-
selves, is already answered. A coal
producing country sells its coal
abroad: The States sell coal to
Canada without any international
quibble, and they are ready to sell
to any other country that can pay
the price and the transport charges.
Our position is vastly superior. This
could be a great power-producing
country, selling what we make with-
out leaving any gaps or played out
mines in the land, and without los-
ing one ounce of what we might re-
quire at some future time - when
our population reaches 70 or 80 mil-
lions, for the plain fact remains that
we could produce power in abun-
dant, as long as our rivers hold
water, without reducing future pos-
sibilities of output.

A hundred Carillons would not
use a pint more water than comes
down the rivers, and they could not
imperil future supplies by using the
water before it comes.

"Ample provision" for home mar-
kets (which do not exist,) will be
found when required, unless "It
ain't going to rain no more": Mean-
while the little Carillon dam of 400,
000 H.P. is not going to hurt future
generations, nor rob them of their
power requirements, any more than
last year's crop of exported wheat
will rob unborn Canadians of ade-
quate nourishment...when they come
to need it.

THE LINKMAN.

TIMES OF THE GENTILES.

The times of the Jews and of the
Gentiles are very clearly marked out
in the Bible, according to Mr. Cyr.
He showed last Sunday afternoon in
McArthur's Hall that God revealed
to Daniel that the Jews would have
just 490 years more as God's chosen
people. That period expired soon
after their rejection and crucifixion
of Christ, in A. D. 34, when the
apostles turned from the Jews and
went to all the Gentile world with
the gospel message. Since then the
chosen people of God are no nation
in particular, but the body of His
faithful children. These are counted
as the children of Abraham or
the true Israelites. The Jews will
never again be God's chosen people,
although individual Jews can be
saved today if they believe in Christ,
for the Bible says that the gospel
shall be preached to all the Gentiles
and then shall the end come.

The basis of the covenants be-
tween God and his people is His law,
said Mr. Thurber in the evening ser-
vice. In the old covenant the people
agreed to keep the law, and failed
because they tried to do it in
their own strength. All who try to
obey by their own power are under
the old covenant, and will fail. The
new covenant has the same basis,
but it is founded upon "better prom-
ises" which are the promises of
God to give a new heart, and power
to keep His law. All who receive
these are under the new covenant,
and will be real law-keepers. Twen-
tieth Century Christians will keep
God's holy law and receive the re-
ward of the faithful.

Your home and our store

The folks in this store are thinking
a lot about your home and its sea-
sonable needs.

You're going to do some painting
pretty soon. You're probably trying
to decide what's the most economi-
cal and satisfactory material. We can
help you decide. And we can save
you money.

If you're going to paint white, you'll
be interested in

Zinc-O-Lith
PURE WHITE

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We carry a full line of paints, varnishes,
enamels, stains and paint specialties.

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loss by FIRE, THEFT, COLLISION, PUBLIC LIABILITY, and
PROPERTY DAMAGE.

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cies in force in Lachute and district.

For Rates and complete Information, call
write, or 'phone **S. GOLDSWORTHY** Phone 191 ring 3.
Grace Street, Lachute

CUSHING.

Mrs. Grace MacCallum, of Ar-
prior, Ont., spent last week here
visiting her aunts Mrs. Jas. Watson
and Mrs. O. E. Leroy.

Mrs. Jas. Harcourt of New Glas-
gow visited her parents Mr. and
Mrs. R. Pinkerton for a few days
last week. Mr. A. S. Pinkerton of
Montreal, also paid a brief but wel-
come visit to his home recently.

Rev. Wm. Usher late of St. Mun-
go's Presbyterian Church conducted
service in his new charge at Camp-
bell's Bay the past two Sundays and
intends removing his household to
that town, the latter part of the
week. Both Mr. and Mrs. Usher
leave many warm friends in this
community who will wish them all
success and happiness in the new
scene of their duties.

Mr. and Mrs. S. O. Hartley spent
last week in Knowlton where they
visited the latter's sister, Mrs. Dr.
Paynton.

Mr. Harry Simon, of Montreal,
spent last week at Mascot Lodge
recovering from an attack of ton-
sillitis.

Mrs. (Rev.) Usher and her daugh-
ter Miss Lois Keatley also Master
Franklyn Keatley spent last week-
end in Hawkesbury where they
were guests of Mrs. Jack Ross.

Mrs. Charters, of Montreal, spent
a day in Cushing and has rented the
residence of Mr. (Rev.) Usher for
the summer months.

Dominion Financial Corporation Limited.

Dividend No. 11.

NOTICE is hereby given that the
Board of Directors of this Company
have declared a dividend of 2%, for
the quarter ending April 30th, 1925,
payable June 1st, 1925.

C. MORRISON,
Treasurer.
Montreal, April 30th, 1925. 29-5-4.

THE FAMOUS SEMI-READY MEN'S WEAR



SPRING and SUMMER
Styles on view at

W.G. Staniforth's
MAIN ST., LACHUTE.

Warm Weather Dishes

of ready cooked meats and fresh vege-
table salads. Easily prepared, and re-
lished by the whole family.

Telephone 136 for Quick Delivery.

Jos. Speight Meat Market

MAIN STREET, — LACHUTE.

**GRENVILLE.
APRIL WEDDING.
Pretty event.
ANDERSON - STEWART.**

A very pretty late April wedding was solemnized at 3.30 o'clock, on Wednesday afternoon April 29th., at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Stewart, Grenville, Que., when their eldest daughter, Abigail Murray, was united in marriage to Milton Crawford Anderson, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Anderson of Ottawa. The ceremony was performed by Rev. J. Ellis, of St. Matthew's Church of England, Grenville, assisted by Rev. H. S. Lee, of Fairmount Presbyterian Church, Montreal, and Rev. J. C. Reid, of Western Methodist Church, Ottawa. The bride was given in marriage by her father and was attended by her sister, Miss Geraldine, as maid-of-honor. The bridesmaids were Misses Sarah and Hattie Stewart, sisters of the bride and Miss Priscilla Lee, of Montreal, cousin. Mr. R. H. Tunnoek of Ottawa was groomsmen. The bride looked sweet in her gown of white flat crepe, which was slightly draped to the left side, the drape held in place by orange blossoms. She wore a long veil draped in cap effect and held in place by orange blossoms, and carried a bouquet of Ophelia roses and fern. The maid of honor was dressed in blue georgette over pale blue satin, carrying pink carnations, while the bridesmaids were attired in pale pink, with corsage bouquets of pink carnations and fern; they also carried canes trimmed with silver and sweet peas.

The wedding march was played by Miss Myrtle Anderson, of Ottawa, sister of the groom. Miss V. Willman, of Calumet, sang very sweetly "Eyes that used to gaze at Mine," accompanied by Miss Priscilla Walker, of Montreal. The groom's gift to the bride was a double mink choker, to the bridesmaids, maid of honor, and accompanist, bar-pins.

Following the ceremony a buffet luncheon was served to over one hundred guests, including many who came from a distance.

Mr. and Mrs. Anderson left on the evening train for Ottawa, Toronto, Niagara Falls and Buffalo. They were escorted to the station by a large number of friends in autos, who gave them a hearty send-off. On their return they will reside in Ottawa. The bride travelled in a navy blue suit of poret twill. Their large circle of friends wish them great happiness and prosperity. They were the recipients of many costly and useful gifts including a substantial sum of money.

LACHUTE MARBLE & GRANITE WORKS.

We deal in Foreign and Domestic Marble and Granite, first class work and the best material, in all latest designs, always on hand. Satisfaction guaranteed in all kinds of Cemetery work, Monuments, Headstones.

W. M. SCOTT, Proprietor.

MASONS GATHER AT GRENVILLE.

A very large and distinguished body of Masons gathered at Grenville on Friday evening, May 8th., on the occasion of the Consecration of Grenville Lodge No. 101, G. R. Q.

The ceremony was performed by the M. W. Bro. W. J. Ewing, Grand Master of Quebec, assisted by his staff of Grand Lodge Officers, including M. W. Bro. Chas. McBurney, a Past Grand Master; M. W. Bro. W. Williamson, Grand Secy.; Rt. Wor. Harries Acting Gr. S.W.; Rt. Wor. Bro. H. M. Gall, acting Gr. J. W.; Rt. Wor. Bro. W. Hagar, Rt. Wor. Bro. Edey, D.D.G.M., Ottawa District, Rt. Wor. Bro. Bell, Gr. Dic. of Cer.; V. W. Bro. Moore, Rt. Wor. Bro. Mace.

The ceremony of Consecration was a very impressive one, and was witnessed by representatives from practically every Lodge in the District, as well as from several of the Ontario Lodge. Argenteuil Lodge, Lachute, was represented by nearly 40 members.

After the ceremony the guests and members adjourned to the Banquet Room, where over a hundred sat down to a lovely supper, for which the Ladies were responsible. During the speeches of the evening, practically every brother spoke in words of great praise for work of the ladies, as the supper was everything that could be desired. The Hall was decorated in Blue and White, the colors of the Lodge, and was very attractive. Bro. F. G. Robinson of Cornwall, presided at the Piano, during the Banquet, in his usual efficient manner.

The following Officers respectively installed the Officers of Grenville Lodge.

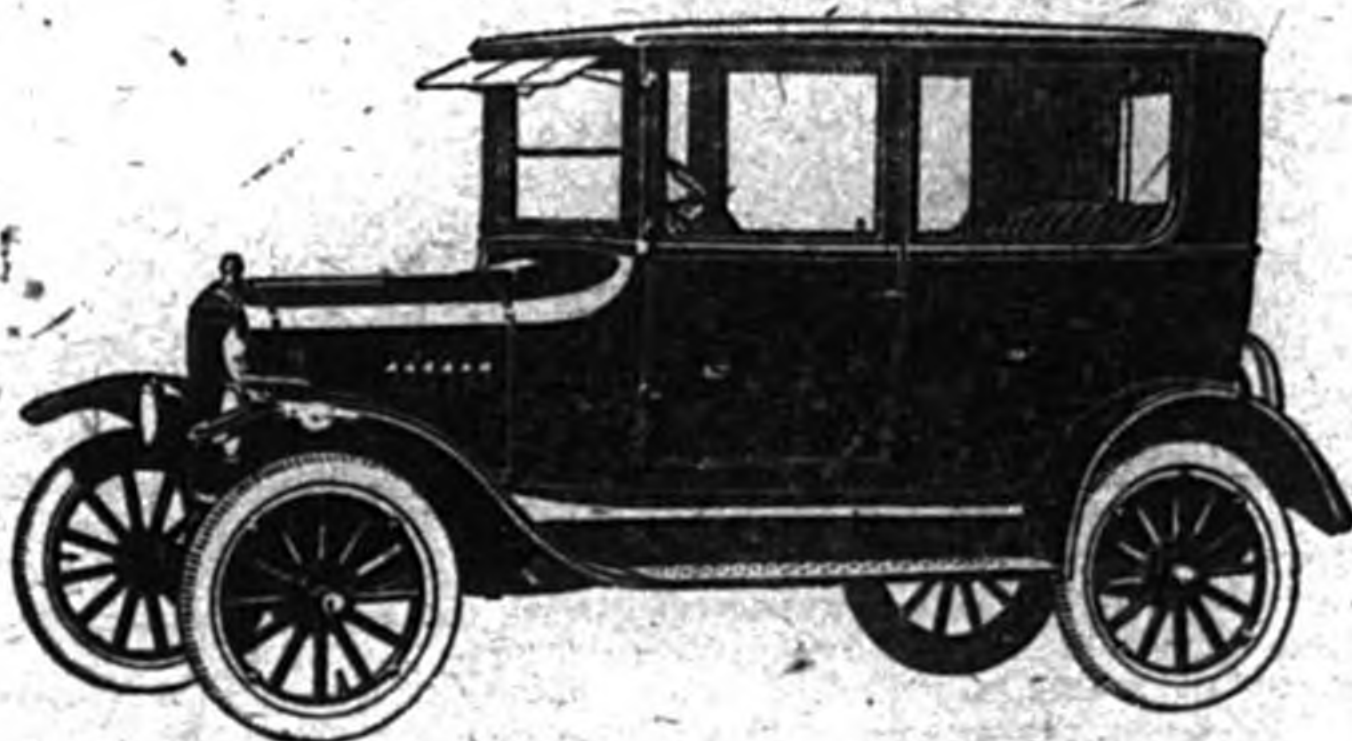
The W. M., Bro. James Cooper, by the Gr. M. M. W., W. J. Ewing; Bro. S. L. Willman, S. W., by Rt. Wor. Harries; Bro. A. MacI. Pridham, J. W., by Rt. Wor. H. M. Gall; Bro. Jno. Calder, Treas., by Rt. Wor. Bro. Hagar; Bro. L. G. Martin, Sec'y by M. W. Bro. Williamson; Rt. Wor. Ellis, Chaplain, by M. W. Bro. McBurney; Bro. G. H. White, Sen. Deacon, and Bro. H. G. Lannan Jr. Deacon by Rt. Wor. Bro. Edey, D.D.G.M., Ottawa District; Bro. R. H. Hilliker, Dir. of Ceremonies, by Rt. Wor. Bro. Bell; Bro. R. B. White Sen. Steward, and Bro. T. G. Foreman, Jr. Steward by Rt. Wor. Bro. Mace; Bro. H. E. Gill, Inner Guard, by V. Wor. Bro. Moore; Bro. W. E. Bridgen, Tyler, by M. Wor. Bro. Ewing, G. M.

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THE TUDOR SEDAN—an excellent car for the family; individual front seats; extra large doors & windows; handsome fittings \$865 with spare tire



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

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

\$600.00

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Dominion Tires !



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Guaranteed 7000 Miles

ROYAL CORD, 30 x 3 1/2

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Guaranteed 8000 Miles



All sizes of Tires and Tubes in stock.

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Ford Dealer - Lachute.**



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.

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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.



THE FORDSON TRACTOR—for all kinds of field and belt work on the farm and for heavy duty hauling and industrial power uses.

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\$3,000.00 Stock of Ford Parts from which

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Rehoning and Overhauling, a Specialty.

USE OUR FREE AIR

Buy Ford Parts only where this sign is displayed. Your car deserves—

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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.

Buy a Ford & spend the rest.

ORDER YOUR CAR TODAY



CUSHING.

Mr. D. W. Candlish of Montreal, was the recent guest of Mr. and Mrs. A. Graham.

Mr. MacVicar of the Montreal Presbyterian College conducted service at St. Mungo's Church on Sunday last.

Messrs. Geo. Burton and J. Richardson of Montreal, were guests of Mrs. James Clelland over the week-end.

Mr. A. Simons, of Montreal, spent the week-end at Mascot Lodge and attended the C. C. Club.

Mr. Gordon McAllister of Hawkesbury, Ont., was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Weir for the week-end.

Mr. McDowell, the Misses Annie and Gladys and Mr. Jack McDowell, occupied their cottage for the week-end.

Mrs. F. Douglass and Miss Mildred Douglass are guests of Mr. B. Noyes for a few days this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Bradford were guests of their son, Mr. Jno. Bradford on Sunday last.

The Saturday evening meetings of the C. C. Club were announced last week in error. These do not commence until June.

Mr. Archie Graham, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Graham of North River and Mrs. Robert Banks and little daughter, of Massachusetts, were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Graham, Sr. for Mother's Day.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

**HOW ABOUT A
TRIP THIS SUMMER?**
Suggestions, advice, full information and bookings

at

J. S. GILES'

Town Ticket Agency

THE LATE ANDREW KERR.

This community of Rawcliffe was grieved to hear of the sudden death of Mr. Andrew Kerr on May 7th., 1925, an old and much respected resident of that place. He was born July 1st., 1852 and up to within a week of his death was very active for a man of his years. He had a severe cold, which turned to double pneumonia. Deceased gentleman leaves to mourn his loss his wife, two brothers, John of Rawcliffe, and Malcolm of Fergus Falls, Minnesota, and five sisters—Mrs. Geo. Engelow, of Pine Hill, Mrs. Henry Nixon and Mrs. Samuel Kelly, of Rawcliffe, Mrs. Jay Hubbard and Mrs. Robert Clarke, of Chippewa Falls, Wis. The funeral service was conducted by Rev. Mr. Ellis, Interment at Scotch Road Cemetery on May 9th.

GRENVILLE BAY.

The Ladies Aid of St. Giles' Church met at the home of Mrs. Wm. Mackan on Wednesday, April 22nd. The meeting was opened by the Lord's Prayer, led by Mrs. Currie. Eleven members were present. The visitors of the day were the Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Currie and Master A. Currie. At 3 p.m. Mrs. Mackan presented Mrs. V. Hilliker with a Book of Praise, as a small token of appreciation from the Ladies Aid. The afternoon was spent in sewing and music. Mrs. V. Hilliker favoured the gathering with a solo, and Mrs. Hilliker and the Rev. Mrs. Currie a duet. At 4 p.m. tea was served by the Hostess assisted by Mrs. Lloyd and Mr. Harry White. A most enjoyable afternoon was spent.

The Two Types of Tea

There are two distinct types of tea, namely Black Tea and Green Tea. Both are made from the same bush and both are equally pure. The difference is in the process of manufacture which gives each a different flavour. Black Tea after it is plucked is withered and partially 'fired' or dried, then allowed to oxidize by being exposed to the air. This gives Black Tea its dark reddish colour when drawn. Green tea is immediately steamed after plucking, which prevents oxidation. There are delicious blends of "SALADA" in both of these types and also a unique blend of Black and Green Tea Mixed. All are sold in four qualities.

"SALADA"

For the Boys and Girls

THE CROW'S NEST.

BY LUCY RANDAL COMFORT.

"Some one must go for the doctor," said Mrs. Bray.

"I'll go," said Johnny.

"What?" said Mrs. Bray, half smiling, "three miles across the mountain-side, in all this deep snow?"

"I've often carried my father's dinner to him when he was in the maple-sugar camp," said Johnny, "and that's half a mile further than Doctor Denton's. It's something of a walk, to be sure."

"I should think so," said Mrs. Bray. "But I think I could go quicker than any one else," said Johnny, as he looked pitifully at the little babe in the cradle, whose dimpled face was all flushed with fever. "I love Will, you know, and—"

And here a great lump seemed to rise up in his throat and check his words.

Johnny and Will were motherless children. Their father earned his livelihood by cutting pines in the forests, hauling timber, and doing odd jobs generally, whenever he could get a chance. Their mother had died a few months before, and a kind neighbor had offered a home to the children, for the sake of the little errands and chores that Johnny could do.

Mrs. Bray was very kind to them, and took the best possible care of the baby; but there was many a night when Johnny lay awake, softly crying to himself, with his arms around Will's neck, and thinking of the dear, dear mother he had lost. And it was his greatest ambition to obtain a good situation in the neighborhood, where he could earn a little money and help support Will.

"For I know that my father is very poor," said Johnny, "and if I could only assist him, I know that mother would be pleased!"

"Well," said Mrs. Bray, after a little hesitation. "I think you had better go."

So Johnny put on his cap and tied his faded worsted comforter about his neck. An overcoat was an unknown luxury to him, but his coat was warm and snug and he set off at a brisk walk, that was almost a run, in the frozen sunshine, over the mountain-side, that was white and glittering with snow.

For all the dazzling sunshine, a tremendous gale of wind was blowing—such a gale as might make mariners tremble on the decks of great ships,

Hello Daddy—don't forget my Wrigley's

Slip a package in your pocket when you go home to-night.

Give the youngsters this wholesome, lasting sweet for pleasure and health.

Use it yourself after smoking or when work drags. It's a great little freshener.

WRIGLEY'S
FRUIT
CHewing Gum
SEALED
TIGHT
KEEPS
RIGHT

a leaf, to think what he had better do; and then, starting to run at full speed, he rushed headlong down the track, waving his scarlet comforter over his head.

At the top of the snowy hill by the Great Rock, he knew that he could be seen for a long distance, and, by dint of great exertion, he conceived to reach this vantage ground before the shrill whistle of the advancing train was heard.

It was on a down-grade here, which increased the peril of the situation; and Johnny stood there, the scarlet comforter fluttering above his head, as if he were a little statue, cut in ebony, sharply outlined against the bright western sky, where the sun was hanging, a great globe of gold, above the black clouds.

"Now if the engineer only sees me!" thought Johnny, his little heart beating like a trip-hammer, as he could hear, above the rush of the wind and the creaking of the tree boughs, the hoarse whistle of the train as it rushed onward through the steep gorge beyond.

And the engineer did see him. Small as was Johnny, and insignificant as was his sign of danger, the snow-crested hill and the orange sunset made so strong a background for him that they instantly perceived that something was wrong, and whistled the signal for "down brakes."

And the lives of the passengers were saved, and all through the courage and presence of mind of a boy twelve years old.

Children, this is a true story. It is a thing that really happened. And you will be glad to hear that one of the officers of the railroad company had Johnny appointed to a good place, at the nearest station, where it was his duty to signal every approaching train, with a flag.

"For," said the gentleman, "I feel sure I can trust such a lad as that."

Little Will got well, and Johnny dates all his good luck from that walk down the mountain-side, when the March winds were raging in the forests, and the Crow's Nest crashed furiously across the iron lines of the railroad track.

The Calm Mind.

To come into the presence of a tranquil spirit is like finding the deep silence at the heart of a forest or beside the still waters of a pond that mirrors mountain walls.

Existence, for too many of us, resembles the erratic, fruitless agitation of gnats in the summer sunshine. They dart hither and thither while their brief ray holds, but the power of wings has taken them nowhere. They keep with the same crowd, repeating the silly gyrations. "A fly," says Emerson, "is as untamable as a hyena."

Every human being is on earth with a prospect of usefulness before him, though adverse circumstances may seem to constrain and fetter his volition. He has a work to do. By his mere example, of mean or valorous performance, he changes the aspect that life wears for those around him.

Conscious of a charge to keep, the leaders of mankind are those who with serenity and self-control face whatever the day brings. None of us enjoys immunity from pain or a monopoly of pleasure. Look behind the scene in the life of one apparently care-free and you may easily find burdens that the world knows not, carried with unflinching hope and faith, and in tranquility that never cries rebellion or despair.

There are no riches in a bank vault or a jewel casket that compare with the treasure of a mind at peace though beset with vexing problems and loud alarms. The man who rules himself can rule his fate. To such it is safe to instruct the administration of affairs in private business or the statecraft of a country. Those who consume their energy in fret and worry need to observe and follow the way of those who abstain from turmoil, conserving their strength for any crisis through an equanimity that nothing can destroy.

For Sore Feet—Minard's Liniment.

Overheard.

An old lady being shown around Rochester cathedral by one of the vergers, arrived at a tablet in the nave in memory of Charles Dickens.

"Oh, she said, 'I never knew that Dickens was killed here.'"

"He wasn't, madam," replied the vergers, "but why do you ask?"

"Why, it says, 'This Tablet was erected by the executors.'"

Good nature is good business.

"DIAMOND DYE" IT
A BEAUTIFUL COLOR

Perfect home dyeing and tinting is guaranteed with Diamond Dyes. Just dip in cold water to tint soft, delicate shades, or boil to dye rich, permanent colors. Each 15-cent package contains directions so simple any woman can dye or tint lingerie, silks, ribbons, skirts, waists, dresses, coats, stockings, sweaters, draperies, coverings, hangings, everything new.

Buy "Diamond Dyes"—no other kind—and tell your druggist whether the material you wish to color is wool or silk, or whether it is linen, cotton, or mixed goods.

He stopped a minute trembling like

ECLIPSE FASHIONS
Exclusive Patterns
by Hazel Bryan



1058
SPRING BREATHERS OF PRINTED CREPES.

There is something very much akin to spring and summer in the printed crepe used in this dress for daughter, No. 1058. It is a wonderful development of a red-flowered design on a light background. The kimono sleeve leaves the making of this dress very simple. The vestee is tucked, and trimmed with small buttons. A contrasting material used in collar and cuffs brings out the exquisiteness of the printed crepe. The belt, starting from the side front, strikes a new note in sashes. Made in lightweight wool, it is practical for early spring wear, and in flannels, ginghams or any washable material is very useful as a school frock. Cut in sizes 8 to 14 years. Size 12 years requires 2 1/4 yards of 36-inch material.

HOW TO ORDER PATTERNS.

Write your name and address plainly, giving number and size of such patterns as you want. Enclose 20c in stamps or coin (coin preferred; wrap it carefully) for each number, and address your order to Pattern Dept., Wilson Publishing Co., 73 West Adelaide St., Toronto. Patterns sent by return mail.

Famous Hymns Based on Apostles' Creed.

How many lovers of music know that the "Apostles' Creed," with which so many churchgoers are familiar, forms the background for three, at least, of the world's most famous hymns?

If readers answer this question in the negative, then the following information will be not only interesting, but instructive as well.

There lived in Ireland, some 30 years ago, a very celebrated woman, Mrs. Cecil Frances Alexander, wife of the Primate of the Church of England.

This Mrs. Alexander, although long since gone to her reward, was deeply interested in the Sunday School of their church, and wished to teach girls and boys the great truths of the Bible. She thought that one of the best ways in which this might be done was through song; for, if the girls and boys learned hymns which contained these truths, and sang them afterwards, they would never forget. At one time she took one clause and another of the "Apostles' Creed," and wrote one hymn and another, that, through these, the young might learn the Faith of the Church. She began with the clause, "I believe in God the Father Almighty, Maker of heaven and earth," and wrote the beautiful nature song—

"All things bright and beautiful,
All creatures great and small,
All things wise and wonderful,
The Lord God made them all."

Then she passed the words

"And in Jesus Christ, His only Son,
our Lord . . . born of the Virgin Mary. For this she wrote—

"Once in Royal David City,
Stood a lowly cattle shed;
Where a Mother laid her baby
In a manger for His Bed:
Mary was that Mother mild,
Jesus Christ her little Child."

This is not only a Christmas hymn, but even more, a song which tells of the childhood and youth of Jesus as the Ideal of all young people.

Then when she came to the great clause, "Suffered under Pontius Pilate," she found it very difficult to put the mystery of the Cross into simple words. At last her difficulty disappeared, and she taught of Jesus, Who died for us, in the hymn—

"There is a green hill far away,
Without a city wall;
Where the dear Lord was crucified,
Who died to save us all."

Thus we have these three world-famous hymns written with the "Apostles' Creed" as the background.

Minard's Liniment Fine for the Hair.

*"Women often ask me —
says Mrs. Experience — how I get
my table linen so immaculate"*



"I take it as a real compliment, because most women do try to excel in their table linen."

"Of course, I tell them the way I've found easiest and best is with Sunlight—just rubbing the linen lightly with Sunlight, rolling it up and putting it to soak. After soaking, perhaps a light rubbing here and there may be called for, then just rinse, and the linen is spotlessly clean. Fine linens should be protected and never come into contact with anything but the purest soap."

"As a household soap there is nothing better or more economical than Sunlight. Every particle is pure soap, with no wasteful 'filler'. Sunlight is mild and easy on the hands, too." Lever Brothers Limited of Toronto, make it.

S-58

Sunlight Soap

Gray of the Elegy.

"Probably on the whole the poem most read and quoted and remembered in the English language," Mr. Gamaliel Bradford in a recent interesting study of Gray terms the Elegy in a Country Churchyard. But it is certain that popular knowledge of the poet does not by any means correspond with the continued popularity of his masterpieces.

"In appearance he was a little, trim, tidy person, very dignified, rather conventional, rather unapproachable," says Mr. Bradford, and he quotes Horace Walpole's description—they had been friends and comrades in youth and after a break were friends once more in later years: "He is the worst company in the world; from a melancholy turn, from living reclusely and from a little too much dignity he never converses easily. His writings are admirable; he himself is not agreeable."

Gray, proud, self-conscious and shy, was quite aware of his own lack of the social gift. "People in high spirits and gayety overpower me and entirely take away mine," he admitted. "I can yet be diverted with their sallies, but if they appear to take notice of my dullness it sinks me to nothing." Light chatter without wit he found unendurable.

"For me I am come to my resting place and find it very necessary after living for a month in a house with three women that laughed from morning to night and would allow nothing to the sulks of my disposition. Company and cards at home, parties by land and water, abroad and (what they call) doing something—that is, racketing about from morning to night—are occupations, I find, that wear out my spirits."

He did himself injustice in employing the word "sulksiness," for sulky he assuredly was not, even though he

withdrew into his shell turtle-wise when his quiet was assailed by racketing company. A scholar, an antiquarian, a recluse, given to low spirits and indolence and able better to enjoy humanity in letters and at long range than at close quarters, he was; and fortunately he was able for most of his life to indulge his tastes to the full in the scholastic shades of Cambridge. Tranquillity, twilight and silence appealed to him; and he humorously recognized a natural affinity with the bird of wisdom when he wrote to a friend:

"I keep an owl in the garden as like me as it can stare; only I do not eat raw meat nor bite people by the fingers."

Dickens' Originals.

Dickens' originals continue to be in great demand and make as much money as they ever did. At an auction recently a copy of "Pickwick Papers" in the original parts realized \$2500.

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Export of Power

Paper read on February 26th, 1925, before the Engineering Institute of Canada, Montreal by Royal Lesage, Civil Engineer, A.M.E.I.C.

The question of export of power from Canada into the United States has been strongly to the fore during the past few weeks. All sorts of statements have been made, some inspired by an honest desire to arrive at the truth, but the majority actuated by a purpose of befogging the issue and of preventing the financing of a possible competitor, namely, the National Hydro-Electric Company.

There is no denying the fact that the most characteristic fault of the Canadians, and probably their greatest defect is unreasoned optimism. One has only to review the history of the past quarter of a century to realize that most of our financial difficulties have been caused by our habit of always exaggerating the requirements of the future. It was this unreasoned optimism which led us to cover the country with railroads which we did not require and it was this same overestimation of future needs which led a great number of our municipalities to provide for populations which did not come and which even the next generation may not see. The unreasoned optimism which has led the country to our present financial straits is still rampant. It seems evident now that this exaggeration of our possible future power requirements is going to lead us again into financial errors, as there is no difference between expending money needlessly and refusing to receive payment for lending a product which we cannot use, and which will not be destroyed by its being used temporarily by others.

Many of those who have taken part in the discussion against the export of power have attempted to generalize and to formulate regulations which would be applied indiscriminately to all cases. This, however, is not sound and each proposition to export should be considered on its merits and preference should undoubtedly be given to the very large water power developments which it would be impossible to finance without the help of power contracts from the United States. Reasoning along these lines it seems that the Quebec Government when it granted a 60 year lease to the Canada Power Company (30th April 1924), for a 5000 H.P. development was not justified in writing into this contract a clause which practically authorized the company to export

Province	Possible Installation in h.p.	Present installation in h.p.	Percentage developed.
British Columbia	6,680,000	355,517	5.32
Alberta	1,490,000	33,067	2.22
Saskatchewan	1,425,000	—	—
Manitoba	7,560,000	162,025	21.45
Ontario	8,910,000	1,445,480	12.85
Quebec	15,240,000	1,116,398	7.33
New Brunswick	160,000	44,539	27.81
Nova Scotia	168,000	14,950	32.70
Prince Edward Island	7,000	2,230	32.00
Yukon & North West	360,000	13,199	3.67
Total for Canada	42,000,000	3,227,414	7.68

In this paper which was reproduced in the Engineering Journal, for July 1924, Mr. Challies estimates that the total power developed at the beginning of 1925 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 308,000 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% 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 1000 of population and Canada ranks third in the per capita utilization of water power among the countries of the world, Norway and Switzerland, only having a higher per capita utilization. It is apparent, therefore, even if our rate of utilization was increased to 600 h.p. per 1000 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 13,000,000 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% of the power available in the country.

power upon the payment of an additional royalty of 50 cents per horse power a year.

In the same way the Federal regulations under which nine Canadian power companies are at present authorized to export, under one year licenses, about 1,400,000 h.p. K.W.H. of electricity per year to the United States are not in the best interest of the country since they constitute in actual practice permanent licenses. Such yearly permits should undoubtedly be cancelled at an early date and replaced by licenses for a longer but definite and practical term. In the future, export licenses should be granted for a definite number of years, sufficient to give the company a chance to amortize its transmission line. The power thus exported should be sold not directly to private industries, but to distributing companies, and it should be understood that no power would be delivered except beyond a certain distance from the boundary.

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

Canada's power needs in 1950.

At the World Power Conference, held in London in July 1924, Mr. J. B. Challies, now of the Shawinigan Water & Power Company, but then director of the Dominion Water Power Branch, presented a paper entitled "Water Power of Canada" from which it is possible to derive a good deal of information concerning the future power requirements of Canada. The total amount of power developed in Canada is given as 3,277,414 h.p. and the total possible commercial installations as 42,000,000 h.p. The following table, which is based on data contained in Mr. Challies' paper gives a summary of the present installation for each Province, the total possible installation and the percentage developed at the beginning of 1924.

with population of about 4,000,000 and 3,500,000 respectively representing a rate of utilization of 875 h.p. per 1000 capita in Ontario and 857 h.p. per 1000 capita in Quebec. As these developments would only represent about 40% of Ontario available power and in Quebec less than 20% of the total possible power it would seem as if these two provinces could very well spare the 300,000 h.p. which the National Hydro-Electric Company desires to export.

A few estimates and quotations borrowed from Canadian and American Authorities will show that the estimates given above are not pessimistic but constitute a rather optimistic view of our future possible progress. Mr. R. M. Wilson, chief engineer of the Montreal Light, Heat & Power Company, testified in October 1920, before the International Joint Commission, declaring that there was no market for the St. Lawrence power on the Canadian side, at any rate so far as the Montreal district was concerned. He estimated that the increasing demand for hydro-electric power in this district amounted to about 10,000 h.p. per year and that the existing agencies had already made provision to take care of this development for the next ten years. He anticipated that at the end of that period the total demand would be about 400,000 h.p. and that this would be sufficient to take care, among other things, of the electrification of the railways in & around Montreal. He contended that all this power could be supplied from power sites that are already under development. Mr. Wilson also stated that there was enough undeveloped power, on the St. Maurice River to supply the Montreal district for 30 or 40 years. (See St. Lawrence Waterways Report, 1922, p.142.)

At the same time the engineers of the Ontario Hydro Electric Commission, who cannot certainly be accused of lacking in optimism, calculated in 1921 (see St. Lawrence Waterways report, 1922, p. 150 & 151) the future requirements of Ontario on the per capita consumption which was then at the rate of 900 K.W.H. They would soon reach 1,200 K.W.H. and by 1941 they would have increased to 1500 K.W.H. Based on these figures and the corresponding increase in population the future demand of the Ontario Hydro-Electric Commission system was given as 932,000 h.p. in 1931 and 1,340,000 h.p. in 1941 exclusive of possible railway electrification or of specialized new industries. As the capacity of the Hydro system is about 56% of the total capacity installed in Ontario this means that the probable total capacity in 1941 would be about 2,400,000 H.P.

Several independent investigations have been carried on in the United States to determine the possible future power requirements of some of the greatest industrial centres in that country. The reports of these various committees offer a splendid opportunity of checking up our estimates of future requirements for Canada.

A study undertaken by the great Lakes Division of the National Electric Light Association, over an area around Chicago and covering the denser portion of the States of Wisconsin, Illinois, Ohio and Michigan, shows that the installed capacity of the central stations in the area in question was, in 1923 about 2,560,000 h.p. for a population of about 8,600,000 or corresponding very nearly to the population of Canada. The Committee estimates that the population would reach 12,940,000 in 1950, an increase of 51% and that by that time ninety per cent of all industrial power in this area and all of the power required by urban and interurban railways would be supplied from central station systems. Railroad electrification would probably have progressed to include all terminals in the Chicago district and perhaps the divisions terminating in Chicago. The report concludes that on this basis the power required in 1950 will be at the rate of 2100 k.w. hrs. per capita per year and that the maximum demand would be 7,600,000 h.p. corresponding to about 580 h.p. per 1000 of population (See Electrical World, July 12, 1924).

In the premises, it is obvious that there will be no dearth of power for future Canadian Industries, over a period of at least 75 years, even if power is exported from the Cedars and Carillon developments.

Further, it is clear that, under a system of export licenses for a definite term of years, sufficient to give the importing consumer a

chance to amortize his transmission line, the power will upon the expiry of the license be available for Canadian demand.

Presentation to Rev. A. G. MacKinnon, B.D., of a Gown and Cassock by his Congregation.

A large and representative gathering met in the Lecture Hall in the basement of the Presbyterian Church, Lachute, on Tuesday evening last in response to an invitation issued by the Ladies Aid of the Church to participate in a social evening. The smiling faces and happy countenances of the assembled guests, presaged that something of unusual interest was about to take place.

The proceedings were opened by Miss Hazel McGibbon rendering a pianoforte number which was executed in her usual brilliant style, after which Mrs. Farris sang most acceptably, and was obliged to respond to the plaudits of her appreciative audience.

Dr. J. R. MacLeod next humorously introduced himself as a man in authority and yet under authority—the Ladies Aid Society being pre-eminent on this occasion.

Using the authority within his pervue, he then called upon the Rev. A. G. MacKinnon to present himself before him, and tactfully and delicately, informed him, how the ladies of his congregation had decided to show their loving esteem and appreciation of their pastor's services, during the last four years, and especially during the past year, which had been so strenuous, by presenting him with a silk gown and cassock.

Mrs. E. H. Wilson, president of the Ladies Aid, at this juncture, in a few choice appropriate sentences, made the presentation amidst the greatest enthusiasm and thunderous applause.

Mr MacKinnon who was entirely taken by surprise, was nonplussed for a moment by such an evidence of his flock's loving esteem, quietly, sincerely, and feelingly, assured them of his gratitude and delight which such a gift conveyed. He reminded them of the first sermon he preached after his induction in that Church, in which he told them, lovingly but firmly, that he had not come to Lachute to try and please them, so much, as he had come to serve them. He had served them to the best of his ability, and in that respect had only done his duty. But if that duty had been commensurate with the appreciation now displayed he was more than satisfied.

Mrs. MacKinnon's presence was next demanded and Mrs. James Hamilton presented her with a lovely bouquet of American roses to show the esteem in which she was held by the Congregation. Rev. J. Burgess, of St. Andrews East, spoke briefly, remarking that it was through such actions as these by real friends that the tonic of inspiration and encouragement was administered to leaders, who performed their duty and fearlessly faced the issue.

Coffee and sandwiches and cake were afterwards served, and the universal verdict at the close was that pastor and congregation had been closer knit than ever, and that if there ever had been a tendency toward indifference among any, in the life of the Church, it had vanished. The meeting was brought to a close by the singing of "Blest be the tie that binds" and the "National Anthem" the benediction afterwards being pronounced by Dr. MacLeod.

ARUNDEL.

The Church services on Sunday next, 17th inst., will be as follows:—ANGELICAN.—Weir 10.30 a.m., Grace Church, Arundel 7.30 p.m., S. School, Grace Church 2.30 p.m. Rev. G. 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.

Rev. Canon Flanagan, who was spending a few days at his cottage at Bevan's Lake, returned to the city on Saturday morning 9th inst.

Mr. Thompson, of the Post Office, Montreal, with his family are occupying the building formerly School No. 1, for the summer months.

A large number of Montreallers spent the week-end at their various cottages at Bark Lake.

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Made in bleached white and cream shades with no sleeves, half sleeves or full length sleeves, or in ankle and knee lengths.

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Fragrant,
Rich copper colour!

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ANTICHRIST.

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BAREE, SON OF KAZAN

by James Oliver Curwood

A LOVE EPIC OF THE FAR NORTH

SYNOPSIS.

Baree, the young wolf-dog, wandering in the wilderness, came upon a colony of beavers. He tried to make friends with Umiak, their leader, but the little animals ran away from him, leaving Baree lonely and unhappy. He was attracted by the moaning of the moose and the yap-yap-yap of a fox but thrilled most at the wolf cry. It was the call of his own, summoning him to the chase, the hunt, the wild orgy of torn flesh and running blood.

CHAPTER VII.—(Cont'd.)

For a quarter of an hour Baree watched him while he knocked fish out of the pool. When at last he stopped, there were twenty or thirty fish among the stones, some of them dead and others still flopping. From where he lay flattened out between two rocks, Baree could hear the crunching of flesh and bones as the bear devoured his dinner. It sounded good, and the fresh smell of fish filled him with a craving that had never been roused by crawfish or even partridge.

Twenty seconds after the last of Wakayoo had disappeared in a turn of the creek, Baree was under the broken balsam. He dragged out a fish that was still alive. He ate the whole of it, and it was delicious.

Baree now found that Wakayoo had solved the food problem for him, and this day he did not return to the beaver pond, nor the next. The big bear was incessantly fishing up and down the creek, and day after day Baree continued his feasts.

For a week life continued to be exceedingly pleasant. And then came the break—the change that was destined to mean as much for Baree as that other day, long ago, had meant for Kazan, his father, when he killed the man-brute in the edge of the wilderness.

This change came on the day when, in trotting around a great rock near the waterfall, Baree found himself face to face with Pierrot the hunter and Nepeese, the star-eyed girl who had shot him in the edge of the clearing.

It was Nepeese whom he saw first. If it had been Pierrot he would have turned back quickly. But again the blood of his forbear was rousing strange tremblings within him. Was it like this that the first woman had looked to Kazan?

Baree stood still. Nepeese was not more than twenty feet from him. She sat on a rock, full in the early morning sun, and was brushing out her wonderful hair. Her lips parted. Her eyes shone in an instant like stars. One hand remained poised, weighted with the jet tresses. She recognized him. She saw the white star on his breast and the white tip on his ear, and under her breath she whispered, "Uchi moosis!"—"The dog-pup!" It was the wild dog she had shot—and thought had died!

The evening before Pierrot and Ne-

peese had built a shelter of balsams behind the big rock, and on a small white plot of sand Pierrot was kneeling over a fire preparing breakfast while the Willow arranged her hair. He raised his head to speak to her, and saw Baree. In that instant the spell was broken. Baree saw the man-beast as he rose to his feet. Like a shot he was gone.

Scarcely swifter was he than Nepeese.

"Depechez vous, mon pere!" she cried. "It is the dog-pup! Quick!"

In the floating cloud of her hair she sped after Baree like the wind. Pierrot followed, and in going he caught up his rifle. It was difficult for him to catch up with the Willow. She was like a wild spirit, her little moccasined feet scarcely touching the sand as she ran up the long bar.

It was wonderful to see the lithe swiftness of her, and that wonderful hair streaming out in the sun. Even now, in this moment's excitement, it made Pierrot think of McTaggart, the Hudson's Bay Company's factor over at Lac Bain, and what he had said yesterday. Half the night Pierrot had lain awake, gritting his teeth at the thought of it; and this morning, before Baree ran upon them, he had looked at Nepeese more closely than ever before in his life. She was beautiful. She was lovelier even than Wyola, her princess mother, who was dead.

Floating back to him there came an excited cry. "Hurry, Nootawel! He has turned into the blind canyon. He cannot escape us now!"

She was panting when he came up to her. The French blood in her cheeks and lips. Her white teeth gleamed like milk.

"In there!" And she pointed.

They went in.

Ahead of them Baree was running for his life. He sensed instinctively the fact that these wonderful two-legged beings he had looked upon were all-powerful. And they were after him! He could hear them. Nepeese was following almost as swiftly as he could run. Suddenly he turned into a cleft between two great rocks. Twenty feet in, his way was barred and he ran back. When he darted out, straight up the canyon, Nepeese was not a dozen yards behind him, and he saw Pierrot almost at her side. The Willow gave a cry.

"Mama—mama—there he is!"

She caught her breath, and darted into a copse of young balsams where Baree had disappeared. Like a great entangling web her loose hair impeded her in the brush, and with an encouraging cry to Pierrot she stopped to gather it over her shoulder as he ran past her. She lost only a moment or two, and was after him. Fifty yards ahead of her Pierrot gave a warning shout. Baree had turned. Almost in the same breath he was tearing over his back-trail, directly toward the Willow. He did not see her in time to stop or swerve aside, and Nepeese flung herself down in his path. For an instant or two they were together. Baree felt the smother of her hair, and the clutch of her hands. Then he squirmed away and darted again toward the blind end of the canyon.

Nepeese sprang to her feet. She was panting—and laughing. Pierrot came back wildly, and the Willow pointed beyond him.

"I had him—and he didn't bite me, Nootawel!"

That was the wonder of it. She had been reckless—and Baree had not bitten her! It was then, with her eyes shining at Pierrot, and the smile fading slowly from her lips, that she spoke softly the word "Baree," which in her tongue meant "the wild dog"—a little brother of the wolf.

In and out among the rocks Baree sought swiftly for a way of escape. In a moment more he had come to the "box," or cup of the canyon. This was a break in the wall, fifty or sixty feet wide, which opened into a natural prison about an acre in extent. It was a beautiful spot. On all sides but that leading into the coulee it was shut in by walls of rock. At the far end a waterfall broke down in a series of rippling cascades. The grass was thick underfoot, and strewn with flowers. In this trap Pierrot had got more than one fine haunch of venison.

doors opened on was about 17 more in the face of his rifle. He called to Nepeese as he saw Baree entering it, and together they climbed the slope. Baree had almost reached the edge of the little prison-meadow when suddenly he stopped himself so quickly that he fell back on his haunches, and his heart jumped up into his throat.

Full in his path stood Wakayoo, the huge black bear!

Baree darted to one side and ran for the open meadow. Wakayoo did not stir as Baree sped past him—no more than if he had been a bird or rabbit. Then came another breath of air, heavy with the scent of man. This, at last, put life into him. He turned and began lumbering after Baree into the meadow trap. Baree, looking back, saw him coming—and thought it was pursuit. Nepeese and Pierrot came over the slope, and at the same instant they saw both Wakayoo and Baree.

Where they entered into the grassy dip under the rock walls, Baree turned sharply to the right. Here was a great boulder, one end of it tilted up off the earth. It looked like a splendid hiding place, and Baree crawled under it.

But Wakayoo kept straight ahead into the meadow.

From where he lay Baree could see what happened. Scarcely had he crawled under the rock when Nepeese and Pierrot appeared through the break in the dip, and stopped. The fact that they stopped thrilled Baree. They were afraid of Wakayoo! The big bear was two-thirds of the way across the meadow. The sun fell on him, so that his coat shone like black satin. Pierrot stared at him for a moment. Pierrot did not kill for the love of killing. Necessity made him a conservationist. But he saw that in spite of the lateness of the season, Wakayoo's coat was splendid—and he raised his rifle.

Baree saw this action. He saw, a moment later, something spit from the end of the gun, and then he heard that deafening crash that had come with his own hurt, when the Willow's bullet had burned through his flesh. He turned his eyes swiftly to Wakayoo. The big bear had stumbled; he was on his knees; and then he struggled up and lumbered on.

The roar of the rifle came again, and a second time Wakayoo went down. Pierrot could not miss at that distance. Wakayoo made a splendid mark. It was slaughter; yet for Pierrot and Nepeese it was business—the business of life.

Baree was shivering. It was more from excitement than fear, for he had lost his own fear in the tragedy of these moments. A low whine rose in his throat as he looked at Wakayoo, who had risen again and faced his enemies—his jaws gaping, his head swinging slowly, his legs weakening under him as the blood poured through his torn lungs. Baree whined—because Wakayoo had fished for him, because he had come to look on him as a friend, and because he knew it was death that Wakayoo was facing now. There was a third shot—the last. Wakayoo sank down in his tracks. His big head dropped between his forepaws. A racking cough or two came to Baree. And then there was silence.

CHAPTER VIII.

As Nepeese gazed about the rock-walled end of the canyon, the prison into which they had driven Wakayoo and Baree, Pierrot looked up again from his skinning of the big black bear, and he muttered something that no one but himself could have heard. "Non, it is not possible," he had said a moment before; but to Nepeese it was possible—the thought that was in her mind. It was a wonderful thought. It thrilled her to the depth of her wild, beautiful soul. It sent a glow into her eyes and a deeper flush of excitement into her cheeks and lips.

As she quipped the ragged edges of the little meadow for signs of the dog-pup, her thoughts flashed back swiftly. Two years ago they had buried her princess mother under the tall spruce near their cabin. That day Pierrot's sun had set for all time, and her own life was filled with a vast loneliness. There had been three at the graveside that afternoon as the sun went down—Pierrot, herself, and a dog, a great, powerful husky with a white star on his breast and a white-tipped ear. He had been her dead mother's pet from puppyhood—her bodyguard, with her always, even with his head resting on the side of her bed as she died. And that night, the night of the day they buried her, the dog had disappeared. He had gone as quietly and as completely as her spirit. No one ever saw him after that. It was strange, and to Pierrot it was a miracle. Deep in his heart he was filled with the wonderful conviction that the dog had gone with his beloved Wyola into heaven.

But Nepeese had spent three winters at the Missioner's school at Nelson House. She had learned a great deal about white people and the real God, and she knew that Pierrot's

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A PRACTICAL SUIT FOR THE GROWING BOY.

The growing boy needs practical clothing. An outfit for general use is the blouse waist and knickerbockers. The picture shows the knickers made from tweed and the waist from madras, or any washable material suitable for shirting. For the little boy a wash suit in two shades of rep or dark linen knickers and light or white waist is very suitable. The blouse is tailored like father's. The collar is close-fitting and mannish. The cuffs, which are fastened with buttons and buttonholes, or buttonholes and cuff-links, are deep and turned back. The waistline is adjusted by using buttons and loops at the side seams. The knickerbockers, roomy and well-fitting, with front opening and with or without side pockets, and one large pocket on right hip, completes this outfit, No. 1037. Cut in sizes 8 to 14 years; size 12 years requires 2½ yards of 36-inch material for the blouse and 1½ yards of 32-inch material for the knickerbockers.

thought was impossible. She believed that her mother's husky was either dead or had joined the wolves. Probably he had gone to the wolves. So—was it not possible that this youngster she and her father had pursued was of the flesh and blood of her mother's pet? It was more than possible.

Baree had not moved an inch from under his rock. He lay like a thing stunned, his eyes fixed steadily on the scene of the tragedy out in the meadow.

Baree wanted to approach. It was like an invisible string tugging at his very heart. It was Kazan, and not Gray Wolf, calling to him back through the centuries, a "call" that was as old as the Egyptian pyramids and perhaps ten thousand years older. But against that desire Gray Wolf was pulling from out the black ages of the forests. The wolf held him quiet and motionless. Nepeese was looking about her. She was smiling. For a moment her face was turned toward him, and he saw the white shine of her teeth, and her beautiful eyes seemed glowing straight at him. And then, suddenly, she dropped on her knees and peered under the rock. Their eyes met. For at least half a minute there was not a sound. Nepeese did not move, and her breath came so softly that Baree could not hear it.

Then she said, almost in a whisper: "Baree! Baree! Upi Baree!"

It was the first time Baree had heard his name, and there was something so soft and assuring in the sound of it that in spite of himself the dog in him responded to it in a whimper that just reached the Willow's ear. Slowly she stretched in an arm. It was bare and round and soft. He might have darted forward the length of his body and buried his fangs in it easily. But something held him back. He knew that it was



"The Standard by which other Irons are Judged."

YOU can now obtain a genuine Hotpoint Iron for \$5.50. This famous electric servant has for years been the first choice among discriminating housewives. The thumb rest—an exclusive Hotpoint patent—eliminates all strain on the wrist. This is the iron with the famous hot point.

Your dealer sells Hotpoint Irons

A Canadian General Electric Product.

For Sore Feet—Minard's Liniment.

"Buy only pure laundry soap — it's real economy"

says Mrs Experience



"Many women, I've found, choose their laundry soap merely because it is extra hard or because the bar is big and bulky—regardless of the soap's quality.

"As for myself, I always insist on Sunlight Soap, because I learned many years ago that it is more economical to use only pure laundry soap, and I believe that Sunlight is the only pure laundry bar soap made in Canada. Every bar of Sunlight carries a \$5,000 Guarantee of Purity.

"And as every bit of Sunlight is pure cleansing soap, it cleans quickly with very little rubbing, and a little of it goes a long way. For washing clothes, dishes and general housework give me Sunlight every time. Sunlight doesn't make the hands rough and red, either." Lever Brothers Limited, Toronto, make Sunlight.

S-57

Sunlight Soap

not an enemy; he knew that the dark eyes shining at him so wonderfully were not filled with the desire to harm—and the voice that came to him softly was like a strange and thrilling music.

"Baree! Baree! Upi Baree!"

Over and over again the Willow called to him like that while on her face she tried to draw herself a few inches farther under the rock. She could not reach him. There was still a foot between her hand and Baree, and she could not wedge herself in an inch more. And then she saw where on the other side of the rock there was a hollow, shut in by a stone. If she had removed the stone, and come in that way—

She drew herself out and stood once more in the sunshine. Her heart thrilled. Pierrot was busy over his bear—and she would not call him. She made an effort to move the stone which closed in the hollow under the big boulder, but it was wedged in tightly. Then she began digging with a stick.

Five minutes—and Nepeese could move the stone. She tugged at it. Inch by inch she dragged it out until at last it lay at her feet and the opening was ready for her body. She

looked again toward Pierrot. He was still busy, and she laughed softly as she untied a big red-and-white Bay handkerchief from about her shoulders. With this she would secure Baree. She dropped on her hands and knees and then lowered herself flat on the ground and began crawling into the hollow under the boulder.

Baree had moved. With the back of his head flattened against the rock he heard something which Nepeese had not heard; he had felt a slow and growing pressure, and from this pressure he had dragged himself slowly—and the pressure still followed. The mass of rock was settling! Nepeese did not see or hear or understand. She was calling to him more and more pleadingly.

"Baree—Baree—Baree—"

Her head and shoulders and both arms were under the rock now. The glow of her eyes was very close to Baree. He whined. The thrill of a great and impending danger stirred in his blood. And then—

(To be continued.)

Minard's Liniment Fine for the Hair.

The fisherman beats the buyer by weighing fish in its own scales.

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EXCLUSIVE AGENCY

We invite correspondence from merchants who can get out and sell radio at any season of the year. The Marconi Agency is most desirable. The reputation of Marconi receivers is well-established. Every instrument is guaranteed. Sales are made quickly. Buyers stay satisfied. Address The Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company of Canada, Limited, Montreal.

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The Father of Radio

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Bovril makes a tasty sandwich — Try it

"Made in Canada under Government supervision."

A Sweet Breath at all times!



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!

People who use "Red Rose" are usually those who like tea of extra good quality

RED ROSE TEA "is good tea"

The ORANGE PEKOE is extra good. Try it!

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.

From away out in Vernon, B.C., comes an inquiry about health matters from a reader of this column. The correspondent in question asks about neuralgia and its treatment.

I may say at the outset that it is impossible to accurately diagnose the cause of a complaint of this kind by correspondence. Neuralgia is not of itself a disease; it is a symptom. One can only guess at the cause and suggest certain things that need to be given consideration. For instance, I don't know whether there is a focus of infection somewhere that is poisoning the system and causing pains throughout the body, which the patient complains of, and describes as neuralgia. Then again, the trouble may be caused by an anaemic condition of the blood. In fact, neuralgia is sometimes described as "the call of the nerves for better blood," and in many cases that is exactly what is wrong, but there may be other causes, such as a growth somewhere irritating a nerve or series of nerves, and we must not forget the well-known complaint usually described as sciatica. There may be many other causes than these for neuralgia, but I have just mentioned these few examples to show how difficult it is to tell a person who writes a letter from a distance, just what should be done for his complaint. The reason that a difficulty exists is that to cure any disease, one must first find out the cause of the disease, and this cannot very well be done without a thorough

physical examination by a physician. To mention a few more underlying causes of neuralgia we include malaria, alcoholism, diabetes, lead poisoning, syphilis, gout, rheumatism, or Bright's disease. It may be that neuralgia is really an expression of central disease—for instance, locomotor ataxia. It may be some local cause such as a diseased tooth or a diseased ovary. In every case treatment must include treatment of the underlying cause. Neuralgia means pain in the nerve. There is a difference between neuritis and neuralgia, for in the former case the pain is usually steady and persistent, while in neuralgia it comes and goes. In neuritis the course of the inflamed nerve can be made out by tenderness on deep pressure.

Massage and manipulation may be of use in some forms of neuralgia, and benefit may be derived from the use of salicylates, iodides and other neuralgic medicines. Preparations of opium, morphia and cocaine should never be taken for this condition because the danger of habit is too great. No medicine of a sedative nature should be given except for short periods and then under physician's control. Rest and electricity and light therapy offer more hope of relief from pain than do other agents.

But first of all go to your physician and have him give you a complete physical examination. Before you can cure the disease, you've got to know the cause.

MADE HER BABY PLUMP AND WELL

Nothing makes a mother more grateful than a benefit conferred upon her child. Mothers everywhere who have used Baby's Own Tablets for their children speak in enthusiastic terms of them. For instance, Mrs. Zephirin Layole, Three Rivers, Que., writes:—"Baby's Own Tablets are a wonderful medicine for little ones. They never fail to regulate the baby's stomach and bowels, and make him plump and well. I always keep a box of the Tablets in the house and would advise all mothers to do likewise." Most of the ordinary ailments of childhood arise in the stomach and bowels, and can be quickly banished by Baby's Own Tablets. These Tablets relieve constipation and indigestion, break up colds and simple fevers, expel worms, allay teething pains and promote healthful sleep. They are guaranteed to be free from injurious drugs and are safe even for the youngest and most delicate child. The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25c a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

There are 16,603 Boy Scouts in Ontario.

"Staminax" Growing Mash

The finest BABY CHICK STARTING MIXTURE the world produces.

The Feed Which Raised the Winner of the Ontario Egg-Laying Contest, 1924. Write for booklet and name of STAMINAX Agent. The Motherwell Grain Co., Limited, Dundas, Ont.

WHY FISH BITE

FREE IF YOU ARE INTERESTED IN FISHING WRITE FOR THIS BOOK

SPORTSMEN'S HEADQUARTERS
ALCOCK, LAIGHT & WESTWOOD
SEVENTY KING STREET W., TORONTO - CAN.

Haydn's "Ox" Minuet.

A peculiar title for a musical composition! Yes, it is peculiar; at least, peculiar on the surface. But, hold on! There is a story attached to it!

This composition, the "Ox" Minuet, wasn't given a title like that merely to create a public sensation. It came by the title honestly, as the following incident will testify: Haydn one day received a visit from a butcher, who stated that he and his daughter were admirers of Haydn's music; and, as the young lady was soon to be married, he made bold to ask that the composer write a minuet for her wedding. Kind "Papa Haydn" consented, and in a few days the man of meat secured his music. Not long afterwards, Haydn was surprised to hear this same minuet played under his window. On looking out he saw a band of musicians forming a ring around a large ox, tastefully decorated with flowers. Soon the butcher came up and presented the ox to Haydn, saying that for such excellent music he thought he ought to make the composer a present of the best ox in his possession. Ever after, this little composition, it is said, was called the "Ox" Minuet.

Baldness is stated to be increasing among civilized people who live in cities.

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WITTS' Fertilizing TABLETS

Nothing better for your ferns, flowers, shrubs and gardens; they are so handy, clean and odorless.

You just have to place a tablet in the earth beside the plant and then watch it grow. Once used—always used, on account of the economy, results and convenience. Always ask for "Witts' Fertilizing Tablets." If your dealer does not keep them, just send 25c and we will forward you, post-paid, a box containing 120. C. Witts, Fertilizer Works, Norwich, Ont., Manufacturers of Complete Fertilizers and Pulverizers of Sheep Manure.

Holiness.

If all the carts were painted gay
And all the streets swept clean,
And all the children came to play
By hollyhocks, with green
Grasses to grow between;

If all the houses looked as though
Some hearts were in their stones,
If all the people that we know
Were dressed in scarlet gowns,
With feathers in their crowns;

I think this gaiety would make
A spiritual land,
I think that holiness would take
This laughter by the hand,
Till both should understand.

—J. Drinkwater

BLEMISHES OF THE SKIN

Are Proof the Blood is in a Weak and Watery Condition.

One of the surest signs that the blood is out of order are the pimples and unsightly eruptions that break out on the face or body. The same condition is indicated by an attack of eczema or scrofula. You cannot get rid of these troubles by the use of purgative medicines, as so many people try to do. Purgatives merely gallop through the system and leave it still weaker. What is needed when the blood is shown to be out of order is a tonic which will restore its missing elements and leave the blood rich and red. For this purpose there is no other tonic can equal Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, every dose of which helps enrich the blood, drives out impurities, and brings a new feeling of health and energy. Mrs. R. E. Bishop, Hawthorne Ave., Hamilton, Ont., tells for the benefit of others what these pills did for her. She says:—"I was suffering terribly from scrofula. I doctored with several doctors, but without success. My complexion was sallow, I had no strength, feeling very weak and languid. My neck was full of lumps called scrofula, and at times they were very painful. After trying several so-called blood medicines, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills were recommended to me and I got half a dozen boxes. After taking them I found a decided improvement in my appearance, and to my joy the lumps were disappearing from my neck. I persevered in the treatment, and finally the only sign left of the trouble was a scar on my neck where one of the swellings broke. Since that time I have been in robust health and heartily recommend Dr. Williams' Pink Pills to any suffering from impure blood."

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.

When Are We Most Clever?

Interesting facts about the age at which a man's faculties reach their highest pitch of efficiency have been compiled recently.

It was found, for example, that the average age at which twenty of the greatest inventions were produced was thirty-two. The inventors of the steam engine and the steam turbine were each twenty-nine when their labors resulted in these epoch-making devices. The self-binding reaper, wireless telegraphy, and the vacuum air-brake were invented by men in their twenty-second year.

The inventor of the sewing machine was twenty-six, while the discoverer of the process of producing aluminum cheaply was only twenty-three. Edison was thirty when he made the first incandescent lamp. Wilbur Wright, the pioneer aviator, was thirty-eight when he conquered the air.

The result of these investigations points to the fact that artists and musicians as a rule develop their talents very early in life. Authors seem to attain the peak of their creative powers at or about the age of forty-two. Financiers and business men generally reach their zenith at fifty-three.

Statesmen and generals are highest in the list of ages. Many of the greatest acts of diplomacy have been initiated by men in the seventies and eighties. Military history shows that some of the most crucial battles have been directed by men who were old enough to be grandfathers.

But the would-be inventor, artist, musician, or poet who is rapidly outgrowing his youth need not be discouraged by these facts. There are many exceptions to prove the rule. Dillam de Morgan, to name but one example, was sixty-seven before he made his bow as a successful novelist.

Hold the Health Thought.

Holding the health thought, the health consciousness, will help you to obtain the health condition. On the other hand, if you carry a physical weakness and disease consciousness, you cannot possibly build a perfect health condition. Your ideal of the thing you want, the picture you hold in your mind, must be of a perfect thing. If it is imperfect, the real which you built up on the physical plane will be imperfect. In other words, you will outpicture your mind; you will outpicture your conviction of yourself, of your health, of your situation in life, of your success, of your poverty or prosperity.

There are lots of little things that wise men do not understand, but it is generally believed that hens lay eggs because they can't stand them on end.

For Sore Throat Use Minard's Liniment

No Money Made With Poor Stock.

Breeders of live stock are facing problems to-day that require expert business-like handling.

The high cost of feed, labor and heavy overhead expenses are matters the average farmer finds confronting him every day.

Successful farmers have always realized the value of good breedings in live stock. Testimonials from these men are easily obtained and should convince the most skeptical that the only way to beat the labor situation, cost of feed, etc., is to keep only those animals that are bred to produce either milk or beef.

The surveys conducted by Prof. Leitch in the different counties all go to prove that where farmers are using pure bred sires in either beef or dairy herds, they are making greater incomes with practically the same quantities of feed.

When we consider that these figures were obtained from actual farmers, living under average farm conditions, we can hardly discredit them.

Liberal feeding of inferior live stock, it was shown, was not as great a factor in increasing the labor income as was the use of pure bred sires.

The pure bred sire has back of him generations of ancestors that were selected and bred with a specific purpose in view: either the production of beef or the production of milk.

These characteristics are highly intensified in his blood so that he transmits them to his offspring, even when only a grade female is used.

The grade sire has back of him generations of ancestors, that, like "Topsy," just happened. The result is that you can expect nothing but are liable to get anything.

Haphazard hit and miss breeding operations are the causes of low labor incomes and financial failures among Ontario farmers to-day.

The remedy lies in the farmers' hands.

Buy a good pure bred sire of the breed of stock you are interested in and you have made the first step toward success.

An Ancient Porch.

Dating back to 1331, a church porch in London Wall has been transformed into a tiny hotel in which city girls may have a quiet rest during lunch time.

Furniture made in Queen Alexandra's Technical School of Woodwork on her Sandringham estate, can be bought by anyone who visits the place. Queen Alexandra started the school about forty years ago for the benefit of lads on the estate.

WE WANT CHURNING CREAM

We supply cans and pay express charges. We pay daily by express money orders, which can be cashed anywhere without any charge.

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15¢ PER PKG. and in 1/2 lb VACUUM (AIR-TIGHT) TINS



OLD CHUM The Tobacco of Quality



Abbreviated Thought.

"What do you think she could have been thinking of when she cut off her hair?"

"Why, of cutting off a few years from her age, I suspect."

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KITCHENER, ONT., CANADA

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.

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IRRITATED BY SUN, WIND, DUST & CINDERS

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WRITE FOR FREE EYE CARE BOOK, MURINE CO. CHICAGO, ILL.

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Only 2 Days from New York

Go in April and May

when Bermuda is ablaze with flowers—perfect days for rest or play.

Patented, Twin-Screw Steamers

"FORT VICTORIA" and "FORT ST. GEORGE"

For Illustrated Booklets Write FURNESS BERMUDA LINE

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Can't Keep House Without Minard's

C. E. Wright, of Foxboro, Mass., writes as follows:

"Will you please advise me how I can get your liniment? I can't keep house without Minard's. We were never without it in our home in Nova Scotia."

Minard's is splendid for sprains, bruises, rheumatism, colds, etc.

Minard's Liniment

Amateur builders are erecting their own houses in Austria. Forty villages have sprung up on the outskirts of Vienna as a result of their labors.

Minard's Liniment for Colds.

A man's busy day is when he stays at home to rest, and his wife gets him to do a few odd jobs in the house.

Classified Advertisements

FREE CATALOGUE.

RASPBERRY BUSHES, GLADIOLAS, IRIS, PEONY, FANCY DAHLIAS and Barred Rock Eggs. The Wriggs Farm, Brockville, Ont.

MONEY TO LOAN.

FARM LOANS MADE. AGENTS wanted. Reynolds, 77 Victoria, Toronto.

Cuticura Promotes Permanent Hair Health

Shampoos with Cuticura Soap, with light applications of Cuticura Ointment when necessary, tend to free the scalp of dandruff and minor eruptions, and to establish a permanent condition of hair health.

Sample Book Free by Mail. Address Canadian Agent: "Cuticura, Ltd., Montreal." Price, Soap 25c, Ointment 25c and 50c. Telegrams: "Cuticura, Montreal."

COULD NOT SLEEP NIGHTS

Pains and Headaches Relieved by Taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Dublin, Ontario.—"I was weak and irregular, with pains and headaches, and could not sleep nights. I learned about Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound by reading the letters in the newspapers and tried it because I wanted to get better. I have got good results from it as I feel a lot stronger and am not troubled with such bad headaches as I used to be and am more regular. I am gaining in weight all the time and I tell my friends what kind of medicine I am taking. You may use my letter as a help to others." Mrs. JAMES RAGHO, Box 12, Dublin, Ontario.

Halifax Nurse Recommends

Halifax, N. S.—"I am a maternity nurse and have recommended Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to many women who were childless, also to women who need a good tonic. I am English and my husband is American, and he told me of Lydia E. Pinkham while in England. I would appreciate a copy of two of your little books on women's ailments. I have one which I keep to lend. I will willingly answer letters from any woman asking about the Vegetable Compound."—Mrs. S. M. COLEMAN, 24 Uniacke Street, Halifax, Nova Scotia.

ISSUE No. 77-25.

ONTARIO BREED BETTER STOCK Improvement Committee

Farmer Proves Value of Pure Bred Bull

W. G. Potter received \$52.25 more for steers sired by a Pure Bred Bull than for steers sired by a Scrub Bull. He shipped five steers from common grade cows of equal merit. The two steers sired by a Scrub Bull brought \$95.55 each, while the three steers sired by the Pure Bred Bull brought \$147.80 each. The steers received the same care. Fewer and better cattle are more profitable than a larger number of Scrub animals.

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

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

BETTER BULLS PAY

A World-wide System Of Financial Service



By telephone you can talk with your neighbour or with an individual thousands of miles away. By telegraph you can span the continent; by cable your message can girdle the earth.

In like manner you can use the service of the Bank of Montreal in little or large measure as the occasion demands.

You can transact business of a purely local nature or enter into financial dealings with people in any part of the world.

Like the telephone, telegraph or cable, our system of financial service is as extensive as are the needs of our customers.

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Established over 100 years

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

Professional Column

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Advocate,
Telephone No. 60.
LACHUTE, P. QUE.

GAETAN VALOIS, L. L. L.
Notary
Money to loan on security
Depositor of the late J. E. Valois,
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Municipal, Provincial and Victory
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DR. J. E. CHRISTIE,
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Physician and Surgeon.
In office of late Dr. G. H. Christie,
Main Street, Lachute, Que.

DR. G. A. CLUNIE, L.D.S.
Surgeon Dentist
Office over Banford's Store
Here Every Day.
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Physician, Surgeon
Special Electric Treatments
Telephone 146.
Foundry Street, Lachute.

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Veterinary Surgeon
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Prompt and Efficient Service
is always ours.
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LACHUTE, P. QUE.

Z. N. RAYMOND, L.L.B.
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Bell Telephone No. 166.
Money to Loan. Farms for Sale.
Main Street, Lachute, Que.

CONSULT
CHAS. CALDER & CO.
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Concerning
Insurance of any kind.

W. J. BOYD,
Licensed Auctioneer.
Sales conducted in English and
French
Telephone 73.
LACHUTE, P. QUE.

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 1/2 c.
Saw logs 17 feet in length and under, thousand feet board measure 1c.

Red and White Pine, Tamarac, Spruce, Hemlock, round or flatted, over 17 feet and under 30 feet long, per thousand feet board measure 14c.

Red or White Pine, Tamarac, Spruce, and Hemlock, round or flatted, 30 feet and upwards in length, per thousand feet board measure 14c.

Sawn Timber per thousand feet board measure 8c.

Staves per thousand feet board measure 15c.
Cords of Wood, shingle butts and other lumber, per cord of 128 cubic feet 14c.

Spars per piece 3c.
Railway Ties other than Cedar, in 8 ft. or 16 ft. lengths per length of 8 feet 1-24c.

Masts per piece 5c.
Cedar, round or flatted, 3 feet long and under, per piece 3-140c.

Cedar, round or flatted, over 3 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 14c.

ROUGE RIVER IMPROVEMENT COMPANY.

H. J. WEBB, Secretary.
Montreal, April 6th, 1925.

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 19:45 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.

MISS M. V. SLATER

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

WANT ADS.

They Bring Results.

FARMERS!! We have on hand for sale a quantity of best pulp and distillers' grains. These are excellent substitutes for silage & roots to keep up the flow of milk till the cows are on the grass. We also have a large quantity of other feeds at lowest market prices.
Farmers' Club,
J. A. Pollock, Sec'y.

PURE BRED Ayrshire Bull Calf for sale. Sire Springburn Sir Patrick. Apply J. E. Walker.

REGISTERED Ayrshire Cow, splendid type animal, just the animal for a beginner, low priced. Apply J. E. Walker.

FOR SALE—A single horse express almost new, can carry from 1500 to 1800 lbs., also a strong spring cart, both in first class condition. Address J. A. Davis, R. R. No. 1, Ste. Scholastique. 15-5-2.

STONE HOUSE at a bargain price, 1 mile from station, with one acre of land, big flower garden, good boating and fishing, close to river; hot water, hot air, electricity, two fireplaces, heated garage, all in splendid condition. Apply immediately, Jos. Belanger, watchmaker, Lachute.

LAKE LOUISA, Four roomed summer cottage for sale, furnished, with boat. Easy terms. Apply to Watchman Office, Lachute or (Phone 27.) 22-5-2.

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
CANADA	16	13
DORIC	23	20
MEGANTIC	30	7
REGINA		6

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

J. S. GILES, Lachute.



AUCTION SALE.

There will be sold by Public Auction at the residence of
THOMAS WOODS,
Brownsburg, Que.
SATURDAY, MAY 16th, 1925.

The following effects:—Two sideboards, 6 dining room chairs, 5 kitchen chairs, 1 kitchen table, 3 rocking chairs, 1 dresser, 1 washstand, 1 flower stand, 1 parlor table, 1 washing machine, 5 sets of bed springs, 3 mattresses, 4 bedsteads, 2 cooley cans, 1 bucksaw, 1 hand saw, 1 roll of fence wire, 1 pair of boys' skates and boots, (almost new), some screen doors, 1 man's fur coat, 1 ladies' fur coat, 1 boiler, some kitchen utensils, 1 large trunk, 1 small trunk, a number of sealers, 3 shovels, 1 set of harrows, 31 quarts of beans, 1 wash tub, 1 carpenter's square, 2 lamps, 2 good sized reversible carpets, 1 doll's cradle, 1 doll's sleigh, 1 alarm clock, 1 sofa, 1 camp bed, 2 pair of snow shoes, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

Sale to commence at 1 p.m.
Advance Time.
Terms CASH.
W. J. BOYD, Licensed Auctioneer.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

**HOW ABOUT A
TRIP THIS SUMMER?**

Suggestions, advice, full information and bookings at

J. S. GILES'

Town Ticket Agency

Again!

the Star Car has demonstrated its leadership in low priced, quality car design and equipment. The Star Car is the only low-priced car with

Genuine 4.95" Full Balloon Tires and 20" Wheels

as the standard equipment on all enclosed models at no extra charge.

**H. Laurin, Grenville.
Larocque & Chabot, Lachute.**

The Star Car

"To-morrow's Car To-day"

NOTICE

I, the undersigned, will not be responsible for debts incurred by my wife, Gladys Neveau, after date of this notice.

Signed: Alfred Neveau,
Brownsburg May 14th., 1925.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Unless Water Taxes are fully paid up by May 15th., the water will be turned off. By order of Lachute Town Council.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that the undermentioned LANDS and TENEMENTS have been seized, and will be sold at the respective times and places mentioned below.

**FIERI FACIAS DE BONIS
ET DE TERRIS.**
Superior Court.

Province of Quebec,
District of Montreal,
No. 1050.

CCRDELIA LECLERC, plaintiff;
v.s. **VINCENT MICHEL THERIAULT**
defendant.

As belonging to said defendant, the following immovables, to wit:
1. A lot of land presently known and described on the official plan and book of reference of the parish of Saint Sauveur des Monts, district of Terrebonne, under number ninety two (No. 92), and included also in the present sale the right of passage upon the land of Joseph Raymond, Sr., or representatives, and being known as official lot number eighty-eight (No. 88.) as the said right of passage has been reserved and established by virtue of a deed of sale by Tréfle Raymond to John West, registered at the Registry Office of the county of Terrebonne, under No. 44651—with the buildings thereon erected.

2. A point of land to be taken out of and detached from the official lot number ninety one (91) of the official plan and book of reference of said parish of Saint-Sauveur des Monts, containing about one arpent and a quarter more or less and contained within the following bounds: towards the east adjoining said lot number ninety-two, towards the south to the Guindon Lake, and towards the west to the part of said lot number ninety one (91) and being bounded by the fence actually existing.

To be sold at the door of the Catholic parochial church of the parish of Saint Sauveur des Monts, district of Terrebonne, the SECOND day of JUNE, one thousand nine hundred and twenty five, at TWO o'clock in the afternoon (standard time.)

J. W. CYR,
Sheriff's office, Saint Jerome, April 28, 1925.

TENDERS FOR WATER MAIN.

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 20th, day of May 1925 for the laying of about 375 feet of 4 inch class C Water pipe on Wilson Street. Also for the laying of about 150 feet 4 inch class C water pipe on Robert Street. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

J. A. RICE,
Secretary-Treasurer.
Lachute Town Corporation.



IT IS ORDERED to W. H. THOMPSON, formerly of the City and District of Montreal, and now of unknown residence, to appear within one month at the Court House, in the Town of St. Jerome, in a case number 632 of the Magistrate's Court for the District of Terrebonne, in which case **CHARLES CAMPEAU & DONAT DESJARDINS**, both of the Town of St. Jerome, district of Terrebonne, and doing business together in the said Town under the name and style of **GARAGE CENTRAL**, are Plaintiffs, **SAINT-JEROME**, May 1st, 1925.
(Signed) **GRIGNON & FORTIER**,
Clerk of the Magistrate's Court.
15-5-2.

CLAUDE ST. JACQUES

Carriage-Maker, Lachute.
PAINTS AUTOMOBILES
All Kinds, and all Colors
MODERATE PRICES

Call on
T. W. BURKES,
for your House Decorating,
Painting, Paperhanging,
and decorative work of
every description.
P. O. Box 304, Lachute.

HIAWATHA NO. 9840.

PURE BRED
Registered Percheron Stallion
HIAWATHA is a beautiful dark dapple grey, weighing 1800 pounds. This horse will stand at the proprietor's stable every day except Tuesdays and Saturdays when he will be at Rodrigue's Stables, Lachute.

This horse is in Class 1, and highly recommended for breeding purposes.
TERMS: \$8.00 to insure, payable March next. All mares disposed of before foaling time, the original owner will be held responsible for insured rates. All accidents at risk of the owners of mares.

J. H. MURDOCK, Proprietor.
Telephone 171 r 1-4, Starnerville.

BARNEY NO. 1763.

Barney is a fine big horse, three years old, a thoroughbred cross between Percheron and Blood, weighing about 1400 lbs. He will stand at the stables of the proprietor, during the summer.

TERMS: \$10.00 to insure, payable March next. All mares disposed of before foaling time, the original owner will be held responsible for insured rates. All accidents at risk of owners of mares.

EXELUS LEMAY, Proprietor,
ST. PHILIPPE, P.Q.

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.

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.

TURNIP SEED
for sale

Phone 66.

W. D. McQuat.

The Watchman,

And Ottawa Valley Advocate.

GASOLINE
Oils, & Free Air

at
W. D. McQuat.
Store

VOL. XL.

LACHUTE, QUE., MAY 22, 1925.

NO. 18.

BATTERIES

Auto Accessories

Gasoline, Tires,

Nails, Felt, Glass & Paints

Shelf Hardware.

Prices,—LOW.

Quality,—BEST.

T. McOUAT & SON

Founders and Machinists, Lachute Mills.



USE
CONCRETE
for preference.

PEDLAR PEOPLE'S PERFECT
Metal Products
and other Supplies for
the Builder.

J. COTTINGHAM,

Phone 29,

LACHUTE.

Established 1885.

CHURCH NOTES.

Church of England services in the parish of Lachute will be held (D.V.) on Sunday, May 24th., as follows: Lachute 11 a.m., Brownsburg 7 p.m.

The service in Trinity Church, Lakefield, will be held (D.V.) at 2.30 p.m. on Sunday, May 24th. All cordially invited. At St. John's Church Shrewsbury, at 10.30 a.m.

The Continuing Presbyterian Church service will be held in the Baptist Church on Sunday morning, May 24th., 11.30; (D.L.S.) Subject "Thirsting". Speaker, Mr. Hollingworth. All are cordially invited.

French Baptist Church, Brownsburg, from Sunday, May 3rd., until further announcement, will hold bilingual services as follows:—Sunday School 10 a.m., Public Worship 11 a.m., Advanced Time; Pastor J. G. Poitras.

Baptist Church services will be held on Sunday, May 24th., by the Rev. P. A. McEwen, pastor, as follows:—Brownsburg 11 a.m., Dalesville 3 p.m., Lachute 7.30 p.m. Topic: "The Right Ambition for Saved People." All are welcome.

The "Centenary" of the Dalesville Baptist Church will be celebrated in July, commencing with the first Sunday of that month. A suitable program is in the course of preparation and the renovation of this interesting old church is nearing completion. Further announcement will be made later.

Presbyterian Church services will be held next Sunday, May 24th., as follows: Lachute 11 a.m. and 8 p.m., Brownsburg at 3 p.m. The Sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be observed in Brownsburg. The minister will conduct all the above services. Everybody is made welcome.

Don't miss the Want Ad Column

EXPERT WATCHMAKER.

Mr. Jos. Belanger has opened up his new store, on Bethany Street, between the Post Office and Windsor Hotel, and has a splendid assortment of Wedding and Engagement Rings, Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry Diamond Rings a Specialty.

"REX" THEATRE

TONIGHT ONLY

Benefit of the Lachute Baseball Club

Hoot Gibson "HIT and RUN"

(A Baseball Special)

WEDNESDAY ONLY

"TRAFFIC IN HEARTS"

FRIDAY & SATURDAY

Ricardo Cortez in

"THE SPANIARD"

MONDAY & TUESDAY

MARY PICKFORD

in "GARRISON'S FINISH"

(A racing picture.)

CRESWELL'S

Canada Cement — Prices Right

R. CRESWELL Registered.

LOCAL NEWS

Mr. Douglas Drysdale spent the week-end in Dorval.

Mr. A. MacVicar is spending this week in Ste. Agathe.

Miss Leah Dion spent the week-end with friends in Ottawa.

Mr. Howard Nicoll, of Montreal, was a week-end visitor in town.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Bigelow, of Calumet, were in town on Tuesday.

Mrs. Leslie Morris is spending the week visiting friends in Montreal.

Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Underhill and daughter Beryl spent Friday last in Montreal.

Mrs. Hugh Fraser, Mrs. Wilbur Fraser and son Athol were recent visitors in Montreal.

Miss Willow Lavery, of Montreal, was the guest of Mrs. W. McArthur over the week-end.

Mrs. Holland has reopened her summer home on the North River for the coming months.

Miss Mary Hope and the Misses Rothera, of Montreal, were week-end guests of Mrs. Hope.

Notary Z. N. Raymond spent the early part of this week in Ottawa, on behalf of the Carillon Power.

Mrs. Dr. H. Hooper and daughter, of Grand Mere, are spending this week, the guests of Mrs. Jno. Hay.

The Misses Irene and Alice Scott, of Montreal, were week-end guests of their parents, Mr. and Mrs. Scott.

Mrs. R. A. Giles and daughter left on Tuesday to spend a few weeks with friends at Springfield, Mass.

Mrs. Rupert Bradford is in Kingston this week, attending the Ladies' Auxiliary of the Methodist Church Conference.

Messrs. R. McArthur, D. Beers & Leslie Morris were in Sutton this week, attending the annual meeting of the Oddfellows Grand Lodge.

Messrs. Douglas Todd, Jas. Hay, Sr., Ian Hay, Claude Richards and Arthur L'Abbe spent a very pleasant day in Grenville on Monday last.

Mr. Stanley and Miss Ruby Thompson, of Brownsburg, and Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Clark, and son Kenneth, motored to Montreal on Sunday last.

Mr. and Mrs. T. McRobie were among those in Montreal over the week-end, attending the opening of the New Shriners' Memorial Hospital.

Mr. and Mrs. Callahan and children, Mr. H. Kearns and Mr. Elliott of Montreal, were week-end guests of Mrs. Robt. McArthur of Dalesville.

Mr. and Mrs. Quentin, E. Miller, and Mr. J. Keenahan, motored from Montreal on Sunday last and were the guests of Mrs. And. Boa of East Settlement.

Mrs. Hegan and two daughters, who have been the guests of Mrs. Stead left for their home in St. John, N.B., on Wednesday. They were accompanied to Montreal by Mrs. Stead.

The many friends of Mrs. Kearns will be pleased to know that her serious operation, recently undergone in the Royal Victoria Hospital, has been successful and every hope is entertained for her recovery.

ANNOUNCEMENT

The marriage of Miss Ethel M. Hay to Mr. Simon E. Wilson is announced to take place in June.

BIRTH.

MOORE.—At Oakawa, Ont., on Thursday, May 14th., to Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Moore (nee Jean MacEwen) a son.

NEW LAW OFFICE.

Mr. A. W. Stuart, B.A., B.C.L., of Montreal, will be in Lachute every Saturday in the offices of Notary Lavigne on Main Street, for the purpose of legal consultations and any other business requiring legal consideration. Urgent call may be secured at city address McNaughton & Stuart, Phone Main 7126—190 St. James St.

NEW BARBER SHOP AND SHOE SHINE

I have just opened an up-to-date shop, beneath the Rodrique Hotel, where you can have a real up-to-date Shave and Shine. Special Barber for Ladies haircutting and a special Ladies Shoe Shine Parlor. O. GUINDON, Lachute.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

Albert Chamberland, Jeweller, wishes to notify the public that, until July 1st, he is selling at wholesale prices. A call is solicited. 26-6-6.

OUR NEW GOLF CLUB.

The Ladies have now organized for the game of Golf. The following were recommended to the Board and appointed by them at a recent meeting as members of the House Committee Mrs. E. F. Ayers and Miss Gladys C. McQuat.

The Club House is well under way and will soon be completed with a nice verandah in front. Over the holiday commencing with Sunday the 24th, members will be allowed to visit the grounds and see what progress has been made. The Club officers expect to have an official opening on the King's Birthday, June 3rd.

"FATHER AND SON" BANQUET.

The "Father and Son" Banquet was held in the Presbyterian Church Hall on Tuesday evening under the auspices of the Trail Rangers and Tuxis Boys. Mr. Trotter, Mentor of the Tuxis Boys, presided. Fathers and Sons sat down to a tastefully prepared supper provided by the Ladies Aid of Lachute Presbyterian Church, the tables were artistically decorated and arranged in the form of the letter T, the initial letter of the name of the Clubs. The Chairman in his remarks briefly outlined the aims of the clubs and stressed the fact that means were necessary in the present age of bringing father and son together, and that Father and Son Banquets were steadily growing in public opinion and that was sufficient endorsement as to their need. Toasts were proposed by the boys to the King, "Our Guests," and to an absent leader Mr. John MacKimmie, and suitably replied to by Mr. A. McQuat, Rev. Mr. MacKinnon, Rev. Mr. Burgess and Mr. Brunt. Messrs. Eugene Jousse and Jimmie Yelland received a great ovation by their rendering of a revised version of "How-do-you-do." A group of Tuxis Boys under the direction of Mr. L. Armstrong gave a fine parallel bar demonstration. The singing of the National Anthem terminated a most enjoyable and successful evening.

CARILLON POWER PLAN ENDORSED

St. Andrews East, May 15.—At a meeting held here, at which Mr. A. E. Ladouceur presided, Notary Z. N. Raymond, Lachute, was requested by the chairman to give explanations to the citizens of St. Andrews East, with regard to the last delegation received by Prime Minister King, at Ottawa.

Mr. Raymond gave an account and made an appeal in favor of the Carillon Power undertaking. Citizens of St. Andrews again endorsed the project, by signing a petition to the Federal Government urging such legislation as will permit immediate construction of Carillon Power plant. Over 120 signed the petition.

Notary Raymond was thanked for his interest in public matters.

TOWN COUNCIL.

An adjourned meeting of the Town Council was held last evening in the Town Hall presided over by Mayor L. L. Legault. Little business of any import was transacted beyond the reception of tenders for the laying of Water Mains. Two tenders were received one from A. Malette from \$2.10 per foot and one from R. McArthur at \$2.00 per foot, but neither tender was accepted owing to new circumstances arising and fresh tenders are now called for.

Application was made by Mr. LePage for building permit on Grace St., which was granted conditionally on his keeping in line with the other properties.

It was decided to take immediate action for the collection of those in arrears of water taxes.

BROWNSBURG.

Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Richardson were in Montreal on Wednesday.

Mrs. Barlow has returned from a three weeks' visit with friends in Montreal.

Mrs. A. Carboneau has returned home from Montreal, where she has been a patient in hospital for some three weeks and is much improved in health.

Among those who spent the week-end in Montreal were, Mr. and Mrs. Alex. Dey, Mrs. W. and Miss Margaret Cooper, Mr. Galbraith and Master Johnnie, Mr. and Mrs. T. Carpiato, Miss Scary and Mr. Percy Martin.

A Dance under the auspices of the St. Andrews Tennis Club will be held in the Club House, St. Andrews East, on Friday, May 22nd., commencing at 8 p.m. (Standard Time.) Montreal Orchestra in attendance and a good time assured. Plan to attend.

'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.

Stock up on staple groceries. Now is the time to buy—prices low and quality unexcelled.

A supply of canned preserves, potted meats, and reliable provisions in your cupboard may prove a friend indeed, in the event of an unexpected visit or a hasty trip. Be prepared.

McFAUL BROS.

The Up-to-date Store, Lachute Mills.

Builders' Supplies!



Everything in Roofing
CORRUGATED IRON \$5.50 per Square
WOOD SHINGLES \$3.50 to

\$6.50 per 1000

NAILS, GLASS, BUILDING PAPER,
FELT & GALVANIZED IRON

Roofing of all Kinds.

GEO. Y. DEACON
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, Lachute

STIMULATING BARREN SOILS

BY O. B. PRICE.

The loss of soil fertility through the removal of crops can be very definitely determined by chemical analysis. This is one of the important methods of plant food removal and is one that is more or less under the control of the farmer.

For every pound of grain, hay, straw or produce removed from the soil there is a certain loss of plant food elements. When the crops are sold from the farm the loss is equal to the total amount of plant food taken up by the crops. When the crops are fed to the live stock on the farm the loss is somewhat smaller, for much of the plant food is returned to the soil in the manure. Farm manures are an important and valuable by-product of the farm. Extreme care should be practiced in the production, handling, storing and utilization of manure.

Whenever feed is consumed by stock there is a certain loss of plant food elements that go to build up the body tissues of the animal. The amount of these elements used by the animal depends on the kind of animal, the age of the animal, and the use of the animal. For this reason farm manures have a wide variation. The average composition is about ten pounds of nitrogen, five pounds of phosphoric acid, and about ten pounds of potash per ton of manure. Sheep manure and chicken manure are the more concentrated manures. Horse manure is more valuable than cow manure. Where large amounts of highly concentrated feeds are used, as in the case of the dairy cow, the manure is more valuable. It contains more plant food. When the moisture content of the manure is low, as in the case of sheep manure, the plant food per ton is usually higher.

PHOSPHATES MUST BE ADDED.
In the metabolic processes of animal nutrition, a certain percentage of the plant food elements are retained by the animal. The loss of nitrogen and phosphorus is greater than potassium, the nitrogen and phosphorus being about equal.

Since the composition of manure shows a low phosphoric acid content and since the loss in digestion of the feed given the animals is about the same for nitrogen and phosphoric acid, it can be seen that some phosphates must be added to the manure to balance the plant food for the soil. Manure is a valuable plant food but must be reinforced with phosphoric acid.

An application of eight tons of manure per acre will only add about eighty pounds of nitrogen, about forty

pounds of phosphoric acid, and about eighty pounds of potash. A fifty-bushel crop of corn, with the stover, removes about eighty pounds of nitrogen, nearly thirty pounds of phosphoric acid, and about fifty-five pounds of potash. Other crops remove other amounts—some more, some less. Unless the manure is applied at the above rate each year, the plant food removed in crops will be greater than that returned in manure. Enough manure is not produced to meet the plant food requirements because large amounts are sold from the farm through the crops. Much of the manure that is produced is lost by improper handling around the barn. Under the best system of handling manure about forty to fifty per cent. of the nitrogen originally contained in the feed is returned to the soil in manure. The loss of phosphoric acid and potash are some less, but they too, are high.

IMPORTANCE OF BEDDING.

The kind of bedding used is also an important factor in the composition of the manure as it is taken from the stalls. Straw is most generally used. Oat straw is better because it contains more plant food than the other straws. When straw is not available other materials may be used such as corn stover, muck shavings or sawdust. The two latter materials are not as good as straw because they are slower in decomposing and liberating the plant food. Some forms of bedding should be used, however, to conserve the liquid manure which is a valuable part of the manure. About thirty-five per cent. of the nitrogen and fifty-five per cent. of the potash is in the liquid manure. Liquid manure only contains a trace of phosphoric acid.

The value of manure is dependent on the crop increase it will produce. This will vary according to the type of soil, and the system of soil management as well as the actual composition of the manure. Based on the prices of nitrogen, phosphoric acid, and potash in commercial fertilizers, manure is worth about \$2.10 per ton. The value of the increase in crop production may be more or it may be less, but it should all be saved and used.

Just because the supply of manure is low is no reason to worry over the future crop production. By conserving what manure there is on the farm, by using leguminous green manuring crops, and by the proper use of commercial fertilizers, crop production can be maintained or increased with profit.

Apple Borers.

Apple borers are among the most difficult insects to control, and in sections where they are plentiful the orchardist must keep up a lengthy and costly fight.

The principal difficulty in handling this insect arises from the fact that its attacks continue over a considerable period each year, the eggs being laid mostly in May, June and July, but a few of them up to September. This makes a long period over which the orchard man must be on the watch and applying remedies.

Another difficulty is the fact that the work of the insect is inconspicuous in the early stages and that the final damage is very serious indeed. If apple scab injures the foliage or fruit of your trees this season you can make a new start next year in its control with an even chance of success; but if you fail to control the borers their injury is a grave menace to the trees attacked and to a large extent cannot be remedied.

Three or four general lines of attack are open to the orchard owner.

Keep all trash, weeds, grass or suckers away from the trunks of your trees. The adult insects are of a retiring disposition and like to operate under cover of some protection. They are much more likely to be troublesome in sod than in cultivated orchards.

Use some sort of repellent wash on the trunks of trees to keep the female insects from laying their eggs. Kerosene emulsion sprayed on the trunks three or four times from early May to late July is fairly effective; or a wash made of soft soap and a solution of washing soda so as to make a thick paste, with about a pint of crude carbolic acid added to each ten gallons. This has to be applied with a brush, which is one of the objections to its use. Whatever wash is used, it must be applied from the bottom of the trunk up to and including the base of the main branches.

Dig the borers out. This always has to be done, no matter what other measures may be used, for some borers will get in, in spite of any precautions. Watch for small holes or sawdust castings and when discovered cut in and locate the borer. Do this very carefully or you'll do more harm than the borer will. A wire to punch into the burrow may obviate some cutting.

Wool Grading and Its Value.

Although the grading of wool in Canada has hardly been practiced a dozen years, its effect has been to increase the reputation and value of the product to such an extent that the supply runs short of the demand. Graded wool easily sells better than ungraded, a fact that to their own advantage Canadian farmers are more and more recognizing. In his bulletin

(No. 41, New Series) entitled "Sheep Husbandry in Canada," Mr. J. B. Spencer points out the advantages that have accrued and the further benefits that have followed from the method of co-operation that has resulted and was made possible only by grading. The system is in charge of the Dominion Live Stock Branch, which provides official wool graders for co-operative shipments. In dealing with the matter our author alludes to sundry things that affect values. One of these is lack of uniformity due to indifference in breeding and tending. Another is the presence of foreign substances, a third is late shearing, and a fourth is the tying up of fleeces with binder twine, a practice against which many manufacturers and dealers strongly protest because in untying the fleeces it is impossible to avoid leaving some of the fibres in the wool. Wool should be tied with small, hard twine that will not rub off. Relative to late shearing, if the operation is delayed until after the beginning of warm weather the fibres tend to separate at the body, the burlap points out, and a new growth commences which pushes its way up into the fleeces. The presence of short wool is a nuisance to the manufacturers.

Dip the Sheep—Kill the Ticks.

Kerosene Emulsion, a simple remedy easily prepared at home, is effective.

Prepared as follows: 2 pints of coal oil, 1 pint of milk.

Mix thoroughly in an old dash churn—dilute to use by adding 3 gallons of soft water to each gallon of concentrated emulsion. If milk is not available, then use laundry soap, as follows:

One-half pound of laundry soap in gallon of hot soft water, then add 2 gallons coal oil (white hot), churn up well and then dilute by adding 3 gallons of soft water to each gallon of concentrated emulsion.

Dip the sheep after shearing and repeat in two weeks to get the pupae.

To Prevent Wear on Ropes.

Farmers who unload hay through a door in the gable should make a wooden roller, three and a half or four feet long, and two and a half or three inches in diameter. A canvas roller from an old binder will do. Erect the roller on the door sill so that it will be flush with the weatherboarding and in the centre of the doorway. Make two wooden blocks as supports for the roller and bore small holes in the tops of the blocks so you can oil the axle of the roller. Be sure the roller is higher than the blocks. This will protect the trip rope from wearing out by drawing it over the timber and it will be much easier to pull the fork back.



Admiral of Fleet Earl Beatty is shown in the funeral procession of the late Vice-Admiral Sir Michael Culme-Seymour, Bart, second sea lord of the admiralty, which took place at Rockingham recently.

JUST FOR FUN

BY MARIE FLAACKE.

When Bobby Bluebird and his pretty little wife established themselves in a nest high up in a grand old cherry tree, they thought housekeeping the greatest fun two birds could indulge in.

They flew in and out among the green leaves, singing their sweetest notes, chatting lovingly together in their comical manner, without ever thinking of saying an unkind word or of quarrelling and scolding, as some birds do.

But, after awhile, cares began to mingle with pleasures, and though Bob and his wife thought just as much of each other as they did at first, two little birdies now demanded so much time and attention that they kept their parents busy from morning until night.

Yet Bobby never grumbled nor wished he had remained an old bachelor, and his wife was too sensible and loving to complain because she had so much to do.

So days passed, and soon the wee birdies were almost old enough to learn to fly and get their own dinner. The fond parents were very proud of them, and declared they never before saw such pretty, knowing young birds.

"Dear me, wife!" exclaimed Bobby, one bright morning, "how those little fellows eat! Really, at this rate I'm afraid they'll devour every worm in the ground. Don't you think it quite time for them to get their own food? I'll bring in a good supply for dinner, and this afternoon we'll teach them to fly. They are such sturdy fellows that in a short time they will be quite able to help themselves."

So it was arranged the first lesson should be given that day, and, after bidding his little family "good-morning," Bobby flew away to do his day's marketing.

Straight to the river banks, down through the orchard he flew, for it was there he always found the largest, plumppest worms.

He had been there so many times without being disturbed by rude, naughty boys that this morning he was considerably startled to find a group of them there, fishing.

However, after a careful survey, he did not feel so much alarmed, for they did not appear to be idle, vicious fellows, though, of course, in any event, it was best to keep out of sight.

But, so busy was he in searching for food that he forgot to be cautious, and indiscreetly exposed his bright plumage to the gaze of the youthful fishermen.

"Hi!" exclaimed Joe Brown, dropping his rod and line, "look, boys! there's a fat bluebird! Give it to him! Out with your shooters!"

No sooner said than done. Bags of beans and bean-shooters were hastily

tumbled out of half a dozen pockets, and then began a cruel assault upon an innocent, unoffending little bird.

Bewildered by the sudden attack, Bobby tried to escape. He could easily have done so, had there been only one or two enemies to contend against, but there were too many.

One shot struck him on the back, another grazed his throat, and dazed and alarmed, he tried to seek refuge in the clump of bushes.

But even as he flew to cover, a large hard bean struck him right on the side of his dainty little head, and poor Bobby fell, lifeless, to the ground, his bright eyes forever closed, his sweet voice forever hushed.

His cruel murderer did not take the trouble to pick him up; for as one boy coolly said, the other bird would come in search of him, and they'd kill her, too.

In the meantime, Mrs. Bluebird waited, patiently at first, but finally impatiently, for Bobby. At last she grew quite provoked at his delay. The little ones, half-starved, chirped and cried for food, but she disliked to leave them alone, and gazed anxiously about for tardy Bobby.

As time went on, the little nestlings cried the more; so she concluded to go in search of her husband.

Giving her children many instructions about curbing their impatience and being good during her absence, she flew down to the river, expecting to find Bobby there.

Hither and thither she flew, uttering sharp, shrill notes of recall. No answer came. She began to be alarmed. Could anything have happened to him? Perhaps—hark! What was that? She looked down from the bough where she was perched. She felt a sudden, sharp pain in her side—another in her wing; then a cruel stone came whizzing through the air. It struck the poor little bird and she fell to the ground.

Alas! the wee birdies at home in the pretty nest were orphans!

"Cheep, cheep, cheep!" all through the long afternoon they cried.

The sun disappeared over the hills; the blue sky grew dark and dreary; gray clouds swept the horizon, bringing with them breezes too strong and cold for the little, downy things shivering in the nest.

"Cheep, cheep, cheep!" and when the bright sun peeped through the green leaves the next morning, the wee birdies were dead.

So those thoughtless boys murdered four little birds, just for fun. Perhaps they were not wicked, cruel boys, but they did not stop to think. I wonder if they would do such heartless deeds if they thought it was wicked? And is it not?

Things It Pays To Know.

In every household we are apt to follow a beaten path and be blind to little changes and short cuts which might lessen the monotony of our work or meet an emergency.

Have you ever thought of:

Using white of egg for glue.

Stretching a small steak for extras, by cutting into inch-by-two-inch strips, wrapping in slices of bacon, browning in a hot oven and serving with a creamed white sauce over all.

Mixing flour, a little baking powder and milk together when there is no beaten egg for dipping.

Making a substitute hot-cake syrup from white sugar, vanilla and a little butter when there is no brown sugar or molasses.

Using an old deep kitchen bowl for flowers, setting a holder inside so the flowers will spread out.

Rolling chops or chicken in flour or cornmeal, in place of cracker crumbs. Filling an old rubber glove with

chipped ice in lieu of an ice bag, turning down the wrists twice and holding in place with strong paper clips.

Rolling out a few biscuits or one pie or a meat crust on a piece of clean paper, which may be quickly rolled up and burned afterward, saving the labor of scraping the large board.

Adding a tablespoonful of flour to all fudge just before removing from heat. This assures a fine texture.

Using the same quantity of flour, well sifted, as usually of cornstarch in those puddings. Makes a much smoother result.

Adding an egg white when the cream seems a little thin for whipping. Whip together after chilling.

Mixing a little capned milk, oil and vinegar together, seasoning with salt, pepper and payrika, for a quick mayonnaise.

Using salt to clean an iron skillet. Panning pork chops in the oven after searing on both sides, a slice of tart apple laid on top of each.

HOME BRIGHTENING TIME.

By ALICE C. HOFFMAN.

After the heavy work of housecleaning is out of the way, brightening the home is a labor of love for the homemaker. It puts a soul, as it were, into what might otherwise be mere drudgery. It requires little or no outlay of money, yet saves much actual expenditure later.

If curtains are sunburned and cannot be persuaded to return to their original whiteness, give them a bath in water to which a solution of saffron has been added. They will emerge in a pretty ecre shade and deceive the family into thinking they are new.

Instead of mending curtains that have become thin and worn at the bottom, turn them upside down and cover the torn parts with a pretty valance, which will serve to brighten up the curtains as well as to hide their defects.

Faded reps or silk curtains, used as draperies at doorways, simply repay the time and expense of coloring. Gold or silver threads put on in a running stitch around the sides and bottom will give the erstwhile dowdy looking draperies a chic appearance.

Nothing adds more to the cheery aspect of a room than pretty lamps. These need not necessarily be expensive. If electricity is used in the home, effective lamp bases that are

excellent in taste may be made from vases or from crocks inverted and mounted on a circle of wood. Frames and materials for making shades can be bought at ten-cent stores. Directions for the work may also be obtained there. Any electrician can fit up these lamps in a short time, or possibly there is a boy in the home who would delight in such a job.

Proper containers for plants and cut flowers are always worth serious consideration. Possibly a rose in an old tin smells as sweet as one in a neatly painted flower pot, but it certainly does not look as well. Paint flower pot green, and if a note of individuality is desired, let the children stencil suitable borders around the top and bottom. These stencils may be bought at a bookstore.

Provide plenty of suitable containers for the cut flowers which the garden will soon offer in lavish profusion. Hunt that old pottery pitcher, even if it is cracked and no longer holds water. Find a glass that will fit inside. Keep it filled all summer long with long-stemmed cut flowers, and you will have added a note of beauty which an artist's soul might envy. Crocks or bean pots are fine containers for the masses of flowers brought home from a motor trip.

Some Points on Bobbing Your Hair.

If you have a "settled" look, if your hair is turning gray, or if you wish to look dignified, don't bob your hair.

So say clothing specialists and style authorities. One of them, when asked if bobbed hair was here to stay, replied that "from the standpoint of fad and fashion, nothing is here to stay." She believes that long hair will surely be in fashion again.

"There is quite a difference of opinion among authorities on whether bobbing is good for the hair," the specialist continued. "If hair is bobbed and properly cared for, authorities agree that bobbing is not injurious. Here are the dangers: A lack of any care at all, or the other extreme, overshampooing, excessive and inefficient curling, and the use of a tight, heavy, unventilated hat of the type usually designed for the short-haired head."

"If you think you can cut off your hair and forget it, you are wrong again. It will have to be washed, brushed, and properly waved, the same as long hair. And, in addition, short hair will have to be trimmed about every two weeks. You do, however, save at least a part of the time spent in doing up long hair."

"Observe your profile and head line, then choose a good barber before you decide to part with your locks. If you are short and very stout, the chances are against you. You may number a good many years and still wear a bob beautifully, but, remember, a bob doesn't go with a 'settled' look, nor gray hair, nor does it ever add dignity."

The girl whose hair is very thick should be warned against having the clippers used on the nape of the neck. While it does not always follow, there have been cases where the use of the clippers was followed by an abnormal growth of hair, very unruly to manage and unsightly to behold. In some cases this condition has followed that peculiar style of cutting children's hair which leaves the hair fairly long over the top of the head and clipping from a point somewhere across the middle of the back of the head, down to the nape of the neck. This is a disfiguring style for any child and one for which there can be no possible excuse.

Brightening Paint and Varnish

When housecleaning time arrives, a search through the attic will generally bring to light one or more pieces of useful, perhaps valuable, furniture, which may exactly fill a long-felt want somewhere.

It may be a quaint old chair, table, bureau, desk—perhaps a nice old four-poster bedstead, secretary or highboy that has been laid away.

While trying to restore some prized and ancient family relics recently, I found the task most tedious until a friend, who is rather an expert in this line, told me that much labor would be saved in removing old paint and varnish if I would simply cover the object to be restored with a heavy coat of paint remover, applied with a good paint brush, and let the remover remain untouched for at least fifteen minutes; then a layer of sawdust should be sifted over the remover.

A coarse piece of cloth, which has been well soaked in denatured alcohol, should next be used to rub the surface thoroughly until the piece is cleaned down to the bare wood. The remover sticks to the sawdust, so one application is all that is usually needed.

Before applying the new finish the wood should be thoroughly cleaned with cloths well saturated in the alcohol.

Dry Cleaning at Home.

Outer garments of wool and silk, lace, Georgette, kid gloves, and garments which do not need to be ripped for remaking may be cleaned successfully at home with gasoline. Be sure the gasoline is perfectly free from dirt and moisture. To test, place a



GRACEFUL MODE FROM PARIS.

Typical of the simplicity of the clothes every girl wears is this lovely long-waist frock, simulating the popular tunic effect with round neck and kimono sleeves. Would be pretty developed in one of the figured materials with lower section of skirt plain. Narrow string belt and edges of tunic neck and sleeves bound with plain material furnish a simple trimming. Long sleeves are provided. Ladies' dress No. 1004 cut in sizes 34 to 44 inches bust. Size 38 requires 4 1/2 yards of material 36 to 40 inches wide if made with short sleeves; with long sleeves 1/2 yard additional material is needed.

HOW TO ORDER PATTERNS.

Write your name and address plainly, giving number and size of such patterns as you want. Enclose 20c in stamps or coin (coin preferred; wrap it carefully) for each number, and address your order to Pattern Dept., Wilson Publishing Co., 73 West Adelaide St., Toronto. Orders filled by return mail.

small amount in an earthen dish. It should evaporate quickly, leaving neither dirt nor moisture. If dirt or moisture remains after evaporation takes place, strain the gasoline through a thick cloth.

Rub grease spots with a soft cloth saturated with ether or carbon tetrachloride. Place the garment wrong side up on a folded towel, and, in order to avoid a "ring" begin rubbing around the spot, working toward the spot gradually. Rub well, and if necessary rub on the right side, also; then place in the gasoline bath.

Place the articles to be cleaned in a vessel deep enough to hold them and cover with the gasoline. Allow to stand for thirty minutes, then squeeze out and rinse in fresh gasoline. Hang in the sun and air to dry. The odor will evaporate. If garments are badly soiled, add to the gasoline a dry-cleaning mixture which is on sale at drug stores.

As gasoline is highly inflammable, the work must not be done in a room where there is either fire or light. The better way is to do the work outdoors on a warm, sunny day. Used gasoline can be left to settle, and the clear, top portion poured off, to be used again.

Attract Food for Fish.

Electric lights over the water in fish hatcheries have been found to attract insects, and aid in feeding the fish.

The Automobile

THE OLD FAMILY FLIVVER.
How dear to my heart was the old family flivver,
What fond recollections it calls in review;
The fenders, the windshield—ah, how they could quiver—
And how she did rattle, yes, even when new.

How well I remember the very first flat tire,
The first empty gas tank, the head-lights so dim;
How sweet was the sound when she'd buck and then back-fire—
And that time I drove her six miles on the rim!

In fancy I see her alone in the barn-lot;
The paint is all gone and so are the gears.
The motor is lifeless—even a hot spot—
But the flivver's first glamor has held through the years.

The old battered flivver,
The rust-covered flivver,
The rough-riding flivver
That served us so well.
—Tom S. Elrod.

THE SPELL OF THE ROAD.

Lurking along the miles of highways which traverse this country is a mysterious power known to the automobilist as the "Spell of the Road." Few of the millions who have held a wheel for long journeys fail to escape its insidious influence. Some call it the result of concentration, others describe a lulling of the senses as though the swift passage through the atmosphere was administering a narcotic. This, they say, is especially true when the sunshine is strong and the skies are clear.

The spell may be cast in Dundas or in the wide open spaces of the Prairies, and the driver on Prince Edward Island may obey the mystic touch as well as he who travels the longest trails. Much depends upon the motorist.

Accidents so it is reported have been traced to this numbing of alertness. Often there is a tendency to edge the car toward the crown of the highway. And so gradually is this done that the driver seldom realizes that more than the allotted space is

being occupied. Traffic, of course, curbs encroachments, but on a lonely road, with sharp turns, there is an element of danger.

Does the average motorist keep to the right of the road as far as possible or crowd over to the middle? was the question considered at a recent investigation. The answer to the question is affected by the width of the road, curves, grades, slope of road surface and condition of the surface adjacent to the pavement. This conclusion is based on observations of the habits of drivers on highways of various kinds, widths and location. Points were selected for observation, and the width of the pavement was marked off with white paint into one-foot sections, so that the position of passing vehicles could be observed.

In most cases the cars were not passing other vehicles at the instant of observation. The investigation, therefore, indicates the road position preferred by the average driver. Few automobile drivers prefer a position closer to the edge of pavement than two and one-half feet and on meeting other cars the average driver will sacrifice clearance rather than drive closer to the edge than he instinctively feels to be safe.

Truck drivers who, as a class, are sometimes accused of being road hogs, are found to be not guilty. Most of them were observed to drive a foot closer to the edge of the pavement than drivers of motor cars, and under all circumstances they adhered more closely to the side of the road.

Eighteen feet is found to be the minimum width of roadway which will permit passenger vehicles and trucks driven in the preferential positions to pass in safety and with a reasonable amount of clearance. This will allow a distance of 2.7 feet between the outer wheel and the edge of the road for automobiles, and 1.8 feet for trucks, with 1.9 feet clearance between vehicles.

Observations on curves showed that there is a general tendency to shift to the inside of the curve, particularly by the traffic moving on the outside. Improper banking of the road surface, poor shoulders and steep embankments on the outside of the curve all tend to make drivers crowd to the inside. White lines in the center of the road were found to be very effective in keeping traffic in its proper channel.

Clock as Beehive.

A new clock was set going in the tower of Wolsey (Nunconton, England) Parish Church recently.

The old clock had an interesting history, and is supposed to have done duty since the days of Charles II. Originally it had but a single hand. The second dial (of wood) was put on in commemoration of the British victory at Trafalgar, and the second hand was introduced about the same time.

There is a record of its having been repaired in 1740. When the old clock was removed recently workmen discovered at its rear a hive of dead bees and between forty and fifty pounds of honey.

A still more interesting find was that of a valuable item of fifteenth century glass. It had been reduced to fragments in the old mullion of the window, and was covered by the wooden face of the clock. Tradition has it that the Cromwellian soldiers, marching from Coventry to Leicester, knocked out the glass of the window, and that the portion recently discovered was left lying about when new glass was introduced.

Solution of last week's puzzle.

SMELTER SCALDED
T NEAT AVID R
AT ARCH TREE TO
RIP THINER WOO
VEER EMITS KEMP
ERRORS T SENILE
D TOE S NOR D
TART HATT
S BED L ETC A
THIRST A DREADS
RATS HASTE DRIP
IRE FASTENS TRI
VT ILLS LIEB TR
E TREES APSES
SMOKERS ALTERED

Sage grows wild in many parts of southern Europe.

Wisps of Wisdom.

The man who gives up goes down. You are rich only as you enrich the lives of others.

Avoid the pleasure that holds the penalty of future pain.

Half the value of anything to be done is doing it promptly.

Don't be content with taking things as they come; go after them.

Flowers bloom whether anyone looks at them or not. Have you less sense than a flower?

The royal road to success would have more travellers if so many weren't lost attempting to find short cuts.

It is one of the beautiful compensations of life that no man can sincerely try to help another without helping himself.

Bank Notes.

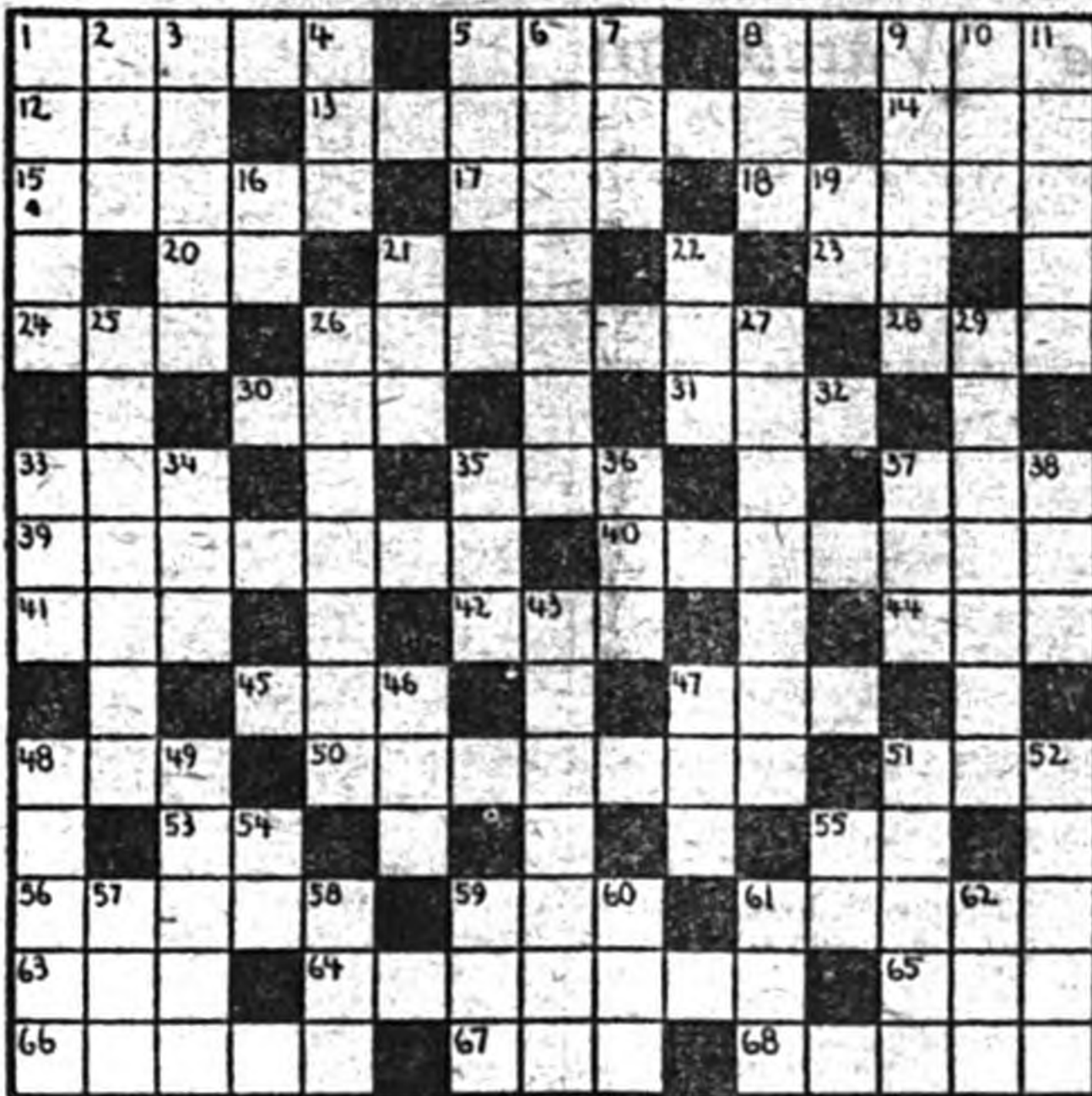
Greater privacy surrounds the making of notes for the Bank of England than almost any other undertaking connected with that great institution.

The paper on which the notes are printed has been made in the same factory at Laverstoke, Hampshire, for over two hundred years. It is prepared entirely by hand from specially selected rags, and is washed and re-washed in spring water used for no other purpose.

The formula of the ink used in printing the notes is known to only half a dozen people. The chief ingredient is charcoal obtained by smoke-drying the wood of Rhenish vines. Each note costs the bank roughly two cents to produce, and the average period of circulation is two and a half months. About 60,000 of the notes are printed daily, while every year 20,000,000 old notes are collected and destroyed.

It must be admitted at any rate that the horse is more nearly fool proof than the automobile.

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

- Charge
- Thoroughfare (abbr.)
- Got up
- A suffix meaning "pertaining to"
- Pound again
- A vegetable
- Ira
- A limb
- A weapon
- Conjunction
- Abbr. for title of a physician
- Frequent
- Mending
- Kind of tree
- Eagle
- Parched
- A serpent
- Part of the foot
- Possesses
- City in Illinois
- Very large city in U. S. A.
- Tilt
- Brief poem
- Thirsty
- Instrument for writing
- Emmet
- The reply (abbr.)
- Removing dust
- Reverential fear
- Toward
- Conjunction
- City in Nebraska
- An incalculable period of time
- Join
- Small rug
- Shrill cries
- Bag
- Open spaces
- Consumed
- Happening

VERTICAL

- Musical instrument
- Traveled fast
- Mass of cast metal
- Make a mistake
- Watering place
- Large city in Canada
- Total
- Advertisements (abbr.)
- Musical entertainment
- Ocean
- A planet
- Letters used to form comparative degrees
- Paid (abbr.)
- Proceeded rapidly
- Finish
- Style
- Fear
- Getting larger
- A common bird
- Perform
- The seed of an orange
- Also
- Point of compass (abbr.)
- Coal-scuttle
- Firmament
- City in Michigan
- Fruit of a tree
- Also
- Snake of the boa family
- Condition
- Get up
- Upstanding
- Exclamation
- Upon
- Blemish
- Silly fellow
- Period
- Formerly
- Employ
- Reddish brown

A Peck of Pepper.

Many people imagine that white pepper and black are two separate and different varieties of plant species, but this is not the case. Black pepper is the dried immature fruit of the plant *Piper Nigrum*, while white pepper is the same berry without its black outer husk.

The pepperworts are a small group found only in the hottest parts of the world, but they provide several useful plants—some with medicinal properties. The plant itself may be twelve feet in height. Its berries are at first green, then red; when at this stage they are hand-picked, and left in the sun to yield the black peppercorn.

It flourishes in the valleys and on the banks of the rivers in Java, Malacca, Borneo, and Sumatra, whence it is sent to Britain under the names of five varieties—Malabar, Penang, Sumatra, Trax, and Tellicherry.

The heavier the pepper the better quality it is. All varieties are exceedingly similar in appearance, but the practiced merchant differentiates them by their weight—the heaviest being Malabar, the lightest Tellicherry.

The mixed pepper is ground by millstones or in a coffee-mill, care being taken lest the heat destroys some of the aromatic principles; if this occurs the pepper is known to the trade as "burnt."

The important constituents of pepper in a physiological sense are the two alkaloids—piperin and piperidine—and its oil. The average percentage

of the alkaloids is six, and of the oil one.

Pepper has frequently been found to be adulterated by means of a clever trick. Pepper dust composed of faded leaves or linseed meal, husks of mustard, ground rice, or even ground olive stones, is added to the genuine article. In all cases, however, adulteration may easily be detected by a magnifying glass or a microscope.

Pianists Who Practice Hard.

All the great pianists practice hard. It is the only way if success is to be won. These great performers, of course, have exceptional gifts to start with. But no amount of gift absolves the artist from the necessity of immense and long-continued work at the keyboard. Rubinstein was a tremendous worker. Paderewski confesses to seven hours a day, and a good deal of it scales and five-finger exercises. Pachmann, Hofmann, Rosenthal—all the eminent players—have spent many hours daily at the piano in pursuit of the enormous technical skill they were determined to acquire. There is no royal road to efficiency as a pianist. But the necessary practice need not be dull work. On the contrary, the real musician loves working at his technical exercises and sometimes, even, prefers them to his pieces.

When I look on beautiful furs, I think of the fever, and the thirst, and the pain.—Sara Teasdale.

BRITAIN'S WARRIOR QUEEN

The Story of Boadicea's Fight for Freedom.

Many Londoners see every day in life, set at the entrance to Westminster Bridge, the statue of a woman in a war-chariot. We know that this is Boadicea, a British queen of old; we are vaguely aware that she did something for the sake of British independence—but there the knowledge of most of us ends, says an English writer. Her story is, in truth, obscure, but it is one that every Briton ought to know.

Buddug or Bodicca, better known as Boadicea, was the last native ruler of Britain. Buddug is Welsh for Victoria, and the Welsh claim her as their heroine and have placed her among their national worthies in the marble gallery of Cardiff City Hall, though there is no evidence that she ever travelled so far as Wales.

When the Romans Came.

In her day the greater part of England was a jungle, the Andredsweald choked communications in Surrey and Sussex, vast forests including those of Epping and Hainault stretched northward from the Thames as far as the Wash, and the only facilities for travel were across the military roads of the invaders. Until the great call came for national independence, Boadicea rarely left her home among the warlike Iceni, who occupied what is now known as Norfolk and Suffolk.

Caesar, the first of the Roman invaders of Britain, had thought it wiser to come to terms with the Iceni rather than invade them in their gaily fastnesses, and he made no attempt to exact tribute from them. They abode by their engagements and went well until the year 50, when the aggressive policy of the Proprietor Ostorius provoked a national rising. The Iceni were acclaimed as the natural leaders by reason of their superior intelligence and martial spirit, but they had trusted too much to the good faith of the Romans, and were caught unprepared. The rising was quelled, the Iceni were forced to pay tribute, and the Roman general Prasutagus was set up as king over them.

To make peace more assured, Prasutagus married Boadicea, the heiress of their royal line, and all went well until the year 60, when he died, leaving his great wealth to the Roman Emperor in trust for his wife and daughters. Thus he hoped to save his kingdom and family from molestation. But the Roman officials disputed his will and declared all his property forfeit to them as representatives of the Emperor.

Vigorous Womanhood.

When Queen Boadicea protested, she was seized and publicly flogged. Realizing that they were faced with extermination, the Iceni decided to die with arms in their hands. They rallied round their queen and made alliance with the Trinobantes of Essex and Middlesex, who had suffered from the tyranny of Roman veterans quartered at Camulodunum (Colchester). The moment was auspicious, for Suetonius Paulinus, the Roman Governor, was away in Anglesey, his garrisons were scanty and scattered.

In those days the women of Britain differed little from their menfolk. They were brought up to the same physical fitness, could draw a bow and endure fatigue with equal vigor, were not behindhand in intelligence. The queen prepared her plan of campaign with rapidity, and carried it out triumphantly. Marching through the forests, she immediately took Colchester and razed it to the ground. Then she stormed the Temple of Claudius, which had been set up as a monument of British humiliation. After two days' siege she destroyed it so utterly that its site cannot be traced to this day.

The Capture of London.

Suetonius, the Roman Governor, hurried back from Anglesey to London, collecting legionaries on his way, but he soon realized that he was not strong enough to face the British in the field. He fled from his capital, and the way seemed open to Boadicea to drive the hated tyrants into the sea. She advanced on London and captured it almost without resistance. After she had reduced it to ashes and left scarcely one stone standing upon another, she took Verulamium (St. Albans) and condemned it to a similar fate. No quarter was given.

But the British triumph was short-lived. Roman colonists had extricated themselves from even tighter corners. Swift messengers sped along the wonderful Roman roads through the forests to the uttermost camps in this outpost of Empire. By the end of 61 an army of 10,000 Romans had gathered together for a final struggle against the emancipation of Britain, and Suetonius craftily occupied a position in a narrow valley where it would be impossible for the British to employ their usually successful tactics and outflank the enemy.

It would doubtless have been wiser if Boadicea had waited and starved them into fighting on conditions more favorable to her arms. But she was flushed by success and encouraged by the sight of her vast hosts, which contemporaries have computed at 200,000 warriors. She decided to give battle, and we can imagine the enthusiasm as she and her daughters drove in their chariots through the British lines, exhorting her subjects to avenge the outrages of their tyrants and strike a final blow for the freedom and happiness of Britain.

Death Before Dishonor.

Meanwhile Suetonius harangued his men, bidding them have no fear of the multitudes arrayed against them, multitudes whom he described contemptuously as a mere horde of women. Events justified his confidence. The battle soon degenerated into butchery. Sheep could not have been slaughtered more rapidly than the British. No fewer than 80,000 of them perished, while the Roman casualties were returned at 400.

Lo! there was the queen's chariot fleeing away into the forest. Suetonius himself galloped in pursuit, determined to capture the British warrior queen and parade her at his triumph. Nay, but he was too late. Boadicea had taken poison from a secret hiding-place in her ring, and when her foe came upon her he found that her proud spirit had fled.

A Poet's Mistake.

One of the finest sonnets in the English language is that which Keats wrote after reading Chapman's translation of "Homer." The poet compares his delight with that which "stout Cortez" must have felt when he gazed at the Pacific from "a peak in Darien," and knew that in all probability he was the first white man who had seen that ocean.

Probably Keats has done more than anyone else to impress upon people's minds that Cortez, the conqueror of Mexico, was also the discoverer of the Pacific, yet he was wrong. He ought to have written Nunez, for it was just over four hundred years ago that Vasco Nunez de Balboa first saw the Pacific Ocean.

It was almost at the very point where the Panama Canal crosses the isthmus that Balboa also crossed it, or, at least, climbed to its highest point. He heard a wonderful story from the natives. They said: "If you climb those mountains you will get a sight of a mighty sea on the other side," and it was on September 26th, 1513, that Balboa actually beheld the Pacific.

Winds Are Strong.

"How strong was the wind?" is the question asked after a destructive storm.

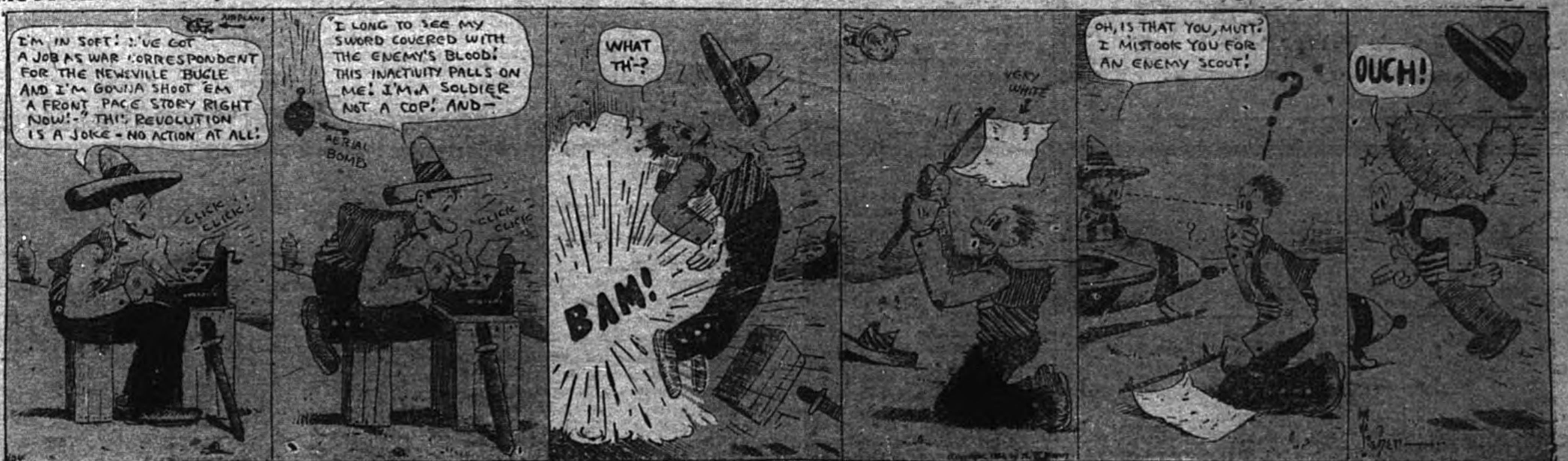
The answer to this question is likely to be misleading, says Nature Magazine, because it is nearly always stated in terms of speed rather than force, and the two things are not identical.

The force of the wind can be indicated accurately by saying what pressure it exerts (in pounds per square foot, for example) upon a surface at right angles to its path. This pressure varies approximately as the square of the speed.

Thus a wind of twenty miles an hour blows about four times as hard as one of ten miles an hour, and a wind of thirty miles an hour blows about nine times as hard as one of ten miles an hour.

We can never be the better for our religion if our neighbor be the worse for it.—Wm. Penn.

MUTT AND JEFF—By Bud Fisher.



There Was Something Doing in the Mexican Twilight.

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J. S. Gilles, Editor & Proprietor.

FRIDAY, MAY 15th, 1925.

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

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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

FRIDAY, MAY 22nd, 1925.

"Rise up, my love, my fair one, and come away; for lo, the winter is past, the rain is over and gone; the flowers appear on the earth; the time of the singing of birds is come, and the voices of the turtle is heard in the land." (Song of Solomon.)

I never heard the voice of the turtle myself, so cannot say what its croak is like, but the scarcity of turtles in Canada, as harbingers of Spring, is fully compensated for by the superabundance of frogs. With oriental ambiguity Solomon says "turtle," just as a waiter would, but I hesitate to believe that he referred to the kind soup is made from. He had a crude way of expressing himself, had Solomon, sometimes, and when he said turtle, short like, he must have meant "turtle-dove," which is a horse of another colour. The author of the Scots' song "Craigie-lee," put the same idea in more poetic form when he sang—

"Far ben yon dark green plantin's shade,
The cushat croodies am'rously."

That sounds better than "the voice of the turtle is heard in the land," and it leaves no margin of doubt as to the singer's meaning. The soft throbbing "coo" of the cushat, or cushie-doo, could not be mistaken for the voice of a marine animal, seven or eight hundred pounds in weight, and looking like an exaggerated tortoise.

With all his wisdom Solomon missed a lot of grand opportunities. If, as is popularly supposed, he composed this song for the Queen of Sheba, he ought to have remembered to use the Scots "cushat" instead of the Hebrew "turtle." He could not have been ignorant of the fact that the Scots tongue was the original vernacular in the Garden of Eden, and by forgetting this he missed a grand chance of making a sure-hit with the queen, who would have taken it as a fine compliment, she being of Scots descent herself, which is proven by her name - Macquada, the Assyrian way of spelling MacQuat.

However, as Solomon says, "The winter is past and the flowers appear on the earth." He is climatically wrong about the rain though; That is not over and gone. When you come to think of it, it probably was Solomon who started that crazy song "It ain't goin' to rain no more." It sounds the same and means the same thing, which shows that Sol was a great optimist. He was as over sanguine in that respect as is the man who digs his garden and plants it full of all kinds of seeds in the grand and glorious hope that they will all come up. Visions of floral wealth fill his mind and he lifts up his voice and sings what nobody but a crazy gardener, and an amateur at that, would dream of singing, either the original or the modern version of Solomon's foolish notion that what we don't see is not in store for us, and that because the sun is shining today it won't rain over the week-end.

Speaking of seeds; the catalogues make a strong point in saying that all seeds sold are tested. Now, I think that the Government ought to control the testing process. I don't exactly know how seeds are tested, but whatever the process is, it ought to carry a government guarantee that all the seeds will "come up," within a reasonable time, of their own accord, and without the ministrations of hens, dogs, cats, crows, and other enemies of peace and horticulture. I have heard of a grain of wheat sprouting and growing after having lain, buried with a mummy, in an Egyptian tomb for two thousand years. Some of the seeds I have put in during the last few seasons may have gone through a similar term of isolation, but they have differed from the one in the story inasmuch as that they have not been able to break the spell, and sprout. Perhaps the full term of two thousand years has not expired, but I put it down to a want of a government guarantee and a scientific system of testing by an official controlling this particular industry.

Something ought to be done about it. I suppose a deputation to the prime minister might meet with a flattering reception, but I want more than that, I want results; I want seeds that will not for ever remain just seeds and stick at the deputation stage; I want flowers, and sweet corn, and tomatoes, and things in my garden, and I am willing to let any inspector at reasonable and suitable times inspect same, and issue as voluminous reports as he might deem necessary in the public interest.

This plan of a government test for seeds is not entirely my own. It was suggested to me by "Progressive" speech made in parliament last week to the effect that the government ought to control a few other industries which officialdom has not yet captured. There are some businesses conducted by private enterprise which, in the idea of the Progressive Member for I-forget-where, ought to be tied to the apron strings of political nurse-maids because they deal in "dangerous" goods which are inimical to the preservation of peace. In the interests of peace, therefore, these nineteen Canadian factories which produce ammunition explosives, matches, and fireworks, ought to be controlled by government. I would go farther and induce all noise-producing manufactures such as popguns, toy trumpets and drums which teach children to mimic warfare. I would also include so-called musical instruments like mouth-organs, saxophones, mechanical pianos and other peace destroying contrivances. Cats also ought to have special government permits to stay out of nights, same to be granted with discretion by a duly appointed official who has graduated from a controlled academy of anti-martial music.

That reminds me that I shall have to withdraw my support from the Carillon Power Development project. We shall need the power locally. It has come to my knowledge that there is the likelihood of an electric method coming up the pipe for an intense growth of plants, which come from seeds and other foreign parts, whereby two or more crops each season may be gathered.

In the national interest I claim that the future Canadian needs shall be attended to first. The government must see to it at once. The sooner the better. The probabilities of this electric process of sprouting seeds and raising speedy crops are highly important and must be considered before any hare-brained plans for making good money out of waste water. It is the Only Way of saving Canada from financial disaster, annexation, and the uncontrolled results of long winters.

THE LINKMAN.

ARUNDEL.

The Church services on Sunday next, 24th inst., will be as follows: ANGLICAN-Grace Church, Arundel 10.30 a.m., Rockway 2.30 p.m., Weir 7.30 p.m., S. School, Grace Church 2.30. 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.

Miss D. Willocks and the Messrs. John and Acl Collis, of Westmount, were the guests of Mr. J. M. Nelson for over the week-end. The party motored up from the city, making good time, and pronounced the roads to be in good condition.

Commencing Friday, 22nd inst., trains from Montreal will leave the Tunnel Terminus of the C. N. R. & come through to this place, without any change of trains at Montfort Junction as formerly. The completion of the 12 mile connection between Rinfret and Grand Friere, permitting the running of the through trains, will no doubt induce many more city people to visit this part of the beautiful Laurentian.

Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Elliott, of Westmount, were the guests of Mr. J. M. Nelson, on Tuesday evening the 9th inst., and proceeded to Bark Lake on Wednesday, accompanied by Mr. Nelson.

The Meeting of the Arundel Branch of the W. A. held at the residence of Mrs. Smellie, on Saturday afternoon, 16th, was well attended, the following being present:—Mrs. Gagnon, Pres.; the Messdams Gray, Smellie, Kerr, A. E. Morrison, Tutting, Rathwell, Simon, Wm. Morrison, W. L. Morrison, Scott, McGrail, Joseph Boyd, and Hugh Boyd, Miss Swail, and Mr. J. M. Nelson, Hon. Sec.-Treas. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and the financial statement was presented, and on motion of Mrs. Scott, seconded by Mrs. Simon, both were accepted as read.

Several communications from officers of the M. D. W. A. were read and other business transacted. Two new members were welcomed, and a vote of thanks was tendered Mrs. Smellie, for her hospitality, the refreshments provided being highly appreciated.

Arrangements have been completed to ship 200 books by Canadian authors to be exhibited at Wembley this year. A special grant has been made by the Provincial Government of Quebec to provide artistic bindings for these books many of which will be by French-Canadian authors. That this is to be done is largely due to the initiative of the Arts, Science and Letters Society of Quebec City in co-operation with the provincial government.

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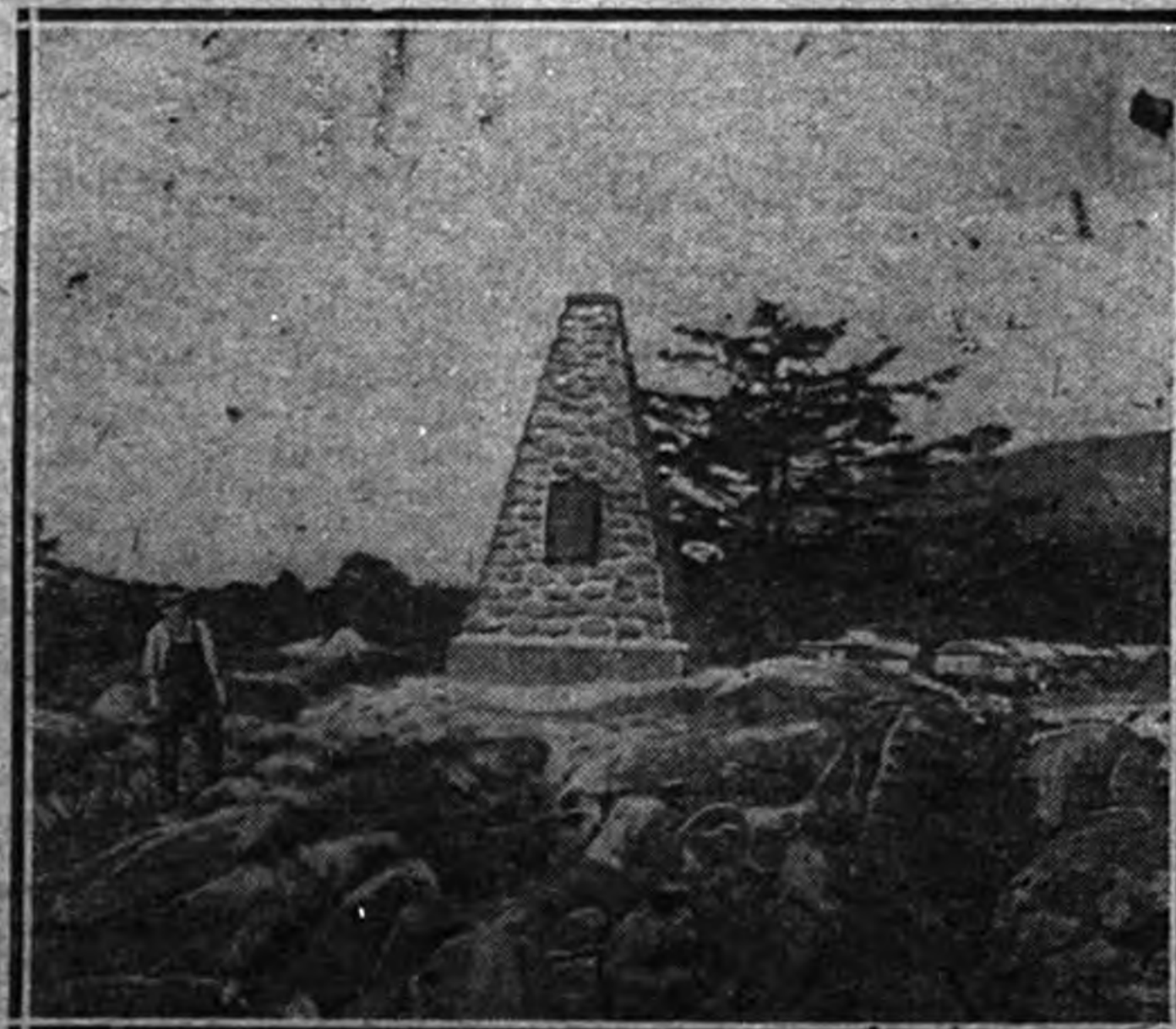
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Historic Site at Friendly Cove, B.C.



The historic past of the Nootka section of the West Coast was recalled recently when Lieutenant-Governor Walter C. Nichol, of British Columbia, unveiled and dedicated a monument commemorating the explorations of those great English navigators, Captain Cook and Captain Vancouver.

The monument was built under the auspices of the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada which is placing similar memorials across the Dominion on sites hallowed by interesting chapters of Canadian history.

A large party travelled on the Canadian Pacific S.S. Princess Maquinna for the ceremony and left the steamer at the cannery wharf, boarding launches for the short run to Friendly Cove. The party included Lieutenant-Governor Nichol, H. J. S. Muskett, his secretary, Judge Howay and Mr. Forsyth, Dr. C. S. Newcombe, the well-known historical authority who wrote the "Circumnavigation of Vancouver Island," Prof. W. N. Sage of the University of British Columbia, Mrs. R. B. McMicking, representing the I.O.D.E., Mrs. and Miss Howay, Thomas Deasy, late Indian agent for the Queen Charlotte agency and a pioneer of 1859, Dr. David Donald, Mrs. Cave-Browne-Cave, and Professor Macmillan Brown, chancellor of the University of New Zealand. Dr. Macmillan Brown is one of the leading ethnologists of the Pacific, and has been spending the summer on the coast investigating the Indians and their customs.

The new monument is seven feet broad by eleven feet high, with a standard size bronze tablet bearing the following inscription:

"Nootka Sound, discovered by Capt. Cook, in March, 1778. In June, 1789, Spain took possession and established and maintained a settlement until 1795. The capture of British vessels in 1789 almost led to war, which was avoided by the Nootka Convention, 1790. Vancouver and Quadra met here in August, 1792, to determine the land to be restored under the convention."

A feature of the entertainment provided those who took part in the unveiling ceremony was the Indian dancing, arranged by aborigines from Clayoquot Sound, the Wicwinnish of the early navigators' journals.

Tentative plans are afoot for an elaborate pageant to be held at Friendly Cove, Nootka Island, in four years time to celebrate the 150th anniversary of events commemorated by the unveiling of the cairn.

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"Nothing the Matter
with My Lungs!"

IN RURAL parts of Quebec Province the toll of death from tuberculosis is as heavy, if not heavier than in our cities. Knowledge of proper habits of hygiene and sanitation is slower to spread, and in some sections is entirely lacking. Those two famous physicians, Dr. Fresh Air and Dr. Sunshine, are refused admittance into far too many homes. Unhealthy surroundings are too frequent. Too many breeding places of disease are tolerated.

DESPITE these difficulties, the campaign of education and prevention undertaken by the Provincial Bureau of Health is making headway. Already, in many places, there is a sensible reduction in the death rate from Tuberculosis and Infantile Mortality.

In its determined effort to make health catching instead of disease, the 18 district inspectors of the Provincial Bureau of Health made 2,086 visits in 1922-23 to the various municipalities in our Province. They made recommendations on proper water supply, improved sewage and wells, advised on location of outhouses, better housing; lectured on personal and general hygiene, on preventive measures to check disease. They helped to organize local boards of health, health weeks, anti-tubercular dispensaries and baby clinics. Their work has been inspiring!

These district inspectors of the Provincial Bureau of Health are warriors in the great fight now being waged against Tuberculosis and those other diseases that take our babies from us. They are the point of contact between the municipalities and the Provincial Bureau of Health, true champions of health and sanitation, the natural agents

of popular education in preventive measures against these two dread scourges.

Each inspector is a recognized physician of established competence and integrity, bearing a special degree of D.P.H. and a certificate of credit from the Provincial Bureau of Health.

We solicit for them from all civic bodies and health boards, from heads of industrial establishments and educational institutions, from masters and school teachers throughout the Province, from professional men, devoted women and leaders of thought, we solicit the courteous welcome and support to which they are entitled by their great undertaking.

And for the visiting nurses of our dispensaries, let them be doubly welcome into your homes. You, too, will find in them "angels" of health, of life and happiness!



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

We are Correcting These Breeders of Tuberculosis



Avoid overcrowded dwellings—dark, closed, unsanitary rooms. Sleep with the windows open. Let in the fresh air and sunshine.



Be particular about the location of your outhouses. The more distance between your house and your manure and rubbish heaps, the less danger to the health and life of your loved ones.



Stamp out disease by stamping out dirt. Destroy in your home and in its vicinity all breeding places where germs grow and spread.



Watch over the purity of your drinking water. Place your well on higher ground than your W.C. or outhouses. See that the cover fits tight, so that surface water cannot contaminate the well water. Subsoil water should flow from well to manure heap, not contrariwise!



Consult your doctor or visit the FREE dispensary. Do not delay when anything worries you. Money spent for attendance during illness and for cleanliness is money well invested.

CUSHING.

Messrs. H. Weldon and J. McMeekin motored out to Lost River on Monday.

Mr. Reginald Hartley of Cochrane, Ont., is visiting his brother, Mr. S. O. Hartley this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Atkins, of Montreal, are spending a couple of weeks at Mascot Lodge.

The Misses Annie and Janet McDowell also Mr. Jack McDowell spent the week-end at their cottage.

Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Hartley and little son Kenneth, are spending a week's vacation here, guests of the latter's uncle, Mr. E. Whelehan.

The Rev. and Mrs. Usher left on Thursday of last week for their new home at Campbell's Bay. They travelled by motor and were accompanied by Mr. O. K. Dorion who returned to Cushing on Saturday, reporting a very pleasant trip.

The C. C. Club will meet on Saturday evening of this week instead of on Friday as usual and will no doubt have a large attendance, as there are a number of visitors expected for the coming week-end owing to Monday being a holiday.

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SOCIABILITY.

It was my privilege to be at a very pleasant social evening in Lachute last week. And the thought occurred to me that it is a pity there are not more of these Social times in connection with our Churches, where friends can meet friends for a pleasant talk on interchange of thought. It would make life so much happier and brighter. There is too much aloofness among church members. We study the conventions too much, and wait to be introduced to each other, instead of taking the initiative and holding out a friendly hand of welcome, especially to a stranger who comes to worship with us in the House of God.

I do not mean (if I may be permitted to use a slang phrase) to be too "gushing," but just to let folks know we are pleased to welcome them among us. In case the word "gushing" may be misunderstood, I will give you an instance of what once happened in a Presbyterian Church.

The Minister was leaving for his summer vacation, and during his absence various ministers were to fill the pulpit, and he called a meeting of his Elders, and impressed upon them the need of welcoming strangers to the Church, as there were the pulpit, and he called a meeting led. Now these men had a great respect for their Minister and readily promised to do all they could to extend a welcome to every newcomer, and try to the best of their ability to keep them in the Church. A few Sundays later, the Minister who was filling the pulpit was accompanied by his wife. He left her at the Church door to enter alone, while he proceeded to the Vestry. One of the Elders, (remembering his promise,) seeing a strange lady enter the Church, came forward with a beaming smile, accompanied her to a seat and handed her a Hymn Book.

At the conclusion of the service he told her how very pleased he was to welcome her to the church, and hoped she would come again, and bending a little nearer, he whispered in her ear, "You know we do not often have an old duffer like that in the Pulpit. Our own Minister is away."

Now that is what I mean by the word "gushing". Just a friendly handshake or a pleasant smile will do much to help to fill our Churches. And above all, we need what might be termed a good "mixer" (another slang phrase)—A minister who will make himself one with the young people, and let them realize that he has their welfare at heart, who understands all the temptations they have to encounter, and will help them to overcome them.

Z. L. C.

ST. ANDREWS EAST.

Mr. and Mrs. Pelton of Montreal, were guests of Mr. Hugh Walsh and the Misses Walsh on Thursday and Friday of last week.

Among those who spent the week-end at their summer homes were, Messrs. Wm. and Geo. Simpson, H. Davis and party, John Irwins and family, of Montreal, Mr. and Mrs. Learmonth and family, of Ottawa.

Mr. and Mrs. Willett, of Montreal, were guests of Mr. Willett's brother, at "Abernor" on Friday.

Messrs. Stuart Sharpe and Maxwell Clearby, of Ottawa, were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Learmonth over the week.

Rev. Jas. E. Ireland and daughter Jennie, spent a few days at their summer home here last week.

Messrs. John Fair and John Raphael, of Montreal, spent Saturday at "Abernor."

Mr. John Cutler, Mrs. Vincent, Miss Ruth and Master Lorne Vincent and Mr. Henry Bressarr of St. Laurent, spent Sunday with friends in St. Andrews.

A Dance under the auspices of the St. Andrews Tennis Club will be held in the Club House, St. Andrews East, on Friday, May 22nd, commencing at 8 p.m. (Standard Time.) Montreal Orchestra in attendance and a good time assured. Plan to attend.



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MEGANTIC	30	27
REGINA		5
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SPRING and SUMMER

Styles on view at

W.G. Staniforth's
MAIN ST., LACHUTE.

CUSHING.

Capt. and Mrs. J. D. Weir motored to Montreal on Saturday to attend the opening of the Shriners' Hospital ceremony.

Mr. and Mrs. D. Roland of Montreal, were guests of Mr. and Mrs. W. Canning for the week-end.

Mr. W. A. Graham, Miss Ruby Graham, of North River, Mrs. R. Banks and baby, Francis, of Malden, U. S., also Mr. D. Black, were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. A. Graham on Saturday last.

Rev. Mr. J. L. Jobb conducted services in St. Mungo's Church and at Pt. Fortune, and expects to come and take up residence at Cushing about June 15th.

Mrs. A. Graham, Miss E. Graham and Mrs. A. Kerr and baby, were guests of Mr. and Mrs. A. Graham Sr., of St. Philippe, on Sunday.

A Dance under the auspices of the St. Andrews Tennis Club will be held in the Club House, St. Andrews East, on Friday, May 22nd, commencing at 8 p.m. (Standard Time.) Montreal Orchestra in attendance and a good time assured. Plan to attend.

Spring cleaning brings to light the many articles you might conveniently do without. Yet someone may be wanting these very things. Dispose of them to your profit by means of a little advertising in our Want Ad. Column.

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.

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T. W. BURKES,
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Painting, Paperhanging,
and decorative work of every description.
P. O. Box 304, Lachute.

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MACHINE KNIVES
They stay sharp longer.
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Carriage Maker, Lachute.
PAINTS AUTOMOBILES
All Kinds and all Colors
MODERATE PRICES

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PURE BRED

Registered Percheron Stallion
HIAWATHA is a beautiful dark dapple grey, weighing 1800 pounds. This horse will stand at the proprietor's stable every day except Tuesdays and Saturdays when he will be at Rodrigue's Stables, Lachute.

This horse is in Class 1, and highly recommended for breeding purposes.

TERMS: \$8.00 to insure, payable March next. All mares disposed of before foaling time, the original owner will be held responsible for insured rates. All accidents at risk of the owners of mares.
J. H. MURDOCK, Proprietor.
Telephone 171 r 1-4, Staynerville.

CURE OR PREVENTION

The Nurse As The Ally of The Physician

There has been a wonderful change in the treatment of disease within the past 25 years. Everyone remembers when a child usually had to go through his quota of infantile diseases, such as diphtheria, scarlet fever, chicken-pox, typhoid etc. Today through prevention and the use of serums the death rate from these diseases has dropped in a most remarkable degree.

Many of the municipalities of the Province of Quebec are supporting the work of a health nurse in their midst. Some are from the Victorian Order of Nurses, while others are visiting nurses from the Provincial Government dispensaries.

There is a necessity for recognizing that a difference in view-point may exist at the present time, because medicine has been focussed for centuries upon the cure of disease rather than its prevention. The extensive teaching of hygiene in order to prevent disease, has only lately become a definitely effective part of the training of physicians; and as a result, a considerable number of physicians failed to grasp the force and meaning of preventive medicine. Each group is responsible for the prevention and cure of disease in the interest of public health, though physicians tend to serve the individual while the public health nurse serves the group. There should be a mutual appreciation of the honesty in thought, sincerity in purpose, and the mutual interest which underlies both groups. Each is seeking patients, but for somewhat dissimilar purposes. The nurse primarily aims to retain health and the doctor to restore it. Nevertheless their common field of service lies in establishing home contacts. In pursuit of their special duties each comes in contact with the service of the other, and hence there is a growing necessity for their greater and more understanding co-operation.

In some of the communities there sometimes develops antagonism on the part of the family physician toward the public health nurse. This is frequently the result of a misunderstanding, the doctor not comprehending the mission of the health educator and the latter having taken no steps to inform the physician of her work. It is not the function of the nurse to diagnose or treat. Such is the prerogative of the physician.

Formerly it has been frequently stated that public health work which results in lowering the incidence of disease and teaches people to protect their own health is necessarily an economic detriment to the private practitioner. Theoretically perhaps, this reasoning is logical but as a fact it has proved to be fallacious, for experience has shown that no well conceived and wisely administered public health program has resulted in a financial loss to the medical profession as a whole. The reverse is usually the case. Thus, campaigns against tuberculosis, venereal diseases, diphtheria and the like have all increased the demand for competent private medical advice and service.

Whenever the physician is in the vanguard of the public health movement, he recognizes the nurse as an ally. He knows that she makes no attempt to supplant him with the patient and that it is her function primarily to get the patient under medical supervision.

He regards her therefore, as a highly efficient ally who relieves him of tiresome, time consuming details connected with the case. Under his directions she takes charge of routine matters for which he has no time, and thus sets him free for larger and more important tasks.

The medical profession as a whole, is markedly conservative and does not readily or quickly accept innovations in public health procedures, but when once convinced of their value, it is to the everlasting credit of the profession that such procedures have always received hearty support from the great majority of its members.

MISS M. V. SLATER

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

THE TOMBOY.

When I was a little girl,
I played with all the boys,
Mothered their little troubles,
Sharing their toys and joys,
Romped and jumped and played with them

And watched with vain regret,
I fain would play at leap-frog,
Or turn a summerset.

I used to play at marbles,
On all-fours, if you please,
Till mother cried "good gracious!"
"Look at your holey knees!"
Once I took my stockings off,
So I should not spoil them,
When I went to put them on,
I found they had been stolen.

Off I climbed the apple tree,
While Tommy watched beneath me,
And plucked the choicest fruit,
And called me "greedy brute,"
So with tempting smile and gulle,
And like my proto type,
I graciously would offer him,
A little teenie bite.

We had a pool of water,
A real fine place to swim,
Where we often cooled ourselves,
When we took the whim;
Once I lost my bathing suit,
The girls kept chiding me,
In fun, not to be outdone,
I bathed in lingerie.

Now I am an older girl,
They tell me to be staid,
I suppose like my auntie,
(She is profoundly staid;)
Harness will not hold me long,
While Tom remains my boy,
For like a ship in duress,
I'll anchor to my buoy.

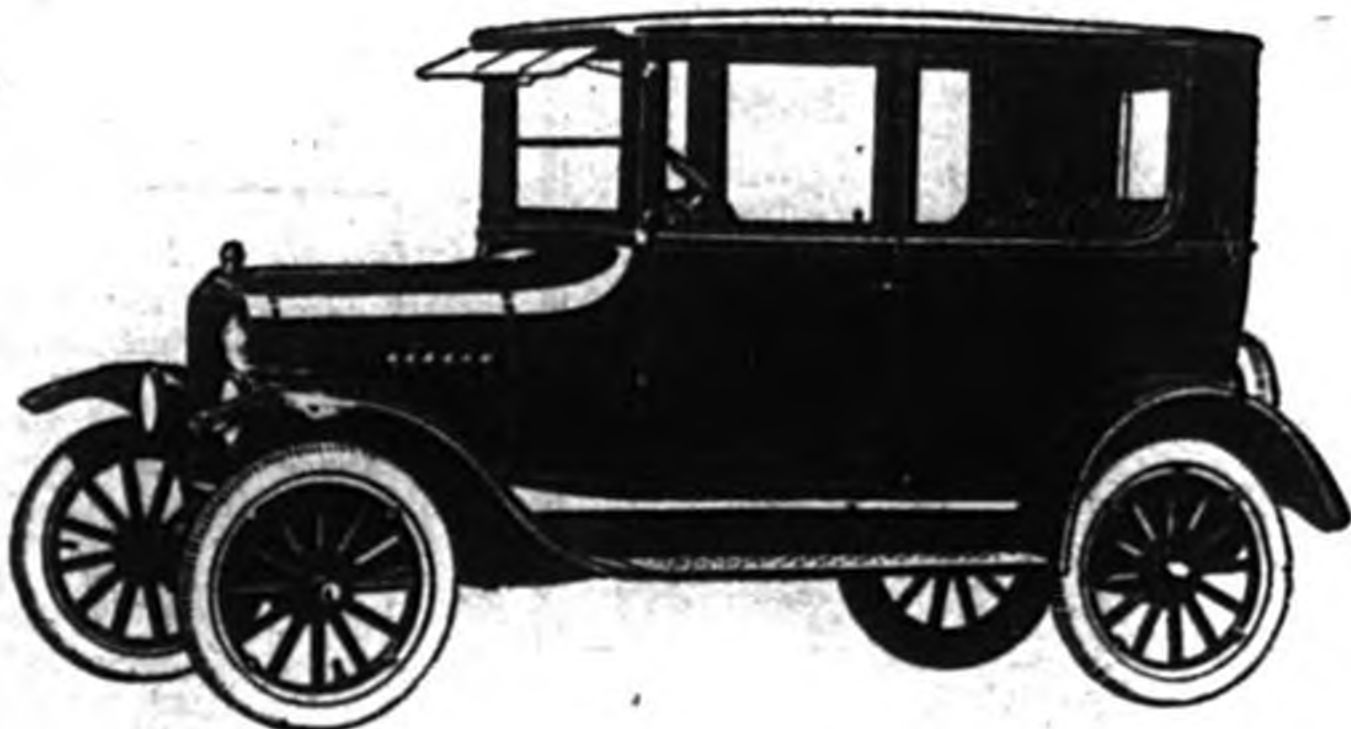
RYHHOS.—Brownsburg.

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Reasonable Prices.



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

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Guaranteed 7000 Miles

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Guaranteed 8000 Miles



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

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

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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.



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GLOBE BUILDERS CORPORATION LIMITED,
Montreal.

THE LORD'S DAY.

Men ought to be willing to let the Lord decide which day is his, said the evangelist last Sunday in McArthur's Hall. If they do, they will never apply the term "Lord's day" to Sunday or to any day of the week but the seventh. In Isa. 58: 13 the Lord says plainly that the seventh or Sabbath day is His holy day. And Christ declared that He, God the Son was Lord of the Sabbath day. So when John was in the Spirit on the Lord's day, it was on the Sabbath, or seventh day of the week, the day now known as Saturday. The Bible tells us that those who are saved will gather every Sabbath to worship the Lord, so why not begin here and now?

Miss Wickes, a Field Secretary of the "Mission to Sailors on Inland Waters" recently completed Field work on Lachute and Brownsburg Fields. Miss Wickes speaks well of the kindly way in which the work was met.

Recognizing as we do, that our Sailors, between twenty and twenty-five thousand of them are engaged in commerce on Inland Waters and over one hundred and fifty Light-house keepers, many of them in isolated places, caring for the Lights that make navigation safer, surely it has been a privilege to help in a work that has brought comfort and cheer to many who have been denied so much we are privileged to enjoy.

The financial side of the work was very well met. Lachute contributed \$97.99 and Brownsburg 29.60. The schools of both Fields are to be congratulated in the fine expression of their contributions.

Premier Taschereau Speaks Not for the Government

During a discussion in the House of Commons this week the editor of the Watchman takes great pleasure in giving to our readers some idea of the splendid stand taken by the Hon. Geo. P. Graham, Minister of Railways and Canals, and the Hon. T. A. Low, Minister of Trade and Commerce in the debate with reference to the Carillon project and particularly the export of power. In this connection we would like to mention the names of our good friends J. A. C. Ethier, M.P., for Two Mountains, J. H. Fortier, M.P., for Labelle, and Andrew McMaster, M.P., for L'Orme. All these gentlemen, in effective speeches, strongly urged the government to approve the Carillon development. We must also mention that Premier King, and the Hon. J. A. Robb, acting Minister of Finance, took occasion to rebut many of the assertions made against Carillon by Sir Henry Drayton, the Hon. Mr. Stevens and others. Relative to the Opposition speakers the arguments advanced against Carillon, brought out no new information and they kept harping away to the effect that Canada should conserve its huge water power, so that in a century or more future generations might have it should it ever be required.

MR. GRAHAM FAVORS EXPORT.
Hon. George P. Graham, discussing the power export situation, particularly as it affects the proposed Carillon Falls development, declared in the House that the lease for that project was given by the Meighen Government and remained in force until a few months ago.

"There was not anything in it," continued the Minister, but the law was there for export year by year, if they wished to apply for the license. I may say that what is asked for now is only an enlargement of that power to make a greater development. Let me say that the late Conservative Government has done more as regards the proposed Carillon development than has the present Government. Now the same company is only asking that the powers granted by the late Conservative Government be enlarged."

Mr. Graham said that the Government has been strongly urged by people living along certain powers, who see electric energy flowing past their doors in waste to the sea, instead of being developed and thus creating a revenue. These people, in delegations and by municipal and other requisitions to the Government take the ground that development, particularly at Carillon, cannot take place unless outside capital is secured for that development and that would imply export of a certain part of this power.

In concluding his able speech Mr. Graham, in no uncertain term, informed the House that personally he was in favor of the export of surplus power when the home needs were amply and fully supplied.

MR. LOW DEFENDS CARILLON.
Speaking on the question of surplus power export, Hon. T. A. Low, Minister of Trade and Commerce, said, "Power may remain idle for years unless there is some use for it at home, and if we are able to export a small quantity of it; above what is necessary for home purposes in the locality in which it is developed, it is possible to develop a valuable business in the interests of our people. This year, before a license was granted, I notified all exporting companies that before we would renew any licenses they would have to submit to the department a declaration that the power was not required at home and that there was ample power to supply all the needs in the locality in which it was developed."

"So far as vested rights are concerned, I have no doubt that these corporations that enter into contracts across the border and the companies on the other side, all look into the conditions under which the exporting concern is permitted to send out power. And when they turn up the Act they will find in it a clause to the effect that the license shall be revocable on such notice to the license as the Governor-in-Council may deem reasonable in each case. I do not therefore how anyone making a contract can labor under any misapprehension as to the length of time he will be allowed to export power, or the people on the other side to purchase it from the company generating."

"I am not impressed with the argument that vested rights may be established and that we shall not be able to get away from them when we like."

THANK YOU SIR HENRY?
After concluding his address in which Sir Henry Drayton added little in his opposition to the export of power, the late Finance Minister said, "Mr. Chairman, I am simply trying to get some definite information as to the intentions of the government as regards its export policy and failing that I would ask the Hon. gentlemen opposite, that if they decide the granting of license for the export of power from Carillon or anywhere else, they will see to it that we get a good revenue in return."

Hon. G. B. Graham and Hon. T. A. Low on Export of Power

The Montreal Gazette in an editorial of May 18th, dealing with the subject of Power, which is of vital interest to this community these days, says among other things that the Provincial Government is opposed to the export of Power.

The Watchman would like to take issue with its city contemporary and to the accuracy of this statement. While we are not in the confidence of the Quebec Government, we are in a position to state that there is a cleavage in the ranks of the Government supporters over this very question. We prefer to accept the statement of Premier Taschereau, when he made it quite clear while speaking at the Manufacturers' Banquet in Montreal quite recently, that in opposing the export of power from this Province he was only expressing his own personal opinion. We are quite ready to commend the Prime Minister for dissociating himself from all the Liberal members in the Quebec House. Surely the Gazette will admit that the pronouncement of Mr. Taschereau might possibly mean that he is not certain of the actual feeling of his followers, and like a shrewd politician, it is not surprising that he would take the safe course.

It might be suggested to the Gazette, that in order to ascertain the feeling of many members of both the Upper and Lower House at Quebec, the Gazette might obtain such expressions of opinion and it would not be surprising if it would not then be in a position to give to its readers the true situation.

We feel that if our Montreal contemporary had been in the confidence of the Provincial Government it might have obtained interesting, if not conclusive proof that the followers of the Government are divided in their opinions as regards to the power export. The Watchman does not pretend to know anything as to what took place at Quebec during the dying hours of the last session, but we would invite the Gazette to ask its friends, or probably better still, those who are opposing the ex-

port of power, why it was that a Member of the Legislative Council withdrew at the very last moment a resolution that would have precipitated a discussion on the power situation, the ending of which might have proved rather embarrassing to certain Liberal leaders.

We do not wish to prolong the agony for the Gazette, but when that paper tells us that the conservative party is also opposed to the export of power we would like to draw attention to the splendid fight put up last session in the Lower House, by Mr. Tetreault, the Conservative Member for Dorion Division, when that aggressive member supported by other members of the opposition, put up a strenuous fight to have placed on the statute books an act that would permit the city of Montreal, to levy a surtax on the power trust that now use the streets of Montreal without any recompense to the city. Would the Gazette let us refer also to the stand taken by the Hon. Mr. Patenaude, Conservative Member for Jacques-Cartier Co's. when that gentleman, one of the most honored and talented men of the Quebec House, in a speech during a discussion of the exportation of pulp wood, expressed the opinion that he failed to understand why the Liberal Government should, without protest, permit the export of pulpwood and asbestos and at the same time object to the sale of surplus power.

We are not speaking for the Conservative members at Quebec, but in the face of these outstanding facts, we fail to see, as does the Gazette, where the Conservative Party in this Province has gone on record against the export of power.

We would suggest to our esteemed contemporary, who is so solicitous for the welfare of the Power Monopoly that it is not too late to take up the fight on behalf of the people of the Lower Ottawa Valley in seeking to obtain the development of the plant at Carillon and that their change of attitude will make as pleasant reading as did their change of front on the export question during the past two years.

Here and There

It is expected that the present year will break all records in the movement of Eastern transatlantic travellers. It is estimated that over a quarter of a million Americans and Canadians will travel to Europe during the season.

The supply of farm hands for Western farms is not equal to the demand and the shortage is becoming more pronounced as the season progresses, in spite of the large number of immigrants coming from Europe for this purpose.

During the eight months ending March 1925, 187,798 cars of grain were passed by the government inspectors for the western provinces. This number has only been exceeded four times in the past twenty-four years. Of the total for this year 105,555 were on Canadian Pacific lines.

According to a statement issued by the Bureau of Statistics, Canada's production of commercial fruits for the past year showed a decrease of \$8,902,912 in value as compared with 1923. The total value of fruits grown in 1923 was \$33,169,343 and in 1924, \$24,266,431.

There has been a decided increase in the first quarter of this year in the ordinary life insurance written in Canada as compared with that of the corresponding period in 1924. The increase in March over February was from twenty-eight to thirty-five million dollars.

According to the first weekly report issued by the Canadian Pacific Railway, the crop acreage this year will be slightly less than last. It is estimated that Manitoba will sow about 2,643,000 acres this year, Saskatchewan 8,555,183 and Alberta 2,721,689 making a total area of 13,919,872 as compared with 14,153,906 in 1923.

Very encouraging reports as to the general agricultural outlook in Southern Alberta have been received from Canadian Pacific Agents around Calgary. Much more progress has been made with seeding than was anticipated and conditions are described as either "splendid", "fine" or good and in every case plenty of moisture in the ground is reported.

The country is being besieged by moving-picture stars. Mary Pickford, Viola Dana, Tom Mix, Harold Lloyd and others have passed through within the last few weeks, and explored the Rocky Mountains and other Canadian attractions. The latest is Hoot Gibson, who is bringing a large company of movie people here to film the Calgary Stampede as an incident in a "super" drama.

Lord Aberdeen and Temair, former Governor-General of the Dominion and Lady Aberdeen passed through Canada recently with the British delegates to the seventh Quinquennial conference of the International Council of Women, of which the Marchioness is president and founder, at Washington. On the bridge at Niagara Falls Her Ladyship was presented with a golden key symbolic of free entry into the United States.

Around 16,000 horses were shipped from western Canada to eastern Canada in 1924, most of them coming from Saskatchewan. This province is maintaining its lead as the greatest horse-breeding centre of the Dominion, with a total of 1,170,745 head, an increase of 33.44 per cent over 1923.

The steamship "Princess Marguerite" successfully passed her trials on Clydebank when she developed an average speed of 22.56 knots and a best run of 23.2 knots per hour. Together with the "Princess Kathleen" she will be used on the Seattle-Vancouver-Victoria route this coming season.

Monsignor Heylen, Bishop of Namur, Belgium, and permanent president of the Eucharistic Congress, arrived at St. John, N.B., last week on the "Montrose." His Lordship was on his way to Chicago where he will make preparations for the Congress, to be held there in June, 1926.

Ivan Shvegel, Canadian Pacific Railway representative in Yugoslavia, interviewed here recently, stated that his countrymen were 83 per cent agriculturists and that he felt "certain that in the mutual interests of both countries the future will, in the field of immigration, lead to closer and closer relations between Canada and the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes."

A romance of the peerage and the steeple was personified by F. E. Bailey, grandson of the late Lord Gainsborough, who arrived at St. John, N.B., last week among the third-class passengers on the "Montrose." Bailey, who is just 17 years of age, was so struck with Canada that he ran away from Bray Court College at Maidenhead and after a number of adventures realized his ambition by sailing on the "Montrose."

The largest batch of Clydesdale horses that has ever sailed from the Clyde, valued at £10,000, was embarked recently on the "Marloch." It consisted of 14 stallions and 3 fillies, and there were also ten Percherons from Antwerp on the "Marloch," while ten more Percherons and Belgians will be shipped at a later date. The horses were purchased by Mr. W. J. McCallum, of Brampton, Ontario, and Brandon, Manitoba.

George E. Buchanan, of Detroit, believes in romance. He believes in it so much that last year he took 48 Detroit boys for a trip to Alaska. This year he is going to take a good many more and he will include Canadian youngsters. He has been visiting in Toronto and his object is to find some boys willing to take a holiday in the Far North next July. Mr. Buchanan, who was born near Chatham in Ontario, has developed this unique hobby owing to having himself been taken on a trip to Alaska forty years ago when he was a boy.

The Campbell River Company of White Rock has purchased the entire holdings of the James Logging Company of Vancouver which include 35,000 acres of timber lands, containing over two billion feet of logs, a saw mill with a capacity of more than 50,000 feet of lumber a day, three large tugs and a complete logging outfit. A sum of more than five millions dollars is said to be involved.

PAINKILLER

PERRY DAVIS
Grain's Soothing Chills

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

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The pic-nics, parties, and happy events of the Summer months—record them permanently in your snapshot album with a **"KODAK"**
Cameras, Films, and Complete Photographic Equipment.
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Blended Right!
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LAFORTE-MARTIN LIMITEE
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Back to the Bible Meetings!

McArthur's Hall

SUNDAY AFTERNOON 3.30

What did the Apostles do on Sunday?

If we are to follow apostolic example, we should know how they observed the day.

SUNDAY EVENING, 8.00

The origin of Sunday-keeping.

Sunday-keeping is a very ancient custom, and in this discourse the evangelist will trace the history of this custom from its earliest inception until the present time.

Note that the hours of service are Daylight saving Time.

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

Address, Box 211, Lacroute

GENTLEMEN!

Mr. Albert Chabot, recently with the best tailoring firms in Montreal, wishes to announce that he has taken possession of Mr. G. Bedard's store, where he has a complete assortment of the best and latest materials for Men's suits and overcoats, defying all competition.

A trial will convince you.

The Two Types of Tea

There are two distinct types of tea, namely Black Tea and Green Tea. Both are made from the same bush and both are equally pure. The difference is in the process of manufacture which gives each a different flavour. Black Tea after it is plucked is withered and partially 'fired' or dried, then allowed to oxidize by being exposed to the air. This gives Black Tea its dark reddish colour when drawn. Green tea is immediately steamed after plucking, which prevents oxidation. There are delicious blends of "SALADA" in both of these types and also a unique blend of Black and Green Tea Mixed. All are sold in four qualities.

"SALADA"

A Diplomat.

"I am awfully sorry, dad," said little George, "to think how much trouble I give mother."

"Why," remarked his father, "she hasn't complained, has she?"

"No," she's very patient. But often she sends me to the shop for things, and they are a good way off, and I know she gets cross waiting when she's in a hurry."

"Not often, I fancy."

"Oh, yes; she's nearly always in a hurry! She gets everything ready for baking, and then finds at the last moment she has no baking powder, or something, and then she's in an awful panic. You know I can't run very far, and—I feel awfully sorry for mum."

"Um! Well, what can we do about it?"

"I was thinking, dad, that perhaps you might buy me a bicycle."

Something a Little Smaller.

A town girl who had married a well-to-do countryman was asked by her husband whether she would like to have a cow of her own, so that the household could have its own supply of fresh milk. She agreed willingly, and the couple went to a farm to purchase a cow.

The farmer, who was, perhaps, less truthful than the majority of his kind, told them that his cow was far superior to any other that had ever lived. As for her milking capacity she gave ten quarts a day.

The bride performed a rapid calculation and said to her husband:

"We can never use all that milk. We don't need such a big cow. Why not buy a calf?"

Patience.

The patient boy went to a neighbor's for sour milk.

"I haven't any but sweet," said the woman.

"Then I'll wait till it sours," said he, pulling out his marbles.

Hello Daddy—don't forget my Wrigleys!



Slip a package in your pocket when you go home to-night.

Give the youngsters this wholesome, lasting sweet—for pleasure and health.

Use it yourself after smoking or when work dries. It's a great little freshener.



PANELS FOR THE STOUT WOMAN.

The stout woman can be as well dressed as her more slender sister. This straight-line dress with long, tight or bell sleeve, is becoming to any woman with generous proportions. The wide, unbelted front panel helps to retain the narrow silhouette. As shown, pattern No. 1042 is developed in one of the popular striped woolen materials, and has contrasting front panel of plain material. It is an unusually useful dress, for it may be successfully made up with pleasing effect in silk for afternoon wear, and in gingham or other wash materials for day-time. Cut in sizes 42 to 50 inches bust. Size 48 requires 4½ yds. of 40-inch material.

HOW TO ORDER PATTERNS.

Write your name and address plainly, giving number and size of such patterns as you want. Enclose 20c in stamps or coin (coin preferred; wrap it carefully) for each number, and address your order to Pattern Dept., Wilson Publishing Co., 73 West Adelaide St., Toronto. Patterns sent by return mail.

Roses, Shrubs, Bulbs

Large Range of
BEST QUALITY. GOOD PRICES
List on Request
Holland Canadian Import Co.
Niagara Falls, Ont.

SMP DAIRY PAIL

You Can See Them Now In All the Stores—SMP Dairy Pails of higher quality than ever. You will judge them the best dairy pails of the price you have ever seen. They are made of a special quality of tin, with a high polished finish. They are equipped with a new and larger dairy pail rim, soldered flush to the rim of the pail, and riveted with larger rivets, 100% sanitary, easy to clean, strong and durable in price. Ask your merchant for the special SMP Dairy Pail.

BARRE, SON OF KAZAN

James Oliver Curwood

A LOVE EPIC OF THE FAR NORTH

SYNOPSIS.

Hidden beneath a huge rock, Barre, the untamed wolf-dog, was terrified to see Pierrot, the half-breed trapper, and Nepeese, his daughter, shoot and kill Wakayoo, the big black bear. This was slaughter, but for the two human creatures it was the business of life. Nepeese went after Barre and tried to entice him from his hiding-place. For the first time the dog had a name. It was the Indian prince who called him Barre.

CHAPTER VIII.—(Cont'd.)

In that moment Nepeese felt the pressure of the rock on her shoulder, and into the eyes that had been glowing softly at Barre there shot a sudden wild look of horror. And then there came from her lips a cry that was not like any other sound Barre had ever heard in the wilderness—wild, piercing, filled with agonized fear. Pierrot did not hear that first cry. But he heard the second and the third—and then scream after scream as the Willow's tender body was slowly crushed under the settling mass. He ran toward it with the speed of the wind. The cries were weaker—dying away. He saw Barre as he came out from under the rock and ran into the chasm, and in the same instant he saw a part of the Willow's dress and her moccasined feet. The rest of her was hidden under the death trap. Like a madman Pierrot began digging. When a few moments later he drew Nepeese out from under the boulder she was white and deathly still. Her eyes were closed. His hand could not feel that she was living, and a great moan of anguish rose out of his soul. But he knew how to fight for a life. He tore open her dress and found that she was not crushed as he had feared. Then he ran for water. When he returned, the Willow's eyes were open and she was gasping for breath.

"The blessed saints be praised!" sobbed Pierrot, falling on his knees at her side. "Nepeese, ma Nepeese!"

CHAPTER IX.

Impelled by the wild alarm of the Willow's terrible cries and the sight of Pierrot dashing madly toward him from the dead body of Wakayoo, Barre did not stop running until it seemed as though his lungs could not draw another breath. When he stopped, he was well out of the canyon and headed for the beaver pond.

Exactly wherein lay Barre's fears it would be difficult to say—but surely it was not because of Nepeese. The Willow had chased him hard. She had flung herself upon him. He had felt the clutch of her hands and the smother of her soft hair, and yet of her he was not afraid! If he stopped now and then in his flight and looked back, it was to see if Nepeese was following. He would not have run hard from her—alone. Her eyes and voice and hands had set something stirring in him; he was filled with a greater yearning and a greater loneliness now—and that night he dreamed troubled dreams.

Barre was glad when the dawn came. He did not seek for food, but went down to the pond. There was little hope and anticipation in his manner now. He remembered that, as plainly as animal ways could talk, Umisk and his playmates had told him they wanted nothing to do with him. And yet the fact that they were there took away his loneliness. It was more than loneliness. The wolf in him was submerged. The dog was master.

In one of the larger canals Barre surprised a big beaver towing a four-foot cutting of birch as thick through as a man's leg—half a dozen breakfasts and dinners and suppers in that one cargo. The four or five inner bark of the birch are what might be called the bread and butter and potatoes of the beaver menu, while the more highly prized bark of the willow and young alder take the place of meat and pie.

Barre smelled curiously of the birch cutting after the old beaver had abandoned it in flight, and then went on. He did not try to hide himself now, and at least half a dozen beavers had a good look at him before he came to the point where the pond narrowed down to the width of the stream, almost half a mile from the dam. Then he wandered back. All that morning he hovered about the pond, showing himself openly.

In their big mud-and-stick strongholds the beavers held a council of war. They were distinctly puzzled.

It may be that the beavers discussed the matter fully among themselves. It is possible that Umisk and his playmates told their parents of their adventures, and of how Barre made no move to harm them when he could quite easily have caught them. It is also more likely that the old beavers who had fled from Barre that morning gave an account of their adventures, again emphasizing the fact that the stranger, while frightening them, had shown no disposition to attack them. All this is quite possible, for if beavers can make a large part of a continent's history, and can perform engineering feats that nothing less than dynamite can destroy, it is only reasonable to suppose that they have some way of making one another understand.

However, this may be, courageous old Beaver-tooth took it upon himself to end the suspense.

It was early in the afternoon that for the third or fourth time Barre walked out on the dam. This dam was fully two hundred feet in length, but at no point did the water run over it, the overflow finding its way through narrow sluices. A week or two ago Barre could have crossed to the opposite side of the pond on this dam, but now—at the far end—Beaver-tooth and his engineers were adding a new section of dam, and in order to accomplish their work more easily, they had flooded fully fifty yards of the ground on which they were working for Barre. It was strong with the smell of beaver. The top of it

was high and dry, and there were dozens of smoothly worn little hollows in which the beavers had taken their sun-baths. In one of these hollows Barre stretched himself out, with his eyes on the pond. Not a ripple stirred its velvety smoothness. Not a sound broke the drowsy stillness of the afternoon. The beavers might have been dead or asleep, for all the stir they made. And yet they knew that Barre was on the dam. Where he lay, the sun felt in a warm flood, and it was so comfortable that after a time he had difficulty in keeping his eyes open to watch the pond. Then he fell asleep.

Just how Beaver-tooth sensed this fact is a mystery. Five minutes later he came up quietly, without a splash or a sound, within fifty yards of Barre. For a few moments he scarcely moved in the water. Then he swam very slowly parallel with the dam across the pond. At the other side he drew himself ashore, and for another minute sat as motionless as a stone, with his eyes on that part of the dam where Barre was lying.

A few yards away Barre was almost hidden in his hollow, only the top of his shiny black body appearing to Beaver-tooth's scrutiny. To get a better look, the old beaver spread his flat tail out beyond him and rose to a sitting posture on his hind-quarters, his two front paws—held squirrel-like over his breast. In this pose he was fully three feet tall. He probably weighed forty pounds, and in some ways he resembled one of those fat, good-natured, silly-looking dogs that go largely to stomach. But his brain was working with amazing celerity. Suddenly he gave the hard mud of the dam a single slap with his tail—and Barre sat up. Instantly he saw Beaver-tooth and stared. Beaver-tooth stared. For a full half-minute neither moved the thousandth part of an inch. Then Barre stood up and wagged his tail.

That was enough. Dropping to his fore-feet, Beaver-tooth waddled leisurely to the edge of the dam and dived over. He was neither cautious nor in ver, great haste now. He made a great commotion in the water and swam boldly back and forth under Barre. When he had done this several times, he cut straight up the pond to the largest of the three houses and disappeared. Five minutes after Beaver-tooth's exploit word was passing quickly among the colony. The stranger—Barre—was not a lynx. He was not a fox. He was not a wolf. Moreover, he was very young—and harmless.

CHAPTER X.

Just as in the life of every man there is one big, controlling influence, either for good or bad, so in the life of Barre the beaver-pond was largely an arbiter of destiny. Where he might have gone if he had not discovered it, and what might have happened to him, are matters of conjecture. But it held him. It began to take the place of the old windfall, and in the beavers themselves he found a companionship which made up, in a way, for his loss of the protection and friendship of Kazan and Grey Wolf.

During this fortnight that followed Beaver-tooth's exploit on the dam Barre ate his meals a mile up the creek, where there were plenty of crawfish. But the pond was home. Night always found him there, and a large part of his day. He slept at the end of the dam, or on top of it on particularly clear nights, and the beavers accepted him as a permanent guest. They worked in his presence as if he did not exist.

One afternoon, when the toboggan was particularly wet and slippery from recent use, Barre went up the beaver-path to the top of the bank and began investigating. Nowhere had he found the beaver-smell so strong as on the slide. He began sniffing and incautiously went too far. In an instant his feet shot from under him, and with a single wild yelp he went shooting down the toboggan. For the second time in his life he found himself struggling under water, and when a minute or two later he dragged himself up through the soft mud to the firmer footing of the shore, he had at last a very well-defined opinion of beaver play.

It may be that Umisk saw him. It may be that very soon the story of his adventure was known by all the inhabitants of Beaver Town. For when Barre came upon Umisk eating his supper of alder-bark that evening, Umisk stood his ground to the last inch, and for the first time they smelled noses. At least Barre sniffed audibly, and plucky little Umisk sat like a rolled-up Sphinx. That was the final cementing of their friendship—on Barre's part.

CHAPTER XI.

While the lovely Nepeese was shut-

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"Women often ask me —
says Mrs. Experience — how I get
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"Of course, I tell them the way I've found easiest and best is with Sunlight—just rubbing the linen lightly with Sunlight, rolling it up and putting it to soak. After soaking, perhaps a light rubbing here and there may be called for, then just rinse, and the linen is spotlessly clean. Fine linens should be protected and never come into contact with anything but the purest soap."

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Sunlight Soap

dering over her thrilling experience under the rock—while Pierrot still offered grateful thanks in his prayers for her deliverance and Barre was becoming more and more a fixture at the beaver-pond—Bush McTaggart was perfecting a little scheme of his own up at Post Lac Bain, about forty miles north and west. McTaggart had been factor at Lac Bain for seven years. In the Company's books down in Winnipeg he was counted a remarkably successful man. The expense of his post was below the average, and his semi-annual report of furs was always ranked among the first. After his name, kept on file in the main office, was one notation which said: "Gets more out of a dollar than any other man north of God's Lake."

The Indians knew why this was so. They called him Napao Wetikoo—the man-devil. This was under their breath—a name whispered sinisterly in the glow of tepee fires, or spoken softly where not even the winds might carry it to the ears of Bush McTaggart. They feared him; they hated him. They died of starvation and sickness, and the tighter Bush McTaggart clamped the fingers of his iron rule, the more meekly it seemed to him, did they respond to his mastery. He was a small soul, hidden in the bulk of a brute, which rejoiced in power. And here—with the law wilderness on four sides of him—his power knew no end. The Big Company was behind him. It had made him king of a domain in which there was little law except his own. And in return he gave back to the Company sales and bundles of furs beyond their expectation. It was not for them to have suspicions. They were a thousand or more miles away—and dollars counted.

Gregson might have told. Gregson was the Investigating Agent of that district, who visited McTaggart once each year. He might have reported that the Indians called McTaggart Napao Wetikoo because he gave them only half price for their furs; he might have told the Company quite plainly that he kept the people of the traplines at the edge of starvation through every month of the winter, that he had them on their knees with his hands at their throats—putting the truth in a mild and pretty way—and that he always had a woman or a girl, Indian or halfbreed, living with him at the Post. But Gregson enjoyed his visits too much at Lac Bain. Always he could count on two weeks of coarse pleasures; and in addition to that, his own women-folk at home wore a rich treasure of fur that came to them from McTaggart.

One evening, a week after the adventure of Nepeese and Barre under the rock, McTaggart sat under the glow of an oil lamp in his "store." He had sent his little pipin-faced English clerk to bed, and he was alone. It was just six weeks ago that Pierrot had brought Nepeese on her first visit to Lac Bain, since McTaggart had been factor there. She had taken his breath away. Since then he had been able to think of nothing but her. Twice in that six weeks he had gone down to Pierrot's cabin. Tomorrow he was going again. Marie, the slim Cree girl over in his cabin, he had forgotten just as a dozen others before Marie had slipped out of his memory. It was Nepeese now. He had never seen anything quite so beautiful as Pierrot's girl.

Audibly he cursed Pierrot as he looked at a sheet of paper under his hand, on which for an hour or more he had been making notes out of worn and dusty Company ledgers. It was Pierrot who stood in his way. Pierrot's father, according to those notes, had been a full-blooded Frenchman.

Therefore Pierrot was half French, and Nepeese was quarter French—though she was so beautiful he could have sworn there was not more than a drop or two of Indian blood in her veins. If they had been all Indian—Chippewyan, Cree, Ojibway, Dog Rib—anything—there would have been no trouble at all in the matter. He would have bent them to his power, and Nepeese would have come to his cabin, as Marie came six months ago; but there was the accursed French of it! Pierrot and Nepeese were different. And yet—

He smiled grimly, and his hands clenched tighter. After all, was not his power sufficient? Would even Pierrot dare stand against that? If Pierrot objected, he would drive him from the country—from the trapping regions that had come down to him as heritage from father and grandfather, and even before their day. He would make of Pierrot a wanderer and an outcast, as he had made wanderers and outcasts of a score of others who had lost his favor. No other Post would sell to or buy from Pierrot if Le Bete—the black cross—was put after his name. That was his power—a law of the Factors that had come down through the centuries. It was a tremendous power for evil. It had brought him Marie, the slim, dark-eyed Cree girl, who hated him—and in spite of her hatred "kept house for him." That was the polite way of explaining her presence if explanations were ever necessary.

McTaggart looked again at the notes he had made on the sheet of paper. Pierrot's trapping-country, his own property according to the common law of the wilderness, was very valuable. During the last seven years he had received an average of a thousand dollars a year for his furs, for McTaggart had been unable to cheat Pierrot quite as completely as he had cheated the Indians. A thousand dollars a year! Pierrot would think twice before he gave that up. McTaggart chuckled as he crumpled the paper in his hand and prepared to put out the light. Under his close-cropped shaggy beard his reddish face blazed with the fire that was in his blood. It was an unpleasant face—like iron, merciless, filled with the look that gave him his name of Napao Wetikoo. His eyes glared, and he drew a quick breath as he put out the light.

(To be continued.)

Minard's Liniment Fine for the Hair.

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TONIC TREATMENT FOR INDIGESTION

The Surest Way to Relieve Stomach Trouble is Through Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

When the stomach is feeble and food lies in it undigested, the poisonous gases distend the walls of the stomach and cause serious interference with the action of the heart and lungs. These poisonous gases have other ill effects. They are absorbed by the blood and so weaken and corrupt it as to cause aches in remote parts of the body and the formation of unhealthy tissue everywhere. Experience shows that these troubles vanish just as soon as the stomach is made strong enough to digest the food. In other words, it needs a tonic that will enable it to do the work of changing the food into nourishment. The tonic used ought to be one that will agree with the most delicate stomach and this is exactly what Dr. Williams' Pink Pills do.

Here is a bit of convincing proof given by Mrs. Chas. Ladner, Ellerslie, P.E.I., who says:—"For some years I was a sufferer from stomach trouble. Everything I ate caused distress, sour stomach, and belching. I could not eat meat or potatoes, and I grew weak and very nervous. No medicine seemed to help me until I was persuaded to take Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and these simply worked wonders. I took the pills faithfully for a couple of months, by which time every symptom of the trouble had disappeared, and there has not since been the slightest symptom of stomach trouble. No wonder I praise Dr. Williams' Pink Pills."

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.

The Deepest Sea.

The discovery of a spot in the Pacific Ocean, southwest of Japan, 32,636 feet deep, will not greatly astonish oceanographers, for the Pacific has long been known as the deepest of all the great seas of the globe.

Nowhere else has any depth been reached as great as 30,000 feet, but in the Pacific as many as ten soundings have been made exceeding that figure. In the Atlantic only two places are known with depths greater than 24,000 feet, the deepest being a spot north of the West Indies, where the lead found bottom at 27,972 feet.

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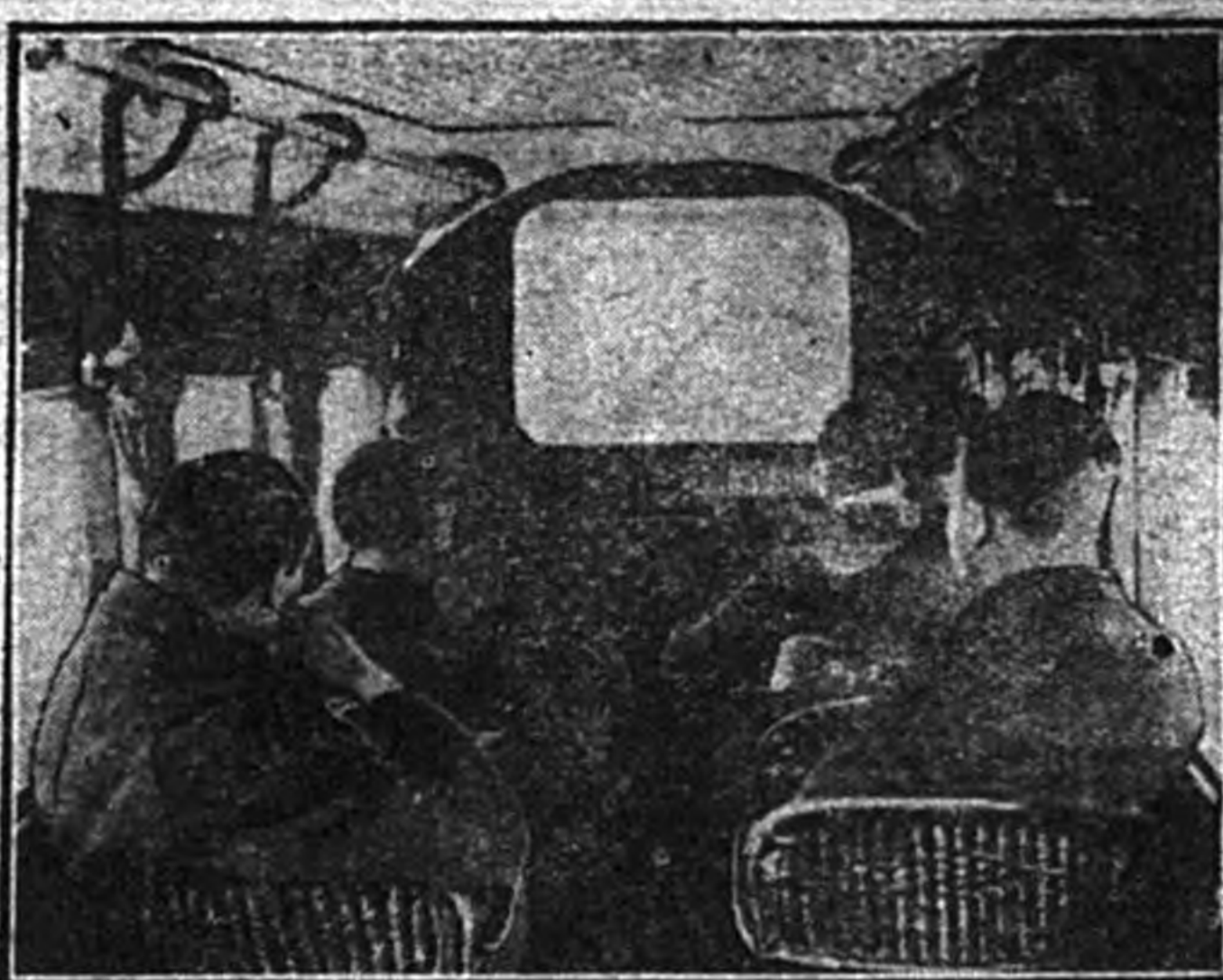
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For the first time in history, moving pictures were exhibited in the saloon of an aeroplane of the Imperial Airways, which flew over London, England, for an hour and a half a few days ago.

Stories About Well-Known People

Menus of the Far West.

Rev. Edward Hester, the Anglican missionary in charge of All-Saints' Church, Akavik, in the delta of the Mackenzie river, in a letter to "Outside," lays stress upon the quantity of fish required to feed the Indian pupils at the mission schools. "They have fish and potatoes for breakfast, potatoes and fish for dinner and both for supper," he declares.

Where is Canada?

Sir William Mulock, when on one of his periodical trips to Great Britain, fell to discussing with certain government officials in London the knowledge of the average Englishman regarding Canada.

"I'll warrant," he declared, "that if the question, 'Where is Canada?' were put to the first ten people you met on the street, nine of them would give incorrect answers."

The point being disputed, it was agreed to put it to the test. The first person—a man—to whom the question was put, after meditatively scratching his head, replied: "I've lived in London nearly all my life, but am sorry I cannot direct you to the place." And the results were equally unsatisfactory with the following nine persons interrogated. With the tenth person—which happened to be a woman selling trinkets on the kerb—the question was varied, being: "My dear woman, can you tell me if you favor Canada or not?"

Undersea City.

Submerged 30 feet below the surface of the Mediterranean Sea, off the coast of Tunis, the ruins of an ancient city have been found by divers. They report that many large stone buildings were visible, outlined in dim shadows and sandy bottom, and that fish swam in and out of crumbled doorways. Scientists are preparing to make further explorations. Additional interest is attached to the discovery as the city lies in waters described by Virgil and near the "Isle of the Lotus Eaters" of which Homer sang.

Hangar Made into Church.

Situated in the English village of Cranwell, the Royal Air Force centre, is a church—formerly a hangar—of which the font is an old aero engine and other fittings from disused aeroplanes.

Birds That Are Born Blind.

Young penguins are born blind, and are fed by their parents for a long time before taking to the water.

The Can. National Railway is the only railway in the world to give a wireless service to its travelling patrons.

Kangaroos outnumber sheep two to one in the Australian northwest where they are proving a nuisance.

Grapefruit, carefully cleaned and stored in moist sand or sawdust will keep several months.

Free to Stockmen

\$5,000 one dollar bottles of Dr. Bell's Veterinary Kidney Pills. Cannot be given wrong to any animal. Small doses very effective, no dosing. Send 25 cents to cover mailing and packing. Agents wanted.

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Stock owners' friend for over 25 years.

"Look a 'ere," she replied, blazing with fury. "If you say that again I'll give you a slap in the face. Don't you dare insult a lady."

Sir Arthur Currie Explains.

Sir Arthur Currie recently addressed the Canadian Club of New York, protesting that this talk of annexation showed a lamentable ignorance of the Canadian state of mind. Next day, according to the story, Sir Arthur met a prominent American publisher and the subject cropped up again.

"Well," said the American, "we're annexing a lot of your authors anyway. And we have annexed the greater part of your market for reading matter. I was surprised to learn that in 1923 the United States shipped to Canada 564,000 tons of paper, books and reading matter, or more than half of our imports of newsprint from Canada, which were just 1,000,000 tons. That tremendous amount of American reading matter must be making an impression on the Canadian mind, even if Canadians are on exceptionally hard-headed people."

"If the American mind was as weighty as the matter it requires to express itself to us, doubtless the impression would be profound," responded Sir Arthur. "But when the discriminating Canadian mind has separated the chaff from the wheat in the imported product of the American mind—well, it finds a few grains worth grinding and mixing with its native product."

Wembley's "Treasure Island."

The youngsters are to be specially catered for at the British Empire Exhibition this year, and the "Treasure Island," which has been specially designed for their benefit, should prove one of Wembley's most popular features.

"Treasure Island" rises in the midst of a lake in the eastern part of the Exhibition grounds. The young folks who visit it will be met by guides representing such perennial favorites as Robinson Crusoe, Peter Pan, and the Pied Piper of Hamelin, and shown how they may reach the island.

This journey will be an adventure in itself. The little visitors may fly there, or they may go by boat, or they may walk along a gangway where they will see the animals going into the Ark as fellow-travellers.

On the island they will find a whole series of fresh delights. One feature which should prove specially fascinating is the half-size model of the Golden Hind, Sir Francis Drake's famous ship, which is moored in the lake. Then, too, the children can enjoy a run through the Rocky Mountains on a train. If they feel hungry after this experience, a farm with real cows will provide them with milk and all the cakes most calculated to appeal to the juvenile fancy.

City of Night Noises.

La Paz, in Bolivia, is a city of nocturnal noises. The big town clock strikes loudly and sonorously the quarters and in deeper tone the hours. A corps of policemen patrol the city all night, blowing loud and weird blasts on their whistles every few seconds. Far in the distance you hear the lugubrious answering call of others. Those sounds and the ceaseless tinkle of bells and the bawling of Indians usually make the first few nights a harrowing experience for a visitor.

Sun Cannon Tells Time.

The only known automatic sun gun in the world, located at Cintra, twenty miles from Lisbon, Portugal, booms the correct time to surrounding towns and hamlets from a height of 2,000 feet, says "The Popular Science Monthly" for March. By a convex lens arrangement, supported by the cannon and controlled by a sun dial, the sun's rays are concentrated at noon each day on the touch-hole of the cannon and thus it is automatically fired by old King Sol himself.

For every day over one week that eggs for hatching are kept four per cent. less will hatch, poultry experts say.

African land crabs, which spend their early life in salt water, have periscope eyes, and leg pads on which to wipe them.

Minard's Liniment for Colds.

Dirigible Mishaps.

Ripped from her mooring mast and driven by a fifty-mile-an-hour gale over the North Sea toward Holland, the giant British dirigible R-33 narrowly escaped the doom that befell the French Dixmude in the Mediterranean some months ago. While the R-33 was fighting North Sea winds the American "ZC-3" was drifting helplessly from Scott Field, twenty miles east of St. Louis, in a wide half circle across the Mississippi and up the valley of the Missouri some thirty miles. A little more than a year ago, January, 1924, the Shenandoah jerked loose from her moorings at Lakehurst and rode out a seventy-mile-an-hour gale through the night. In August, 1921, on a trial flight, the R-33, greatest of Britain's "rigids," exploded and fell burning into the Humber at Hull, losing forty-six lives.

Against these mishaps may be set the trans-Atlantic flights of the R-34 and the ZR-3 and the many long voyages of American and Continental rigid and semi-rigid ships. These are cumbersome affairs, unwieldy in gales, and in many respects they have hardly emerged from the experimental stage. Year by year, however, they become a little more airworthy, a little more able to come safely through gales and mishaps. They are not so nearly masters of the sky roads as the airplanes, but they seem to be slowly and sometimes painfully achieving that mastery.

FOR MOTHERS OF YOUNG CHILDREN

Mothers are quick to praise anything which brings health and comfort to their little ones—any medicine that will make the baby well and keep him well will always receive hearty recommendation from the mother. That is why Baby's Own Tablets are so popular. Thousands of mothers, throughout the country, set only use them for their own little ones but are always delighted to be able to recommend them to other mothers. Thousands of mothers have proved Baby's Own Tablets to be without an equal in relieving their little ones of any of the many minor ailments which arise out of a derangement of the stomach and bowels. Baby's Own Tablets are the ideal laxative—easy to take but thorough in action. They banish constipation and indigestion; break up colds and simple fevers; expel worms and make the teething period easy. The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Arctic Fliers.

"There is little romance about pulling a sled across the frozen hummocks of the Arctic," said Peary. As Rasmussen points out, the men who fly across Polar wastes cannot hope to escape all the toil and tribulation of earth-bound explorers. With the bergs and floes under the solar burning-glass of summer, the calm blue expanse of an open lead may be invested in a moment with fog that endangers shipmen and airmen equally.

The risk is a spur, instead of a deterrent, to scores of men who are eagerly applying for the chance to pilot the amphibious machines across the top of the world. We need not go back through the centuries to Elizabethan sea-dogs to find the indomitable rivalries of man with the elements. The sea of the air from Axel Heiberg Land to Point Barrow and most of the surface of the globe thereunder are as great a mystery as any that Sir Francis Drake and the Golden Hind encountered in the South Pacific.

Troubles of Linemen.

Telephone linemen have their troubles. Bees, it seems, sometimes mistake the humming of the wires for the humming of bees, climb the poles in search of honey and by smashing glass insulators cause a short circuit. Gray squirrels bite the lead cables and leave deep holes where moisture may gather and temporarily disrupt the service. Woodpeckers injure uprights and crossbars with their stout bills, and wasps, beetles and field mice also make work for the linemen.

Following the Dog.

A very small boy was trying to lead a big St. Bernard up the road. "Where are you going to take that dog, my little man?" inquired a passerby. "I'm going to see where—where he wants to go, first," was the reply.

One of the greatest secrets of popularity is to keep your troubles to yourself.

WHY FISH BITE

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RED ROSE TEA "is good tea"

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Back in the old days, when our ancestors paid no attention to the keeping of live stock, the native stock running wild throughout the country, produced only enough milk for their young. As time went on, however, men discovered the value of milk as a food for human consumption and they began to select the cows that gave the largest quantities.

Thus we find that for many years live stock men have studied their herds, carefully selecting females that possessed high producing qualities. These females were bred to sires whose dams had displayed high producing tendencies.

As time advanced breeders learned to keep records of all the milk given, as well as the feed consumed.

The result is that now we have records of individual cows giving over 30,000 pounds of milk in a year.

What a debt we owe to those old improvers of our breeds, we cannot repay them, but we can continue to carry on the work that they so nobly commenced.

In so doing we will add greatly, not only to our own income, but we will contribute to the revenue of Canada. No farmer can afford to neglect his live stock in these days when feed prices are soaring.

The use of pure bred sires, careful selection of females, with judicious economical feedings, together with the keeping of records are essential points that the farmer of to-day cannot overlook and prosper.

Made Himself at Home.

A young deer of Mt. Rainier Park knows a comfortable bed when it sees it. Last summer the guests at Paradise Inn were startled to see a deer enter the great front door of the hotel and, walking up to the fountain in the lobby, take a drink and then go out. After that the animal remained in the hotel grounds and allowed people to pet it at will. As a fawn the same deer had frequented the grounds the summer before. A few weeks after it had drunk from the fountain an employee entered one of the guest tents to make the bed and found the deer lying comfortably on top of it.

For Sore Throat Use Minard's Liniment Timely Warning.

The Astronomer Royal of Great Britain relates that one day his telescope was accidentally shifted downward, so that it commanded a part of London. Straight in front of him he saw a church steeple down which ran a crack so wide that even the vibration of the organ might have caused it to collapse. He telephoned at once to the vicar, who on being told that his steeple might fall at any minute thought he was the victim of a practical joker. When he finally realized the seriousness of the warning he closed the church at once.

Genuine BAYER ASPIRIN

Say "Bayer"—Insist!

For Colds Headache
Neuralgia Rheumatism
Lumbago Pain

Safe Accept only a
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 Monkschweinfelder of Salzbach.

WARNER'S Safe Kidney and Liver Remedy

A reliable remedy for the treatment of derangement of the Kidneys and Bladder. For fifty years it has proved a panacea to sufferers all over the world.

Don't neglect the first symptoms but use this famous remedy. Neglect will soon have serious troubles slowly developing. When you have backache, unusual desire to urinate, with scalding sensation, stinging pains in the head, irritating and dry skin, shortness of breathing, feeble appetite, you may know that the kidneys are deranged and must be relieved before serious constitutional disease is caused. Sold by all druggists. Price \$1.25 per bottle. Warner's Safe Remedies Co., Toronto, Ontario.

Classified Advertisements

FREE CATALOGUE

RASPBERRY, BURNING, GLADIOLUS, IRIS, PANSY, FANCY DASHES and Barred Rock Eggs. The Wright Farm, Brockville, Ont.

DEMONSTRATOR WANTED

TO SHOW OUR PRODUCTS TO THE farming trade. Must have car and the best of personal qualities, bright, honest, and of good reputation. 30 to 40 years of age. If you are the right man, your earning power with us should be \$75 to \$100 per week. Give local references in first letter. Reply to P.O. Box No. 1804, Montreal.

Anybody who is British born can buy the Freedom of the City of London. A proposer and seconder and payment of certain fees are all that is required. It costs less than \$5.

MURINE Keeps EYES Clear, Bright and Beautiful

Write Murine Co., Chicago, for Eye Care Book

IT HITS THE SPOT

Don't suffer from lumbago, neuralgia or other pains. Apply Minard's to the aching spot and get quick relief. Always keep it in the house.

MINARD'S "KING OF PAIN" LINIMENT

To Gain Weight

We guarantee Bitro-Phosphate to rebuild shattered nerves; to replace weakness with strength; to add body weight to thin folks and rekindle ambition in tired-out people. Price \$1 per package. Arrow Chemical Co., 25 Front St. East, Toronto, Ont.

PIMPLES WERE VERY PAINFUL

On Forehead, Cheeks and Chin. Cuticura Heals.

"My face began breaking out with pimples, first my forehead, then cheeks and chin, and it was an awful looking sight. The pimples were hard and red and after a time came to a head and scaled over. They were very painful at times and the trouble lasted about three months."

"I tried different remedies without any benefit. I began using Cuticura Soap and Ointment and I was completely healed after using three cakes of Cuticura Soap and one box of Cuticura Ointment." (Signed) Mrs. Algot Lundgren, McCord, Wis., Aug. 12, 1924. Use Cuticura for all toilet purposes.

Sample Each Free by Mail. Address: Canadian Depot: "Hudson's Bay," Montreal. Free, Postage Paid, Cuticura Soap and Ointment. Send 25c. Cuticura Shaving Stick 25c.

DOCTOR ADVISED AN OPERATION

Read Alberta Woman's Experience with Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Provost, Alberta.—"Perhaps you will remember sending me one of your books a year ago. I was in a bad condition and would suffer awful pains at times and could not do anything. The doctor said I could not have children unless I went under an operation. I read testimonials of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound in the papers and a friend recommended me to take it. After taking three bottles I became much better and now I have a bonny baby girl four months old. I do my housework and help a little with the chores. I recommend the Vegetable Compound to my friends and am willing for you to use this testimonial letter."—Mrs. A. A. Adams, Box 54, Provost, Alberta.

Pains in Left Side

Lachine, Quebec.—"I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound because I suffered with pains in my left side and back and with weakness and other troubles women so often have. I was this way about six months. I saw the Vegetable Compound advertised in the 'Montreal Standard' and I have taken four bottles of it. I was a very sick woman and I feel so much better I would not be without it. I also use Lydia E. Pinkham's Sanative Wash. I recommend the medicines to my friends and I am willing for you to use my letter as a testimonial."—Mrs. M. W. Hume, 680 Notre Dame St., Lachine, Quebec.

ONTARIO BREED BETTER LIVESTOCK Improvement STOCK Committee

Ontario Sheep Breeders

won at Chicago in 1924 in the classes in which they competed:

63% of all 1st prizes
55% of all championships
62% of all reserve championships

How was it done?—By using the best breeding stock, either home bred or imported, giving careful attention to selection, feeding, dipping, docking, etc.

Result—A wonderful demand for Ontario bred sheep.

Are you following these practices? It pays. 120

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.

Dominion Financial Corporation Limited.

Dividend No. 11.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Board of Directors of this Company have declared a dividend of 2% for the quarter ending April 30th, 1925, payable June 1st, 1925.

C. MORRISON,

Treasurer.

Montreal, April 30th, 1925. 29-5-4.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

HOW ABOUT A TRIP THIS SUMMER?

Suggestions, advice, full information and bookings

at

J. S. GILES'

Town Ticket Agency

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.

WANT ADS.

They Bring Results.

LOST.—On Thursday evening, May 14th, between Descon's Garage, and East Ward Post Office, a McLaughlin Car crank. Finder will please return same to Burrell Todd, Lachute.

LAKE LOUISA, Four roomed summer cottage for sale, furnished, with boat. Easy terms. Apply to Watchman Office, Lachute or (Phone 27.) 22-5-2.

WANTED TO BORROW, \$250 for 3 months; I will repay \$300. I need this sum to register patent, and complete my models of a new automobile safety device which I have been working on for 2 years. This is a bona-fide gilt edge security. Principals only need apply for further particulars.

Mr. DUKES, the Painter, Box 304, Lachute.

SUMMER COTTAGE, to Rent at Lake Louisa, for the summer season. For particulars apply Box 600, Lachute.

TIMOTHY and CLOVER: Timothy No. 1, Purity 12c. lb.; Long Red Clover No. 1, 42 c.; Medium Red Clover No. 2, 40 c.; Alsike Clover No. 2, 22 c.; Sweet Clover (white blossom) 11c. R. S. McARTHUR, DALESVILLE, Phone 192 r 3.

PROPERTY FOR SALE.

The property known as the Millar property, on the West Ward, opposite the Lachute Mills Post Office, comprising a seven roomed modern equipped house in good condition with bathroom, summer kitchen, pantry, store room, and shed for coal and wood, a well treed lawn, with flowering shrubs and flowers, with this is a block of land that can be subdivided. To close an estate and make a quick sale, this is all offered for six thousand (\$6000) dollars Open for inspection.

T. B. MILLAR.

TENDERS FOR WATER MAIN.

Sealed tenders, endorsed "Tenders," will be received at the office of the Sec.-Treasurer of the Town of Lachute, until 7 p.m. on Wednesday, May 27th, 1925, for the laying of about 375 ft. of 4 in. class C. water pipe on Wilson St., also a 4 inch Tee and Valve, to connect with present main. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted. JNO. A. RICE, Sec.-Treas.

The Price of Low Cost Transportation

THE low price of the Star Car is further emphasized by its small gas consumption and its minimum maintenance cost.

NEW PRICES

Commercial Chassis - - -	\$595.00
Standard Touring - - -	750.00
Special Touring - - -	850.00
Coupe - - -	970.00
Brougham - - -	995.00
Special Sedan - - -	1,150.00

F.O.B. Factory—Taxes Extra

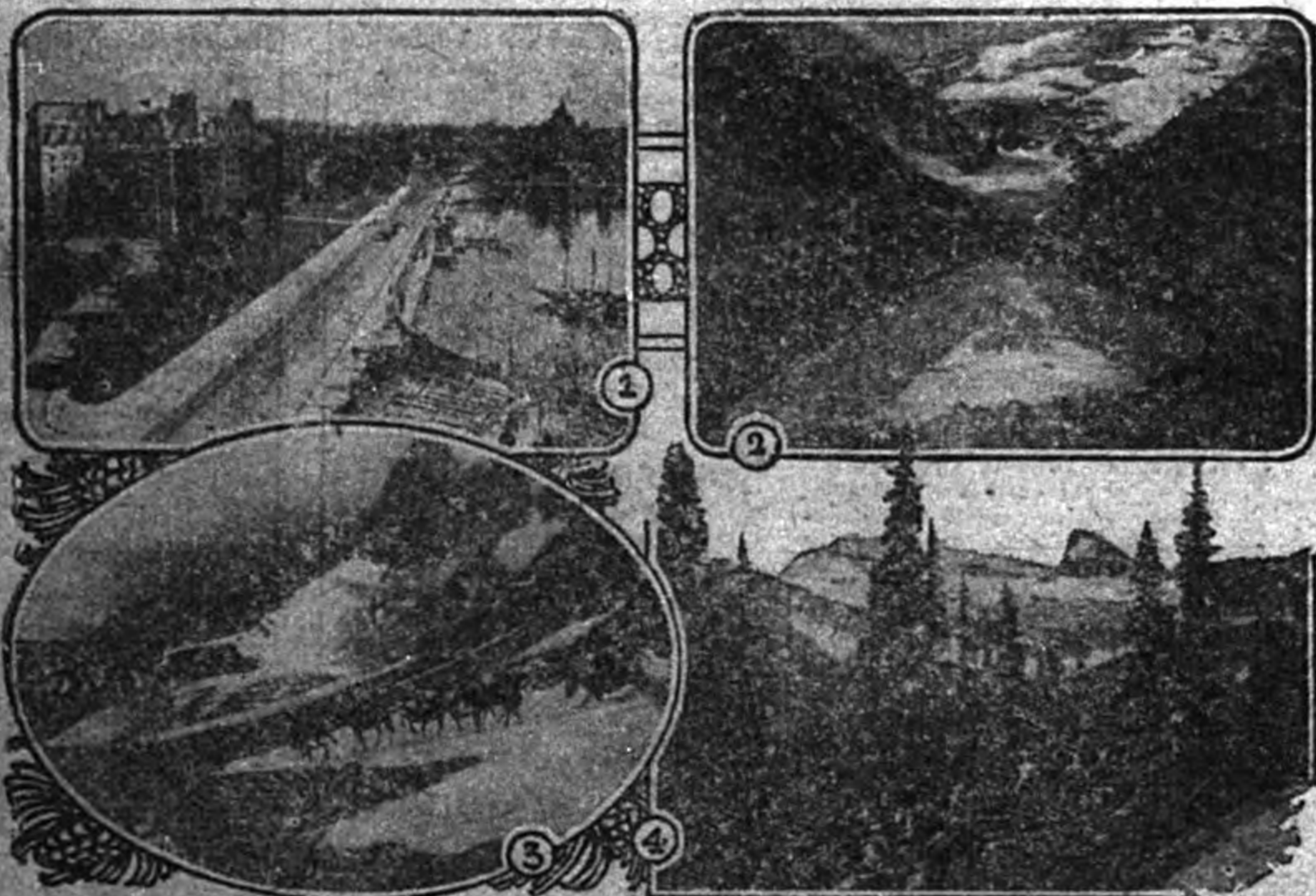
The Closed Models and the Special Touring have 4.95-inch Full Balloon Tires and 20-inch Wheels, and the Special Models have Bumper, Motometer and Bar, Rebound Snubbers, Scuff Plates and Trunk with Suitcase as Standard Equipment.

H. Laurin, Grenville.
Larocque & Chabot, Lachute.

The Star Car

"To-morrow's Car To-day"

Bringing the West to the East



1—Express Hotel, Victoria, with domes of Houses of Parliament on right; 2—Airplane view of Lake Louise and Chateau; 3—Crossing the Westviolet Pass in the Rockies; 4—Trail Riders in the Yoho Valley.

Not the smallest part of the education of a Canadian Teacher should be a knowledge of the Dominion, derived from personal contact with its vast areas. When in addition the West is brought home to the East by a tour covering most of the former's points of interest, commercial, agricultural and scenic, then a very valuable addition to one's knowledge of one's own country has been consummated.

This is the object of the 21-day tour of Canada which is now being arranged by the Canadian Teacher's Federation in repetition of their very successful similar trip last summer. The party will leave Toronto west-bound July 20 and will be back in that city August 10. It will be under the personal direction of Professor Sinclair Laird, Dean of the School for Teachers, MacDonald College, Quebec. The journey out and return will be over Canadian Pacific Railway lines, motors and boats and stop-overs will be arranged at points of interest.

Starting from Toronto in the afternoon, the train passes through a land of beautiful lakes, the Muskoka region, reaching Sudbury and continuing through the big game district of Northern Ontario and skirting the shores of Lake Superior for many miles before arriving at Port Arthur and Fort William, the twin cities where most of the western grain is stored. A day is spent in Winnipeg, the centre of the greatest grain marketing and inspection point in the Empire. Half a day is spent in Regina and Moose Jaw is reached the same day.

Then on to Calgary where the last of the prairie country is covered and the foot hills of the Rockies commence. Passing next day through the Gap, the gateway to the Rockies, where the roadway is hewn through the solid rock, Banff is reached on the first Saturday of the trip.

At this point the traveller enters fairyland. Banff is the headquarters of the Rocky Mountains Park, a region of 2,751 square miles, covering rivers, lakes and mountain scenery of unsurpassed grandeur. The weekend is spent in this district. Drives and automobile trips here make a pleasant contrast with the train journey and the wonderful sights will live long in memory. There is Lake Louise, an exquisitely colored limpid mirror of glaciers and snow-crowned peaks and the brilliant blue of the sky with its argosies of fleecy clouds. Mount Stephen, Chancellor and Sir Donald rise into view as the Great Divide is crossed and the marvelous Yoho Park is traversed. Canyons, caves, valleys, deep gorges, passes twinkle past the train in its journey which is sometimes slowed up to admit of a more lasting impression. The scenery is so perfect that to avoid missing any the train does not travel at night and continues its journey at dawn. For 250 miles it passes through the Great Canyons of the Thompson and Fraser Rivers and the long day of fifteen hours is one unbroken picture of delight. Vancouver is at last reached and a short but interesting boat trip is made across the straits of Georgia to Victoria with a panoramic

view of beautiful islands, bays and rocky headlands and the snow-capped mountains of the Coast ranges and the Olympics as a background.

The return journey takes us through the Cascade Mountains and the Kelowna Valley to Nelson, commercial centre of the Kootenay district. An overnight journey ends at Lake Windermere where after a trip to the Camp there is a motor run of 104 miles over the newly completed Banff-Windermere Highway through awe-inspiring scenery. Saturday, Sunday, Monday and Tuesday—four full days—are taken up with the above. Then commences the trip across the prairies to the head of the lakes which is reached via Edmonton and Saskatoon to Lake of the Woods district. A full 24 hours is spent among the sights of this wonderful Lake district and then the trip goes on to Fort William. From this point the journey is continued by boat through Lakes Superior and Huron to Port McNicoll whence Toronto is reached four hours later, and the trip completed.

It is difficult to conceive of a more healthy or a more diversified holiday than the one outlined above. In addition it brings home to the participant the glory of Canada in a way that is unequalled in so short a time. No one can take such a trip and not return from it bigger, wiser, more conscious of Canadian nationhood. And such an experience must of necessity be invaluable for those whose profession it is to teach the next generation of Canadians.

The young girls of the St. Simeon's W. A. held a most successful tea and sale of candy on Saturday afternoon last, when the sum of \$24.00 was made for Missions.

AUCTION SALE.

There will be sold by Public Auction at the blacksmith shop of the late.

RICHARD McCORMICK, DALESVILLE, QUE.

SATURDAY, MAY 30th, 1925.

The Following Effects:—1 blow-er, 1 anvil, 1 hand drilling machine, set of taps and dies, 1 emery wheel, 1 tire bender, 1 vice, blacksmith's hammers and chisels, 1 carpenter's saw vice, rip saw, carpenter's bench with vice, braces and bits, planes and boring augers, 1 single barrel shot gun, 1 buggy, DeLaval separator (No. 10 small size), sofa, toe calk steel, a quantity of steel and iron, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

Sale to commence at 2 p.m.

Advanced Time.

Terms: CASH.

W. J. BOYD, Licensed Auctioneer.

Here and There

The mineral, fish and land resources of British Columbia will again be extensively advertised at Wembley this year at a cost of \$18,000 or \$19,000, according to a statement by Premier Oliver.

The Universal Film Company is perfecting its plans for filming the Calgary Stampede this summer as part of a forthcoming production in which Hoot Gibson will star. This will involve an expenditure of about \$100,000.

Canadian exports to France in 1924 were valued at 482,826,000 francs as against imports from that country of 333,264,000 francs. There has been a marked increase in trade of late years which is attributed partly to the Treaty of Commerce and the propaganda work of the Canadian Pacific Exhibition train.

S. Frank Mussard of the South African Irrigation Association, Johannesburg, who has just completed an independent investigation of the agricultural conditions throughout Canada has stated that he is "perfectly satisfied with the possibilities Canada has to offer the right type of settler."

Here and There

Agents specializing in Irish business in Canada and the United States look for a big boom in steamship passenger traffic, according to reports received from steamship companies. The present outlook is said to be for the highest level of emigration to Canada since the war.

Sir William S. Glyn-Jones, Secretary of the British Pharmaceutical Society, is touring Canada under the auspices of the Canadian Pharmaceutical Association with a view to explaining the workings of the Proprietary Articles Trade Association of Great Britain. He is opposed to "cut-rate" methods of selling drugs.

With 3,600,000 milch cows, 300,000 dairy farmers, 1,500 creameries and many thousand cheese factories, Canadians are the greatest butter eaters in the world with an annual average per capita consumption in 1923 of 27.43 pounds, according to D'Arcy Scott, secretary and treasurer of the National Dairy Council of Canada.

The shield taken from the gates of Quebec City when the Ancient Capital was taken in 1759 and which was donated to the City of Hastings by one of the conquerors, General Murray, will be returned to Quebec after an interval of 165 years. Lord Willington, First Viscount Raton, will be the special emissary who will bring the Shield back to Canada.

Salmon-fishing in the Eastern Townships of Quebec will be one of the attractions of that region when the Gaspé salmon eggs brought to the provincial government hatcheries at Lake Memphremagog are developed. A number of trays packed in ice and holding some thousands of eggs recently passed through the Canadian Pacific Railway warehouse on the Montreal Windsor Station for St. Paulin and Mont Tremblant.

Miss P. Carlisle, an English authoress of repute, who recently took up ranching near Calgary, has become so enthusiastic about the West that she is planning to bring out girls from the Old Country to follow her example. She found plenty of them willing to try out this plan. She herself harvested 7,000 bushels last year from the 250 acres under wheat on her 800 acre ranch.

Professional Column

L. L. LEGAULT, K. C.
Advocate,
Telephone No. 60.
LACHUTE. P. QUE.

GAETAN VALOIS, L. L. L.
Notary
Money to loan on security
Depositor of the late J. E. Valois,
notary's papers.
LACHUTE. P. QUE.

J. F. LAVIGNE, B.A.
Notary Public
Municipal, Provincial and Victory
Bonds Handled
Telephone 178
Opposite Post Office
Main Street, Lachute, Que.

DR. J. E. CHRISTIE
B. Sc. M. D. C. M.
Physician and Surgeon,
In office of late Dr. G. H. Christie,
Main Street, Lachute, Que.

DR. G. A. CEUNIE, L.D.S.
Surgeon Dentist
Office over Banford's Store
Here Every Day.
Main Street, Lachute, Que.

L. P. SAUVE
Physician, Surgeon
Special Electric Treatments
Telephone 146.
Foundry Street, Lachute.

DR. J. O. TOUCHETTE
Veterinary Surgeon
Provincial Veterinary Inspector.
Prompt and Efficient Service
is always ours.
Phone No. 9.
LACHUTE. P. QUE.

Z. N. RAYMOND, L.L.B.
Notary Public
Bell Telephone No. 165
Money to Loan. Farms for Sale.
Main Street, Lachute, Que.

CONSULT
CHAS. CALDER & CO.
COURT HOUSE, LACHUTE.
Concerning
Insurance of any kind.

W. J. BOYD.
Licensed Auctioneer.
Sales conducted in English and
French
Telephone 73.
LACHUTE. P. QUE.

High Grade
ELECTRIC
Irons & Toasters
Price \$5.00 reduced to \$4.00
W. D. McQuat.
Phone 66.

The Watchman,

And Ottawa Valley Advocate.

Buy Your
EXHIBITION
SUPPLIES
at
W. D. McQuat.
Store

VOL. XL.

LACHUTE, QUE., MAY 29, 1925.

NO. 19.

BATTERIES

Auto Accessories

Gasoline, Tires,
Nails, Felt, Glass & Paints

Shelf Hardware.

Prices,—LOW.

Quality,—BEST.

T. McQUAT & SON

Founders and Machinists, Lachute Mills.



USE
CONCRETE
for preference.

PEDLAR PEOPLE'S PERFECT
Metal Products
and other Supplies for
the Builder.

J. COTTINGHAM, Phone 29, LACHUTE.
Established 1885.

CHURCH NOTES.

Church of England services in the parish of Lachute will be held (D.V.) on Sunday, May 31st, as follows: Holy Communion at Lachute at 11 a.m. and at Brownsburg 3 p.m. Service also at Lachute 7 p.m.

The Continuing Presbyterian Church Service will be held in the Baptist Church on Sunday, May 31st, at 11.30 a.m. (D. L. S.) Speaker Mr. Grant Hollingworth. Subject: "Cedar Beams". All are cordially invited.

Services in Lakefield Parish for Sunday, May 31st, Whitsunday, Holy Trinity Church, Lakefield 10.30 a.m., St. John's Church, Shrewsbury 2.30 p.m., St. Aidan's Church, Lousia, 10.30 a.m., St. Paul's Church, Dumany 2.30 p.m.

French Baptist Church, Brownsburg, from Sunday, May 3rd, until further announcement, will hold bilingual services as follows:—Sunday School 10 a.m., Public Worship 11 a.m., Advanced Time; Pastor J. G. Poltras.

Baptist Church services will be held as follows:—Brownsburg at 11 a.m., Dalesville 3 p.m., Lachute 7.30 p.m. Rev. A. E. White, B.A., of Montreal, will conduct the services at Brownsburg and Dalesville. The Presbyterian student-pastor will conduct the evening service at Lachute.

Services in the Methodist Church on Sunday next, May 31st, will be conducted by Rev. E. I. Hart, D.D., of Montreal, as follows:—Lachute 11 a.m., Brownsburg 3 p.m. and a joint service in the Presbyterian Church, Lachute, at 8 p.m. An Illustrated Lecture, Topic: "Government Control in Quebec."

Presbyterian Church services will be held next Sunday, May 31st, as follows:—Lachute 11 a.m. and 8 p.m., Upper Lachute 12 noon, East Settlement and Hillhead 3.30 p.m., and Brownsburg 7.30 p.m. Rev. E. I. Hart, D.D., of Montreal, will speak on "Government Control in the Province of Quebec" at the evening service. This address will be illustrated with stereopticon views. Everybody is made welcome. Mr. G. C. Wadsworth will preach in Upper Lachute, East Settlement and Brownsburg. The pastor will preach at the morning service in Lachute and at Hillhead School.

Mr. A. W. Stuart, B.A., B.C.L., of Montreal, will be in Lachute every Saturday in the offices of Notary Lavigne on Main Street, for the purpose of legal consultations and any other business requiring legal consideration. Urgent call may be secured at city address McNaughton & Stuart, Phone Main 7126—190 St. James St.

EXPERT WATCHMAKER.

Mr. Jos. Belanger has opened up his new store, on Bethany Street, between the Post Office and Windsor Hotel, and has a splendid assortment of Wedding and Engagement Rings, Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry Diamond Rings a Specialty.

CRESWELL'S

Canada Cement — Prices Right

R. CRESWELL Registered.

LOCAL NEWS

Mrs. Geo. Creswell spent the week-end in Ottawa.

Mr. and Mrs. T. Miller, of Montreal, spent the holidays in Lachute.

Mrs. Hugh Euckham, of Westmount, is the guest of Mrs. Wm. McGregor.

Rev. P. A. McEwen is visiting this week in Wyman, Ont., and neighboring points.

Miss A. Radford, of Ottawa, was the holiday guest of Mr. and Mrs. A. Euthwell.

Miss Hazel Leishman, of Harrington, spent the week-end the guest of her parents.

Don't Miss the Want Ad. column. You may find something there to your advantage.

Mrs. Hunter and twin daughters, of Montreal, were the holiday guests of Mrs. A. McArthur.

Mr. Arthur Roberts and Miss H. Russet, of Montreal, spent the week-end with Mr. and Mrs. D. McPhail.

Mrs. W. J. Todd and Mr. George Fraser and daughters motored to Renfrew and Arnprior over the holidays.

Mr. and Mrs. Jno. Wilson and son, Jack, of Montreal, spent the week-end at their summer cottage, Lake Louisa.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Burnett and Mr. and Mrs. Rigg of Montreal, were the holiday guests of Mr. and Mrs. G. Graham.

Messrs. Russel and T. Carpenter, of Three Rivers, accompanied by a friend from Montreal, spent the holidays at Lake Louisa.

Miss May Scott, of Westport, Mr. R. J. Parker, and family, of Montreal, were guests of Mrs. J. D. Campbell over the holidays.

Mr. and Mrs. Harold McFaul and Mr. and Mrs. McRae, from Montreal, motored to Malone, N. Y., to visit friends for the holidays.

Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Anderson Sr., of "Nos Redna" Howick, are the guests of their son and daughter, Mr. Jas. L. and Mrs. Anderson Jr.

Mr. and Mrs. John Hope and Mrs. Griffiths and Mr. and Mrs. Archie Middleton are in Montreal this week, attending Convocation at McGill University.

Mr. Sibley, of the Montreal Herald, accompanied by his brother of New York, and a party of friends, spent the holidays at Burnt Island, Lake Louisa.

Mr. and Mrs. W. K. McArthur, accompanied by Miss Willow Lavery, of Montreal, motored last week to Huntington, N. Y. Mr. Walker McArthur returned on Monday.

Messrs. Howard Nicoll and Albert Stewart, B.A., D.C.L., of Montreal, were guests of Mrs. Nicoll over the week-end. Mrs. Roy Millar, of Chicago, Ill., is also their guest for a couple of weeks.

Rev. and Mrs. Morrison, accompanied by Mrs. Piché and Mrs. Mitchell from Vankleak Hill, motored recently to Kingston for the Montreal branch meeting of the Methodist W. M. S.

The many friends of Mr. Ben Maiden, who is in the Royal Victoria Hospital Montreal, undergoing treatment for his eye, injured through an accident at St. Andrews recently, will be pleased to know he is progressing favorably.

Guests at Mrs. H. Scott's during the holidays were Mr. Tupper, of Port St. Paul, Misses Alice and Dorothy Scott, of Dixie, Que., Mr. and Mrs. Austin Kyle and Mr. Alvin Kyle, of Long Lake, and Mr. J. V. and Miss Hazel Baker, of Montreal.

The staff of the Ayers L'd. and their friends had a most enjoyable time at Mr. J. Ayers' Camp, Fraser Lake, over the week-end. Reports of some very good fish catches are made. "Charlie" Walker carrying off the honours with an 8 1/2 lb. trout measuring 31 inches, and not a fish story either!

Mr. and Mrs. Thurber had for week-end guests, Elder and Mrs. J. Livingston, who have spent many years in active missionary work in Cuba. They are on an auto trip from the East to California, and wished to see some of the scenic beauties and historical sites of Quebec on their way.

We offer our congratulations to our Lachute Students who have completed their 6 years course at McGill University and will receive at the coming Convocation the degree of M.D., C.M.: John Donaldson Hope and Lyall Archibald Middleton; also to James Gordon Bennett, Calumet; John Floyd Innes, Stonefield; Muriel Jean Graham, Arundel; Margaret Mabel McQuat, Lachute, who will receive their B. A. degree.

Mr. Ernest Cooke spent the holidays in the city.

The Misses Minnie & Alice Smith spent the week-end in town.

The Misses Irene and Anna Scott were week-end guests in town.

Mr. Geo. Fuller has returned after a pleasant holiday at his home.

Miss Ethel Morrison, St. Agathe, is home for the summer months.

Miss E. Nicoll, of Ottawa, was a guest of her sister Mrs. W. Smith this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Giles, of Ste. Annes, were visitors in town for the holidays.

Miss Sarah Walden, of Montreal, is the guest of Mrs. J. H. Morris this week.

Miss Gladys Colquhoun, of Montreal, was the holiday guest of Miss Eup. Creswell.

Mrs. Champ and Mrs. McKay, of Montreal, spent the holidays in town visiting friends.

Miss Edith Beers and Miss Louise Parker, and Mr. Robt. Liers, of Montreal, were the holiday guests of Mrs. A. Beers.

Mr. and Mrs. Watson J. Rogers, were the week-end guests of friends in Lachute and Lakefield.

Mrs. Jno. Cruise, accompanied by Miss Gladys, and Mr. Gordon Cruise, spent the holidays in Morin, the guests of Mr. and Mrs. R. Kenendy.

Mr. Lindsay Demerse, and Messrs. Arthur and Harold Constable, of Montreal, were week-end guests of Mrs. M. Demerse and also visitors to Brownsburg.

Mr. Sterling Pollock, of Montreal, is spending two weeks the guest of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Pollock. Mr. Reilly, of Montreal, was also their week-end guest.

A meeting of directors of Agricultural Society was held this week to make final arrangements for the Lachute Fair, which is being held this year on June 24, 25, 26 and 27th. It is a new venture for Argenteuil but as it is worked successfully in other places there is no reason why Lachute should not come off with flying colors. Good sports, games, horseracing, and other amusements will help to fill in the exhibition of horses and cattle. Get in readiness to come and have a real good time. Particulars in next issue.

June the Third is announced for the official opening of the Lachute Golf Club, and commencement of the playing season. Invitation is extended to shareholders, members, and all interested in the sport to be present on the grounds that day. Mr. E. F. Ayers, the President, will hoist the flag, as an opening ceremony, to the mast above the lookout in the roof of the Pavillion. This fine observation window has been donated and erected as Mr. Ayers' personal gift to the club—a donation greatly appreciated by the club members and enthusiasts. A large gathering is expected on the occasion of the opening.

It is expected that practice games will commence immediately following June 3rd, with handicaps arranged for July 1st.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Mr. and Mrs. John Millar, of East Settlement, announce the engagement of their daughter, Jessie Alma to Mr. Howard Nicoll, of Westmount, son of Mrs. Paul Nicoll, of Lachute, the marriage will take place the latter part of June.

Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Way, of Lachute, announce the engagement of their only daughter, Doris, to Mr. Chas. Rayson, second son of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Rayson, of Devonshire, England. The marriage will take place in August at Poole, Dorsetshire, England.

MARRIAGE.

PICKARD—DOIG.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Doig, announce the marriage of their daughter Gladys, to Dr. Henry T. Pickard, son of Dr. and Mrs. H. G. Pickard, of Oxbow, Sask. The marriage took place quietly on May 9th, in Grace Methodist Church, Winnipeg, Rev. Dr. McIrvine officiating.

BIRTH.

HOOKER.—At Centreville, Que., on Wednesday, May 20th., 1925, to Mr. and Mrs. Howard J. G. Hooker, a daughter.

DEATHS.

LAW.—At Mendocino, California, on May 16th., 1925, Robert Law, son of the late Mr. and Mrs. William Law, of Chatham, Que., in his 57th year. Survived by his wife, two sons and one daughter.

EARLE.—On May 12th., 1925, at his brother's residence, Lachute, Que., Edward H. Earle, in his 81st year.

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.

Stock up on staple groceries. Now is the time to buy—prices low and quality unexcelled.

A supply of canned preserves, potted meats, and reliable provisions in your cupboard may prove a friend indeed, in the event of an unexpected visit or a hasty trip. Be prepared.

McFAUL BROS.

The Up-to-date Store, Lachute Mills.

Builders' Supplies!



Everything in Roofing
CORRUGATED IRON \$5.50 per Square
WOOD SHINGLES \$3.50 to \$6.50 per 1000
NAILS, GLASS, BUILDING PAPER, FELT & GALVANIZED IRON
Roofing of all Kinds.

GEO. Y. DEACON
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 34.

A CHRONIC VEXATION OF THE ORCHARDIST

Every year thousands of fruit trees bought for one variety begin bearing fruit of some other variety. This is one of the chronic vexations of the orchard business. Some day, when all orchard trees are certified true to name, we fruit growers may be spared this annual disappointment; but at present these misfit trees are a real problem.

What are we to do with them?

Of course, the answer to this question depends on many different factors, but the most important of these is just what the substitute variety is and how seriously it fails to meet the owner's needs and wishes.

In the light of a fairly wide personal experience and observation, however—having had about 1,200 trees which persisted in bearing a different kind of apple from that for which they were bought—the writer believes that it will usually pay the orchardist to accept a considerably less desirable sort rather than to attempt to graft the tree over.

The principal objections to grafting the tree over are the following:

It costs time and money. If one is expert enough to do the work himself this may not be serious, but if the work must be hired, the cash outlay is considerable.

It defers the bearing of the tree from three to six years. This is a very important item, and of course one never does catch up, and the "deferred dividends" are a big source of loss.

The trees frequently do not root in good shape, and one gets a poor, weak tree which bears little fruit and may break down even then. This is the most important item of all. The variety to be worked over determines this last point to a large extent, and one would be justified in grafting a well-shaped tree like Wolf River, for example, when it would not pay to graft such poor growing trees as Wealthy or Oldenburg.

Just how radical a change in varieties one would be justified in accepting rather than to graft cannot be settled on general principles. It is somewhat a personal matter, and depends greatly on what other varieties are already in the orchard.

I would certainly be inclined to accept any of our standard sorts, say McIntosh, Baldwin, Wealthy, Gravenstein, Delicious and Wagener, in lieu of each other. And the same principle would apply to other orchard sections.

If one got such a rank change as Ben Davis for McIntosh he would probably be justified in working them over.—R. K.

Mould in Butter.

Mould in storage butter is now of serious economic importance, and as a result of its damaging effect on the export trade a full investigation has been made. A bulletin covering the subject and giving the results of the investigation has just been published by the Dairy and Cold Storage Branch of the Dominion Dept. of Agriculture. According to the bulletin cream as brought to the factory is generally infected with mould but this infection is destroyed by pasteurization, consequently the trouble must come from the conditions surrounding the cream in the factory. Moulds have been found in cream pumps and in piping through which the cream passes in the factory. Wood is a principal field for production of mould, which is found in factory churns constructed principally of wood, and in the walls and ceilings of the churn rooms, in wooden butter boxes and in firewood near the factory. All these sources of mould should be carefully guarded against. Great care must be given to the protection of boxes from moisture. Wind carries the spores of mould from the neglected wood pile into the factory. Butter parchment and salt are also sources of infection, and so are water supplies, holding tanks and ice.

To prevent mouldiness in butter all cream should be pasteurized, all vats, pipes, pumps and churns cleaned thoroughly every day, parchment papers treated in hot brine solution, boxes should be made of well seasoned wood, and kept in clean, dry places, salt stored in clean, dry rooms, and pure wash water used. Refrigerators must be kept clean and dry, the creamery should be well lighted and ventilated, and the interior walls painted yearly at least. Strict attention must be given to cleanliness, and systematic mould and yeast counts should be used. Careful attention should be given to all the processes of manufacture, packing and storage.

Provide Ample Mash Hoppers

At this season of the year there is always a tendency for the owners of many farm flocks to neglect the feeding of mash to their hens on the ground that the available feed on the range is increasing and that therefore less should be required in the way of purchased or farm-grown feed. Though it is true that hens like green feed and can make excellent use of it in limited quantities, it is equally true that they must be fed a reasonable proportion of concentrated feeds at all times if very much egg production is to follow.

As a matter of fact, dry mash is actually more important in the hen's summer ration than it is in her winter feeding schedule. The animal protein helps to stimulate egg production. Furthermore, there is less need for the heat-forming feeds such as whole corn.

Not least in importance is the matter of providing sufficient hopper space so that any hen in the flock can have access to the dry mash at any time. Make it as easy as possible for the hens to eat the mash and keep it before them constantly.

THE FARM THE FARMER AND

Some men succeed at farming and some men fail. Some succeed because of favorable conditions while others succeed because of themselves. The factors of success are variable. We cannot say, for instance, that so much is due to clay loam soil and a certain per cent. to high school education. Every combination seems to present a problem by itself.

But of the two factors, the chances of success lie just as much with the man as with the farm. It is surprising what a man with a trained mind can do with an unlikely piece of land. On the other hand, it is equally surprising how little some men get out of naturally good farms.

We just enjoyed a visit with a man living on a light farm who has added over four thousand dollars to his bank account with his potato crop this past season. While his land is not of the richest, his brains have been fertilized with every kind of potato lore, observation and experience that he could turn under the folds of his gray matter. He supplemented his second-rate farm with first-rate thinking.

Recently we were told that every acre of the sand dunes of Denmark are now covered with forests. It was not natural that forests would grow there. Danish intelligence was responsible for covering these bald, creeping sand piles.

Building up the farmer is the first step in building up the farm. Taking this step may occasion some temporary sacrifice, but ultimately the results will show at the bank.

GARDEN HERBS.

Few of us that do not remember the little garden corner devoted to culinary and medicinal herbs in grandmother's garden. It was a custom in the days of our grandparents that I am not so sure but what we should follow a bit more closely to-day.

There were horseradish, sage, tansy, hyssop, lavender, pennyroyal, etc. Many family remedies were prepared at home with the medicinal herbs, while a goodly supply of the culinary herbs were always on hand to flavor the soups and dressings.

Culinary herbs should have a place in every garden. Don't think you are old-fashioned if you have a little corner for herbs. Old-timers like mint, sage, thyme, and some of the newer ones should be grown. All these have their place in the culinary department. Dill is one of the newer herbs, and also one of the best. It is an annual and when once it is let go to seed in a garden there will be volunteer plants each year. The seeds are gathered when ripe and are used to give flavor to sauerkraut, and cucumber pickles, and it sure does give them an excellent flavor.

Mint sauce is made by adding the bruised mint leaves to sweetened vinegar shortly before you want to serve it. Mint, as well as dill, is frequently used in the infusion rather than in the dry form. Fill a jar with fresh dry leaves and cover with strong vinegar. Close the jar and let stand a few weeks and the infusion will be full strength and may be used as desired. Personally we are not strong for any vinegar products, mainly from a health standpoint, but many do not agree with us, and for those who care to use vinegar products, this will be found a very good method of preparing it.

Culinary herbs, of which the leaves are the part used, should be gathered in the morning as soon as the dew is off, and should be dried in the shade where there is a free circulation of air. On shelves in dry rooms will be found a good place. When they are thoroughly dry, put them in airtight can or glass jars and keep in a dry place. If stored before they are perfectly dry the leaves are likely to mold. They will not keep their strength for any length of time, especially not from year to year, hence a new supply should be grown each year.

Sewing Hints.

Unstitched Hems—Buttons and buttonholes will keep the hems at a closing in place. Not only is it an easy finish but it is attractive. Whenever possible I lay the edges of the pattern which will come at the closing on the selvedge of the goods. But if the edges are raw, I bind them before turning the hems.—Mrs. D. P. S.

Gathering Short Cuts—When doing your sewing for several children try my way of making simple gathers. Lengthen the stitch in your sewing machine as long as you can. Stitch along where it is to be gathered and pull on the shuttle thread. You can gather a full skirt for a child's dress in less than five minutes.—Mrs. C. B.

A Quick Finish for a Belt is to make a point by folding the belt through the centre and stitching across the end.—Mrs. L. D. R.

I save time in finishing a romper or dress by binding the neck before I turn the hems at the back.—Mrs. H. E.

I have no dress form to use in sewing, so I have made a substitute. A small hook is fastened in the sewing-room ceiling. From this I hang a double length of heavy twine, knotted every few inches. A garment may be put on a hanger and hung from one of the knots at the height most convenient for the worker. In this way I can do hand sewing on a garment with greater speed and without danger of soiling or wrinkling the material.—Mr. D. R.

To Brighten Up Old Buttons—When making over suits and dresses I never neglect to brighten up the old buttons I am using on the new garment. Dull pearl buttons may be brightened by soaking in olive oil or a good quality machine oil, after which rub hard with powdered pumice, talcum powder or a good nail polish. The steel buttons may be cleaned with a toothbrush and suds. If they are rusty, use a cleaning powder. Dry thoroughly and polish. Dust collects in the design of cut jet buttons. Clean them by brushing vigorously with a soft brush.—M. K.

Doubling the Life of a Shirt—Every wife knows that the first places on her husband's shirt to wear out are the collar and cuffs. I find that it pays to sit down and rip them off when they become frayed and turn the inside out and fasten again in place. I have been married ten years and this has proved my best "make-over" money saver.—Mrs. N. E. H.

Points to Remember in Caring for Piano.

1. Keep your piano open at all times, except when sweeping or dusting, and at night or during rainy weather.

2. Wash the keys with alcohol, taking care not to touch any of the black keys or varnished surface of the piano. Also keep a strip of felt on the keys.

3. To avoid corrosion of the metal parts, place half-pound of unslacked lime on the bottom of the piano; when it is a grand piano, place a quarter-pound of unslacked lime on the plate.

4. Do not use any of the so-called furniture polishes, but instead, take 1/2 lemon oil and 1/4 turpentine for high-polished pianos and 2-3 crude oil and 1-3 turpentine for dull-finished pianos. Take a piece of dry cheesecloth that has been previously rinsed in lukewarm suds and dry thoroughly.

5. Have your piano tuned at least twice a year.

6. Have your piano cleaned every year during your spring cleaning.

7. Make sure the piano tuner or repair man is really an expert in his line. If in doubt, phone your order to the company to whom you have purchased your piano, as they are really best qualified to give you instruction the proper attention.

If you keep these points in mind, the average good make piano should last from twenty-five to thirty-five years.

Plan your work to save steps, stoops and stretches.

In the farming of to-morrow the best farm implement will be the brain.



The Best thing for Cleaning Milk Cans

Use only "Snowflake." Dissolve one tablespoonful of "Snowflake" in a gallon of hot water. It will remove all grease and thoroughly sterilize the cans and bottles.

3 places for Snowflake
Kitchen, Bathroom, Laundry,



Snowflake

Softens Water—Removes Grease

At all grocers 10c large package

TIME TO BRIGHTEN SHABBY FURNITURE

BY MARY HAMILTON TALBOT.

Do you ever look around the house and wish the furniture did not look so shabby? It always appears worse in the spring when the sunshine shows up every defect. If you have clever fingers, can use hammer and tacks, a pair of scissors, needle and thread, glue and a paintbrush you can do much toward rejuvenation.

When the webbing strips and cambric on the bottom of an upholstered chair begin to break away, get wire netting of the grade called by hardware dealers "cellar netting." Cut a pattern by the removed cambric bottom, making no allowances, however, for the turned-under edges, as they are of course not needed for the netting.

With small size, double-headed tacks nail it into the chair frame where the cambric came off, without disturbing the webbing. Then cover it with a piece of new cambric and you will have a seat stronger than when it was new.

If the spring breaks loose at the top, there is no use in just pushing it back expecting it to stay. Instead, take a piece of tin, of a diameter a trifle larger than that of the spring, and with its edges bent down to make it mushroom shape. Have four holes through this piece of tin. Reach up and put it over the top of the unruly spring.

Pull it firmly down with cord that you have passed through the four holes. Tie it down on the spring head as you would tie on a bonnet.

When this has been done it is entirely out of sight and will prevent the loosened end of the spring from working through the upholstery.

The home craftsman can recover an upholstered chair. Rip the old cover off carefully and use it as a pattern for cutting the new material. Follow pleatings and seams in the new cover. Cover the seat first, then the inner arms, the front of the seat, which is usually put on with a welt, and the outside back cover last. If you use tacks under the material they will soon cause it to wear through unless you place a narrow piece of thin cardboard over them.

To clean rattan or willow furniture which is just dusty use the blower of your vacuum cleaner. If really dirty

use a brush and ammonia and water, which gives a better result than soap and water, which yellows it. Air alone will yellow it in time. If you wish to bleach it, wet it and put it in a closed packing box and burn sulphur there.

Tiny hair-line cracks sometimes appear in highly polished furniture. To remove them rub with a cloth moistened in an oil mixture, one-third lemon oil and two-thirds boiled linseed oil. This will have to be repeated several times.

Where the surface of the furniture is marred with dents, it may be restored by applying warm water, which will swell the wood fibres and raise the sunken part to a level with the rest of the surface. When dry it may be tightly sandpapered, using No. 0 or 00 paper, stained and touched up with varnish until full. Another way is to wet the spot and lay on it some wet blotting paper. Over this hold a hot iron, the heat from which will cause the wood to swell.

A metal, brass-trimmed bed which has seen its best days is a forlorn-looking object. If you can wield a paintbrush it can be transformed. First remove the lacquer from the brass with an acid. Then after painting the bed with white enamel paint stain the old brass trimmings with mahogany or oak stain, which ever wood predominates in the rest of the furniture in the room. The result is well worth the trouble.

Have you any tables, chairs and other articles which are wobbly. Tiny prepared wedges can be bought, or you can make them, and when driven from below your furniture is again firm. If the furniture is rickety from the glue drying out, remember before using the glue put to remove the old glue with sandpaper.

Furniture should be given a rubbing at least twice a year for most pieces, but much oftener for anything in constant use. Though there are many excellent polishes on the market, the following has been used many years in my family: One ounce of linseed oil, one full ounce of spirits of turpentine and three-quarters of an ounce of cider vinegar. Bottle and shake well until mixed. Apply and leave on until perfectly dry, then rub thoroughly with a soft flannel, which gives a high, glossy finish.

Saving the Dishes.

Much china and glassware get broken in the process of washing, by being hit against the spigots in the kitchen sink. A good way to prevent much of this breakage is to purchase a small hollow rubber ball and cut it in half, then punch holes in each of the halves and fasten them umbrella-wise on each spigot.

Good fortune often comes to us incognito; we don't recognize it till afterward, when we receive its benefactions.

Ford Runs 51 1/2 Miles on Gallon of Gasoline

A new automatic and self-regulating device known as the "SUPER" is offered for sale by SUPER SALES CO. of PORT HOPE, ONT. With this device Fords have made 51 1/2 miles per gallon. It removes carbon and does away with all spark plug trouble. Starts car in 3 seconds. Super Sales Co. want distributors and are willing to send sample on 30 days trial and allow you \$500 for trouble of installing if it does not do all they claim. Write them to-day.

ISSUE No. 10-25.

ONTARIO BREED BETTER STOCK Improvement Committee

John, living over on the 4th, told this story. Just five years ago I took account of myself. Then I started to weigh the milk from my herd of nondescript cows. In four months I had sold seven and in twelve months I only had two of my original herd, but had bought four more. My herd was reduced to six, but I was getting as much milk as from the 18. Now I have 15 cows, some pure bred and others good grade and a real good bull.

"Am I making any money?"
"Well you can bet your hat I'm not losing any."
What John did others can do.

USE BETTER BULLS



FAMILY OF 35 FOR WESTERN FARMS

A British family of the name of Bradley, consisting of 35 persons and comprising three generations, are shown on the Canadian Pacific S. S. Montclare at St. John, N.B., recently, en route for Saskatchewan, where they will settle on neighboring farms. The party consists of father and mother, their four sons and son-in-law, with their respective wives, and 23 children. All the adults have some knowledge of agriculture, and they have come to Canada under the joint Government scheme for settling 2,000 British farming families in the Dominion within two years.

The Automobile

AUTO BECOMES GREAT FACTOR IN SOCIAL LIFE.

The auto as an effective medium in war had many medals pinned on it. As an asset to business in peace times it has also received no little recognition. Practically all authorities admit that the motor car meets an economic need.

The stories, however, which have been written about the motor car as a social medium have been in numerous instances far from picturing this modern product as a social asset. They have been articles which tend to make the superficial thinker believe the auto had been invented for the prime purpose of giving wider scope to the wine, women and song idea of life. In spite of these over-advertised social uses to which the automobile may be put, once in a while, there is a vast constructive contribution which the automobile is making to the social life of Canada.

USES FOR AUTOMOBILE.

While many people buy a car and use as an argument the idea that they need it in their business or that the wife can use to save money in her shopping or that the owner needs it to convey him to his employment where-by he saves carfare and nervous energy in getting to his day's work, in not a few instances, these are merely excuses for getting a vehicle to use socially. Some have not yet arrived at the stage where they will admit to others what they know themselves, namely, that it is legitimate to buy a car solely for social uses. It is especially true of the folks who live in the country that the automobile meets

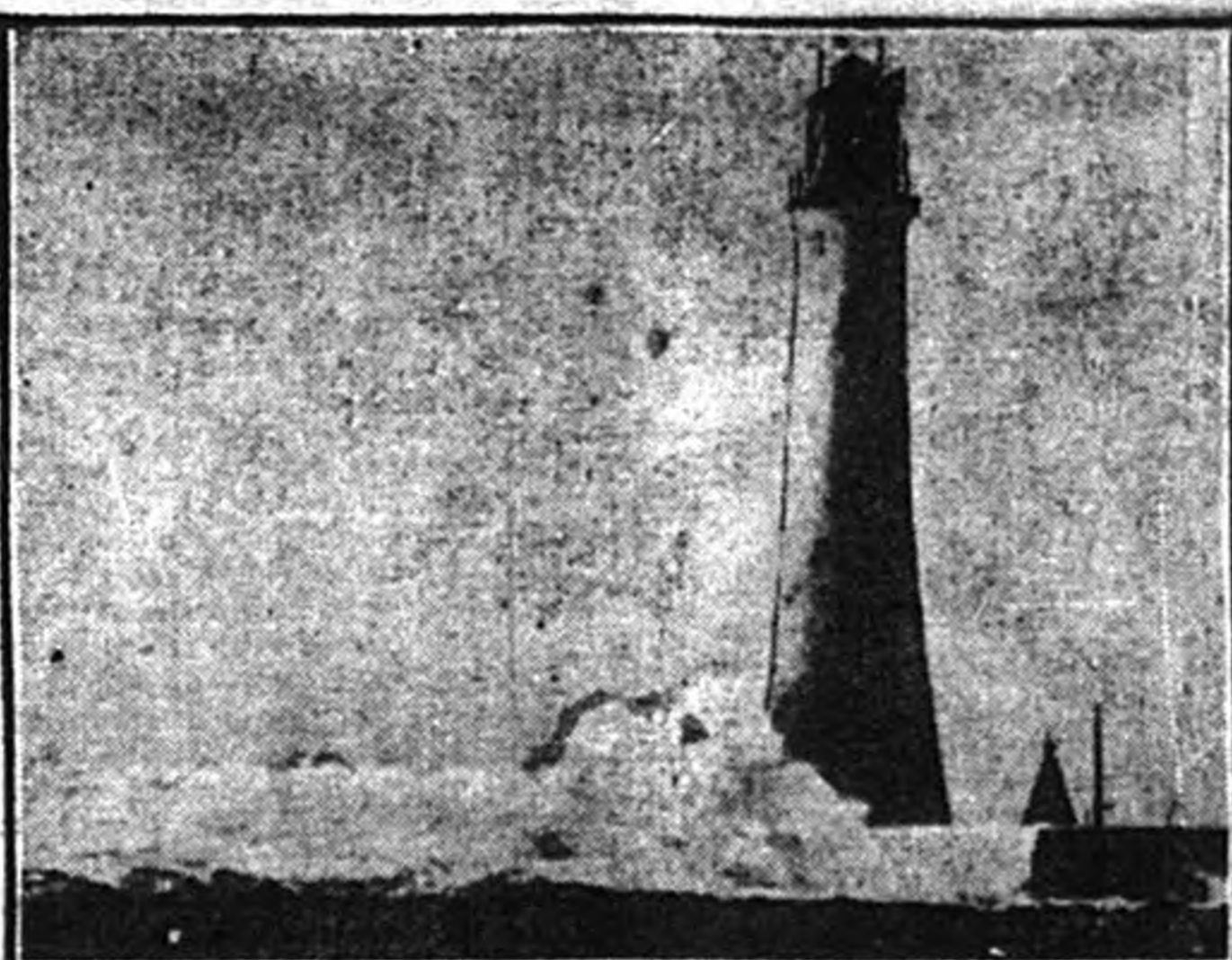
many very definite social needs in a remarkable way.

The social life of the farmer demands easy and fairly rapid transportation. He often lives in an isolated place a considerable distance from even the nearest neighbors and several miles from the most accessible village. His social life and that of his family depends on his being able to get without great inconvenience to the farmers' club meetings, to church events, to the "movies," to lodge sessions, to dances and other social events.

CHANGES COME WITH CARS.

In the pre-automobile days he had to resort to the horse and buggy method and travel for the most part via poor roads. The result was that he often stayed at home. The work involved in getting to an event and back was not worth the pleasure derived while there. Now the automobile has changed all this. It has redeemed the social life of the ruralists. Now in all seasons of the year, even in winter, in some parts of the country, he finds himself able to visit with those friends whose presence he enjoys. Consequently country life in Canada is becoming increasingly attractive and urban youngsters are now beginning to aspire to like in the country instead of making fun at the idea.

Folks from both the city and country make great use of the auto as a recreation and vacation medium of enjoying the wonderful out of doors. And, after all, a vacation is mostly a social event. So, too, are many events which are connected with church membership.



On Wolf Rock is said to be the most dangerously situated lighthouse in the world. Without a moment's warning, a huge sea, sufficient to wash away three tons of supplies, as once happened, will sweep across the landing.

A Curious Custom.

The South African natives in Boer-land still preserve their old customs and one of the most curious is that of carrying off a girl for a wife. This custom is called "nketwala," and the girl, though not indisposed to accept the man, causes every obstacle to be placed in his way. The suitor watches his opportunity (after first placing so many head of cattle in the kraal of the girl's father) and eventually carries away the girl by main force. The heart-rending cries of the bride, as she is carried away, are something pitiful—a cry that pierces the heart of a Christian, but his pity subsides when he learns that in native language it means: "Don't take me, but don't let any one help me, because I want to go!"



He—"They say George Washington never told a lie."
She—"Don't you suppose he ever phoned to Martha Washington and told her he was detained at a Cabinet meeting?"

He Had.

The boy had been fishing on the river's bank for quite four hours, when an inquisitive man came along and inquired what he was doing.
"Fishing," replied the boy tersely.
"Got anything?" asked the man.
"Yes," came the reply.
"What?" queried the stranger.
"Patience," said the angler, still more tersely.

Oil the Cricket.

A little three-year-old girl, while her mother was trying to get her to sleep, became interested in some outside noise. She was told that it was caused by a cricket, when she sagely observed:
"Mother, I think he ought to be oiled."

Saved in Vain.

"Woman," said the dejected young man, "is a disappointment and a fraud."
"Indeed?" said his friend.
"Yes, I saved up all my tobacco money and lived on porridge for two weeks to take Miss Truelove to the opera and a supper. Then I asked her to marry me and she said she was afraid I was too extravagant to make a good husband!"

Conservation Again.

"You waste too much paper," said the editor.
"But how can I economize?"
"By writing on both sides."
"But you won't accept stories written on both sides of the sheet."
"I know, but you'd save paper just the same."

Hot Water Lake.

A second hot water lake, 50 acres in extent, has been discovered in the Mount Baker national forest in north-west Washington. The other lake of hot water in the Mount Baker preserve is about 30 acres in size.

The new lake is at an altitude of about 5,000 feet, and the temperature of its waters is 112 degrees Fahrenheit.

Pointers on Small Fruits in the Home Garden

By M. B. Davis, B.S.A.

Every home garden should grow some small fruits to keep the table supplied with a fresh product. Strawberries, raspberries, currants and gooseberries are easily grown and the quantity to be planted can be judged from the yields they generally give. For instance, a thirty-foot row of strawberries will produce from twenty-five to forty quarts of fruit. If well cared for, raspberries about half that amount, while two or three bushes of currants will yield enough for an average family of five and the same number of gooseberries will supply the gooseberry jam for the season.

All fruits may be planted in early spring, and all except strawberries may be also planted in the fall. If the plants are in good condition when set out the transplanting will not, if done early enough, cause any set back.

The selection of varieties is most important. In strawberries make certain that one of the varieties produces both male and female flower parts, otherwise disappointment will follow. Parson's Beauty, a perfect variety, and Portia, an imperfect, make two good sorts, the latter being especially fine for canning purposes.

In raspberries the Herbert and Newman No. 23 are two of the best. For home use, unless a canning berry is desired, probably the Herbert is the best selection.

In currants, for a red try Red Cross, Perfection or Fay's Prolific, while in

the blacks the Saunders hybrids have proved the best. These are Climax, Kerry, Saunders, Magnus.

In gooseberries one must confine oneself to the American sorts like Downing or Pearl, Silvia and Charles, two new introductions, will soon be available and are much better in size and quality.

In growing fruits plenty of manure is an essential, and in the first year of the strawberry bed a little nitrate of soda applied about a month after setting the plants, hastens early runner formation, which means a bigger crop the following year.

Don't neglect to protect the strawberry bed in fall by an application of straw. There are many disappointed people this spring who neglected that precaution last autumn.

One of the greatest present difficulties in successful raspberry culture is the control of a disease called mosaic. This is quite readily recognized by the mottled appearance of the leaves and, as the plant gets older, by the yellowing of the foliage and the stunted, unthrifty appearance. The only control is to remove all affected plants and destroy. If this is not done the whole patch is liable to succumb to the trouble.

Keep Flowers Fresh.

Flowers cut early in the morning will last much longer than if cut later in the day, while those taken before they are in full blossom will out-live either. On the other hand, a little powdered charcoal placed in the bottom of the vase will successfully revive the faded ones.

The water should, of course, be changed each day, and it will add much to their lives if the stems of the flowers are wiped before replacing.

Silver vases, it will be found, are apt to make roses fade very quickly, and it is a good idea to use a little mortar in the water. A much more satisfactory method, however, is to use wet sand in place of water. Where vases or bowls, other than glass ones, are used, it not only keeps the flowers fresh longer than water, but has an additional advantage in keeping the container stable and less easy to knock over.

The idea of keeping cut flowers has, by the way, been taken much further. A friend of mine dipped the blooms of her favorite flower in a solution of gum arabic. They were then hung down to dry, and, after three such coatings I am told that the blooms kept fresh for months. The gum does not spoil their beauty in the least, and, owing to being transparent, is hardly noticeable.

Needs Inoculation.

Two children were at a tea-party. It was evident from the tears of one of them that something was wrong.

"What is it, Margaret, dear?" asked her mother anxiously.

"I don't want to sit next to Mary," wailed Margaret.

"But why not, dear?"

"Well," said Margaret, "she's got freckles, and I might catch them."

\$30 to Wire a Photo.

The cost of transmitting a picture from London to New York by radio is between \$30 and \$40. The computation is based on the number of words that could be sent at toll rates during the thirty minutes required for the transmission of the picture.

France's National Flower.

The lily of fleur-de-lis is the national flower of France.

Sheffield Plate.

Sheffield plate is a combination of silver and copper.

Solution of last week's puzzle.

PRICE STS AROSE
IAN REPOUND PEA
ANGER ARM SPEAR
N OR R O E OR T
OFF DARNING ASK
A E R N T DRY P
ASP E TOE O HAS
CHICAGO NEWYORK
TIP O OOE I DRY
O PGN EANT O
ANS DUSTING AWE
B TO T R D OR R
OMAHA EON UNITE
MAT SHRIEKS SAC
AREAS ATE EVENT

Bell the Cat.

A very funny little fable comes down from the remote past, the story of "Bell the Cat."

It seems that the mice were kept pretty busy escaping from cats and they knew not what to do. The cats could creep up very silently and as the mice could not hear their footsteps, it was a dangerous thing for any mouse to do much else but keep his eyes open for cats.

One day the king of the mice called a general meeting of mice and there were millions at the place when the time came.

After a great deal of talking and fighting it was decided that the best thing to do would be to make a large number of bells and fasten a bell to every cat so the mice could always hear the cats when they were after them.

After a great deal of labor metals were procured and everything was readied to cast a great number of bells.

Just as they were about to pour the metal a wise little mouse jumped into the place and said:

"Who will bell the cats?"

All the mice scratched their heads for this was a very strange problem. They thought about the matter for a long time and then every mouse went home and forgot all about the bells.

Old Mothers.

I love old mothers—mothers with white hair.

And kindly eyes, and lips grown softly sweet.

With murmured blessings over sleeping babes.

There is something in their quiet grace

That speaks the calm of Sabbath afternoons;

A knowledge in their deep, unfaltering eyes

That far outreaches all philosophy,

Time, with caressing touch, about them weaves

The silver-threaded fairy shawl of age,

While all the echoes of forgotten songs

Seem joined to lend a sweetness to their speech:

Old mothers—as they pass with slow-timed step

Their trembling hands cling gently to youth's strength;

Sweet mothers—as they pass, one sees again

Old garden walks, old roses and old loves.

—Charles S. Ross.

Faithful Organist 50 Years.

Although Miss Cope has played the organ in a London church for sixty years, she has only missed a Sunday service four times.

The Jonquil.

Through the brown and withered bulb,
How the white germ felt the sun
In the dark mould gently stirring
His spring children one by one!

Thrilled with heat, it split the husk,
Shot a green blade up to light,
And unfurled its orange petals
In the old enchanter's sight.

One step more and it had floated
On the palpitating noon,
Winged and free, a butterfly
Soaring from the rent cocoon.

But it could not leave its earth,
And the May-dew's tender tears,
So it wavers there forever
Twixt the green and azure spheres.
—C. G. D. Roberts.

How Bees Embalm.

Bees can embalm as successfully as could the ancient Egyptians. It often happens in damp weather that a slug or snail will enter a beehive. This is, of course, to the unprotected slug a case of sudden death. The bees fall upon him and sting him to death at once. But what to do with the carcass becomes a vital question. If left where it is it will breed a regular pestilence. Now comes in the cleverness of the insects. They set to work and cover it with wax, and there you may see it lying embalmed just as the nations of old embalmed their dead. When it is a snail that is the intruder, he is, of course, impenetrable to their sting; so they calmly cement his shell with wax to the bottom of the hive. Imprisonment for life, with no hope of pardon.

His Line of Reasoning.

A father persuaded the village clergyman to speak to his indolent son, and try to get that lazy person to do some work.

"But why should I work?" enquired the lazy fellow.

"In order to make money," replied the thrifty cleric.

"But what do I want with money?" persisted the idle one.

"Why, when you get plenty of money you will be independent, and will not have to work any more," replied the clergyman.

"I don't have to work now," the other answered—and the pastor gave the task up in despair.

Norway's Coast Line.

Norway's coast line—1,700 miles in a straight line—becomes over 12,800 miles if followed round the fjords. In these fjords are over 150,000 islands.

MUTT AND JEFF—By Bud Fisher.



It Looked Like a Case of "Please Omit Flowers."

Inside Floor Paint

For floors that get the hardest wear, use Glidden Inside Floor Paint. You'll be so pleased with it, you will use it for all your painted floors. Can be washed and scrubbed repeatedly. Drop in and we'll tell you just the kind of paint or varnish to use for any purpose you have in mind.

GLIDDEN

R. McArthur & Son

Robert McFaul

Summer Dress Goods
Special line Silk Hosiery
Excellent and Complete Stock of Groceries.
Eastman Kodak Films, all sizes, and—

OUR SPECIALTY

Complete provision for Summer Campers, and special attention to tourists' orders.

The House of Quality. Main Street, Lachute.

SUITS!

The very Best in
Style & Price

Call in and see our Samples

LOUIS GUILBAULT

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.

Attractive new Lines of

Oilcloth and Linoleum

Prices Right.

"Gold Seal" CONGOLEUM, Rugs

Call and see our stock

H. M. Lavigne, - Lachute Mills

The Watchman AND

OTTAWA VALLEY ADVOCATE.

Published at Lachute every Friday.
J. S. Giles, Editor & Proprietor.

FRIDAY, MAY 29th., 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—\$1.68 per inch. Subsequent insertions—\$1.12 per inch.

EN PASSANT

In Defence of Snobs.

THE SYSTEM of Society is so arranged, that without a constant succession of snobs stepping up to recruit it, the whole social fabric would wilt and languish, and would eventually either drop back into the feudal system, or rush headlong into the other extreme,—communism.

It may be said that a social system cannot be of much account if its existence is mainly dependant upon snobs, but when we consider that the system we have is but the medium between two worse systems, then we are inclined to endure the ills we have in preference to irksome bondage on the one hand and disastrous freedom on the other.

The snob is a much maligned and much misunderstood individual. He is often mistaken for a cad,—a personage of quite a different character. There is as much difference between a snob and a cad as there is between a rook and a carrion crow: a difference which is easily beggared by the fact that both the birds are black,—a condition imposed upon them by nature.

The term "snob" is an abusive one at best, but for want of a more refined word descriptive of a person pretending to be something superior to what he is, we shall have to continue its use.

The dictionary says "snob" is a cant name for a shoe-maker. That is rough on the shoe-maker, who is usually of a thoughtful, philosophic trend, like gardeners, farmers, and others who have to contend with the rough surface of the earth. Shoe-makers are single-minded models of industry, and how they came to be called snobs, as a class, proves the name to be a misfit. It appears that the patron saints of shoe-makers are St. Crispin and his brother Crispian, who, with a number of their followers, supported themselves by making shoes while they preached to the people of Gaul and Britain. In compliment of these saints the trade of shoe-making was called the "gentle craft." Of course there were other shoe-makers,—rogues who were not "gentle"—men, and who sought to trade upon the high character achieved by the saintly brotherhood of shoe-making preachers. These pretenders, when found to be unworthy imitations of the gentle preachers who also made shoes, were dubbed "snobs", and the name stuck to all engaged in the trade, for the word meant, then a now, a "would-be" gentleman or aristocrat. The "would-be" element in the making of society is therefore my reason for saying that the snob is necessary to the social system. If none started then nobody would ever reach the goal. To climb the social ladder is the ambition of many thousands who will never get very far up, still, they are trying, and that is better than loitering around at the bottom doing nothing at all except talk.

The hope of ever landing on top by virtue of intrinsic merit alone is an exploded idea. It is like expecting to fall up, which is contrary to the law of gravitation, therefore there is nothing better to be done than to keep climbing. The snobs the would-be are the goers. They are elementary, but earnest, and their success depends much upon the methods they employ in getting up. The original way was to grip the ladder firmly in the hands and to lift one foot at a time, planting it carefully and securely on a higher rung before lifting the other foot. "Keeping your pole" it was called.

Kings, and even Presidents, have found success in that way, and have been called snobs. But some lesser lights, monied men and over-ambitious schemers, to whom wealth and position have come easily either by good fortune or influence, have tried the "pitch-fork" plan, with money as the motive power. At the least they try to get up the ladder two or three steps at a time, but, alas, they have slipped, and those above them have smiled the well known "I told you so" smile while those on the rungs below have yelled at them and called them self-seeking snobs, forgetting the fact that they must be snobs themselves inasmuch as they also are trying their best to

get up, although, perhaps, they have not crowded and crushed the folks below them quite so much.

THERE IS nothing snobbish in wanting to climb or to win out, if it is done properly. It is not considered snobbish for an athlete to throw the hammer or put the stone further than any other contestant. The runner who breathes the tape first is no snob (in the vulgar meaning) if he runs fair. The irresponsible trier after the America Cup is hailed as a real Irish gentleman and the finest sport of recent times, yet he is the biggest would-be and the toughest trier that ever coveted a trophy. The modern would-be is a more a snob than the Roman gladiator or the English Knight who matched his skill in arms at the old time tournament. The field is open, equally open to snobs and those who have already "won their spurs." The whole trouble seems to be that the snobs have a tendency to forget that they are, or ought to be, gentlemen all the time: in their bearing, in their methods, in their attempts, and in their triumphs: courteous and kindly and manifestly unselfish all through.

Snobs are rooks, not crows and cads. As Washington Irving puts it:—Rooks are looked upon as a very ancient and honourable line of gentry, highly aristocratic in their notions, fond of place, and attached to church and state. I confess, to my shame, I had been apt to confound them with their cousins—german, the crows, to whom at first glance they bear so great a family resemblance. Nothing could be more unjust or injurious than such a mistake. The rooks are old-established house-keepers, high-minded gentlefolk, that have had their hereditary homes time out of mind: but as to the crows, they are a kind of vagabond, predatory, gypsy race, roving about the country, without any settled home; "their hands against everybody, and everybody's against them;" and they are gibbeted in every cornfield.

\$\$\$

THUS it happens that the well meaning snob gets mistaken for a cad, they look so much alike. The rook is shot for a crow. Let him accentuate the difference by his demeanour and bearing, and fight the common mistake back to first principles.

I read an article in an American newspaper which expresses the idea well. It says:—

A crusade against "growing lack of politeness and boorishness of Frenchmen" has been started in Paris. It is being pushed by a group of women who have formed a "League of Polite People." There are indications that those concerned are extremists and are overimpressed by forms, ceremonies, and traditions. But the underlying idea is sound. This world needs few things just now more than it needs a revival of ordinary courtesy. Lack of courtesy, even where it is due to thoughtlessness and is not deliberately studied, is a manifestation of selfishness. Rudeness arises primarily out of a lack of consideration for other people. The state of mind behind it is the same state of mind that leads to other infractions of the Golden Rule.

On the practical side, lack of courtesy in the wider meaning of the term is largely responsible for some of the chief political and social ills to which the human race is subject. Taking the form of a failure in ordinary consideration for the rights of others, it was an underlying cause of the world war. It is the biggest single factor of misunderstanding: It probably breaks up many more families than does absolute moral dereliction, and it certainly is a main cause of estrangement between parents and children. If the world were courteous, many would mistake the reign of universal politeness for the millennium.

THE LINKMAN.

THE LATE MRS. T. KAINS.

On Sunday, May 24th. there passed quietly and peacefully away at her home in Greece's Point, Margaret Ann Treadwell, widow of the late Thomas Kains in the 86th year of her age. The deceased lady who was a daughter of the late Sheriff Treadwell of L'Orignal, had been a resident of this locality during the greater part of the time since the death of her husband at St. Thomas, Ont., about 1878 making her home with her sister the late Mrs. (Rev.) James Fraser, of St. Mungo's. She leaves a son Mr. C. F. Kains, her only daughter, the late Miss Mary Kains having passed away a number of years ago. Mrs. Kains was much esteemed and beloved in this community being a lady of a type which (one would sometimes think) is all too rarely met with in these later days,—a gentlewoman in thought, and speech and act, her faith and trust in God and His goodness upheld and supported her during her later years, which were passed in darkness, she having lost her eyesight seven years ago.

On Tuesday morning May 26th. after a short and impressive service at the house conducted by her nephew the Rev. James M. Fraser, of Shannonville, Ont., amidst a large gathering of friends and neighbors, the remains were placed on the train at Cushing Junction and conveyed to L'Orignal for interment. Her nieces the Misses Helen and Edith Johnson, of Ottawa, who were in attendance at her death bed were present, also Miss May Fraser and Miss Watson of Montreal, and Mrs. Dr. Shaw, Miss Dewar, Dr. Wales, and Mr. W. Lamb, of St. Andrews East.

J. A. C. Ethier, M.P. Attacks Monopolies

'Tis most unfortunate, but none the less true, that it is yearly becoming more difficult to get our real live practical business men to assume Parliamentary duties, and looking from the galleries of the House, as we have been privileged to do for the past few days, we are almost inclined to excuse them.

Notwithstanding the fact that a matter of vital import to the country was being debated, that of the question of Power Export, we are safe in saying that over three-quarters of the seats in the House were vacant, and to many that were present, absolute indifference was peculiarly evident.

For some years past, there has been considerable discussion as to the development of the Carillon power and minor leases have been granted this company until now conditions have matured sufficiently to admit of their proceeding with the work on a much larger scale than that previously anticipated and by which they expect to realize a 40,000 h.p. development. The recent activity of those interested in Carillon has now brought to light very strong opposition from the Power Monopoly and they are seeking in every possible way to taint public opinion by the plaintive cry of making the Americans come over and manufacture here, and where that doesn't work they plead that we may need the power in the far distant years.

An extraordinary feature of the debate in the House on Tuesday last was the speech of Mr. W. J. Baldwin, M. P. for Stanstead. Mr. J. A. C. Ethier, M. P. for Two Mountains, had been speaking of the huge monopoly which he said was getting such a stranglehold on the power situation in the Province of Quebec. He declared that this huge interest, headed by Sir Herbert Holt, was desirous of stifling Carillon, and was behind the real opposition to that development.

Replying to this attack, Mr. Baldwin read a list of some 9 companies which he claimed were not in any combine and among these he mentioned the Southern Canada Power Co. The Southern Canada Power Co. The "Southern Canada Power" said Mr. Baldwin, I know perfectly well is owned by the people it serves, but the member for Laval—Two Mountains (Mr. Ethier) would infer these companies were in the merger. No outsiders have any control over that Company. I am free to say that these 9 companies are not

comprised in any merger, nor are they controlled by any.

Notwithstanding this assertion on the part of the member for Stanstead, the following morning's Journal and Citizen gave out the news of a \$10,000,000 merger in which "Electric Power Kings combine Large Projects," and the article goes on to say under Special Montreal Dispatch, that the Power Corporation, of Canada, Limited, which has recently been incorporated, with an authorized capital of \$10,000,000 preferred stock and 250,000 shares no par value common stock, will acquire the controlling interest in the various power companies in which Nesbitt-Thompson & Co's Limited are interested.

These include the Ottawa and Hull Power Co's (which Co's controls the Ottawa River Power Co's) Canada Northern Power Corporation, Ottawa-Montreal Power Co's Ltd, and the Corporation will also own a substantial interest in Southern Canada Power Co's Ltd, Winnipeg and the Manitoba Power.

On reference to Houston's "Annual Financial Review" we find that Mr. Baldwin is a member of the Board of Directors of the Southern Canada Power Company, and therefore if the newspaper despatch it true, (and it has not been denied,) Mr. Baldwin's statement in the House would indicate that Mr. Baldwin was ignorant of the doings of the Board of Directors of which he is a member. A remarkable state of affairs indeed. Mr. Baldwin denying in the House on Tuesday that Southern Canada Power was in any merger and the newspaper announcing the next day the completion of a huge \$10,000,000 merger in which the Southern Canada Power formed a part. Perhaps Mr. Baldwin will now admit the merger and attempt to condone it. The fashion is for those who are interested in mergers to deny emphatically that this consolidation in any way savors of a merger.

That may be their definition or understanding of the situation, and in every case where mergers have been finally consummated, the promoters have told the public that it is only a consolidation of the companies involved so as to bring them under more economical management and thereby lessen the cost of operation which should work out advantageous to consumers of electricity, but later the public will find that a merger has been accomplished.

Get Your Family

Outdoors!

Nothing yields bigger returns in health and enjoyment than wholesome exercise and invigorating sport.

Set the example—make GOLFING your healthy outdoor hobby. Get busy now, and stick to it through all the glorious summer days.

We are ready to supply you with

THE BEST QUALITY EQUIPMENT

IN TOWN

including a wide assortment of the famous ALBERT MURRAY Golf Clubs, and other makes for every drive (from \$2.60 up). Golf Balls, Tees, and Bags.

John McFaul & Son,

MAIN STREET,

LACHUTE.

CARD OF THANKS.—Mr. and Mrs. Earle wish to thank their neighbors and friends for kind sympathy in their recent bereavement.

IN MEMORIAM.

CARPENTER.—In loving memory of our dear husband and father the late G. D. Carpenter, who departed this life May 31st., 1922.

Loving and kind in all his ways, Upright and just to the end of his days; Sincere and true in heart and mind, Beautiful memories left behind.

Inserted by wife and family.

CARD OF THANKS.—Mr. & Mrs. A. Hall and family wish to thank all those who showed their kindness toward them during their recent sad bereavement.

Warm Weather Dishes

of ready cooked meats and fresh vegetable salads. Easily prepared, and relished by the whole family.

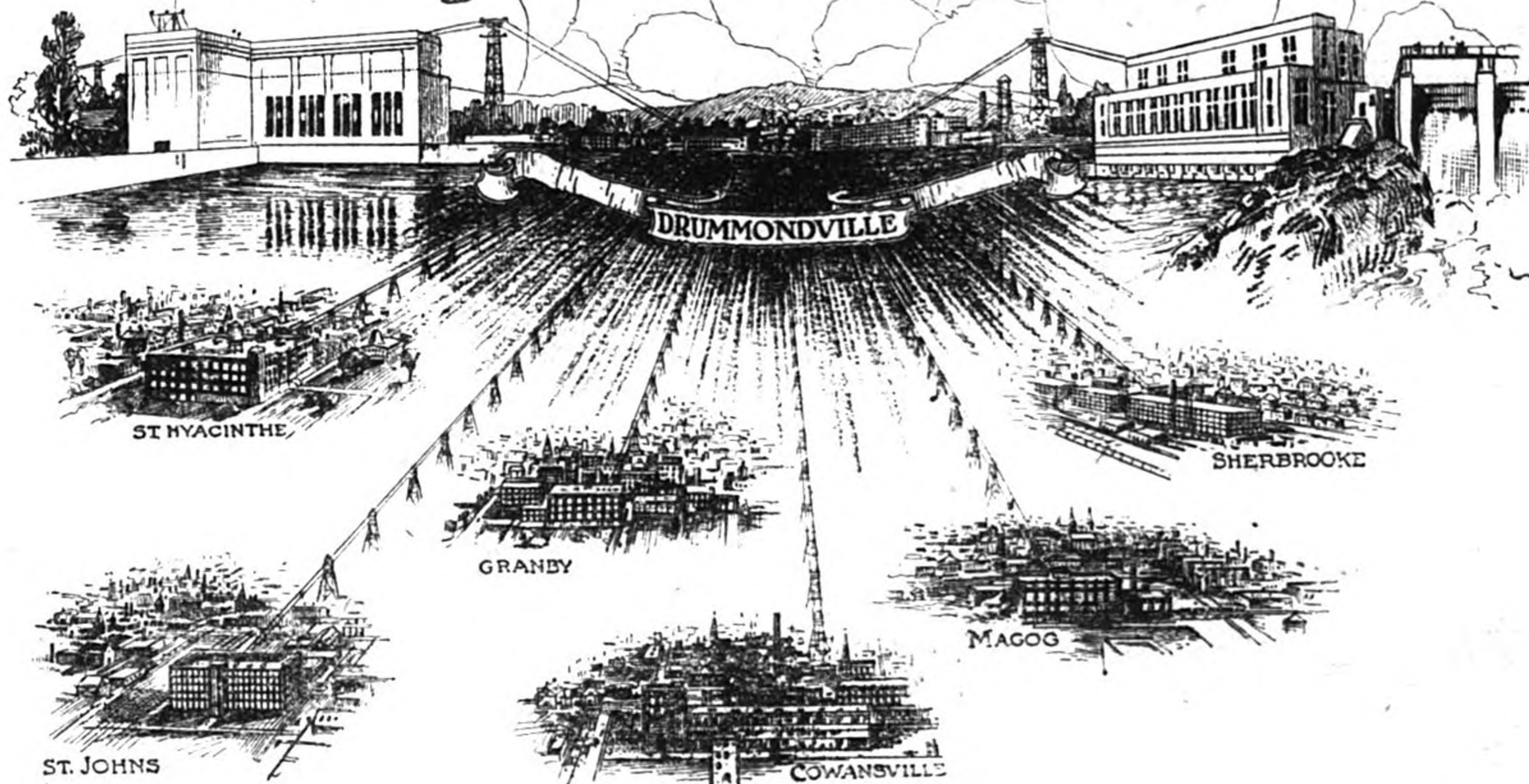
Telephone 136 for Quick Delivery.

Jos. Speight Meat Market

MAIN STREET,

LACHUTE.

Canada's Water Power for Export or to Build Canada?



In 1917 the Southern Canada Power Company refused an attractive offer to develop and export 40,000 H.P. to the United States.

To-day the Company has developed and is selling in Canada 56,000 H.P.

Twenty-one new industries have been located in the Company's territory.

Over \$20,000,000 has been expended by these Companies on plant and equipment.

Employment has been given by them to over 6,000 Canadians.

Over \$6,000,000 is paid out by these Companies each year in wages.

The resultant increase in population and prosperity in that district is being felt throughout Canada—railroads, mines, farms and factories benefitting by the supply of equipment, materials and necessities of life utilized.

Every Canadian should be interested in the development of Canada First—It is of vital importance to Canadians that our water powers be retained for our future use, as **POWER ONCE EXPORTED CANNOT BE RECALLED.**

This advertisement is published by us solely because of our interest in the development of Canada's Natural Resources for Canadians.

NESBITT, THOMSON & CO.
LIMITED

145 St. James Street, MONTREAL

TORONTO HAMILTON WINNIPEG LONDON, Ont.

Partial list of industries located in Southern Canada Power Company's territory.

Canadian Connecticut Cotton Mills, Ltd.
Panther Rubber Co. Limited
Dominion Hair Felt Co., Ltd.
Dominion Blank Book Co., Ltd.
Edwin G. Schutz Ltd.
Franco Canadian Dye Works.
Fashion Craft Mfrs. Ltd.
Can. Manhasset Cotton Co. Ltd.
Can. U. S. Knitting Co., Ltd.
Premier Silk Mills, Ltd.
Waterville Veneer & Panel Co.
Canadian H. W. Gossard Co. Ltd.
Butterfly Hosiery Co. Ltd.
Jenckes Canadian Co., Ltd.
Macdonald Wire Works Ltd.
Dom. Silk Dyeing & Finishing Co. Ltd.
Drummondville Textiles Ltd.
Louis Roessel & Co., Ltd.
Marconi Co. of Canada Ltd.
R. Wallace & Sons Mfg. Co., Ltd.
Paramount International Co. of
Canada, Ltd.

Development of Carillon as Compared with Propaganda Posters.

In their propaganda Nesbitt Thompson & Co., Promoters, of Montreal, against the export of surplus power to the United States, are broadcasting through the press and elsewhere, advertisements showing what the development of a comparatively small electric power distributing plant has done for a section of the Eastern townships. It is quite evident that these advertisements are being put in circulation at this time with the object in view of influencing the Federal authorities and incidentally, in our opinion retarding the construction of the proposed Hydro-electric plant at Carillon on the Ottawa River.

We believe that these advertisements are a striking example of what the huge power plant at Carillon would mean to the County of Argenteuil and to the entire Lower Ottawa Valley. The comparative small amount of available power in the district shown in these advertisements is all required for home consumption, but we would like to ask the sponsors of this propaganda, if they had a surplus of possibly 300,000 horse power over and above what would be required for local purposes, what would they do with the surplus? We would like to draw attention to the fact that it is useless to compare this development in the Townships with the huge amount of power available at Carillon.

We are told by the financiers who are behind the project, that while there is no immediate market for the 100,000 h.p. to be reserved, they are quite ready to hold this large quantity in reserve and to dispose of it from time to time at rates and conditions that would prove beneficial to the whole community.

The Nesbitt Thompson Co. claim their reason for publishing this series of advertisements is because of their interest in the development of Canada's Natural Resources for Canadians. They state freely they

have a development of some 56,000 h.p. and with this they make the boast of having 21 new industries thriving in the Southern Canada Power Company's territory.

We ask in all sincerity if the development of this power has done so much for the Townships what will the 100,000 or more H.P. of the Carillon power do for the Ottawa Valley? If it can secure industries to the same extent will Carillon development not be perfectly justified even if it does export over and above that amount. If 56,000 h.p. will employ 6000 workmen 100,000 h.p. for distribution at Carillon should provide work for 12,000 and if 56,000 h.p. in the Eastern Townships circulates \$6,000,000 yearly in wages, then the distribution of 100,000 h.p. at Carillon should put into circulation in the lower Ottawa Valley \$12,000,000 in wages every twelve months. Therefore, according to the Nesbitt Thompson advertisement, if the generating of 56,

000 h.p. has permeated in all avenues of trade and commerce in the Eastern Townships, how much activity would be created in the Lower Ottawa Valley with 100,000 h.p. in circulation from Carillon.

The public of the Ottawa Valley are indebted to the originators of this propaganda for enabling a comparison to be made with the advantages in favor of Carillon and the Ottawa Valley.

It might be interesting to go a little further and to show that in the development of the proposed Carillon plant another great advantage looms up in its favor and that is that it will afford a huge amount of surplus power which will find a ready market elsewhere and as a result bring back to Canada millions of dollars of new found money. This surplus will from time to time, as necessity arises in the distant future be retained as required for home consumption, in spite of the assertions made by the Opposition that

"Power Once Exported Cannot Be Recalled." In this connection it is interesting to point out that in the opinion of Federal authorities the law as it now stands has the right of recall by notifying the consumer at the end of the lease, or in other words, as Hon. George P. Graham, Minister of Railways and Canals, claimed in the debate on this question in the House of Commons on May 19th last, said, "That this regulation restricting the export of power to a period of 12 months is notice to the United States users that this supply of power to them is not permanent and that it can be taken away from them at the end of any 12 months period. It is notice to every person concerned that this is only temporary."

It might be advisable to respect the opinion of the Hon. Mr. Graham in this particular question as against the advertised declaration of Power promoters.

POINT FORTUNE.

Mr. Claude Dyer, of Westmount, spent the week-end with friends.
Mr. Wanless, of Ottawa, visited Mr. and Mrs. J. Crosby on Sunday.
Mr. Bothwell Cole, of Sickerel, Ont., is spending a few days with his parents here.
Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Brown Sr. spent the holidays with Mr. and Mrs. W. Brown, of Cowansville.
Mr. and Mrs. Geo. C. Wells, of Montreal, have returned home, after being the guests of Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Williamson, also Mr. and Mrs. H. Boyd, of Newton Falls, N. Y.
Hon. Henry Miles, after spending a few days at his home at Old Orchard, Maine, spent the week-end here. Mr. Miles entertained a number of friends to dinner, on Saturday evening, in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Wells.
Rev. Mr. Woolfrey preached his farewell sermon here on Sunday last. A great regret is felt not only amongst the members of his congregation, but throughout the community. Mr. Woolfrey returns to Newfoundland.

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 smoking-rooms—gymnasium—child's play-room—broad promenade decks—a variety of entertainment—home comforts—hotel service on board the luxurious steamers.

	May	June	July
REGINA	6	4	
CANADA	13	11	
DORIC	20	18	
MEGANTIC	27	25	

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

J. S. GILES, Lachute.



Here and There

"Canada has a fine record of musical and artistic students who work under the auspices of the Royal College of Music," says Sir Hugh Allen, director of the London Institution, who is making a tour of Canada in the interests of the College.

Canada exported 143,592,500 pounds of woodpulp during February, of which 133,891,000 went to the United States and to Great Britain, none. Our newsprint exports had a monetary value, in the same month of about seven and a half million dollars.

Two hundred and sixty thousand acres of land in central and northern Alberta will be settled by the British Land Settlement Corporation, it is announced. They are located north of Edmonton and from north of Vermilion to Wabamun, west of Edmonton.

Approximately 750,000 tourists, apart from delegates to conventions, visited Montreal last year by railway, steamer and automobile, according to an estimate compiled by the Montreal Tourist and Convention Bureau. It is anticipated that the influx for the current year will be even greater.

Geraldine Farrar, famous prima donna, who gave a recital of Carmina in Ottawa and Montreal recently, had a run in with the U.S. Customs at the border on her return to the United States. It was claimed that champagne and fine wines were found stored in the piano of her sumptuous private car, but the great singer says it was only near-beer.

England's great military spectacle, the Aldershot Military Searchlight and Torchlight Tattoo, which is held annually in aid of the Aldershot Command Charities, is being presented this year from the 16th to the 20th of June and will, as usual, be contemporaneous with Ascot Week. The special feature is to be a Pageant of Battle which will recall some of the famous engagements of the British Army. Nearly 100,000 patrons attended last year.

To enable French-Canadian students to become acquainted with Western Canada, the Université de Montréal has organized a 28-day trip to the coast from Montreal next July. They will pass through Winnipeg, Regina, Moose Jaw, Calgary, Edmonton, Banff, Vancouver and Victoria, with stop-overs at Lake Louise, Field, Glacier, the Fraser Canyon and other beauty spots of the Canadian Rockies.

Don't Miss Lachute Fair on June 24, to 27.

CUSHING.

Miss Julia Dunphy, of Montreal, has spent her cottage and expects to occupy it for the month of June.

Mrs. T. Boyle has returned from a few days' visit with friends in Montreal.

Mrs. F. Douglass and Miss Mildred Douglass, of Montreal, are guests of Mr. B. Noyes.

Mr. A. Starnes of Montreal, spent the holidays with his wife and family at their cottage.

Mr. Waterson and grandson, of Montreal, spent a few days this week visiting her daughter, Mrs. Walter Smith Jr.

Mrs. Wylie of the Presbyterian College conducted service at St. Mungo's this week. Mr. Wylie is not a stranger to Cushing, having spent a few weeks at Camp St. Mungo last year.

Miss Miron Weir, of Montreal, also Mrs. and Mrs. Geo. Bromby and family, and Mr. James Weir, were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Theo. Weir Sr. for the holiday.

Mrs. Geo. Burton and daughters, Jean, Mary, Betty and Ruth, visited at the home of Mr. James Cleland over the week-end.

Mrs. C. F. McFaul spent several days in Montreal last week and Saturday in Lachute.

Mr. and Mrs. F. Maguire and Jamie, of Montreal, spent the holidays at their cottage.

The sincere sympathy of the community goes to Mr. C. F. Kains in the loss of his mother, whose death took place on Sunday morning.

YOU want the very BEST

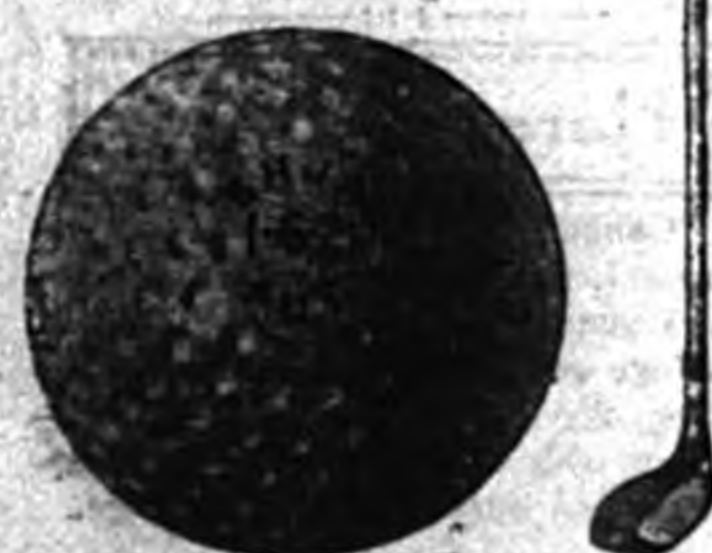
In Sporting goods

We have a full line of Golf Supplies.

Celebrated "George Duncan" Clubs—all imported.

Tennis rackets, balls and nets.

Select your choice at
W. D. McQuat
STORE



OBITUARY.

THE LATE ROY COUSINS.

On Monday, May 18th., the community of Grenville lost one of its fine young men in the person of Roy Cousins, son of Mr. Wm. Cousins, Township of Grenville. He passed away peacefully after putting up a gallant fight in his three years of sickness, bravely and patiently borne. He was respected and loved by all who knew him, as was manifested in a very large funeral cortege. The service was at his home, and was conducted by his minister the Rev. John Stark, of Grenville, assisted by the Rev. Mr. Ellis, of the Anglican Church and the Rev. Mr. Saunders of the Baptist Church. Rev. Stark based his message upon the words of the prophet Isaiah: "We all do fade as a leaf." The message was appropriate, edifying and comforting.

The sympathy of the community goes out to the broken-hearted mother, bereaved father and brother and sorrowing friends.

THE LATE DORIS B. HALL.

On Wednesday, May 20th., the angel of death hovered over the home of Mr. and Mrs. Anthony Hall and called away their eldest daughter Doris.

Deceased was twenty-five years and four months old and had been ailing for some time, although hopes for her recovery had not been abandoned till a few hours previous to her death.

The long cortege of carriages that wound their way from Dalesville to Brownsburg, showed with what esteem the young girl was held. The funeral service was chanted by the Rev. Father V. Bouchard, and thence the remains were interred in the Brownsburg cemetery. The pallbearers were Eril Stone, William Moran, Walter and Clarence Lemay, Leonard and Howard Hall.

Deceased leaves to mourn her loss a loving father and mother, four sisters, Violet, Mildred, Gladys and Cecilia, also four brothers, Leonard, Howard, Thomas and Sylvester, all of Dalesville.

"One precious to our hearts has gone That voice we loved is stilled, A place made vacant in our home, Can never more be filled."

LACHUTE MARBLE & GRANITE WORKS.

We deal in Foreign and Domestic Marble and Granite, first class work and the best material, in all latest designs, always on hand. Satisfaction guaranteed in all kinds of Cemetery work, Monuments, Headstones.

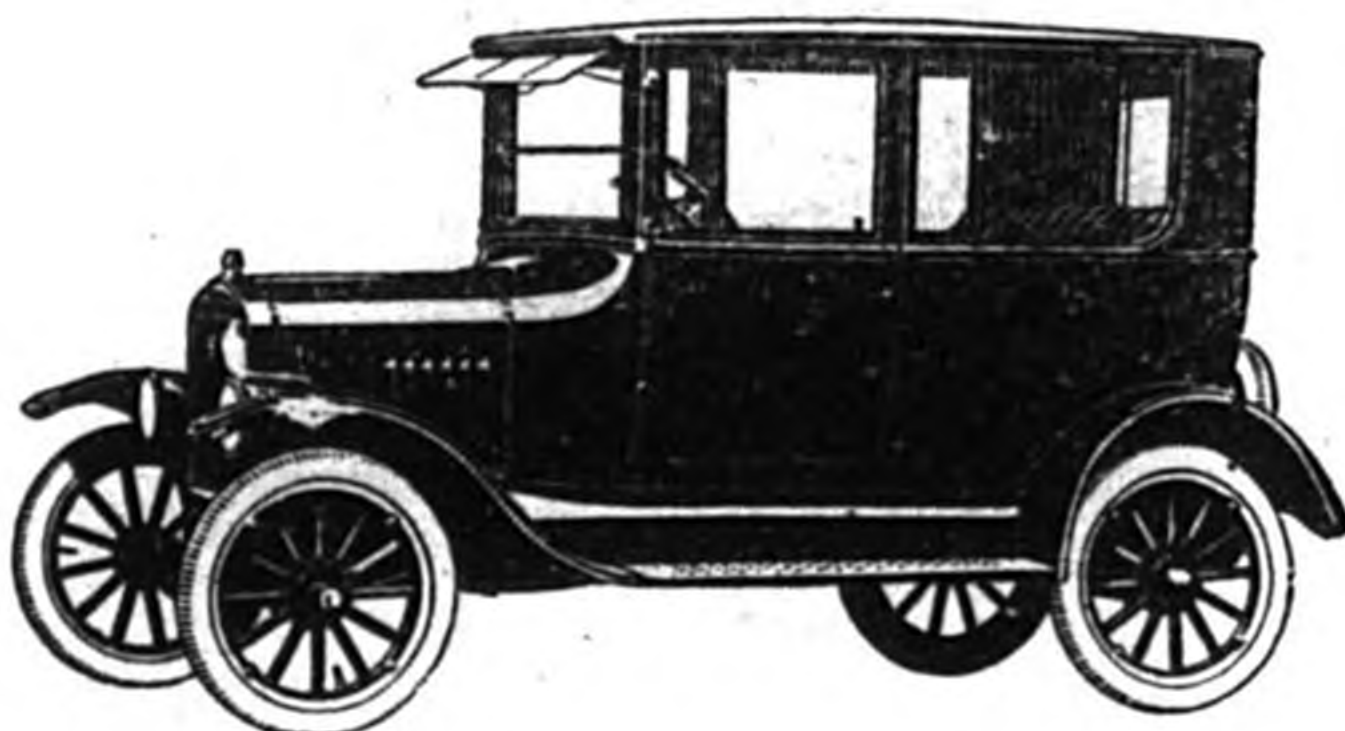
W. M. SCOTT, Proprietor.

FORD CARS



FORDS! - FORDS!

All Models in our
Show Rooms at
Reasonable Prices.



THE TUDOR SEDAN—an excellent car for the family; individual front seats; extra large doors & windows; handsome fittings \$865 with spare tire



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

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

\$600.00

Starter & Spare Tire



Dominion Tires !



at Mail Order Prices

— CASH —

NOBBY 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, Ford Dealer - Lachute.



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.

\$570

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.



THE FORDSON TRACTOR—for all kinds of field and belt work on the farm and for heavy duty hauling and industrial power uses.

\$555

Garage and Ford Service.

Batteries charged and repaired

\$3,000.00 Stock of Ford Parts from which

to give Prompt Service

Rehoning and Overhauling, a Specialty.

USE OUR FREE AIR

Buy Ford Parts only where 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.

Buy a Ford & spend the rest.

ORDER YOUR CAR TODAY



MISS M. V. SLATER

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

CANADIAN PACIFIC

**SUMMER TIME IS
TRAVEL TIME**

Travel in comfort by rail or steamship. Plan your summer trips ahead. Advice, information, and bookings at

J. S. GILES'

Town Ticket Agency

CLAUDE ST. JACQUES

Carriage Maker, Lachute.
PAINTS AUTOMOBILES
All Kinds and all Colors
MODERATE PRICES



HIAWATHA NO. 9340.

PURE BRED

Registered Percheron Stallion

HIAWATHA is a beautiful dark dapple grey, weighing 1800 pounds. This horse will stand at the proprietor's stable every day except Tuesdays and Saturdays when he will be at Rodrigue's Stables, Lachute.

This horse is in Class 1, and highly recommended for breeding purposes.

TERMS: \$8.00 to insure, payable March next. All mares disposed of before foaling time, the original owner will be held responsible for insured rates. All accidents at risk of the owners of mares.

J. H. MURDOCK, Proprietor.

Telephone 171 r 1-4, Staynerville.

AUCTION SALE.

There will be sold by Public Auction at the blacksmith shop of the late.

**RICHARD McCORMICK,
DALESVILLE, QUE.,
SATURDAY, MAY 30th., 1925.**

The Following Effects:—1 blower, 1 anvil, 1 hand drilling machine, set of taps and dies, 1 emery wheel, 1 tire bender, 1 vice, blacksmith's hammers and chisels, 1 carpenter's saw vice, rip saw, carpenter's bench with vice, braces and bits, planes and boring augers, 1 single barrel shot gun, 1 buggy, DeLaval separator (No. 10 small size), sofa, toe calk steel, a quantity of steel, and iron, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

Sale to commence at 2 p.m.

Advanced Time.

Terms: CASH.

W. J. BOYD, Licensed Auctioneer.

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

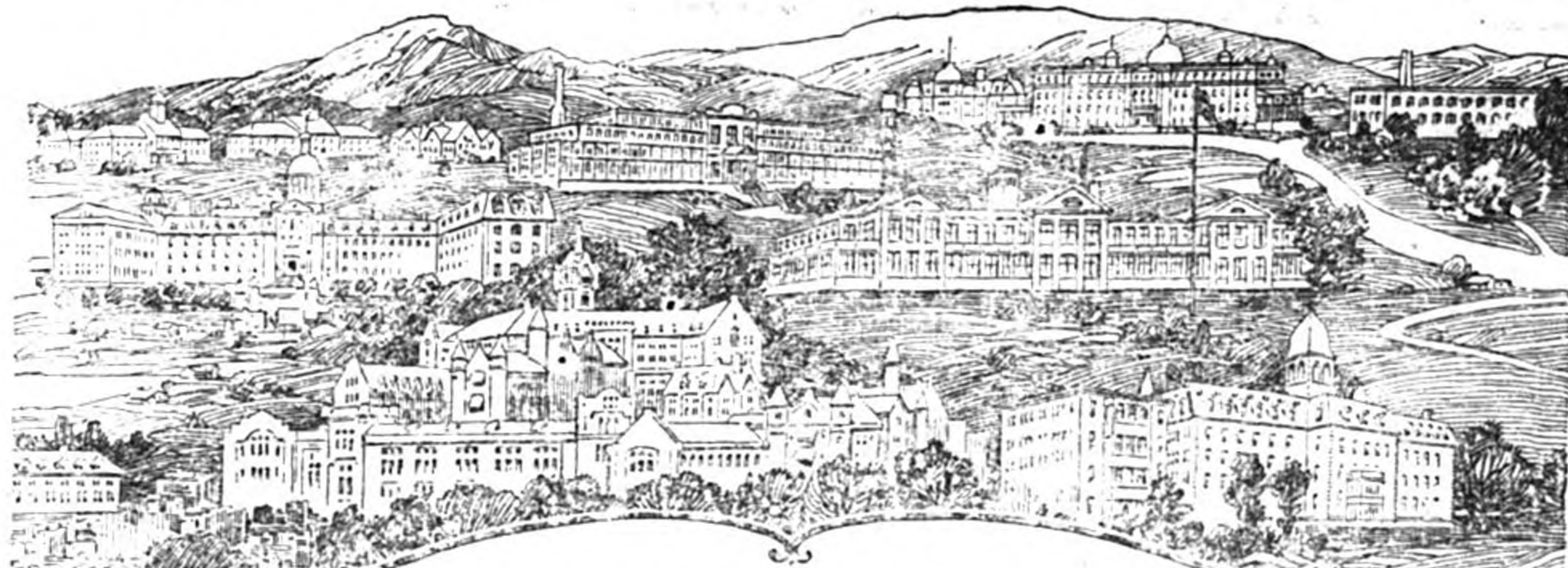
Leave Montreal 10 a.m. (International Limited) and 11 p.m. daily (through sleeping car to Buffalo on latter train.)

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.

TUBERCULOSIS



MORE BEDS for Consumptives

THE most active agent for spreading tuberculosis is the consumptive himself. No educational and preventive campaign to reduce the ravages of tuberculosis in our midst can therefore ignore the proper care and treatment of tuberculous persons, whether at home or in institutions where such treatment is provided.

Already in less than two years the Provincial Bureau of Health has co-operated actively in the establishment of 14 anti-tubercular and many child welfare dispensaries at strategic points in the Province. More of these Health Centres will be organized in the future.

Their function is to detect tuberculosis, provide effective methods for home treatment, and suggest proper precautions to take to prevent contagion of others now healthy.

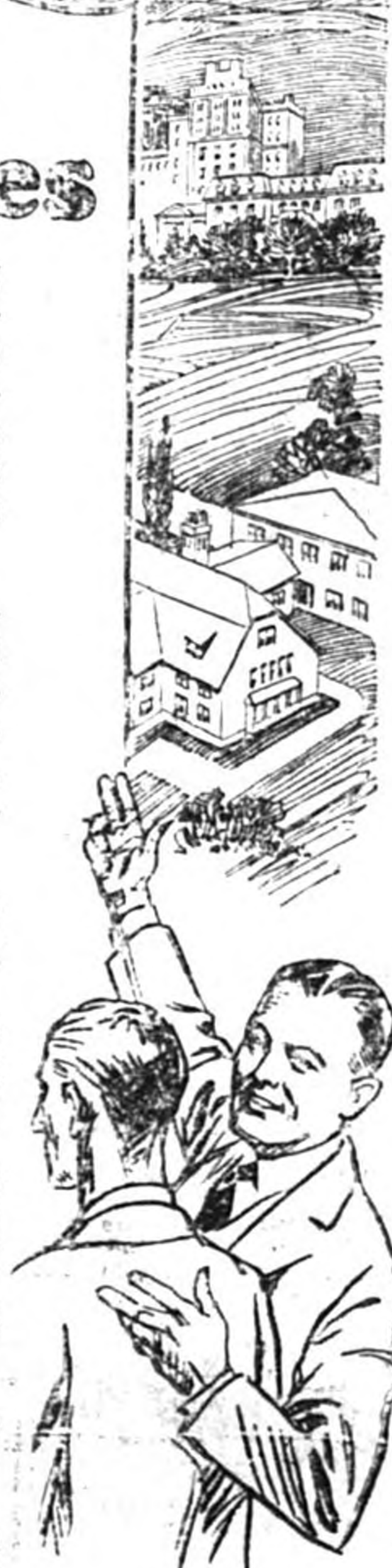
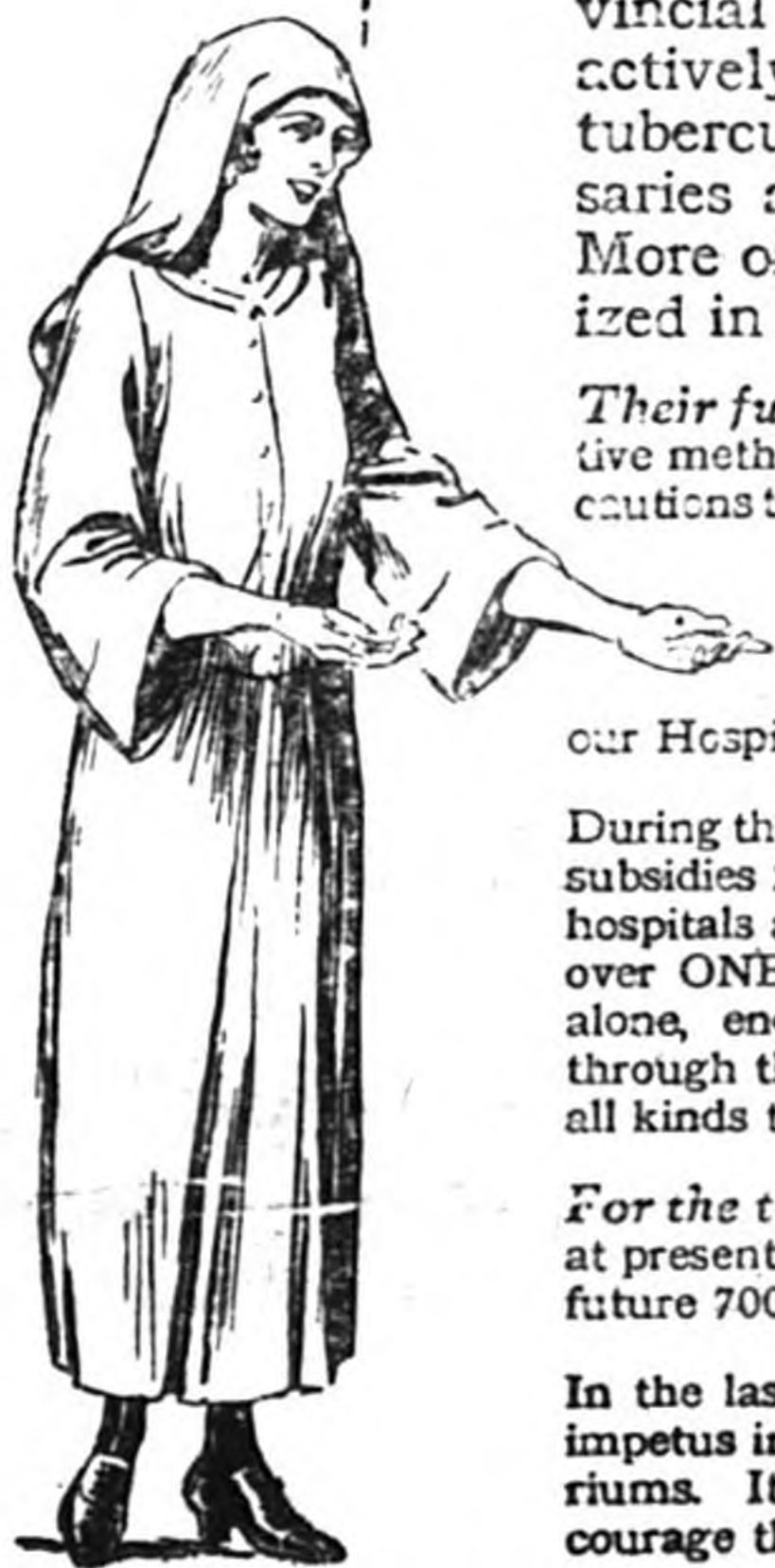
Outside the creation and maintenance of these Health Centres, the Government has contributed substantially to the development of our Hospitals and Sanatoriums for tuberculous patients.

During the last two fiscal years, 1922-23 and 1923-24, the subsidies for various purposes to the sanatoriums, general hospitals and a number of charitable institutions totalled over ONE MILLION dollars. For the last fiscal year alone, ended June 30th, the Government contributed through the Public Charities Service for welfare work of all kinds the sum of \$1,045,732.51.

For the treatment of tuberculous patients, there are at present 514 beds available in the province. In the near future 700 more will be provided.

In the last two years there has been evidence of a great impetus in the development of our hospitals and sanatoriums. It is the firm intention of the Government to encourage this very necessary work.

The health and well-being of the people are at stake. Yet the Government cannot do more than its share. All public bodies and municipal authorities, as well as the general public, must contribute if we are to achieve our object—adequate hospital and sanatorium facilities in every important part of the Province.



When you are worried about your physical condition, consult your doctor about the FREE dispensary created by your Government for your benefit.



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

One thing about this store

One thing you should know is this: We are a lot more interested in having you get what you want to buy, than in having you buy what we want to sell.

Naturally this friendly policy makes us pretty careful about laying in the right line of goods. One mighty handy point we have ready for your use is



Ready for use
Drop in and we'll tell you about it. We carry a full line of paints, varnishes, enamels, stains and paint specialties.

R. McARTHUR & SON,
LACHUTE.

The June issue of Rod and Gun in Canada takes the form of a special Ontario Tourist number which includes the attractive features of a personal message to tourists from the Hon. G. Howard Ferguson, Premier of Ontario, and a special section setting forth the attractions of Ontario to the tourist.

The month's articles are specially selected to be appropriate to the number and provide a wealth of interesting and seasonable reading for all field sportsmen. Dick the Bummer is a story of canoe travel in Northern Ontario; Dependable Pen-pence of small mouth bass. The regular feature stories are of their usual high quality and include Caravaning, Photographing and Troutling on Nova Scotia's Brawling Rivers by Lonnycastle Dale, The Young Mail Carriers by Martin Hunter, In the Departments, W. C. Motley's Outdoor Talk is full of new wrinkles for the outdoor man; Angling Talk and Speculation is the theme for this month's Fishing Notes by Robert Page Lincoln and deals among other things with steel rods and casting. Guns and Ammunition, The Trap and The Kennel are also of great interest to their devotees and others.

ANCIENT SUN WORSHIP.

After the fall of man, and when man had already forgotten God, they began to worship the biggest thing they could see, said the evangelist in McArthur's Hall, Sunday evening. The most glorious thing in sight was the sun, and its worship prevailed all over the world, in Egypt, Assyria, Persia, Mexico, and many other countries. These sun worshippers had no weekly festival day, until the time that a sect of them was organized some centuries before the Christian era, called the Mithraites. These people set apart the first day of the week as a day dedicated to sun worship. This day and its worship later became general in the Roman Empire, and the day was called Dies Solis, or as we would say in English, Sunday. As time passed after the death of the apostles, the members of the Christian church adopted this day in place of the Sabbath of the Lord, and this adoption was legalized in Church and State by the decree of Constantine in A. D. 321, and by the decree of the Council of Laodicea, a few decades later. The Reformers continued the custom, and we still have with us the observance of that day by many people, in spite of its ancestry.

GRENVILLE BAY.

Mr. and Mrs. Stanley McLellan and son Harry were the guests of her mother, Mrs. T. Cousins over the week-end.

Mrs. J. Kelly and daughters, Mrs. Harry Hewitt and Miss May Kelly, spent the week-end at their summer cottage.

Mr. and Mrs. Gay and son Shirby, and Mrs. Jas. Cleland and son Harold were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Grey over the week-end. Miss Gladys Grey and Mr. W. D. Norris motored here, accompanied by Miss Violet Grey and Miss Beers, from Lachute.

Mrs. John Moneriff and family, of Brownsburg, motored to Grenville with Miss Kennell and were the guests of Mrs. Jas. Ercehin.

Mrs. David Kennedy and granddaughter, Christine Porter, of Calumet, spent 24th. of May with her cousin, Mrs. James Brechin.

The many friends of Thos. McMichael will be sorry to hear that he was taken on Monday to Dr. Pattee's hospital, Hawkesbury, suffering from pleurisy.

Miss Veitch, of Belleville, Ont., was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Brechin on Thursday.

Power Merger Shows Its Claws

The citizens of the Lower Ottawa Valley are indeed grateful to Mr. Julian C. Smith, Vice-President of the Shawinigan Water and Power Co. which corporation is a member of the well-known Power merger in our Province, for his declaration in the Montreal Gazette of Tuesday, May 26th, last, when he made an effort to show to the Canadian Public, that in his opinion, it would not be expedient for the Federal Government to further encourage or endorse the export of Power.

Mr. Smith's statement gives emphasis to the prediction made in the House of Commons on May 19 last, that, "If inquiry is made, it will be found that behind the opposition to the proposed plan of the National Hydro Electric Company there is a merger, a trust, a monopoly in Quebec as well as in Ontario, and that this Company, the National Hydro-Electric will be in a position to sell electricity more cheaply than it is now being sold in Montreal or anywhere else."

Mr. Smith, in a lengthy interview after a summary of the available power situation in this Province, launches an attack on the proposed development at Carillon, on the Ottawa River. He endeavors heroically to show that the power at this point will be required within a period of 15 to 20 years together with all important water powers of Ontario and Quebec within transmission range of the American Markets.

In this connection we would refer to an extract from a report recently compiled by Messrs J. A. Jamieson and G. R. Heckle, well known engineers of the city of Montreal, who make the definite statement that the estimated undeveloped power within a radius of 250 miles of Carillon would supply a population to the extent of 46,000,000.

SOME TELLING FIGURES BY ENGINEER.

The report further states that the undeveloped water power within the same radius, taking Carillon as a centre, and exclusive of Carillon power at this point is calculated at 7,462,000 H. P., which represents a generating capacity of 24,000,000,000 K. W. hours per annum. If these figures are correct, it is difficult to see on what grounds Mr. Smith bases his contention that within the term of years above mentioned, this huge amount of power will be required for the Canadian market.

Again we would refer to the report compiled by Mr. J. B. Challies now of the Shawinigan Water and Power Co., who prepared statistics for the World Power Conference, held in London in July 1924, when this well-known engineer made the definite statement that in the Province of Quebec alone, there is a possible installation of practically 15 million H. P. of which, at that time only a little over 7% was developed, while in Ontario, there was a possible installation of almost 9,000,000 H. P. and of this amount, only 12% was in use.

In his voluminous but unconvincing interview, Mr. Smith goes on to declare that all of a sudden the Carillon Falls site springs into view as one of the largest power propositions in the country, and that the great amount of electric energy to be developed there should be conserved for Canadian use. It is interesting to be told how it is, that practically overnight Carillon has become such an important factor in the eyes of the power monopoly. It is rather strange or at least difficult to understand why "The Power Kings" of this Province took such a time to discover the great possibilities at the Carillon Falls. Mother nature did

not create this great power centre within the last few months. Surely Mr. Smith and those associated with him, must have known of the power possibilities there, and if so, why is it that they did not discover its importance until Mr. E. A. Robert and his associates had signified to the Federal Government their intention to develop this resource, and why is it is not so very long ago, one of the power leaders at Montreal declared that Carillon was not worth 30 cts.

It is only reasonable to ask Mr. Smith why it is that he and his associates did not develop Carillon long ago in the interests of the Province and of the Ottawa Valley in particular.

POWER KINGS HIDE THEIR KNOWLEDGE.

They must have known of the existence of Carillon, with its great power possibilities, but we find that the Power Monopoly in their development policy during the past few years, found it more convenient, if not profitable to harness up the power at several other sites throughout the Province and thereby leave Carillon handsomely alone.

We venture to state that Carillon undeveloped, with its huge power possibilities running daily down to the ocean caused no uneasiness to the Power Ring, but Carillon developed and controlled by interests outside the monopoly would be a menace to the existing operating companies and thereby create competition and bring about competitive rates.

We would extend to Mr. Smith, on behalf of the people of the Ottawa Valley, our sincere thanks for having brought to the attention of the Public, and particularly the Federal Cabinet, the possibilities as a power generator of what is known as the Carillon Falls power site. Under these conditions, it is safe in saying that the Ottawa authorities who have expressed their sympathy with the project, will now have no hesitancy after the approval given by Mr. Smith as to the importance of Carillon in a developed state and thus grant the necessary legislation that will permit of the immediate construction of this great work, and thereby bring into Canada, millions of dollars, give employment to thousands of skilled and unskilled workmen, and create a new era of business development to many industries that would be required to manufacture and supply the materials necessary for such an undertaking.

PRESIDENT & VICE-PRESIDENT DISAGREE

Finally it may be asked whether Mr. Julien C. Smith, the Vice-President of the Shawinigan Water and Power Company duly consulted Mr. J. E. Aldred of New York, the President of the Shawinigan Water and Power Company, before he committed himself in public print on the question of export power, and if so how does he explain the following statement made by Mr. Aldred at the annual meeting of the Shawinigan Water and Power Company in February last, and reported in the Montreal Star of February 17?

Here is Mr. Aldred's statement, FROM STAR OF FEB. 17, '25. "As regards the exportation of power Mr. Aldred stated that we cannot develop unlimited industries in Canada except as related to the market; and the big market is in the United States. He added that it would be everything to cultivate friendly business relations with the United States and establish our trade by reciprocal relationships. He stated that we already have too many tariff barriers."

"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, Dealer, Lachute.

CUSHING.

Miss Julia Dunphy, of Montreal, has opened her cottage and expects to occupy it for the month of June.

Mrs. T. Boyle has returned from a 14 days' visit with friends in Montreal.

Mrs. F. Douglass and Miss Mildred Douglass, of Montreal, are guests of Mr. B. Noyes.

Mr. A. Starnes of Montreal, spent the holidays with his wife and family at their cottage.

Mrs. Waterson and grandson, of Montreal, spent a few days this week visiting her daughter, Mrs. Walter Smith Jr.

Mr. Wylie of the Presbyterian College conducted service at St. Mungo's this week. Mr. Wylie is not a stranger to Cushing, having spent a few weeks at Camp St. Mungo last year.

Miss Miron Weir, of Montreal, also Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Bromby and family, and Mr. James Weir, were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Weir Sr. for the holiday.

Mrs. Geo. Burton and daughters, Jean, Mary, Betty and Ruth, visited at the home of Mr. James Cleland over the week-end.

Mrs. C. F. McFaul spent several days in Montreal last week and Saturday in Lachute.

Mr. and Mrs. F. Maguire and Jamie, of Montreal, spent the holidays at their cottage.

The sincere sympathy of the community goes to Mr. C. F. Kains in the loss of his mother, whose death took place on Sunday morning.

YOU want the very BEST in Sporting goods

We have a full line of Golf Supplies.

Celebrated "George Duncan" Clubs—all imported.

Tennis rackets, balls and nets.

Select your choice at
W.D. McQuat
STORE



OBITUARY.

THE LATE ROY COUSINS.

On Monday, May the 18th, the community of Grenville lost one of its fine young men in the person of Roy Cousins, son of Mr. Wm. Cousins, Township of Grenville. He passed away peacefully after putting up a gallant fight in his three years of sickness, bravely and patiently borne. He was respected and loved by all who knew him, as was manifested in a very large funeral cortege. The service was at his home, and was conducted by his minister the Rev. John Stark, of Grenville, assisted by the Rev. Mr. Ellis, of the Anglican Church and the Rev. Mr. Saunders of the Baptist Church. Rev. Stark based his message upon the words of the prophet Isaiah: "We all do fade as a leaf." The message was appropriate, edifying and comforting.

The sympathy of the community goes out to the broken-hearted mother, bereaved father and brother and sorrowing friends.

THE LATE DORIS B. HALL.

On Wednesday, May 23th, the angel of death hovered over the home of Mr. and Mrs. Anthony Hall and called away their eldest daughter Doris.

Deceased was twenty-five years and four months old and had been ailing for some time, although hopes for her recovery had not been abandoned till a few hours previous to her death.

The long cortege of carriages that wound their way from Dalesville to Brownsburg, showed with what esteem the young girl was held. The funeral service was chanted by the Rev. Father V. Bouchard, and thence the remains were interred in the Brownsburg cemetery. The pallbearers were Earl Stone, William Moran, Walter and Clarence Lemay, Leonard and Howard Hall.

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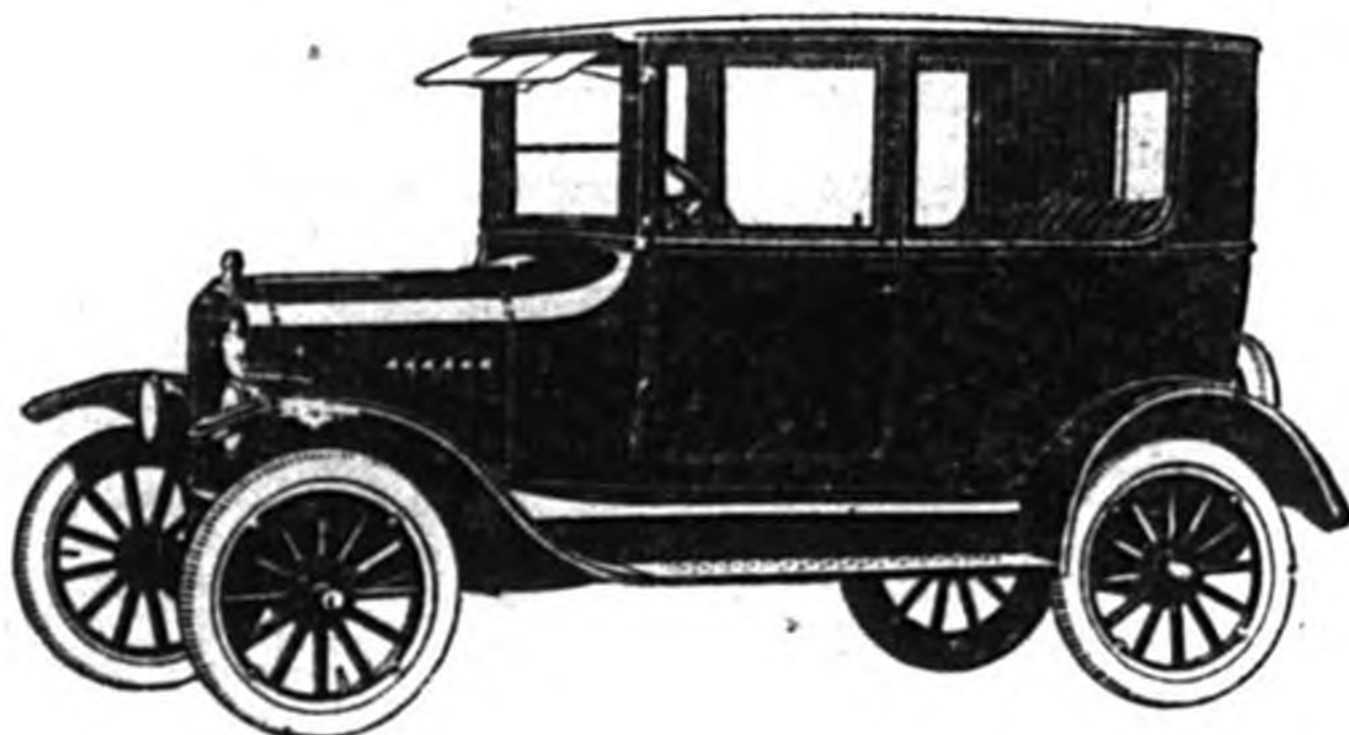
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Rehoning and Overhauling, a Specialty.

USE OUR FREE AIR

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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.

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SATURDAY, MAY 30th, 1925.**

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Advanced Time.

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

SOUND BANKING PROTECTS THE COMMUNITY



This bank works constructively and conservatively for the protection of its depositors and the community as a whole.

Because the Bank of Montreal for more than a century has endeavored to do this, it has come to be regarded throughout the length and breadth of the Dominion as a sound, safe and friendly institution.

There are six hundred branches of the Bank of Montreal. Each branch has the strength, stability, experience and services of the entire organization. Make the nearest branch your banking headquarters. Talk with the manager on matters of banking or business. Write to him or call in person. You can bank with us by mail.

"A Bank Where Small Accounts Are Welcome"

BANK OF MONTREAL

Established over 100 years

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

Here and There

During 1924 the 1,300 bee-keepers of Manitoba marketed 1,302,000 pounds of honey, valued at \$195,000, according to official returns by the Provincial Apiarist.

Prof. J. A. Allen, Provincial Geologist of Alberta, declares in an official statement that sixty-two billion tons of coal, half of which is recoverable, lie beneath the surface of Alberta soil.

Seymour Backus, Vice-President of the Backus-Brooks Company, of Winnipeg, states that the largest producing pulp mill in the world will be in operation at Kenora, Ont., before the end of 1925.

It is estimated that Vancouver will ship approximately 25,000,000 bushels of grain of the 1924 crop. Shipments already total 21,138,000 bushels. Commitments for almost 1,000,000 additional bushels have been made.

The special train operated by the Canadian Pacific Railway and known as The Trans-Canada Limited, which makes the journey across the entire country in eighty-eight hours, recently commenced its season, the seventh since its inception.

AUCTION SALE.

There will be sold by Public Auction at the residence of

DUNCAN W. McLEOD,
AVOCA,

TUESDAY, JUNE 9th, 1925.

14 Milch cows, one 2 year old bull, one 2 year old heifer, 3 yearlings, 5 spring calves, 3 draft horses, 2 draft mares, one year old colt, 4 pigs and 2 sheep, set double harness, 2 sets of single harness, one wagon, 1 tumbril cart, 2 double expresses, 3 buggies, 2 sets log sleighs, one cutter, 2 single driving sleighs, one binder, M. H. No. 5; 1 Massey Mowing Machine, one Massey Harris Disc, Massey Gang Plow, 2 single ploughs 2 stoves, 1 heater, 1 roller, 1 Mogul International Engine 6 h.p., 1 circular saw, one Jeffrey Mill, 1 Fanning Mill, Horse rake, barrell churn, cross cut saws, chains, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

Sale to commence at 10.30 a.m. sharp, Standard Time.

5 p.c. per annum off for cash. 10 months credit on furnishing approved joint notes.

BANKRUPTCY ACT NOTICE OF SALE.

In the matter of Charles Chabot, merchant, Sainte Agathe des Monts, authorized assignor.

Notice is hereby given that on SATURDAY, the TWENTIETH day of JUNE, 1925, at ONE o'clock P.M. (standard time), will be sold at the door of the parochial church of Sainte Agathe, the following immovable, to wit:

An emplacement—with the buildings thereon erected, known and designated on the official plan and book of reference of the parish of Sainte Agathe des Monts, as being a part of lot number eleven-A (Pt. 11-A.) in the fourth range of the township of Beresford, measuring fifty five feet in width by one hundred and three feet in depth, more or less; bounded in front by Saint David Street, in depth by P. C. Bohémier or representatives, on one side by Gédéon Coté or representatives and on the other side by Dame Michel Leduc or representatives.

This sale is made pursuant to the Bankruptcy Act, article 20, paragraph 4 and following, and has the effect of a sheriff's sale.

HERMAS PERRAS,

Trustee.

Office of Prevost & Perras,
50 Notre Dame West, Montreal.
29-5-1.

ARUNDEL.

The Church services, on Sunday next, 31st inst., will be as follows: ANGLICAN.—Laurel 10.30 a.m. The Glen 2.30 p.m., Grace Church, Arundel 7.30 p.m., S. School, Grace Church 2.30 p.m. Rev. Geo. H. Gagnon, M.A., Rector.

ARUNDEL UNION CHURCH.—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. Hetherington, M.A., B.D., Pastor.

The running of the through train from the Tunnel Terminus of the C. N. Ry., to Huberdeau, was taken full advantage of by many people from the city. The train leaving Montreal for this Northern district on Friday, 22nd., carried 580 passengers, and that on Saturday afternoon 490. If it is possible to cut down the time in making the trip at present, there is no doubt that the Montreal - Huberdeau Branch of the C. N. R. can be made the most profitable one on the system.

Practically everyone having a cottage at Bark Lake came for over the week-end and it required 11 autos, and several teams to transport the people from the train to the Lake. The weather was fine, although cool and everybody had an enjoyable outing.

Miss Jennie Stanforth returned home on Monday evening, 25th. inst. from a visit to Montreal.

Mr. Gerald Elliot, of Westmount, accompanied by Miss Miller, motorized up from the city Monday morning, and returning to the city the same afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Elliot, and the Misses Ruby Elliot, Mary Coghlan, and Marion Gall, were the guests of Mr. Nelson, at afternoon tea on Monday, all leaving later for the city, with the exception of Mr. Elliot, who is remaining with Mr. Nelson for a few days.

Mrs. White, formerly of Montreal, who with her son has been residing in Arundel for some time, died on Thursday, 21st. inst., after a long and painful illness. The funeral was held on Friday and interment was in the Cemetery adjoining the Union Church. Sympathy is extended to Mr. White in his great loss.

Some time ago, Mr. C. J. Stanforth took up the question with the Directors of the Lachute Fair, of a special train from Huberdeau to Lachute, to carry visitors to the Fair, and, we are pleased to say, that he is now in receipt of a letter from the Secretary of the Argenteuil County Agricultural Society, advising him that the Committee has decided to run a special for one day, on Saturday, June 27th., the time of departure from Huberdeau to be announced later. It is hoped that everyone will keep this date open and patronize the special train.

Dominion Financial Corporation Limited.

Dividend No. 11.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Board of Directors of this Company have declared a dividend of 2%, for the quarter ending April 30th, 1925, payable June 1st, 1925.

C. MORRISON,

Treasurer.

Montreal, April 30th., 1925. 29-5-4.

According to a bulletin issued by the Bureau of Statistics Alberta's foreign population is in excess of 180,000 with approximately 100,000 American included in the total. About 5,000 Americans reside in Calgary.

When Their Majesties King George and Queen Mary paid their official visit to the British Empire Exhibition at Wembley shortly after the reopening, they boarded the miniature Canadian Pacific train and made a trip around "Treasure Island" and expressed great interest in all they saw.

MEN who wear Penmans knitted underwear gain in health, in comfort and in purse. Penmans Balbriggans are refreshingly cool, absorb perspiration and allow the skin to "breathe."

They do not rip or tear, outwearing ordinary summer underwear three times over.

Penmans Balbriggans are sold in all styles. Whether you prefer the loose-fitting or the form-fitting styles there is a Penmans garment that will suit your taste perfectly.

"The best known numbers are 222 and 46. The number appears directly below the trade mark on the cloth label attached to every garment. Also made in lower priced lines which, however, always bear the trade mark. If your dealer has no stock he can obtain it."

No Satisfactory Substitute for
Knitted Summer Underwear. Buy

Penmans
UNDERWEAR
for Summer

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HORSE RACING
Grand Stand Parade of all Cattle
SPORTS & GAMES.

Lots of Fun. A Real Midway.
Merry-Go-Round, Dancing
and Band.

Special train from Arundel, Morin
Heights, and intervening stations
via C.N.R., on last day.

Adults 35 cts. - Children 25 cts.

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Grand Stand: Adults 25 cts.

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Don't miss the opportunity to
have a good time, and meet
your old friends.

J. T. AYERS, J. H. BLACK, J. W. GALL,
Pres. Vice-Pres. Sec.-Treas. & Mg'r.

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The pic-nics, parties, and happy events of the Summer months—record them permanently in your snapshot album with a "KODAK"

Cameras, Films, and Complete Photographic Equipment.

Ask for descriptive booklets.

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and make use of our
DELIVERY SERVICE

Eternal Destiny Sermons. McArthur's Hall

SUNDAY AFTERNOON 3.30

Sincerity of Belief.

If we are sincere, does it make any difference what we believe? Some say sincerity is enough, some say it isn't. Which are right?

SUNDAY EVENING, 8.00

Sealed for Eternity.

The Mormons falsely claim to seal for eternity, but there is a real seal, which will mark God's people for eternity. Do you know what it is, and will you receive it?

Note that the hours of service are Daylight saving Time.

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

GENTLEMEN!

Mr. Albert Chabot, recently with the best tailoring firms in Montreal, wishes to announce that he has taken possession of Mr. G. Bedard's store, where he has a complete assortment of the best and latest materials for Men's suits and overcoats, defying all competition.

A trial will convince you.

What 'Orange Pekoe' Means

Many buyers of tea have come to ask for 'Orange Pekoe' believing that it signifies fine quality. This is not, however, necessarily the case. In the trade 'Orange Pekoe' is only a name given to the first leaf below the bud or tip on any Indian or Ceylon tea bush. An 'Orange Pekoe' leaf grown at a high elevation usually possesses a very fine flavour. If, however, the plant is grown at a low elevation, it may still be 'Orange Pekoe' but also be of very poor quality. The consumer's only safeguard is to buy a tea of recognized goodness. High grown 'Orange Pekoes' comprise a large part of every blend of 'SALADA' and give to 'SALADA' its unequalled flavour.

"SALADA"

BAREE, SON OF KAZAN

James Oliver Curwood

A LOVE EPIC OF THE FAR NORTH

SYNOPSIS.

Bush McTaggart, the factor of Post MacBain, a brutal and unscrupulous schemer, was determined to marry Nepeese, the beautiful Indian "princess," daughter of Pierrot, the trapper. He had tried of Marie, the slim Cree girl who had been his companion. McTaggart's advances were distasteful to Nepeese and aroused the enmity of her father, so the conscienceless factor plotted to do away with Pierrot if necessary to win his daughter for himself.

CHAPTER XI.—(Cont'd.)

He chuckled again as he made his way through the darkness to the door. Nepeese as good as belonged to him. He would have her if it cost—Pierrot's life. And why not? It was all so easy. A shot on a lonely trail, a single knife-thrust—and who would know? Who would guess where Pierrot had gone? And it would all be Pierrot's fault. For the last time he had seen Pierrot, he had made an honest proposition: he would marry Nepeese. Yes, even that. He had told Pierrot so. He had told Pierrot that when the latter was his father-in-law, he would pay him double price for furs.

And Pierrot had stared—stared with that strange, stunned look in his face, like a man dazed by a blow from a club. And so if he did not get Nepeese without trouble it would all be Pierrot's fault. To-morrow McTaggart would start again for the half-breed's country. And the next day Pierrot would have an answer for him. Bush McTaggart chuckled again when he went to bed.

Until the next to the last day Pierrot said nothing to Nepeese about what had passed between him and the factor at Lac Bain. Then he told her. "He is a beast—a man-devil," he said, when he had finished. "I would rather see you out there—with her—dead." And he pointed to the tall spruce under which the princess mother lay.

Nepeese had not uttered a sound. But her eyes had grown bigger and darker, and there was a flush in her cheeks which Pierrot had never seen there before. She stood up when he had done, and she seemed taller to him. Never had she looked quite so much like a woman and Pierrot's eyes were deep-shadowed with fear and uneasiness as he watched her while she gazed off into the northwest—toward Lac Bain.

She was wonderful, this ship of a girl-woman. Her beauty troubled him. He had seen the look in Bush McTaggart's eyes. He had heard the thrill in McTaggart's voice. He had caught the desire of a beast in McTaggart's face. It had frightened him at first. But now—he was not frightened. He was uneasy, but his hands were clenched. In his heart there was a smoldering fire. At last Nepeese

turned and came and sat down beside him again, at his feet.

"He is coming to-morrow, man-cherie," he said. "What shall I tell him?"

The Willow's lips were red. Her eyes shone. But she did not look at her father.

"Nothing, Nootawee—except that you are to say to him that I am the one to whom he must come—for what he seeks."

Pierrot bent over and caught her smiling. The sun went down. His heart sank with it, like cold lead.

From Lac Bain to Pierrot's cabin the trail cut within half a mile of the beaver-pond, a dozen miles from where Pierrot lived; and it was here, on a twist of the creek in which Wakayoo had caught fish for Baree, that Bush McTaggart made his camp for the night.

It was a splendid night that followed. Perhaps Baree would have slept through it in his nest on the top of the dam if the bacon smell had not stirred the new hunger in him. Since his adventure in the canyon, the deeper forest had held a dread for him, especially at night. But this night was like a pale, golden day; it was moonless; but the stars shone like a billion distant lamps, flooding the world in a soft and billowy sea of light. A gentle whisper of wind made pleasant sounds in the treetops. Beyond that it was very quiet.

In this silence Baree began to hunt. He stirred up a family of half-grown partridges, but they escaped him. He pursued a rabbit that was swifter than he. For an hour he had no luck. Then he heard a sound that made every drop of blood in him thrill. He was close to McTaggart's camp, and what he heard was a rabbit in one of McTaggart's snares. He came out into a little starlit open and there he saw the rabbit going through a most marvellous pantomime. It amazed him for a moment, and he stopped in his tracks.

Wapoo, the rabbit, had run his furry head into the snare, and his first frightened jump had "shot" the sapling to which the copper wire was attached so that he was now hung half in midair, with only his hind feet touching the ground. And there he was dancing madly with the noose about his neck slowly choked him to death.

Baree gave a sort of gasp. He could understand nothing of the part that the wire and the sapling were playing in this curious game. All he could see was that Wapoo was hopping and dancing about on his hind legs in a most puzzling and unrabbit-like fashion. It may be that he thought it some sort of play. In this instance, however, he did not regard Wapoo as he had looked on Umisk the beaver. He knew that Wapoo made mighty fine eating, and after another moment or two of hesitation he darted upon his prey.

McTaggart had heard no sound, for the snare into which Wapoo had run his head was the one set farthest from the camp. Beside the smouldering coals of his fire he sat with his back to a tree, smoking his black pipe and dreaming covetously of Nepeese, when Baree continued his night wandering. Baree no longer had the desire to hunt. He was too full. But he nosed in and out of the starlit spaces, enjoying immensely the stillness and the golden glow of the night. He was following a rabbit run when he came to a place where two fallen logs left a trail no wider than his body. He squeezed through; something tightened about his neck; there was a sudden snap—a swish as the sapling was released from its "trigger"—and Baree was jerked off his feet so suddenly that he had no time to conjecture as to what was happening.

The yelp in his throat died in a gurgle, and the next moment he was going through the pantomime actions of Wapoo, who was having his vengeance inside him. For the life of him Baree could not keep from dancing about, while the wire grew tighter and tighter about his neck. When he snapped at the wire and flung the weight of his body to the ground, the sapling would bend obligingly, and then—in its rebound—would yank him for an instant completely off the

earth. Furiously he struggled. It was a miracle that the fine wire held him. In a few moments more it must have broken—but McTaggart had heard him! The factor caught up his blanket and a heavy stick as he hurried toward the snare. It was not a rabbit making those sounds—he knew that. Perhaps a fisher-cat—a lynx, a fox, a young wolf—

It was the wolf he thought of first when he saw Baree at the end of the wire. He dropped the blanket and raised the club. If there had been clouds overhead, or the stars had been less brilliant, Baree would have died as surely as Wapoo had died. With the club raised over his head McTaggart saw in time the white star, the white-tipped ear, and the jet black of Baree's coat.

With a swift movement he exchanged the club for the blanket.

In that hour, could McTaggart have looked ahead to the days that were to come, he would have used the club.

CHAPTER XII.

Half an hour later Bush McTaggart's fire was burning brightly again. In the glow of it Baree lay trussed up like an Indian papoose, tied into a balloon-shaped ball with babiche thong, his head alone showing where his captor had cut a hole for it in the blanket. He was hopelessly caught—so closely imprisoned in the blanket that he could scarcely move a muscle of his body. A few feet away from him McTaggart was bathing a bleeding hand in a basin of water. There was also a red streak down the side of McTaggart's bullish neck.

"You little devil!" he snarled at Baree. "You little devil!"

He reached over suddenly and gave Baree's head a vicious blow with his heavy hand.

"I ought to beat your brains out—and I believe I will!"

The stick fell. It fell again and again, and when McTaggart was done, Baree lay half stunned, his eyes partly closed by the blows, and his mouth bleeding.

"That's the way to take the devil out of a wild dog," snarled McTaggart. "I guess you won't try the biting game again, eh, youngster? A thousand devils—but you went almost to the bone of this hand!"

He began washing the wound again. Baree's teeth had sunk deep, and there was a troubled look in the factor's face. It was July—a bad month for bites. From his kit he took a small flask of whiskey and turned a bit of the raw liquor on the wound, cursing Baree as it burned into his flesh.

Baree's half-shut eyes were fixed on him steadily. He knew that at last he had met the deadliest of all his enemies. And yet he was not afraid. The club in Bush McTaggart's hand had not killed his spirit. It had killed his fear. It had ruined him a hatred such as he had never known—not even when he was fighting Oohoomisew, the outlaw owl. The vengeful animosity of the wolf was burning in him now, along with the savage courage of the dog. He did not flinch when McTaggart approached him again. He made an effort to raise himself, that he might spring at this man-monster. In the effort, swaddled up as he was in the blanket, he rolled over in a helpless and ludicrous heap.

They began to journey before the sun was up, for if Baree's blood was almost dead within him, Bush McTaggart was scorched by his body with the heat of his anticipation. He made his last plans as he walked swiftly through the forest with Baree under his arm. He would send Pierrot at once for Father Groin at the Mission seventy miles to the west. He would marry Nepeese—yes, marry her! That would tickle Pierrot. And he would be alone with Nepeese while Pierrot was gone for the missioner.

This thought flamed McTaggart's blood like strong whiskey. There was no thought in his hot and unreasoning brain of what Nepeese might say—or what she might think. He was not after the soul of her. His hand clenched, and he laughed harshly as there flashed on him for an instant the thought that Pierrot would not want to give her up. Pierrot! Bah! It would not be the first time he had killed a man—or the second.

McTaggart laughed again, and he walked the faster. There was no chance of his losing—no chance for Nepeese to get away from him. He—Bush McTaggart—was lord of this wilderness, master of its people, arbiter of their destinies. He was power—and the law.

The sun was well up when Pierrot, standing in front of his cabin with Nepeese, pointed to a rise in the trail three or four hundred yards away, over which McTaggart had just appeared.

"He is coming,"

With a face which had aged since last night he looked at Nepeese. Again he saw the dark glow in her eyes and the deepening red of her parted lips, and his heart was sick again with dread. Was it possible?

She turned on him, her eyes shining, her voice trembling. "Remember, Nootawee—you must send him to me for his answer," she cried quickly, and she darted into the cabin. With a cold, gray face Pierrot faced Bush McTaggart.

CHAPTER XIII.

From the window, her face screened by the folds of the curtain which she had made for it, the Willow saw what happened outside. She was not smiling now. She was breathing quickly, and her body was tense. Bush McTaggart paused not a dozen feet from the window and shook hands with Pierrot, her father. She heard Mc-

NURSES

The Toronto Hospital for Insane, in affiliation with Bellevue and Allied Hospitals, New York City offers a three years' course of training to young women, having the required education, and desiring of becoming nurses. This Hospital has adopted the right-hand system. The pupils receive instruction of the highest, a monthly attendance and travelling expenses to and from New York. For further information apply to the Superintendent.



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Poika-dot ditty makes these rompers, No. 1102. They are cut in one piece, for comfort and simplicity, and joined at the lower edge. Every mother will enjoy having several of these easily-made garments for the little tot. There are small tucks at either side of the front, the last tuck securing the large sash. The high neck and round collar make it very suitable for the boy, for whom the tucks are omitted and bound slashes made at the first side tuck, through which a narrow belt passes. The back fastening, together with the buttoned extension, makes it a practical suit that is a triumph of freedom for the play-hours. Cut in sizes 1, 2 and 4 years. Size 2 years requires 1½ yards of 32-inch material.

HOW TO ORDER PATTERNS.

Write your name and address plainly, giving number and size of such patterns as you want. Enclose 20c in stamps or coin (coin preferred; wrap it carefully) for each number, and address your order to Pattern Dept., Wilson Publishing Co., 73 West Adelaide St., Toronto. Orders filled by return mail.

Taggart's coarse voice, his boisterous greeting, and then she saw him showing Pierrot what he carried under his arm. There came to her distinctly his explanation of how he had caught his captive in a rabbit-snare. He unwrapped the blanket. Nepeese gave a cry of amazement. In an instant she was out beside them. She did not look at McTaggart's red face, blazing in its joy and exultation.

"It is Baree!" she cried. She took the bundle from McTaggart and turned to Pierrot.

"Tell him that Baree belongs to me," she said.

On the floor of the cabin Nepeese dropped on her knees and finished unwrapping the blanket. She was not afraid of Baree. She had forgotten McTaggart. And then, as Baree rolled in a limp heap on the floor, she saw his half-closed eyes and the dry blood on his jaws, and the light left her face as swiftly as the sun is shadowed by a cloud.

"Baree," she cried softly. "Baree—Baree!"

She partly lifted him in her two hands. Baree's head sagged. His body was numb until he was powerless to move. His legs were without feeling. He could scarcely see. But he heard her voice! It was the same voice that had come to him that day he had felt the sting of the bullet, the voice that had pleaded with him under the rock!

The voice of the Willow thrilled Baree. It seemed to stir the sluggish blood in his veins, and he opened his eyes wider and saw again the wonderful stars that had glowed at him so softly the day of Wakayoo's death. One of the Willow's long braids fell over her shoulder, and he smelled again the sweet scent of her hair as her hand caressed him and her voice talked to him. Then she got up suddenly and left him, and he did not move while he waited for her. In a



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Sunlight Soap

moment she was back with a basin of water and a cloth. Gently she washed the blood from his eyes and mouth. And still Baree made no move. He scarcely breathed. But Nepeese saw the little quivers that shot through his body when her hand touched him, like electric shocks.

"He beat you with a club," she was saying, her dark eyes within a foot of Baree's. "He beat you! That man-beast!"

There came an interruption. The door opened, and the man-beast stood looking down on them, a grin on his red face. Instantly Baree showed that he was alive. He sprang back from under the Willow's hand with a sudden snarl and faced McTaggart. The hair of his spine stood up like a bush; his fangs gleamed menacingly, and his eyes burned like living coals.

"There is a devil in him," said McTaggart. "He is wild-born of the wolf. You must be careful or he will take off a hand, ka sakahet!" It was the first time he had called her that lover's name in Cree—sweetheart! Her heart pounded. She bent her head for a moment over her clenched hands, and McTaggart—looking down on what he thought her confusion—laid his hand caressingly on her hair.

From the door Pierrot had heard the word, and now he saw the caress, and he raised a hand as if to shut out the sight of a sacrilege.

"Mon Dieu!" he breathed. In the next instant he had given a sharp cry of wonder that mingled with a sudden yell of pain from McTaggart. Like a flash Baree had darted across the floor and fastened his teeth in the factor's leg. They had bitten deep before McTaggart freed himself with a powerful kick.

With an oath he snatched his revolver from its holster. The Willow was ahead of him. With a little cry she darted to Baree and caught him in her arms. As she looked up at Mc-

Taggart, her soft, bare throat was within a few inches of Baree's naked fangs. Her eyes blazed.

"You beat him!" she cried. "He hates you—hates you—"

"Let him go!" called Pierrot in an agony of fear.

"Mon Dieu! I say let him go, or he will tear the life from you!"

"He hates you—hates you—hates you—" the Willow was repeating over and over again into McTaggart's startled face. Then suddenly to her father, "No, he will not tear the life from me," she cried. "See! It is Baree! Did I not tell you that? It is Baree! Is it not proof that he defended me?"

"From me!" gasped McTaggart, his face darkening.

Pierrot advanced and laid a hand on McTaggart's arm. He was smiling.

(To be continued.)

For Sore Feet—Minard's Liniment.

Salvation From Selfishness.

So to the calmly gathered thought. The innermost of life is taught. The mystery dimly understood. That love of God is love of good. That to be saved is only this. Salvation from our selfishness.

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

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The same good tea for 30 years. Try it!

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.

It is well to know some of the symptoms of infantile paralysis. Epidemics of this disease are most likely to occur during the late spring or early summer. When an outbreak does come, it is always difficult to decide which was the first case, and still more difficult to find out where the disease came from. The conclusion is arrived at by the investigator that when a definite case is first diagnosed, there must have been other cases occurring previous to it, but these cases either recovered without showing any symptoms of paralysis, or else were unrecognized as infantile paralysis and were treated as some other condition, or not seen by a physician at all. Knowing the possibility of missing these cases, it is important that all people, lay people as well as medical people, should know what symptoms raise a suspicion of infantile paralysis. One authority gives the following: "A moderate or high fever occurring suddenly without known cause, and accompanied by nausea, vomiting, diarrhoea or constipation or cold in the head or cough, is suspicious, particularly between June and September. This seems to be rather a broad statement, for practically all children under three might have one or more of these symptoms during the summer. However, one thing to remember is that in the early stage of infantile paralysis, there may be neither pain nor paralysis, and

many cases capable of spreading infection never go beyond this stage. There is one stage, however, that unquestionably justifies suspicion. It is the stage of tenderness. Particularly is there tenderness in the back and neck.

Mothers should take notice of this. It is a fine sign to pay attention to. If your baby objects to being held, look out for infantile paralysis. If the baby is sick, it is natural for him to want to curl up in your arms, but if he cries when you curl him up, it may be his neck and back muscles are tender. If such cases are followed up, it is generally found that the muscles presently to be paralyzed, are tender. Later on, in most cases, weakness of some muscles or parts of muscles develops. The symptoms which the doctor is expected to find are loss of muscle power, distributed in no regular fashion, loss of reflexes and retention of sensation. If the doctor is equipped to do so, he will tap the spinal column, get some of the spinal fluid, and gain valuable information from examining it. The public should keep in mind that the muscle wasting which forms the prominent feature of the ordinary mental picture of the disease does not come for weeks after the acute stage has subsided. It is therefore true that a diagnosis based on muscle wasting is rather late to do any good. Moreover, about one-quarter of the cases of infantile paralysis that do develop never show any wasting.

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We supply cans and pay express charges. We pay daily by express money orders, which can be cashed anywhere without any charge.

To obtain the top price, Cream must be free from bad flavors and contain not less than 30 per cent. Butter Fat.

**Bowes Company Limited,
Toronto**

For references—Head Office, Toronto, Bank of Montreal, or your local banker. Established for over thirty years.

Occupation An Aid to Health.

On an occasion when Nelson had a big fleet at sea for two months at a time, he records that in that period no death from sickness occurred among the 7,000 or 8,000 persons in the fleet. He attributed these remarkable results not merely to the physical surroundings of the crews but also to the constant mental stimulus which he aroused by providing the seamen with occupation and frequent amusements. These helped to keep the various faculties in continual play and avoided the monotony which most saps health through its deadening effects on the mind and spirits.—Mahan's Life of Nelson.

NEW HEALTH FOR SUFFERING WOMEN

Aching Backs and Tired Limbs
Need Not be Endured.

Too many women endure suffering that casts a shadow over half her existence. An aching back, tired limbs, attacks of faintness, splitting headaches need not be a part of a woman's life. Such trials indicate plainly that the blood is thin and watery and that the sufferer needs the help of a tonic such as Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Suffering women who have used this medicine speak of it in the highest terms. Among those who have been thus helped is Mrs. Ada L. Harman, Virden, Man., who writes:—"Following the birth of a still-born child a few years ago, I had a very serious time. I was so weak for months that I could not walk across the room without a feeling of faintness. I had scarcely strength enough to stand up, and when dressing would have to sit down two or three times. My face and lips were colorless, I had no appetite, and life did not seem worth living. A friend urged me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and I got six boxes. Before they were all gone I felt improved. My appetite was returning, color was coming into my face, and I was visibly stronger. I continued taking the pills and fully regained my former good health. I consider Dr. Williams' Pink Pills a blessing to weak women, and hope my experience will induce some other sufferer to try them."

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

Experiences With Scrub Sires.

The most convincing argument in favor of the purebred sire instead of the grade and scrub are the actual reports which have been obtained from the use of both types.

The following are actual experiences of farmers on their own farms:

A farmer in Dufferin County, Ontario, had a calf dropped March 13th, 1919, which he sold on December 12th of the same year at 23½ cents per pound. This baby beef brought \$189.21. This calf was out of a good grade cow which was herself sired by a purebred bull. The calf was also sired by an approved type of purebred sire. In the same stable on similar feeding and treatment at the same time was a calf also out of a fairly good grade cow but sired by a grade bull. This calf was dropped Nov. 6th, 1918, and was sold on the same day as the calf already referred to (Dec. 12, 1919). He brought 19 cents per pound or 4½ cents less per pound than his stable mate, by the purebred bull and he brought \$174.80. He was 4½ months older, had taken more feed and care, but did not have as good quality and so was not as profitable as his better bred stable mate. These calves were exceptionally well fed, but breeding counted to the extent of 4½ cents per pound and enabled the feeder to market his best calf at very close to as much money in 4½ months shorter time. This is a case where the feeding was right in both cases and where the purebred bull was directly responsible for the difference.

The experience of a London Township farmer, Middlesex County, with purebred and scrub bulls shows very closely the place of the scrub sire. Six years ago he had in his herd eight very even purebred cows that gave him eight bull calves from purebred sires. These were made steers and kept until two and one-half years old, finished on grass and when sold averaged \$140 each. The next year the farmer was ailing and was unable to take his cows a distance to a purebred sire. A neighbor offered him the use of his scrub sire. The progeny from mating from which five steers were kept, fed and marketed under the same conditions brought \$114 each, although there had been a slight rise in price during the year. This farmer stated that on the five steers he lost \$130, in one year, and to the average farmer using a scrub sire on ten females the loss would be \$260, from a beef standpoint alone. If the daughters of the scrub bull were kept in the herd this loss would show in their calves in lesser degree. This man claims that as soon as farmers keep an accurate profit and loss account the scrub bull will disappear.

A Peel County farmer's experience is as follows:—"Though we had been using purebred bulls for many years previous to a time about nine years ago, we yielded to temptation on a growthy looking, well-built grade Shorthorn for which we paid \$35 at six months old. (Why should he not produce as good stock as a registered calf costing \$75 more or less?) When his first calves were about four or five

months old they seemed a poor lot, but the bull was kept for another season in spite of our observations. When the steers were put in to feed when rising two years, as is our custom, the folly of our selection most glaringly stared us in the face every time we went to feed them. They wouldn't respond to good feeding and attention. There was little pleasure in trying to fatten them and they went to market with few exceptions an inferior bunch. We had learned our lesson and sometimes think it was fortunate that we did keep the bull long enough to be really impressed forever by the experiences and loss of a cheap sire.

"Our next bull was of Grainford Marquis blood costing \$100 at six months. Our first crop of calves, healed our wounds. Fine growthy fellows, they accounted for any feed given, were a source of pleasure to the eye and brought the best price when sent to market. Counting the difference in weight, adding the extra value per pound and making allowance for feed consumed, there was a balance of from \$20 to \$25 per steer in favor of the good bull. A worse case was that of the helpers from the scrub bull. They had to be sold for beef. Instead of being able to select good helpers we had lost two years by using the scrub. Though it cannot be counted in dollars and cents, the satisfaction in feeding and caring for good animals is really worth more than all other features combined."

Can you afford to use a Grade or Scrub Bull?

The Thoughtless Commercial.

A wit of no mean order was the Rev. S. Baring-Gould, whose book, "Further Reminiscences," contains this story:

The Duke of Connaught once went to an inn in Ireland, and, as his boots were muddy, he sat down on the stairs and removed them, so that he should not soil a new carpet. Soon after a commercial-traveller arrived whose boots were also encased in mud, but he strode in without hesitation.

The landlady ventured to expostulate, and mentioned how differently the Duke had behaved.

"Hang it!" said the man. "Princes can afford to consider people's feelings. I cannot. Put the damage in the bill."

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.

The first aerial passage across the British Channel was made in 1785, when Francois Blanchard and an American companion travelled from England to France in a balloon.

For Sore Throat Use Minard's Liniment

It is those things which he is not compelled to do—the just treatment of the helpless—that test the fibre of men's character.

Not a penny of capital but a determination to get on is the best capital a man can have. Money may be eaten through, but you don't eat through your determination.

HELP WANTED
Grow Mushrooms for us in our own, shade or cellar all year and summer. 1st weekly. Light pleasant, profitable work for either sex. Send stamp for illustrated booklet and particulars. Mrs. Dandison, Muskoka Co., Toronto.

15¢ PER PKG.
— and in ½ lb VACUUM (AIR-TIGHT) TINS



OLD CHUM

The Tobacco of Quality

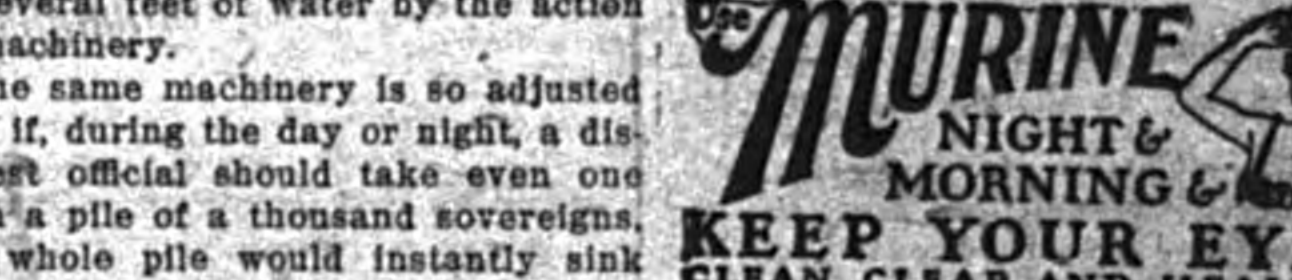
The world's heaviest liner is the Majestic. Fully laden she turns the scale at 64,000 tons.

Classified Advertisements

ADIES WANTED TO DO PLAIN AND Fancy Dressing at home; work sent any distance; charges paid. Send stamp for particulars. National Manufacturing Co., Montreal.

FREE CATALOGUE

RASPBERRY BURNER, GLADIOLUS, IRIS, Peony, Fancy Dahlias and Barred Root Rose. The Wright Farm, Brockville, Ont.



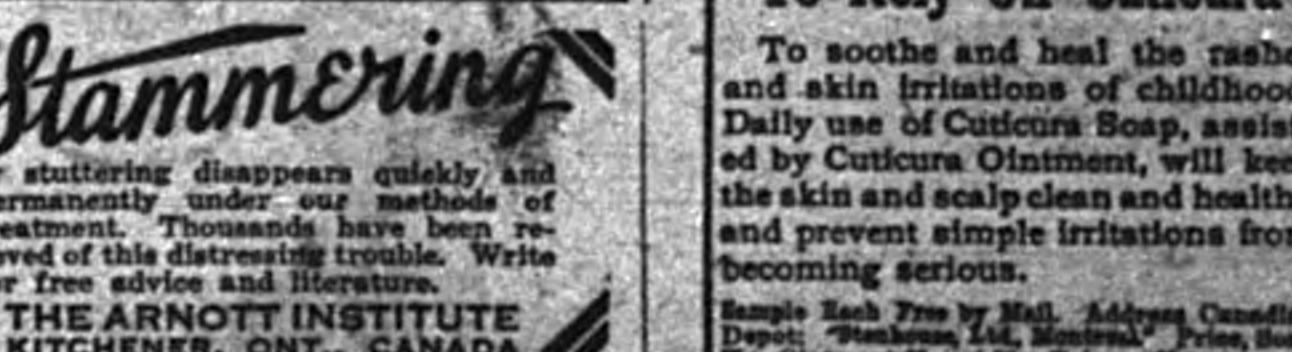
MURINE

NIGHT & MORNING

KEEP YOUR EYES CLEAN CLEAR AND HEALTHY

WASH YOUR EYES WITH MURINE THREE TIMES A DAY

Not a Bond.
The stern voice of parental authority had made itself heard, and little Jackie had been forbidden to stay behind on the playground after school hours. Jackie's orders were to come straight home immediately school was over; and he had obeyed them to the letter for some time, but unfortunately, one day he forgot. He arrived home very late, dirty, and tired. "Look here," said his father angrily, "didn't your promise me you'd come straight home?" "Yes, father," was the meek reply. "And didn't I promise to punish you if you stayed behind?" "Yes, father," answered Jackie, more meekly still. "But as I forgot my promise I won't hold you to yours."



Stammering

or stuttering disappears quickly, and permanently under our methods of treatment. Thousands have been relieved of this distressing trouble. Write for free advice and literature.

**THE ARNOTT INSTITUTE
KITCHENER, ONT., CANADA**

Antiseptic Soothing Healing

Gives quick relief for sprains, bruises, rheumatism and inflammation.



MINARD'S "KING OF PAIN" LINIMENT

PAINS IN LEFT SIDE AND BACK

Other Troubles Women Often Have
Relieved by Lydia E. Pinkham's
Vegetable Compound

Lachine, Quebec.—"I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound because I suffered with pains in my left side and back, and with weakness and other troubles women so often have. I was this way about six months. I saw the Vegetable Compound advertised in the 'Montreal Standard' and I have taken four bottles of it. I was a very sick woman and I feel so much better I would not be without it. I also use Lydia E. Pinkham's Sanative Wash. I recommend the medicines to my friends and I am willing for you to use my letter as a testimonial."—Mrs. M. V. Ross, 630 Notre Dame Street, Lachine, Quebec.

Doctor Said an Operation

Provost, Alberta.—"Perhaps you will remember sending me one of your books a year ago. I was in a bad condition and would suffer awful pains at times and could not do anything. The doctor said I could not have children unless I went under an operation. I read testimonials of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound in the papers and a friend recommended me to take it. After taking three bottles I became much better and now have a bonny baby girl four months old. I do my housework and help a little with the chores. I recommend the Vegetable Compound to my friends and am willing for you to use this testimonial letter."—Mrs. A. A. Adams, Box 54, Provost, Alberta, C.



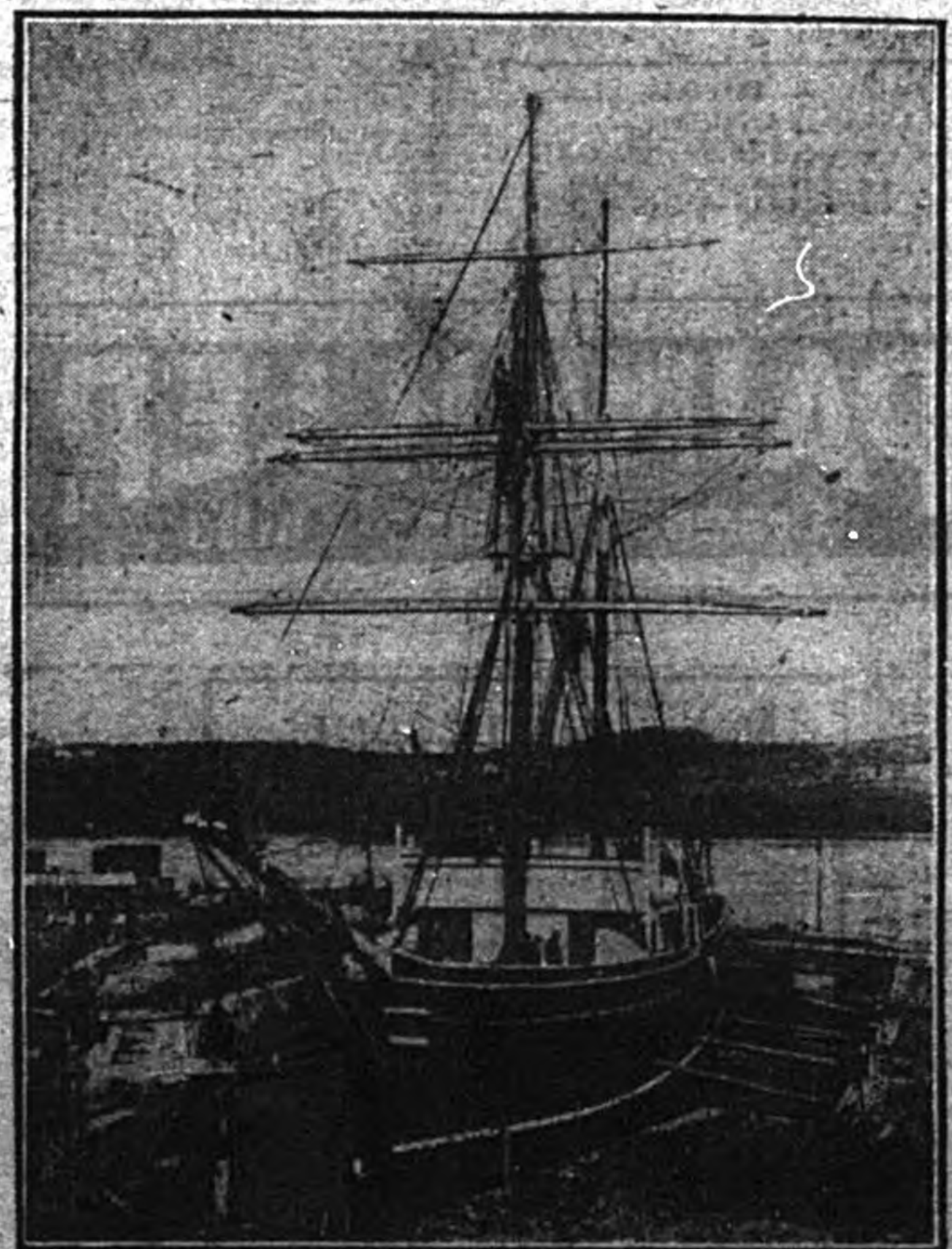
Genuine ASPIRIN

Proved safe by millions and prescribed by physicians for

Headache	Neuralgia	Colds	Lumbago
Pain	Toothache	Neuritis	Rheumatism

Safe Accept only "Bayer" package which contains proven directions. Handy "Bayer" boxes of 12 tablets. Also bottles of 24 and 100—Druggists.

Aspirin is the trade mark (registered in Canada) of Bayer Manufacture of Monoclonal-acetate of Salicylic Acid (Aspirin) 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."



G. Algarsson, the 24-year-old British Columbia explorer, left Liverpool on May 1st preparatory to making an attempt to reach the North Pole by airplane. The ship Iceland, shown in drydock near Palmouth, England, will take him and his plane to a point north of Spitzbergen.

WANT ADS.

They Bring Results.

LAKE LOUISA Summer Camp, 4 rooms, furnished, pump in house, and boat, on Paul's Island, \$800.00 cash, or easy terms arranged. Apply Watchman Office, 5-6-2.

SUMMER COTTAGE, to Rent at Lake Louisa, for the summer season. For particulars apply Box 680, Lachute.

WANTED.—Two girls for general housework, must speak English, no washing, good wages to right parties. Apply to Mrs. Jos. Bernier Jr., Lachute, 5-6-2.

FOR SALE.—Quantity of used planks. Can be seen at White's Bridge. Offers for same may be submitted in writing to the secretary on or before Monday noon, June 1st.

Jas. W. Gall, Sec.-Treas.

WANTED AGENTS throughout this Province to represent the National Farm Agency Limited; largest in Dominion. For particulars write Head Office, 392 Bay Street, Toronto.

MAID WANTED.—Good home, with three adults - no children. Offering good home in preference to high wage. For further particulars apply Box 213, Lachute.

LOST.—On Monday, May 25th, on the road from Killarney Lake to Lachute or between Rodrigue Hotel, and Chaloux's Livery, a Brief Case, containing papers and a Barometer. Reward if returned to S. Bourgoing, Rodrigue House, Lachute.

GIRL WANTED.—For general House work. Apply to D. C. Co's. Boarding House, Brownsburg.

COTTAGE TO RENT, At Lake Louisa, for the month of July, pleasantly situated on an island. Apply Mr. John Hope, Lachute.

LOST.—On Saturday, May 18th, an Automobile Licence plate No. 36786. Finder please return to Watchman Office.

COTTAGE TO RENT.—Two miles East of Lachute, on the North River, furnished or unfurnished. Apply to J. A. McFarlane, Lachute.

PASTURE.—Good pasture for young cattle. Apply to J. D. Campbell.

FARMERS.—Entries for Agricultural Merit Competition must be made before June 1st. Forms may be obtained from, Alex. F. Bothwell, County Agronomist, Lachute.

WOOL.—Argenteuil Wool Growers Association will load Wool at the C. P. R. Freight Shed, Lachute, on Friday and Saturday, May 29th and 30th.

WANTED TO BORROW.

I wish to get in touch with some level headed business man who will finance me with \$250. for 3 months. I need this sum to patent and complete my models of an invention that will be a standard equipment on all makes of automobiles. I have a market for this patent. I have also in course of construction, another invention which will pull a car out of a deep ditch by its own engine power—a boon to motorists. This accessory I intend to manufacture in my own plant. Whether I build a factory in Lachute or elsewhere depends upon the support of Lachute people. The man who helps me will not regret it. Address Mr. Burkes, Painter, P. O. Box 304, Lachute.

A New direct service to Laurentian Mountain Resorts.

A New direct service to Laurentian Mountain Resorts.

A new direct service of the Canadian National Railways between Montreal and points on the Huberdeau branch over the new twelve mile cut off between Grande Prairie and Montfort. Jet, was inaugurated on Friday, May 22nd.

The Train service will be as follows:

Commencing May 22nd, leave Montreal 3.45 p.m., except Sunday, arrive Huberdeau 7.50 p.m. Leave Huberdeau except Sunday 5.30 a.m. arrive Montreal 9.45 a.m.

Commencing Saturday, May 23rd, leave Montreal 12.45 p.m. Saturday only arrive Huberdeau 4.41 p.m.

Commencing Sunday, May 24th, Huberdeau 5.50 p.m. Sunday only arrive Montreal 9.45 p.m.

Commencing June 20th, leave Montreal 12.30 p.m. Saturday only arrive Huberdeau 4.05 p.m.

Commencing June 21st, leave Huberdeau Sunday only 6.20 p.m. arrive Montreal 10.15 p.m.

Commencing May 20th, leave Montreal 8.15 a.m. except Sunday, arrive Huberdeau 1.00 p.m.

Commencing June 1st, leave Huberdeau except Saturday and Sunday 2.40 p.m. arrive Montreal 6.45 p.m. Commencing June 21st, this train will also run on Sundays.

Commencing May 29th, leave Huberdeau Saturday only 4.00 p.m. arrive Montreal 5.00 p.m.

Commencing May 30th, leave Huberdeau Monday only 4.20 a.m. arrive Montreal 8.20 a.m.

About June 15th, it is expected that operating conditions will be improved and some reductions in the running times in most of these trains will be made.

Train times shown above are Eastern Standard Time.

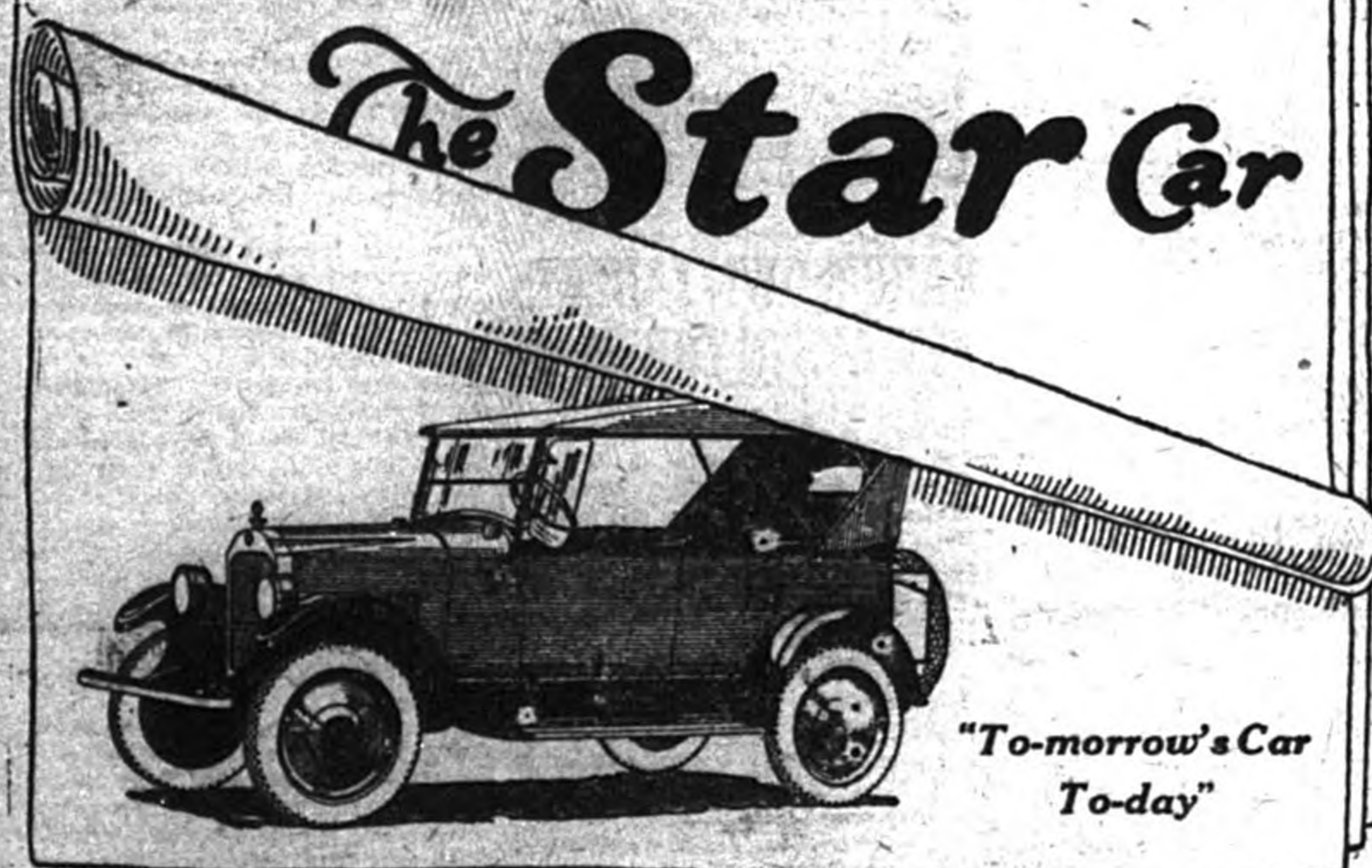
J. P. MARION, District Passenger Agent.

Three years Ahead!

Improvements now shown for the first time on new 1925 models of some low-priced cars, were included in the original Star Car designed three years ago.

Silent timing chain. L-head Red Seal Continental engine
Small bore long stroke motor. Tubular backbone.
Single plate dry disc clutch (adjustable.)
Semi-elliptic springs. (Rear spring underslung)
Maximum accessibility.

H. Laurin, Grenville.
Larocque & Chabot, Lachute.



THE FAMOUS SEMI-READY MEN'S WEAR



SPRING and SUMMER Styles on view at

W.G. Staniforth's MAIN ST. LACHUTE.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

BROWNSBURG.

Miss Lois VanLaren spent the holidays with friends in Montreal.

Messrs. W. and B. Grundie, Montreal, were week-end guests at Mrs. W. J. Fletcher's.

Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Richardson motored to Granby for the holidays returning on Monday.

Mrs. J. Turney is in Montreal this week, visiting her daughter Mrs. Summerville, from Middleville, Ont., who is a patient in hospital.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Cameron motored to Ottawa on Friday evening last, returning on Saturday, accompanied by their son Harold and family. Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Cameron and family, and Miss Alice Cameron, were also visitors from Montreal.

Some interesting postcard views of the McGibbon log drive, pictured at Brownsburg by Walter Burnett, Photographer, are for sale in Deacon's Store.

STONEFIELD.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Villeneuve and Mr. and Mrs. R. McKay motored to Montreal over the holidays.

Miss Isabel Telford, of Montreal, was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Densmore, returning on Monday, taking her little niece Isabel Densmore with her.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter McMeekin of Montreal, were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Murray on Sunday.

Miss Edna Densmore was the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Densmore for the holidays.

Mr. J. Simpson was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Owens on Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. C. Heuston and children, also Miss B. McTier and Miss W. McTier, of Montreal, were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Densmore for the holidays.

Mrs. Thos. Hull and children were guests of Mr. and Mrs. W. Burd, of Greece's Point.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Peddle and daughter, Thelma, also Mr. Preston, spent the week-end at the cottage.

Mrs. E. Adshaw and her grandchildren Billy and Dorothy are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. R. Owens.

THE LATE MRS. MCINTYRE.

In the passing away, on Monday morning, May 11th, of Mrs. Wm. McIntyre at her home in Grenville, the community has lost one of its much loved citizens. Mrs. McIntyre had been in poor health for many months, but only remained in bed during a few days.

Deceased lady was active and consecrated member of the Grenville Baptist Church and a teacher in the Sunday School for some years. She was a devoted daughter, wife and mother, also a kind neighbor and friend, ministering to the sick and needy, giving sympathy and performing acts of kindness wherever needed. Her loving ministrations will long be remembered. "Her children rise up and call her blessed." Mrs. McIntyre was seventy years of age when called away. Her husband predeceased her by a number of years. There remain four daughters, and four sons, besides her grandchildren and many relatives and friends to mourn their deep loss. Her daughters are Mrs. Alex. Keatley, Dorion, Ont., Mrs. Geo. Kelly, Ayova, Que., Mrs. Guy Keatley, Dorion, Ont., Mrs. (Rev.) J. Denny, Uxbridge, Ont., her sons, John, of Port Arthur, Fred, of Ft. William, Jim, of Toronto, and Earl, of Grenville.

The funeral service which was largely attended, was held in the Grenville Baptist Church, and conducted by Pastor M. Saunders, of the Baptist Church, and Rev. P. A. McEwen of Lachute. Rev. J. Ellis of the Church of England, Grenville, pronouncing the benediction. The following hymns were sung:—"Rock of Ages," "Safe in the Arms of Jesus," "Forever with the Lord." The floral offerings were numerous and beautiful.

The remains were laid to rest beside those of her husband, in the Calumet Cemetery. The pall-bearers were Messrs. James Stewart, W. Murray, Richard Dodd and John Gauley, Dan McIntyre, Robert McIntyre.

Among friends attending from a distance were Mrs. (Rev.) J. Denny, Messrs. Fred and Jim McIntyre, and Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Kelly and children.

Don't miss the Want Ad Column

I have pleasure in announcing that I have just received a large quantity of high class Ready-Made Clothing, to be sold immediately at low figures.

Some of my offers:—

Well made Grey Tweed Suits	\$10.00
Nice Summer Suits, all wool	\$16.00
Blue Honeycomb - all wool	\$22.00

Don't forget that I have 30 years' experience in this line, and have made personal selection of each of these suits.

GEO. LICOP, Merchant Tailor.

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.

Professional Column

L. L. LEGAULT, K. C.
Advocate,
Telephone No. 60.

LACHUTE, P. QUE.

GAETAN VALOIS, L. L. L.

Notary

Money to loan on security
Depositor of the late J. E. Valois,
notary's papers.

LACHUTE, P. QUE.

J. F. LAVIGNE, B.A.

Notary Public

Municipal, Provincial and Victory
Bonds Handled
Telephone 178

Opposite Post Office

Main Street, Lachute, Que.

DR. J. O. TOUCHETTE.

Veterinary Surgeon

Provincial Veterinary Inspector.
Prompt and Efficient Service
is always ours.

Phone No. 9.

LACHUTE, P. QUE.

Z. N. RAYMOND, L.L.B.

Notary Public

Bell Telephone No. 166 w.

Money to Loan. Farms for Sale.

Main Street, Lachute, Que.

CONSULT

CHAS. CALDER & CO.

COURT HOUSE, - LACHUTE.

Concerning

Insurance of any kind.

DR. J. E. CHRISTIE.

B. Sc. M. D. C. M.

Physician and Surgeon,

In office of late Dr. G. H. Christie,
Main Street, Lachute, Que.

DR. G. A. CLUNIE, L.D.S.

Surgeon Dentist

Office over Banford's Store
Here Every Day.

Main Street, Lachute, Que.

L. P. SAUVE.

Physician, Surgeon

Special Electric Treatments

Telephone 146.

Foundry Street, Lachute.

W. J. BOYD.

Licensed Auctioneer.

Sales conducted in English and French

Telephone 73.

LACHUTE, P. QUE.

CLYDESDALE STALLION.

Craigie Allenby (Imp.) Imported from Scotland this Spring. This horse is a bay with white markings perfect conformation, action and weighing over 1800 lbs. Will stand for service at the proprietor's stables for this season.

Fees \$12.00. Two dollars of this amount payable at time of service balance March 1st., 1926. All accidents to mares at owner's risk.

IAN M. HAY, Lachute, Que.

BARNEY NO. 1763.

Barney is a fine big horse, three years old, a thoroughbred cross between Percheron and Blood, weighing about 1400 lbs. He will stand at the stables of the proprietor, during the summer.

Terms.—\$10.00 to insure, payable March next. All mares disposed of before foaling time, the original owner will be held responsible for insured rates. All accidents at the risk of owners of mares.

EXELUS LEMAY, Proprietor, ST. PHILIPPE, P. Q.

STALLIONS FOR SERVICE

PERCHERONS - JERICO 2nd., (19066), 174723 dark gray foaled 1921, this is an excellent show horse lots of scale and quality that makes him an ideal horse.

FARM RIGAL BOY, (12067) 158583 dark dapple gray foaled 1919, big thick drafty horse over a ton weight, the right kind to sire real draft horses, and several other Blacks and Grays from 2 to 4 years old.

CLYDESDALE - Hawkrick Alacrity newly imported from Scotland, foaled 1922, is grandson of the great Dunure Footprint, his dam winning every championship in her class in Scotland.

In light horses we have three breeds, Standard bred, Hackney and French Coach.

MISCHIEF, 49844 noted trotting standard bred stallion, bright Bay, Black points, about 16 hands high, weighs about 1300, his breeding is unexcelled in his class, having the blood of the noted horses "Chimes and Electioneer."

The Hackney is black, the French Coach dark dapple Bay, black points. All are registered in Canada, and some in France, Scotland, and the United States also.

TERMS

From \$7.00 to \$15.00, according to the horse selected, payable when mares prove in foal. Accommodation will be provided for mares from a distance. All mares at the owner's risk.

J. E. ARNOLD & SON, Props. Grenville, Que.

PAINKILLER
HENRY DAVIS
Coughs - Sprains - Chills

Neptunite Varnishes



Neptunite Varnishes have the distinction of being the only varnishes made that can withstand the heat from a hot iron on its 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: wear longer and cost less than most good varnishes.

FOR SALE BY

W. D. McQuat, Local Dealer.