

The Watchman,

And Ottawa Valley Advocate.

VOL. LIV.

LACHUTE, QUE., AUGUST 2, 1929.

NO. 29

For your Requirements of Haying Tools

**Binder Twine, Rope,
Grindstones, Etc.**

☐ PHONE or CALL ☐

T. McQuat and Son, Lachute Mills

Try some pasteurized milk for your week-end at the lake. It will keep better.

LACHUTE DAIRY,
Bradford & Matthews, Props.
PHONE 74.

THE WAYSIDE TEA ROOM

at Arthur's Corner
is under the management of Mrs. Roberts, from the Old Country
Chicken Dinners provided on
Saturdays and Sundays

COMING EVENTS

The regular weekly dance will be held at Gordonville, on Saturday evening, Aug. 3rd., 1929.

The Ladies' Aid of the Brownsburg Presbyterian Church are holding their Lawn Social, Friday evening, August 2nd., at the home of Mr. Gordon Todd. Admission 35c., Children 20 cents

Don't forget the regular weekly dance in River Side Hall, Lachute, on Friday, August 2nd., 1929. Come and enjoy yourself. Gents 60c. Ladies free.

Bazaar — Bazaar

The Annual Bazaar under the auspices of the W. A. of Trinity Church, Lakefield, will be held in Gibb's Hall, Lakefield, on Thursday, August 8th., at 1.30 p.m.

The United Church, Lachute, are holding an Ice Cream Social, on Friday, August 9th., on the Manse Lawn, to which all are cordially invited. There will be a real good programme and you can be sure of a good time.

The time is again drawing near for the D. C. Co. Employees to hold their Picnic. This will be the 26th. Annual affair, and a bigger and better time than ever is being arranged for. There will be Ball Games, Rifle Shooting, Races, Dancing, Band Selections and all the entertainment that goes along with a real good time. Refreshments will be served on the grounds and don't forget the date, Saturday, August 17th.

ANNOUNCEMENT

Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Hazel Sr., announce the engagement of their daughter Amy Ruth, to Mr. Robert Wesley Mason, of Brownsburg. Wedding to take place the middle of August.

—:—
—Dr. C. M. Higginson, Veterinary Surgeon, of Hawkesbury, Ont., will be absent from his office during the next ten days. A-2-1.

Large Assortment of
**CHINA WARE — CUT GLASS
WATCHES, RINGS**
and all kinds of small fancy and useful articles for all occasions.
A. C. LAFIERRE,
Watchmaker and Jeweller
Bethany Street, Lachute.

Summer Creates Many Demands On Lumber

Are you going to build a fence, patch or repair a shed, put up a new barn or garage, or erect a summer cottage or a home? If you are planning to do any one of these things, you will find you can effect important savings by letting us supply the lumber you use. It will take but a few moments to get our quotations and inspect the lumber we can furnish you. Come in and see us.



LOCAL NEWS

Miss Ruby Rodgers is spending her holidays at Norway Bay, Que.

Mrs. Ross Muir and son Richard and Mr. Geo. Muir spent Tuesday in Montreal.

Miss Marion Phair, of Ottawa, spent the week-end in town guest of Miss Ruby Rodgers.

Master Lloyd Graham spent the week-end at Waterloo guest of Master Billie Hackwell.

Miss Marion Matthews, of Montreal, spent the past week in Dunany, guest of Miss Marion MacVicar.

Dr. Edward and Mr. Keith Christie returned home last week, from a delightful holiday at Old Orchard.

Misses A. Charlebois and Germaine Lemay have returned home from a pleasant holiday at Old Orchard.

Mrs. Fred Hanna, of Big Valley, Alta., spent the past week visiting friends and relatives at Lachute.

Mr. Fred Sisson and Miss Louise Parker, of Montreal, were guests of Mrs. Alex. Beers over the week-end.

Mrs. George O'Brien, of Thurso, accompanied by her son Lawson, of Chelsea, were week-end guests of Mrs. W. W. Hume.

Miss Edith Adams, is leaving for Winnipeg, to visit her sister, Mrs. S. Morley and her aunt, Mrs. James Wood, of Franklin, Man.

Miss Madeline Léonard, of Montreal, is spending this week in town guest of her cousin Miss Cecile Bedard.

Miss Wilkinson, of Montreal, returned home on Tuesday, after spending a week visiting her sister, Mrs. Ross Muir.

Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Jousse and family, of Montreal, are spending the holidays at their summer camp, Lake Louise.

Mr. and Mrs. Walker McArthur and Miss Willow Lavery, motored to Plattsburg, N. Y., and spent a pleasant week-end.

Mr. Robert Peel, and Mr. Ewan Campbell, of Ottawa, were the week-end guests of Mr. and Mrs. Reggie Peel, of Brownsburg.

Messrs. Robt. McArthur, T. Izzard, Jas. McCullough, V. A. Morrison and H. Cunningham spent Sunday in Morrisburg and Ottawa.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Hills returned home on Monday, after spending two weeks at Three Rivers, visiting their daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Joss.

Miss Margaret McNeil, of Ormstown, left for Montreal on Thursday, after spending the past week visiting friends in Lachute and vicinity.

Mrs. Crabbe and daughter Gwen, of Ottawa, Mrs. Williams, Mrs. R. A. Giles and family, and Miss Katherine Giles are spending this week at Lake Louise.

Mr. and Mrs. James Stewart and family are leaving this week for their home in Winnipeg, after spending a pleasant visit with the latter's sister Mrs. Cleland.

Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Smith, of Aurora, are enjoying a month's visit among their many friends in town and surrounding vicinity. They are at present visiting at the home of Mrs. Malcolm Smith.

The many friends of Mrs. Wm. Banford will be sorry to learn that she met with a painful accident on Tuesday last, when she stumbled on the gallery and in falling had the misfortune to break her thigh.

Mr. and Mrs. McGillis, daughter Gwen and son Douglas, of Morrisburg; Mr. and Mrs. McGowan, also Emily and Jas. McGowan; and Miss Rosalind Dinning, of Lachine, were Sunday guests at the home of Mrs. J. Mackie.

Guests at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Westgate on Sunday last were Canon and Mrs. Dan Parker, of Winnipeg, Man. Mrs. N. Stewart and sons, of Edmonton, Alta., and Mr. and Mrs. Robt. Parker and family, of Montreal.

Miss Juliette Rodrigue has gone to Rawdon to attend a Concert being given there on August 1st. She will accompany on the piano, Miss Lasalle one of Montreal's best violinists who has been studying in Paris for the past five years.

Mr. Richard Woods, of Montreal, accompanied by his brother Mr. T. Woods, of Bury, England, are spending a short holiday in town, guests of Mr. and Mrs. H. Stansfield. Miss Calvert, of Montreal, is also their guest this week.

Many at this time are enjoying their summer holidays, and many are at loss to know how, and where to spend them. The C. P. R. agent is at the service of all, and free booklets can be obtained, showing many educational and pleasant trips, with-in everyone's means.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard Hodge, of Montreal, arrived on Monday from a two week's vacation in Ottawa, Wood-lawn, Kingdom Mines Galetta and other points, and will spend the next two weeks in their old home town, visiting friends and renewing old acquaintances.

LACHUTE ACADEMY RESULTS

Grades IX, X and XI.

In order of Merit, June Exam.
Grade IX, Possible 1200.—Elizabeth Goldworthy 1013, Garfield Clarke 1006, Melvin Langille 961, Ida Alexander 926, Eileen MacGibbon 923, Christina MacKenzie 901, Marjorie Kestyle 887, Rae Alexander 885, Alice Leishman 885, Lila Scott 879, Gordon Drysdale 866, Wyman McRae 854, Gladys Hadley 845, Barbara Cunningham 836, Catherine Black 829, Hugh Gall 826, Margaret Neil 817, Violet Falconer 793, Kathleen Clunie 781, Grace Hume 780.

Grade X, Possible 1100.—Mildred Valpy 961, Jessie Leishman 907, J. Berry 857, Stuart Jones 812, Irene Doig 770, Raymond Underhill 765, M. Patterson 722, Marion MacVicar 701, Florence Hay 681, Helen Heatlie 661, Isabel Jackson 651, Walter Robertson 644, Bertan Prophet 642.

Grade XI, Possible 1000.—Freda K. Mason 785, Bessie V. Morrison 761, Reta J. Boyd 755, Gwen M. MacKinnon 752, Dorothea E. MacDonald 696, Gladys E. Cruise 655, Janet I. Morrison 626, Edith M. Boyd 607, Shirley Hamilton 551.

In the above three grades 49 tried the Exams and only seven failed. Anyone calling at my office can get their marks in each subject.

G. A. CLUNIE, Sec.-Treas.

PERLEY SCHOLARSHIPS 1929.

Municipality Pupil Teacher

Lachute Town - Marjorie Walker - Miss J. McCaig.

St. Jerusalem - Ruby Gordon - Miss Christy A. Robertson.

Grenville No. 1. - Leona MacIntyre - Miss Lillian B. Foreman.

Grenville No. 2. - Eileen Morrow - Miss Jane V. Kelly.

Grenville No. 3. - Lester McCallum - Miss J. Fay Bates.

There were 26 candidates of whom 8 qualified for Grade VIII and 5 for Grade VII.

ST. ANDREWS EAST

Miss H. V. Wales spent Saturday with Mrs. King, of Cushing.

Mr. Geo. Woods is spending holidays with his father, Mr. Herbert Woods.

The Women's Guild met on Thursday at the home of Mrs. Thomas MacAdam.

Mrs. Saye and daughters are visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Edmund Neve.

Miss Tabb, of Montreal, is visiting her niece, Mrs. H. W. Flower, for a few weeks.

The Rev. J. Macaskill has returned from Nova Scotia where he was visiting his mother.

Mrs. King, of Cushing, and the Misses Isabel and May Ross, of Kingston, were visiting Mrs. C. T. Wales on Wednesday.

Mr. Alonzo Sharman and daughter of British Columbia, are visiting his mother, Mrs. Sharman, and his sister Mrs. Wm. Pitcairn.

Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Glendenning, Mr. Gerald and Miss Jean Glendenning, and Miss Constance Barbour visited Mr. and Mrs. E. Charman on Sunday.

We are advised that the Rev. J. Heyworth, of Chicago, will preach in the United Church on Sunday, Aug. 4th., both morning and evening. Mr. Heyworth is a very interesting speaker and we hope he will have a good audience.

Miss M. Dewar entertained at a delightful Bridge of four tables, on Friday afternoon, in honor of Mrs. Allan Matthews, of Los Angeles, Cal., and Mrs. Walter Windsor. The prizes were won by Mrs. Willett and Miss Elizabeth Walsh.

At the W. A. meeting at Mrs. H. W. Robertson's on Thursday, final arrangements were made for the summer Sale and Supper, to be followed by a short programme, and it will be held in the Town Hall, on Saturday, August 3rd. A large attendance is hoped for.

A reception by the Rev. Rural Dean and Mrs. Windsor at the Rectory, on Tuesday afternoon, was attended by more than a hundred parishioners and friends, who took this opportunity of welcoming Mr. Windsor and his bride on their return from the wedding trip, and extending to them their good wishes. The rooms were decorated with a profusion of cut flowers and plants. The beautifully appointed table was presided over by Mrs. Neve (Mrs. Windsor's mother) and Mrs. Bezanon. The cordial and hearty welcome of the host and hostess, and an entertainment interesting in every way, made the occasion a very enjoyable one.

On Thursday evening in the Sunday School room of the United Church Dr. B. N. Wales gave an address or informal lecture, to the young people (and some who were not so very young), on the subject of his recent excursion through the Maritime Provinces. We all enjoyed the trip in spirit, and conclude the Doctor must have had a pretty good time. We hope it's the Maritimes for us on a future occasion. Some of us had been over the ground in days past, but we never found the many intellectual treats, beautiful drives and delightful banquets bunched so close together. It takes the Doctor to find the soft spots in life.

Silk Stockings

19c. 29c. 49c. 69c.

Wash Goods, clearing at
25c per yard

W. Banford and Son

Our Specials

Flour and Feed of all Kinds
Choice line of Groceries
always on hand

J. D. Campbell, - Phone 50

Cream of the West is our Best



Act Now! - lest you are too late

Your eyesight is your most precious possession. Guard it zealously—lest your eyes get to that stage where they may give you all sorts of trouble and handicap you in your work.

An early examination by us will reveal just what you need in Glasses. And we'll provide Glasses in styles most becoming and harmonizing with your features.

Phone 140 for an appointment

J. B. Forest, Optician, will be in Lachute every Saturday afternoon.

Frank E. Earle,

Lachute.



We have a number
of good

USED CARS

For Sale

PRICES RIGHT.

Geo. Y. Deacon, Lachute Mills

Hardware and Dealer Garage

And when millions like it better it must be so.

"SALADA" TEA

'Fresh from the gardens'

"White Lies"

She Hated Her Brother's Way of Life—But She Had to Shield Him!

By RUTH ALEXANDER

"There's just one thing more I ought to mention, and that is that I've no intention of marrying again."

Prue Moore finished. She stared at her prospective employer, and her little chin went several inches higher. It was a rounded chin, dimpled, but capable of becoming stubborn when occasion arose. Such an occasion seemed this moment when Mr. Julian Strange, the taciturn, rather tired-looking man standing by the fire in his great neglected studio had the temerity to suggest that the girl he was engaging as his little daughter's governess would naturally set her cap at him.

"I'm going to hate him!" thought Prue. "I shall never stay!"—and longed to end the interview with a chilly: "If that's the sort of idea you have of me, hadn't we better decide I'm quite unsuitable for the job?"

Then she thought of Henry, who was always losing his work, and of Nora, who simply must have another year at school, and swallowed her pride with a gulp.

"That needn't worry either of us," she told him distantly, chin still well in the air. "In fact," she added, on a sudden thought, "I'm engaged."

"Then we shall suit each other admirably, and I shall expect you on Monday, Miss Moore."

Julian Strange took her hand, and his rather stern face lighted up with an unexpectedly sweet and twinkling smile.

"I'm going to like him," she thought. "It won't be so bad, after all."

At first Prue felt somewhat forlorn in the big, silent London house, with just the servants and the housekeeper and little Joan, who had been thoroughly spoiled and was at times a perfect little beast and at others entirely lovable.

There was a garden which was a great delight to Prue; it led out of Mr. Strange's studio, unfortunately, but she soon learned his habits and avoided going through when he was at work.

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work. Her one endeavor, indeed, after that remark of his, was to avoid Mr. Strange. He was an artist, and painted still life pictures of flowers and fruit and pottery.

"Someone rang you up to-day, Miss Moore," he told her one afternoon, when she encountered him unexpectedly. "Henry," he said his name was; I didn't catch the surname. Your fiance, I suppose?"

"Ye-es," she acquiesced, her heart sinking a little. She was vexed with her brother; she had told him especially not to telephone her. Mr. Strange might not like it, and, with the family dependent on her, she mustn't run any risks of losing her job. She hadn't meant to tell that fib, all the same. Henry had practically forced it on her.

"I asked him to come and see you here, whenever he likes," he went on kindly. "Don't be afraid you'll disturb me. The house is big enough."

"Thank you!"

Prue felt a rush of gratitude. But she was worried about Henry. Henry wasn't the sort to refuse any invitation; he was a charming and attractive youth, but he didn't in the least mind sponging. Besides, his affectionate messages always meant that he was hard up. Probably he had lost his job again and wanted money.

When Henry called next afternoon Prue was playing games with little Joan in the garden. She tiptoed through the studio fearing to disturb the artist, and, meeting her brother in the hall, enjoined him to silence as she led the way back again. But Mr. Strange looked up as they passed, and Prue stopped and made the introductions.

"This is Henry!" she murmured, slightly tremulous, for fear he should demand Henry's surname and explanations. But Mr. Strange was much too engrossed in his work.

"Ah," he said absently, "good afternoon!"

"How do you do?" Henry replied with that engaging heartiness that always earned him friends—at first. "That's a lovely group you're painting, sir! A valuable piece, I should say."

Mr. Strange glanced at him with a spark of interest in his eyes, and removed a brush from his mouth.

"Yes," he answered, "Old Dresden. A collector's piece. It is practically priceless."

Henry's eyes gleamed as he surveyed the exquisite little porcelain group. Prue put her arm through Henry's and nudged at him.

"We're disturbing Mr. Strange, Henry. Let's go into the garden."

And Henry allowed himself to be drawn away.

"How did you manage to get off from the office?" she asked apprehensively.

Henry shrugged his shoulders. "I've left," he told her light-heartedly. "Couldn't stick the old blighter any longer! We had a tearing row."

"Oh, Henry!" she cried despairingly. "You can't afford to go on throwing up jobs like that!"

"Don't you worry," he reassured her, with a swagger. "I'll soon get another."

That was the first of several visits for Henry, till presently it became a habit for him to call every day, generally in time for lunch or tea.

Fortunately, Mr. Strange was so absorbed in his new picture that he did not appear to notice whether Henry was there or not, though Prue occasionally caught him standing at the studio door and gazing at her and the child in the garden.

The task of finding Henry's new job

seemed a very long one, and there came a day when Prue's little chin took on its stubborn angle.

"I'm sorry, Henry, but you don't seem to be bothering at all, and I really can't afford to lend you any more money! And I don't think we ought to let Mr. Strange supply you with any more lunches and teas!"

"How do you suppose I am going to live, then?" Henry demanded.

"I really don't know," said Prue, at the end of her patience. "I suppose you could get work as a hall-porter, or a dustman, or something."

Henry glared. He seized his hat and lunged out. Prue instantly remorseful, ran after him.

"Henry, I didn't mean it! Of course I'll give you some more—"

But Henry had gone.

She spent two miserable days, alternately worrying over the idea that she might have driven him to suicide and comforting herself with the belief that he would come back. Then on the third morning she returned from a walk to find him on the doorstep.

"Oh, Henry, I'm so glad you're back! Do come into the nursery and have lunch!" She was almost tearful with thankfulness.

Henry magnanimously allowed himself to be fed before making any explanations. Then he said:

"No, I haven't got a job, but I'm on the track of one. I was offered thirty bob a week yesterday."

"I am so glad! It isn't much, but it's something to be going on with!" cried Prue happily.

"What! Thirty bob! D'you think I'd take a job of that sort?"

"You don't mean to say you turned it down?"

"I certainly did."

Prue was thoroughly roused. Her chin went up.

"So you'd rather live on my money and Mr. Strange's food than work at a small salary!" she flashed at him. "Go away from this house, and don't you dare to come again!"

"Look here, Prue, I've got something else in view, but I can't go after it without money."

You turn down an offer, and then expect me to supply you with money! If you don't go I'll call Mr. Strange!" she stormed at him.

"I'm going!" said Henry furiously, and went out.

Prue stood stock still. Her anger abated as quickly as it had risen. She held her breath and waited for the sound of the front door. She crept to the top of the stairs and listened. Everything was quiet. Perhaps he had actually gone to Mr. Strange for money! She ran noiselessly down.

The studio door was open, and Henry was in there alone. He was standing as if fascinated before the Dresden china group. Suddenly he pulled a silk handkerchief from his pocket, wrapped the ornament in it, tucked it under his coat, then, with a quick glance right and left, made for the garden door. Before he had reached it Prue was at his side.

"Henry, what are you thinking of?" she cried in a distressed whisper. "Give it to me! You can't—steal!"

She snatched at the bundle.

"Let go, you little fool! You'll break it!"

They struggled. The silk handkerchief fell to the floor. All at once there was a sharp, ominous crack. Henry let go his hold immediately, leaped through the door into the garden, and left Prue staring down at the fragments of the Dresden group.

Dazedly she heard Henry's footsteps running on the gravel path, heard other footsteps at her side. There was a dead silence, broken by the slight scraping sound of Henry's boots as he scaled the wooden fence. Involuntarily she moved swiftly, so as to interpose herself between the fugitive and Mr. Strange's gaze.

"I'm sorry!" she gasped. "I was—just admiring it—and I broke it! I did it!" Beneath her quivering mouth her little chin was resolute. "I'll pay for it—I'll give me time! I'm dreadfully sorry!"

The storm she expected did not break. Instead, she heard Mr. Strange's voice gentle almost to tenderness:

"You couldn't pay for it, Prue. It's a tragedy—but you didn't do it."

"I did!" she cried hysterically.

"You blessed little white hair! I came in and saw the whole thing! Don't worry; I shan't blame Henry."

And she found herself folded in a pair of strong, warm arms.

Somehow the amazing happening didn't seem amazing at all to Prue. She forgot Henry and everything else in the wide world till Julian whispered:

"There's just one thing, Prue—your fiance!"

"That was another fib?" she confessed chokingly into his coat. "You see, you said—you weren't going to marry again!"

Prue caught her breath.

"I wasn't—till I met you!" said Julian Strange, and kissed her.

Minard's Liniment for Coughs, Colds.

The Heart of Winter

Midwinter—but the bright noon sun spreads summer warmth on all it shines upon.

Howling winds, whirling snow, biting cold, seem things of long ago. Blue is the river, blue the sky; Soft as springtime clouds the snow drifts lie;

And frowning winter, surly, wild, Proves at heart as gentle as a child.

—Lillian Burleigh Miner.

ISSUE No. 11—'29

Street and Highway Trees

The Ontario Horticultural Association have done a good service in issuing recommendations for the guidance of municipalities in planting and caring for street and roadside shade trees. The Association, composed of delegates from all parts of the province, has realized the need of some better policy to take care of this matter. Many miles of highway are without trees of any kind and thousands of trees that once were an ornament to the country have been mutilated for the accommodation of companies stringing wire lines through the country. At the convention held in Toronto recently a strong appeal was made to the delegates to do their utmost to save the shade trees and so help to preserve the scenic beauty of their neighborhoods. To the extent that this is done will the country attract tourists and derive revenue accordingly. Recommendations for the guidance of municipalities were brought in by a tree committee appointed a year ago. These dealt with the varieties that should be planted in towns and country places, and the distances apart they should be planted. For the central and southern parts of the province such trees as White Ash, Hard Maple, Pin Oak, Tulip Tree and Oriental Plane may with advantage be planted and not closer than 40 feet. For wider streets and boulevards the distance should be increased to 55 or 60 feet and on roads 70 feet. The varieties for the country planting should include Elms, Red Oak, Sugar Maple, White Ash, and Walnut, where these are indigenous to the locality. The Soft Maple so commonly planted, was regarded as less suitable than many other varieties except for northern areas where they make a rather slow growth and mature into a more desirable shape. Such unsuitable trees as the Manitoba Maple and Poplars, including Cottonwoods, the committee considered, should not be planted on any street or roadway.

Handsome is as Handsome Does

A Parisian Beauty Doctor, or "cosmetic surgeon," as she prefers to call herself, has been trying to persuade the German people that it is a sin to be ugly. She did not suggest that the Germans, as a race, are less fortunate than other races in those physical gifts which are commonly described as "good looks," but simply that, having them, they neglect to improve upon them by art. To be content to show your features as Heaven meant you to show them she regards as a sin—the "sin of ugliness." Yet people are not ugly unless they look ugly, and it is within the power of us all not to look ugly. Ugliness has nothing to do with features or hair or coloring or anything else that shows upon the surface. We may have features like the Apollo Belvedere himself and yet be repulsive, if our tempers are bad. "Handsome is as handsome does," says the old proverb, which means that if you are courteous and chivalrous you will look happy and others will like you for it. A ready smile wins more hearts than millions, but a scowling face will soon make a Ceresus bankrupt of his friends.—Montreal Star.

No Quarter

Halifax Herald (Cons.): The lash for drug peddlers may sound like harsh punishment, but it is possible to conceive of a more unspeakable, a more despicable crime? . . . It is useless to waste soft sentiments over criminals who peddle drugs. Theirs is a deliberate act, a cold mercantile decision to capitalize a habit that grips its victims and drags them down to the depths of physical, mental and moral degradation. No quarter for the drug peddler, is a decision that will meet with the complete approval of the citizenship of the Dominion.

A sweet little thing who didn't care any more for a nickel than she did for her right eye was having a lunch with one of those daddies. "Tomorrow is my birthday," she mentioned cooly. Every day was her birthday to Dora. "Well, here's \$50," her escort replied, "and I wish you a happy birthday." "What! On \$50?"

Onions are said to throw off violet rays. We suspect that the scientist who asserted that had not smelled many violets.

Just Right for This Weather

SHREDDED WHEAT

High in calories and warming carbohydrates—No fuss or bother—just warm in oven and serve with hot milk

Made by The Canadian Shredded Wheat Company, Ltd.

Water Noises

When I am playing by myself And all the boys are lost around, Then I can hear the water go; It makes a little talking sound. Along the rocks below the tree, I see it ripple up and wink; And I can hear it saying on, "And do you think? and do you think? A bug shoots by that snaps and ticks, And a bird flies up beside the tree To get into the sky to sing. I hear it say, "Kildee, kildee!" Or else a yellow corn comes down To splash a while and have a drink. And when she goes I still can hear The water say, "And do you think?" —Elizabeth Madox Roberts, in "Under the Tree."

Revolvers and the Police

Toronto Star (Ind.): A newspaper in North Carolina says the people of the United States have a good lesson to learn from Canadians in the way of respect for law and order. It is, we think, true. But we should, in Canada, see to it that our police do not forfeit a reputation long earned and deserved, and do not get into the habit of using revolvers too readily, as, of late, they have occasionally done.

Minard's Liniment for Grippe and Flu.

Naturally

Ottawa Citizen (Lib): Dolls are being made more life-like. At a London show there was a model that smokes cigarettes and doesn't go to sleep.

"Near white" is the name given a soft creamy shade; this is highly favored and is in demand. It is much more flattering than the blue white.

FARMERS

Requiring British help—Single men, women or families, to assist with farm work, should write Rev. Alex. MacGregor, 43 Victoria St., Toronto. These people will be arriving after March 15.

SIMONDS
SAWS
Their teeth are of a toughness which makes them hold their keen cutting edge under every usage.
SIMONDS CANADA SAW CO. LTD.
VANCOUVER, B.T. JOHN, N.B.
TORONTO, C.



ASPIRIN

The whole world knows Aspirin as an effective antidote for pain. But it's just as important to know that there is only one genuine Aspirin. The name Bayer is on every tablet, and on the box. If the name Bayer appears, it's genuine; and if it doesn't, it is not! Headaches are dispelled by Aspirin. So are colds, and the pain that goes with them; even neuralgia, neuritis, and rheumatism promptly relieved. Get Aspirin—at any drugstore—with proven directions.

Physicians prescribe Aspirin; it does NOT affect the heart

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NICE WORDS WON'T DYE a dress or coat...

Neither pretty pictures nor colorful adjectives will dye a dress or coat. It takes real dyes to do the work; dyes made from true anilines. Next time you have dyeing to do, try Diamond Dyes. See how easy it is to use them. Then compare the results. Your dealer will refund your money if you don't agree they are better dyes. You get none of that re-dyed look from Diamond Dyes; no streaking or spotting. Just fresh, crisp, bright new color. And watch the way they keep their brilliance through wear and washing. They are better dyes because they contain plenty of real anilines—from three to five times more than other dyes. But you pay no more for them than for ordinary dyes. The white package of Diamond Dyes is the original "all-purpose" dye for any and every kind of material. It will dye or tint silk, wool, cotton, linen, rayon or any mixture of materials. The blue package is a special dye for silk or wool only. With it you can dye your valuable articles of silk or wool with results equal to the finest professional work. Remember this when you buy. The blue package dyes silk or wool only. The white package will dye every kind of goods, including silk and wool. Your dealer has both packages.

Diamond Dyes
Easy to use Perfect results
AT ALL DRUG STORES



Christie's Sultanas

Packed full of tender, plump, delicious uncrushed Sultanas retaining the fine flavor and fragrance of the fruit fresh from the sunny vineyards.

Christie's Biscuits

The Standard of Quality Since 1853



Canada's Land of The Midnight Sun

Director of Northwest Territories Describes Vast Section Bordering Mackenzie River

Canada, too, has her "Land of the Midnight Sun," and the little that is known of the Great Valley of the Mackenzie River and the northern coast of Canada, inhabited chiefly by Indians and Eskimos, is vividly described in Natural History, journal of the American Museum of Natural History, by O. S. Finnie, Director of the Northwest Territories and Yukon Branch of the Department of the Interior of Canada. He writes:

"One million three hundred thousand square miles of Canada lying north of 60 are known as the Northwest Territories. They extend easterly from the delta of the Mackenzie River to Baffin Island, a distance of approximately 2,000 miles, and reach more than 1,000 miles from north to south, from Cape Columbia to latitude 50 degrees north, including all the islands in the Canadian sector as far as the Pole.

DISTRICT OF MACKENZIE.

"The District of Mackenzie, the most important of the three main divisions of the Northwest Territories, can be most readily approached by the route leading north by rail from Edmonton, Alberta, to the southern watershed of the Mackenzie River. Fort Smith, the administrative centre within the district, is situated on the Slave River in latitude 60 degrees north, where a series of rapids forms a barrier to river navigation. At this point we find ourselves in the hands of the Chipewyan Indians.

"Should we listen to the casual conversation of the crowd we would hear English, French, Cree and Chipewyan used impartially for, although the language of the district is Chipewyan, the Cree from the south are well represented, and the traders and missionaries are chiefly of British and French extraction.

"Fort Smith, situated on a high, sandy plateau overlooking the river, is typical of many of the northern posts, its principal features being government offices, a Royal Canadian Mounted Police Post, a wireless telegraph station, a mission church and house with hospital and school, and establishments of the principal fur traders of the North. To these should be added the log homes of the natives and a host of dogs, which constitute the motive power of the country's winter transport. In winter Fort Smith is dark and bleak and windswept, and in summer it is a noted gathering place for all varieties of insect pests known to the northland, while for weeks daylight never fades entirely from the sky.

"Immediately to the west lies a country of alternate swamps and low sand ridges, difficult of access, but valuable because it has given perfect protection to the only remaining herd of American bison that has never known captivity. In 1901 the Dominion Government prohibited the killing of these animals. An estimate made about twenty years later placed their total at approximately 1,500. To these have been added recently 6,000 young buffalo from the Wainwright National Park, and it is confidently hoped that the next decade will see an increase in their numbers great enough to make them an important factor in the food supply of the district and possibly to warrant licensed hunting under the supervision of official game wardens.

FUR RESOURCES.

"The fur resources of the Fort Smith area have been intensively drawn upon for more than 100 years, but still the trapper thrives. Each winter yields pelts of bear, wolves, lynx, colored foxes, fisher, otter, marten, mink, skunk and muskrat—fox, mink and rat predominating. It is possible, however, that the time is not far distant when fur farming will bring to many a better living than is to be secured today from the taking of wild animals.

"From Fort Smith to the Arctic Ocean, a distance by water of 1,400 miles, river transportation is uninterrupted. Large and comfortable steamboats serve the public, and already the excellence of their service, the novelty of the life of the lower river settlements and the river scenery have popularized them among those on the outlook for summer tours in little-known lands.

"Two hundred miles of river, winding slowly through the country of the beaver and the moose, lead from Fort Smith to Great Slave Lake. One legend of the source of the name 'Great Slave' tells how, even before the advent of the trader, a white slave was sold as a slave to an Indian, who had his home on the shores of the lake. The child grew to be a man above the ordinary stature, with

long fair hair and light blue eyes, who lived a long life among his Indian masters. His presence led to the area being known as the 'land of the great white slave,' eventually abbreviated to Great Slave. The story further states that the child slave was the rightful heir to the throne of France—an interesting echo of the rumors spread by the devotees of Napoleon that the son of Marie Louise had not really died at Vienna, but had been spirited away by the wily Metternich.

"Another legend, quoted by the Geographic Board of Canada, is to the effect that Great and Lesser Slave Lakes and Slave River were named after a tribe of Indians that once dwelt in that region. These Indians called themselves Etchareottine, which means 'the people dwelling in the shelter of the (Rocky) mountains.' In contradistinction to other Northern Indians, who were caribou eaters and traveled widely in pursuit of game, the Etchareottines were fish eaters and kept to the lakes. When the more warlike Cree went on the warpath against the tribes on the Peace River, they came from the south in canoes to Lesser Slave Lake and, leaving their canoes there, proceeded overland. Finding that the lake-dwelling Indians did not possess their own warlike attributes and ideas, the Cree showed their contempt by bestowing on the lake dwellers the epithet of 'awonak' or 'slaves.'

"By way of Great Slave Lake the traveller reached the land of the Slave Indians, and to the babel of tongues is added still another dialect. Revolution, the most important settlement on the southern shore, is the meeting place of the Indian trappers from east and west, north and south. The Southern Indians, the Cree and Chipewyan, are represented chiefly by the imported servants of the traders, this point marking the northern limit of the influence of both these nations. Three highways lead from Resolution—one to the northwest following the waters of the Mackenzie to Beaufort Sea, one due north to the country of the Yellow Knife Indians, and the third east to the lakes and plains of the Arctic prairies and the home of the caribou and musk ox.

FORT RELIANCE.

"To the east a cruise of 200 miles along the shores of Great Slave Lake—one of the great lakes of the world with an approximate area of 11,500 square miles—brings the traveller to Fort Reliance. From this point the trail leads overland until the headwaters of rivers flowing to Hudson Bay are reached. Here are the great Arctic prairies, a country well flowered by nature except with trees.

"From any point of vantage can be seen an apparently endless expanse of grass, moss and Arctic flowers. Sparkling lakes nestle in the valleys, and winding streams disturb the quiet of the scene as they tumble their way down their many rapids to mingle their waters finally with those of far-distant Hudson Bay.

"The rolling country is the home of the caribou, the wolf, the Arctic fox and the remnants of the few remaining herds of musk ox to be found on the mainland. The streams and lakes are plentifully stocked with fish, and their shores are the nesting grounds of many varieties of waterfowl. The potential wealth of this Arctic plains area lies in its undoubted ability to yield liberal supplies of meat and hides from caribou and other hardy animals, fish from its waters and fur from its hills.

"Humanity is but poorly represented on the Arctic prairies. A small band of Indians, who winter along the northern fringe of timber, each Spring follows the caribou in their northern migration, and lives entirely upon caribou meat and fish. Eskimo from the shores of Coronation Gulf to the northwest and coastal points to the eastward move each Spring toward the Rhinon River to meet the same migration on its way to the Arctic coast. The only permanent residents are three bands of Eskimo who base their operations on the shores of Kasba, Sigligyusk and Baker Lakes, from which points they eke out a living from the eastern sections of these northern plains.

WHERE FRANKLIN CAMPED

"Starting again from Resolution, another road leads to Rae, on a northern arm of Great Slave Lake and the land of the Dog Rib Indians. In 1921 Franklin and his party followed their route to the North. A winter camp was built half way between Great Slave and Great Bear Lakes, which was known as Fort Enterprise. From this point a season was spent in exploration of the Coppermine River and the shores of Coronation Gulf. Part of this route was also followed by Hearne of the Hudson's Bay Company, when from 1769 to 1772 he pioneered the valley of the Coppermine River. One of the great tragedies of the North was enacted during this trip, when the Indians who accompanied Hearne massacred more than twenty defenseless Eskimo men, women and children, camped at a point since known as Bloody Fall, on the lower reach of the Coppermine.

"During the past winter a unique event occurred in the vicinity of Fort Enterprise, about 150 miles north of Great Slave Lake, the spot where Sir John Franklin, with Lieutenant Back, spent such a terrible year of hunger and privation in 1821 and 1822. Two years ago, while an official of the Canadian Government was making a patrol from the bottom of Bathurst Inlet, 500 miles over a bleak and desolate territory, to Rae, he had

Russia Talks Peace and Train Women For War.



MOSCOW METAL WORKERS' UNION WOMEN ORGANIZE SKIING-RIFLE TEAM
The Mytishchi team, composed of women, who were victorious in the recent competition in Moscow in a new combination of sport and preparedness which is being sponsored by the Moscow Metal Workers' Union.

with him a young Eskimo youth from Coronation Gulf. They had many adventures on the way, but, on reaching Rae, the young Eskimo was delighted at what appeared to him a veritable metropolis, although it cannot boast of more than half a hundred people.

"So enamored with the place was the youth that he wanted to remain, forgetting entirely the pretty wife he had left in a distant igloo. The official, however, had no intention of permitting the youth to remain, for, had he done so, the lad's tribesmen would have assumed that the white man had killed him, and so would probably have taken his own life in retaliation.

A PEACE MEETING

"When they finally returned to Bathurst Inlet the young native must have told his tribesmen how well they had been treated by the Indians and, as a result, the Eskimo in a body appeared shortly after Christmas at Fort Enterprise. Here, though face to face with their traditional enemies, the Indians, a ten-day powwow of feast and dance took the place of bloody war.

"It was the first occasion on record where groups of Eskimos and Indians from these districts have buried the hatchet, and is in marked contrast to the warlike attitude of the time of Hearne.

"The Dog Rib Indians are one of the larger tribes of the North. Long association with the white trader has advanced them to a life of semi-civilization, but they still depend upon the wild life of the country for an existence. As they wander over a wide country of rocky hills, some of which are timbered, though sparsely, their harvest consists of fur, fish, caribou and moose, with rabbits to fill in periods when larger game is not available. Much of this area has been reserved by the government of Canada as a hunting and trapping ground for the exclusive use of the natives.

"To the west and north of Resolution lies the valley of the Mackenzie River, Hay River, a settlement lying near Great Slave Lake in the broad valley of the river from which the community takes its name, is the home of a well-conducted boarding school, two missions and several trading establishments.

"Providence lies on a level plain on the bank of the Mackenzie. The

buildings of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, of the mission with its boarding school for native children, and of the several trading companies are practically the only permanent structures in the settlement. At points further south the Indian and half-breed trappers have built for themselves cabins from which they pursue their activities, but the natives of the Providence district are still the itinerant people of a hundred years ago. Many of them are born, live and die in their native tepees and brush camps.

NAVIGATION UNINTERRUPTED

"Between Providence and Simpson on the way north the river narrows and runs swiftly, but navigation is uninterrupted. Simpson is located on a large island just below the confluence of the Liard and the Mackenzie Rivers. It is one of the larger settlements of the Territories, and was at one time the trade headquarters for the whole valley of the Mackenzie. Originally a typical Hudson's Bay Company fort, dating from the early days of the last century, it has grown to be a prosperous settlement with missions, hospitals, schools, a Royal Canadian Mounted Police post, a government wireless station, a number of trading establishments and a government Indian agency which conducts an experimental farm. The surrounding country, consisting of rolling hills lightly covered with timber, has up to date produced little but fur, though it is not without promise for the future. The Rocky Mountains are less than 100 miles to the northwest, and far back in the mountain lies a valley about which little is known beyond the fact that in it hot springs are so numerous that its temperature has been materially affected. While the surrounding country suffers from a somewhat rigorous climate, the 'semi-tropical valley,' as it has come to be known, sees but little snow and is the winter home of a great variety of wild life.

"The Liard River is the highway serving the territory to the west. It boasts of a steamboat service, adequate to the needs of the country, which each year carries a wealth of high-grade furs to the markets of the world. The upper reaches of the Liard, penetrating far into the mountain ranges, connect through British Columbia with established routes of travel leading to the Pacific Coast.

"Sixty miles below Simpson the

Mackenzie enters a bolder and more rugged country, and for many miles the traveler is regaled with true Western mountain scenery. When the river swings back to the foothills, Wrangley, a fur post active enough in winter but presenting little of interest during the open season, is passed, and the journey is continued to Norman. This settlement stands on the high banks of the Mackenzie at the mouth of Great Bear River. The usual essentials of a northern post are here in evidence. The country, east and west for many miles, is tributary to this post.

"The Great Bear River is the highway to Great Bear Lake and the country beyond as far as Coronation Gulf, while to the west an overland trail follows the valley of the Gravel River to the headwaters of the Stewart River and on to the Yukon. The Great Bear River is shallow and swift, but can be ascended by suitably constructed power boats. Great Bear Lake is the largest lake in the northland, covering an area of something like 12,100 square miles, but its use as a transport route is limited to not more than three months in each season, as it is icebound for the rest of the year.

"Much of interest centres around Norman. Not only is it the trade centre of a large and productive district, but the scenic and mineral resources are also outstanding. A few miles from the settlement lie lignite coal beds of doubtful commercial importance, but spectacular, having burned continuously at least since the first exploration of the river by Mackenzie in 1789. To the north of the post lies a prominent mountain known as Bear Rock, and along the western horizon lie the bold peaks of the Rocky Mountains. The burning of the coal seams and the three peculiar red stains, probably caused by oxide of iron, which show on the face of Bear Rock have given rise to a typical Indian legend.

"Many years ago, according to the story, both the people and the game of this area were giants of their kind. A giant hunter armed with bow and arrows, while standing on Bear Rock, saw a colony of giant beaver in Bear River. With his arrows he secured three of these, but several of his arrows which had missed their mark remained embedded in the river bottom, but one end still showing above the water. As in all the northern rivers sunken

trees are to be seen, the story-teller points out the giant arrows without difficulty. The hunter then skinned three to the beaver and spread the skins on the face of Bear Rock to dry; the blood left the three stains in the shape of the three beaver skins. Taking some of the beaver meat to the point where the coal now burns, the hunter made a fire to cook a meal, but the fire burned so fiercely that the ground became ignited and has been burning ever since.

"Fifty miles below Norman there is every evidence of an oil field of economic importance, but the cost of a pipeline or other means of transportation prohibits, for the present, its development on any major scale. It has given promise enough to suggest the establishment of a small refinery for the production of gasoline and oil fuel to supply the local demands.

"Further north the river flows through a canyon known as the Ramparts, whose white limestone walls rise 150 feet above the water. From the foot of the Ramparts, Good Hope can be seen crowning a high point on the eastern side of the river. This settlement is sixteen miles south of the Arctic Circle and is a large and prosperous fur trading centre. It is also the northern limit of the Hare Indian nation, as at the next settlement (Arctic Red River) their language will be understood only with difficulty, that of the Loucheux tribe having taken its place.

"The settlements of Arctic Red River and McPherson are the trading centres of the country entirely apart from the valley of the Mackenzie to the south. McPherson was established early in the last century, and was at one time the gateway to the Yukon Valley. An eighty-mile portage across a comparatively low-lying country leads to the headwaters of the Porcupine River, which joins the Yukon at Fort Yukon. The delta of the Mackenzie marks the north-eastern limits of a group of Indian tribes which spreads south and west to the valley of the Yukon.

"The most northerly post on the Mackenzie is on an island in the river delta that is known as 'Aklavik,' meaning, in the Eskimo language 'Where the bear abounds.' Here the sun in summer is visible throughout each of the twenty-four hours, and here is another important boundary between native races—the meeting point of Indian and Eskimo. Originally this area was controlled entirely by the Eskimo, but the Indians following the white man have extended their hunting grounds to the north, and the Eskimo are gradually retiring to the Arctic coast line.

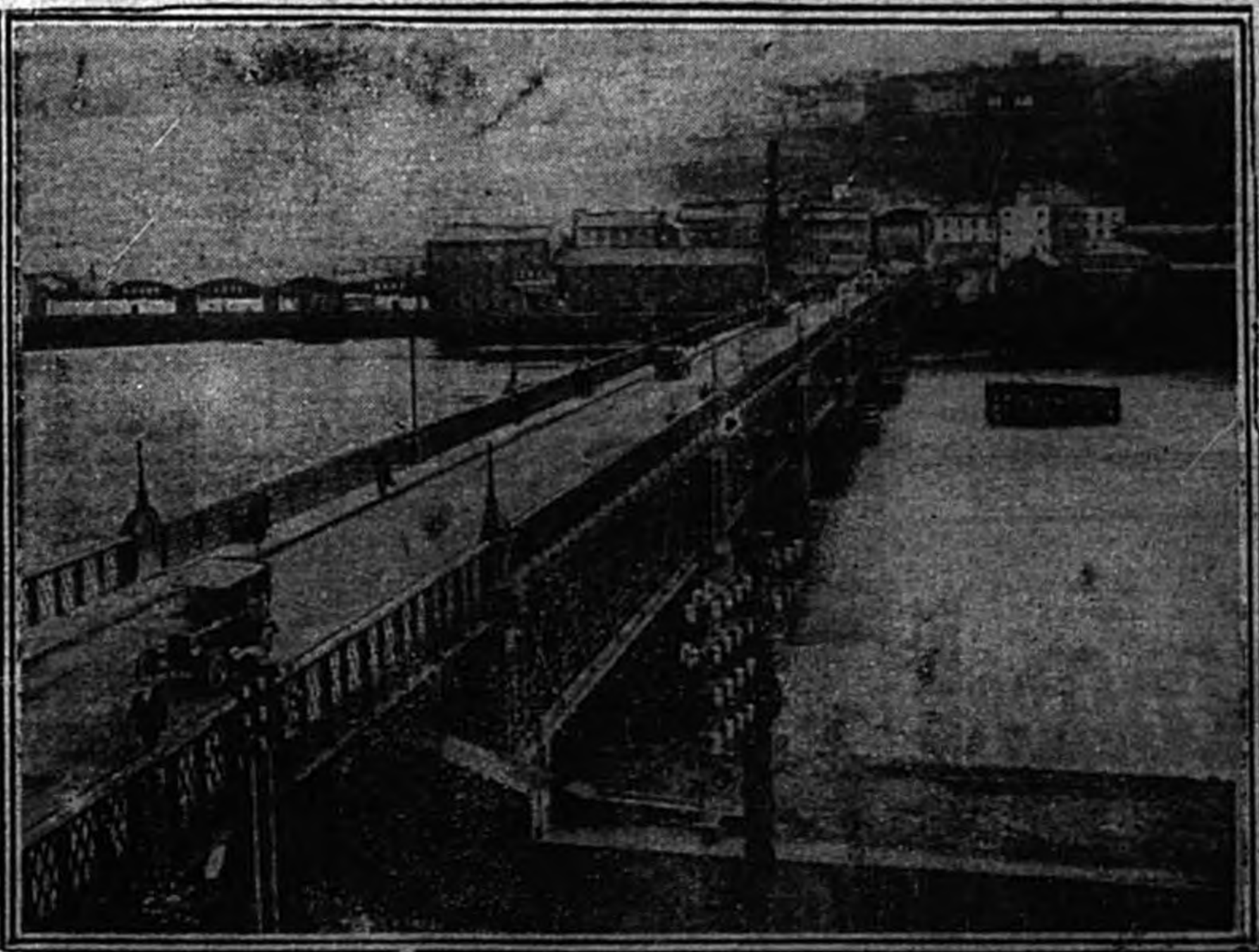
"Aklavik is also the junction of two transportation routes, one of which follows the Mackenzie Valley, while the other is the ocean route from Pacific Coast ports which leads through Bering Sea and along the northern coast of Alaska. Both routes have their drawbacks. The cost via the river route is excessive, and on the ocean route there is the ever-present danger of loss of both ship and cargo when rounding the northerly capes of Alaska.

"The shores of Beaufort Sea are still the undisputed heritage of the Eskimo. Between the Alaska boundary and the eastern end of the delta of the Mackenzie lie four settlements—Demarcation, Point Herschel, Shingle Point and Kittigazuit—whose inhabitants, living largely on the resources of the country, draw their harvest from both land and sea. The hills produce caribou, which mean both food and winter clothing; from the lakes and streams the natives secure fish, while the ocean supplies more fish and various kinds of seal and white whale, which solve the problem for materials for boats, tents and footwear and add to the food supply. While tree life is no longer in evidence, the heavy drift from the Mackenzie has stored the beaches with fuel adequate for many years to come, placing the Eskimos of this area in a different position from their brothers to the east, who are largely dependent upon sea-mammal oil for heat and light.

"Both the eastern and western groups received their first impression of civilization from the whalers, while those of the central area are only now drawing their first knowledge of the world from the fur traders from the south. The influences prior to the white invasion are still stamped on all, in clothing, accoutrements and home life. These differences are, however, entirely regional; the language throughout the Eskimo world is basically the same; and a study of the folklore proves the common origin of the Eskimo people from Siberia to Greenland.

"The government of Canada is confronted with a complex problem in the administration of the Far North, but, in so far as it is possible, the various situations have been met as they have arisen. Communication is maintained by a well-organized mail service and an efficient system of wireless telegraphy operation stations at Edmonton, in Alberta; at Fort Smith, Resolution, Simpson and Aklavik in the Northwest Territories; and at Herschel Island, Dawson and Mayo in the Yukon. Schools and hospitals are subsidized, relief is given to the sick and destitute, game sanctuaries are maintained while wild life is molested by no one, and many thousands of square miles of territory are set aside as hunting and trapping grounds for the sole use of the native population.

Light Frame Steel Will Be Replaced By Concrete.



FAMOUS LONDONDERRY BRIDGE TO BE REPLACED
Modern conditions demand a wider bridge giving access to upper portion of the harbor.

Is It True? -- Yes

When you see a fellow with a swell suit, and a cheap or common Hat, Shirt and Tie, doesn't it remind you of a "flivver" with a "regular" horn.

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Ladies' Dresses to clear at

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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
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Its aroma is just a hint of its delightful flavour
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OTTAWA VALLEY ADVOCATE
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J. S. Giles, Editor & Proprietor.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 2nd., 1929.

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

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

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

With each verse additional—25c.

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

If replies are directed to Watchman Office 25c. extra charged.

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

Legal Advertising—\$1.03 per inch.

Subsequent insertions—\$1.40 per inch.

"LITTLE DEEDS OF KINDNESS"

The action of Premier Ferguson in making a special trip to Brampton on Saturday to congratulate a crippled school girl on the success achieved by her in the middle term school examinations is commendable indeed. The case was eminently worthy of this special act of consideration on the part of the Minister of Education.

The girlie is partly disabled from paralysis and could not record her answers to examinations on paper, so special arrangements were made by a prominent Brampton citizen and former principal of the high school.

It is also like these that in all times and all countries have endeared public men to the people far more than any spectacular victory in the political field or oratorical triumph in Parliament. The Royal family of Britain affords perhaps the most striking illustration of the present day in this regard. Innumerable acts of kindness and consideration for those far below them in rank and station have marked the career of their Majesties and their family. It is these "little deeds of kindness" that have contributed largely to the stability of the Throne of Britain, and have endeared them in the hearts of people everywhere that nothing can destroy. This was evidenced during the recent illness of King George, by the world-wide sympathy and general rejoicing at his recovery.

Canada has been enriched in the past and is rich today in men and women who delight in doing acts of humane consideration to others, and show in their daily walk and conversation that "kind hearts" are more than coronets.

Evangelist Louis F. Passebois, speaking on the inspiration of the Bible at McArthur's Hall last Sunday night said in part:

"Man may write a true book but only God can write a living book. The Bible is the most costly book of the human family; it has cost the lives of thousands of martyrs. The streets of Europe have run with blood for the sake of the Book. The best and noblest men and women have paid with their lives the price of that Book. The sixty books of Holy Scripture were written by many penmen, over a space of fifteen centuries; yet it is one Book, and its voice speaks through all its pages.

This Book declares of itself: "All Scripture is given by inspiration of God", 2 Tim. 3: 16. Very different is the Bible from the sacred books of the non-Christian religions. In those writings it is a man speaking about God, in the Holy Scriptures it is God speaking to man; a difference as great as heaven is higher than earth. "Man have made laughter of the story of Jonah and the Whale. Could God create a fish that could swallow Jonah? Could he keep him alive? If he died could he bring him back alive?

"Christ himself gives us the answer to these questions by raising Lazarus who had been dead four days.

I saw a horse weighing 1600 pounds which had been swallowed by a shark, a species of fish. The great fish was caught and killed and the horse in its entirety taken out of the fish's belly.

"Ingersoll said that in ten years the Bible would be an exploded Book! Years have passed. Ingersoll has gone to his grave, but the Bible is more precious to God's people than any other Book. The British Bible Society alone puts out five million copies a year. It is printed in 300 different languages and dialects, and though the most expensive Book, everyone can have a copy; if one can not buy it, it will be furnished to him free."

Next Sunday night the Evangelist will speak on the "Signs of the Coming of Christ." Seventh Day Adventists do not believe in the setting of time, the date of year, or month, but believe certain prophecies pointing to the nearness of His Coming. Beautiful stereopticon views are used to illustrate the gospel Songs.

RED HOT SERMON

The newly appointed pastor of a negro church faced a packed audience when he arose to deliver a sermon on the burning question: "Is There a Hell?"

"Bredren," he said, "De Lord made the world like a ball."

"Amen!" agreed the congregation.

"And de Lord made two axles for the world to go round on, one axle at the North Pole and one axle at the South Pole.

"And de Lord put a lot of oil and grease in de centre of de world so as to keep the axles well greased and oiled."

"Amen!" said the congregation.

"And then a lot of sinners dug wells in Pennsylvania, Kentucky, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas and Mexico, and Russia, and steal de Lord's oil and grease.

"And some day dey will have all de Lord's oil and grease, and dem axles is gonna git hot. And den, dat will be hell, bredren, dat will be hell."

CUSHING

Mrs. Thos. Marshall spent last week the guests of her sister, Mrs. Walter Smith.

Miss Mary Smith, of Montreal, is the guest of her mother Mrs. Walter Smith this week.

Miss Hazel Stacey, of Montreal, is spending a short vacation at the home of Mr. and Mrs. L. D. Smith.

Mr. and Mrs. Seymour Sheppard, of Montreal North, were the week-end guests of Mr. and Mrs. A. Graham.

Miss Nellie Hodgson, of Hudson, is the guest of Mrs. Frank Fuller at present, also her mother Mrs. Geo. Hodgson.

Miss Margaret McNeil, of Orms-town, was the guest on Saturday of Mrs. Andrew Graham Jr., of St. Philippe.

Mr. Vincent Elliott, of Detroit, has been spending the past few weeks the guest of his father, Mr. Geo. Elliott.

Mr. Harold McGerrigle, of Orms-town, and Mr. Allister Innes were week-end guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. Innes.

Mrs. De Gruchy, of Bishop's Crossing, Que., and Mr. Bert Dunn, of Lachute, were Sunday guests of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Fuller.

Sunday guests of the home of Mr. and Mrs. A. Graham were Miss A. McIntosh and Mr. J. Everett McIntosh, Sandy Fraser, of the Farmer's Advocate, of Braedaldion, Ont., also Mr. and Mrs. T. Wiley, of Vankleek Hill, Ont.

The United Church Social held at the home of A. Graham last week, was well patronized and had a most enjoyable programme furnished by the Misses Hodgson of Hudson, whose music was especially appreciated particularly Miss G. Hodgson's violin solos. The singing of the five little Miss Weirs; Mr. Alton Douglass reciting; Mr. Sheppard, Cornet selections; also the solos rendered by Mrs. Hallero and the Scotch songs by Mr. Roy Dobbie were greatly enjoyed by all present.



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8 1/3 3 for 25c 6 for 50c 12 for \$1.00 8 1/3

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Corn Starch
8 1/3 pkg

For Fine Laundering
LUX 8 1/3 G. pkg.
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Soup tin 8 1/3

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BEANS
with 8 1/3 small tin

BAYSIDE Choice Sliced PEACHES 8oz. tin 8 1/3c

BABBITT'S Cleanser

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MAPLE LEAF

Clark's Assorted

SOUPS

Except Chicken

tin 8 1/3c

Ivory Soap 6 oz bar

8 1/3c

Aunt Dinah

MOLASSES, Tin

8 1/3

REX, 2 oz. Vanilla

8 1/3

EXTRACTS Lemon

8 1/3

Quaker CORN FLAKES, Pkg.

8 1/3c

Condor Prepared, 8 oz.

MUSTARD, Jar

8 1/3c

Fresh Fruit and Vegetables

Large Bananas

25c doz.

Sunkist Oranges

29c doz.

New Potatoes

5lbs for 25c

Large Cucumbers

5c each

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OTTAWA EXHIBITION

AUGUST 19-24 inclusive
6 DAYS and 6 NIGHTS
of Instructive Entertainment

Creatore and his Band Indian Village

with Miss Pauline Talma, contralto soloist. Braves, squaws, papooses, birch bark tepees. War dances, etc. No admission fee.

TWO CONCERTS DAILY.

SENSATIONS OF 1929

An entrancing revue of lovely girls, gorgeously costumed. Graceful dances, lilting music, rare lighting and scenic effects.

THRILLING AIR STUNTS

CAPT. L. E. MAYNARD, formerly of the London Air Circus, is a daring flier, with many unique aero acts. He will be seen DAILY.

The Midway Stellar Vaudeville
Horse Races, Outboard Motor Boat Races, etc.

THE EXHIBITS

LIVE STOCK AND HORSES
POULTRY AND PETS
PURE FOOD SHOW

HORTICULTURE
DOG SHOW
AUTOMOBILE SHOW

SPORTS FIREWORKS

Coupon Tickets
5 for \$1

on sale at various stores, branches of Bank of Nova Scotia, or Exhibition office. Buy now and Save 75 cents.

Address Enquiries

regarding Exhibition and arrangements to the Manager and Secretary
H. H. McELROY,
City Hall.

Farm Notes

PLANTING ORNAMENTAL TREES

The renewed impetus that has been given to the planting of shade and ornamental trees through the interest taken by horticultural societies, gives hope that country districts will gradually be made more beautiful. While perhaps the chief aim in getting trees planted is to stir up interest in a locality, it is important that when planting is actually undertaken that it be done carefully. Bulletin No. 89 of the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa, not only names and describes hundreds of varieties of ornamental trees, shrubs and woody climbers, but it gives very explicit instructions on setting out the plants. They should be dug as carefully as possible so as to retain a large proportion of the root. It is very important that the roots be prevented from drying even to a very slight extent, because the smallest fibrous roots are the ones that the tree must depend on for the fluid nourishment that it must have to become established. The roots may be protected from drying in transit by covering them with wet moss or wet sacking. It is almost fatal to a tree to crowd the roots into a hole that does not admit of proper spreading in a natural position. Good soil should be put at the bottom of the hole and the plant set in so that it is slightly deeper than it stood in the woods or nursery row. It is important when filling in the hole to tramp the soil well and afterwards to pour in pails of water which will settle the soil closely about the roots. If manure is to be applied it had better be put on the top, where the rains will gradually carry it down to the feeding roots. As trees cannot be transplanted without the loss of some of the roots, it is important to remove some of the top so as not to overload the roots that remain in carrying nourishment to the tree. The usual practice of cutting off the tops may be safely followed with such trees as the maple, but unless one wishes a low-headed tree it is better to take off some of the limbs throughout the top close to the main stem, in this way preserving the natural form of the tree. If the trees are to stand in a position exposed to heavy winds when planted, they should be staked and braced to prevent them rocking in the wind and loosening the roots.

THE COLD FRAME

Gardeners who grow annual flowers and lettuce can advance their plants by using a cold frame for starting the seed. The cold frame consists of a bottomless box with a glass of glass for a cover. A cold frame is of very simple construction, indeed four boards nailed together of the dimensions of the sash to be used answers very well. It should be made higher at the back than at the front in order that the top may have a slope towards the south to receive the sun and to shed rain. The construction and handling of a cold frame are described in Circular No. 63 of the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa and issued by the Publications Branch. When the frost is out of the ground but the soil is still too cold and wet to plant, the frame may be set on the soil, which should be well worked up with a fork or spade. The frame should be well banked on the outside and the glass sash fitted on and left in that condition for several days in order that the sun may warm up the soil. Cotton attached to a frame is sometimes used instead of glass for the cover, and with fairly satisfactory results unless frosty nights occur which allows the plants and soil to chill during the night. The seed of annuals, or even biennials and perennials, that one desires to grow should be sown in rows about four inches apart and about the usual depth. When the young plants come up the frame should be kept sufficiently aired by raising the back of the sash to prevent the plants from getting spindly, when they are apt to fall over and die. Great care should be taken when ventilating when the wind is high, as cold wind blowing directly on the plants will injure them. By raising the sash a little and holding the hand inside, one may readily determine whether or not ventilation is necessary. The glass should be fitted close down at night, and if frost is feared, covered with a piece of old carpet or other material. While the plants may be set from the cold

frames directly into the rows, it is generally an advantage to prick them out into flats, giving each plant two or three inches of space, which will enable them to become sturdy before finally setting them in the garden rows or beds. The transplanting has the effect of developing greater root systems and when care is taken with the work much pleasure is derived from these early spring operations and the season will be hastened by two or three weeks.

A STORY OF TWO PIGS

The members of swine clubs organized by the Live Stock Branch of the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa are required to prepare reports of the methods followed in feeding their young pigs. The report of John E. Smith, of Amherst, Nova Scotia, who was able to make a profit of \$17.92 on raising two pigs to a market weight, is not only interesting in showing the care that was taken to follow a successful system of feeding, but also in the instruction it contains for other hog raisers. The pigs, which were purchased at \$9 apiece at seven weeks of age, were fed during the first month on a thin slop of whole milk and skim milk with middlings and oatmeal. The pigs had been taught to feed before they were weaned, and afterwards they were fed regularly five times a day in a comfortable pen and were supplied with fresh suds occasionally. When turned into outside yards on the arrival of warm weather, they were given access to shelter to protect them against sunburn and other weather inclemencies. The whole milk in the ration was discontinued at the end of the first week after weaning and the proportion of middlings was gradually increased. This system of feeding was gradually increased. This system of feeding was carried on during the next month, but the ration was gradually changed until at the end of the month the pigs were receiving fifteen pounds of skim milk and one-half pound each of middlings and shorts. Month by month the amount of milk was reduced and the solid foods increased. When three months old they were fed three times a day. The pigs were given access to pasture during the summer and were supplied daily with small quantities of green feed consisting of oats, peas and vetches grown together. When the pigs were four months old they were getting a ration of twelve pounds skim milk and one and a half pounds each of middlings and shorts. Corn meal was introduced and gradually increased until it consisted of a third of the ration. During the finishing month the ration consisted of bran, shorts, corn, barley and skim milk. When ready for market they had consumed food to the value of \$30.58, in addition to about 3,558 pounds of skim milk, valued at \$7.12. Their total weight was 442 pounds and the selling price eleven cents. The total cost of the pigs and their feed amounted to \$55.70, their selling price \$73.62, leaving a profit of \$17.92 on the two pigs.

SOY BEANS FOR FORAGE

The soy bean, though grown quite extensively in some parts of Canada, for stock feeding, is comparatively little known in many districts. It is being found useful on many farms in the central and south-western portions of Ontario. The plant has a rather bushy habit of growth, ranging from eighteen inches to five or six feet in height. It is a heavy yielder of pods and seeds and, therefore, makes a very rich food for live stock. It has a strong tap root and numerous rootlets, and being a leguminous plant, it bears nodules on the roots which enables it to add to its nourishment the nitrogen of the air. This plant is described in Pamphlet No. 93 of the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa, which recommends inoculating the seed before planting. The culture necessary for the inoculation is offered free by the Experimental Farms at Ottawa, on condition that those who use it will report the results of the crop the following autumn. Soy beans are sown like other cereals, in rows or drills, usually in spaces from 28 to 32 inches apart. About half a bushel of seed will plant an acre when sown by hand, or when a drill is used that will drop the seed two or three inches apart in the rows. When the grain drill is used with some of the drills blocked up, about one and one-quarter bushels of seed will be necessary. Some cultivation during the summer is necessary for a full crop. The crop may be used satisfactorily as hay or pasture. It also may be al-

lowed to ripen its seeds, which are very rich in oil and protein, making it necessary when it is fed to stock to use it sparingly with other grain. Many varieties of the soy bean have been tried by the Experimental Farms. The heaviest yields have been found to be Mandarin at Chitown Echo. The forage crop officials who are responsible for the experimental work described in the pamphlet, recommend testing several varieties in a small way before undertaking to grow the crop extensively.

Good Waffles

A recipe for waffles that will please the palate of the most fastidious:
2 cupsful flour, 1 teaspoonful salt, 1½ cupsful milk, 2 eggs beaten separately, 4 to 6 tablespoonfuls shortening, melted, 4 teaspoonfuls baking powder.
Sift together the flour and salt, add the milk slowly, then the beaten yolks and shortening. Fold in the beaten whites and baking powder, and bake at once. The batter should be thick enough so that a spoon drawn through it makes a "track" for a moment. The baking powder may be sifted with the flour, but a little fluff is given to the delicacy of the result if it is added with the whites.

The sour-milk way is more tender. To make it, substitute the same amount of sour milk as sweet in the foregoing recipe, adding ½ teaspoonful of soda and using only 1 teaspoonful of baking powder. Any griddle-cake batter that you like may be used for waffles by increasing the fat to at least 2 tablespoonfuls for every cupful of flour. If you like, you can add such materials as dates, raisins, nuts, all chopped fine, or green corn.



Mother: Did you eat that whole plate full of salad, Willie?
Willie: No, I ate it empty.

Accompanied on the melodian by Lucinda Head of the county town asylum, who was visiting friends here for no reason whatever, Miss Carrie Toon sang, at services last Sunday mornin', "Take Me Back Home Again." Newt Budd allowed it should have bin done aforehand.

It's a comfort to believe in evolution and assume that man isn't finished yet.

Remember These People Have No Furnaces



THEY JUST COULDN'T GET USED TO OUR KIND OF WEATHER IN VIENNA

When a sample of Canadian weather struck Vienna it brought great suffering, and local charity opened a tea kitchen where the passersby could fortify themselves against the cold. They would need it without furnaces or adequate protection of any kind in their homes.

British Coal Orders Pour In and Prices Rise

Collieries' Output Greatly Increases and Thousands More Miners Working

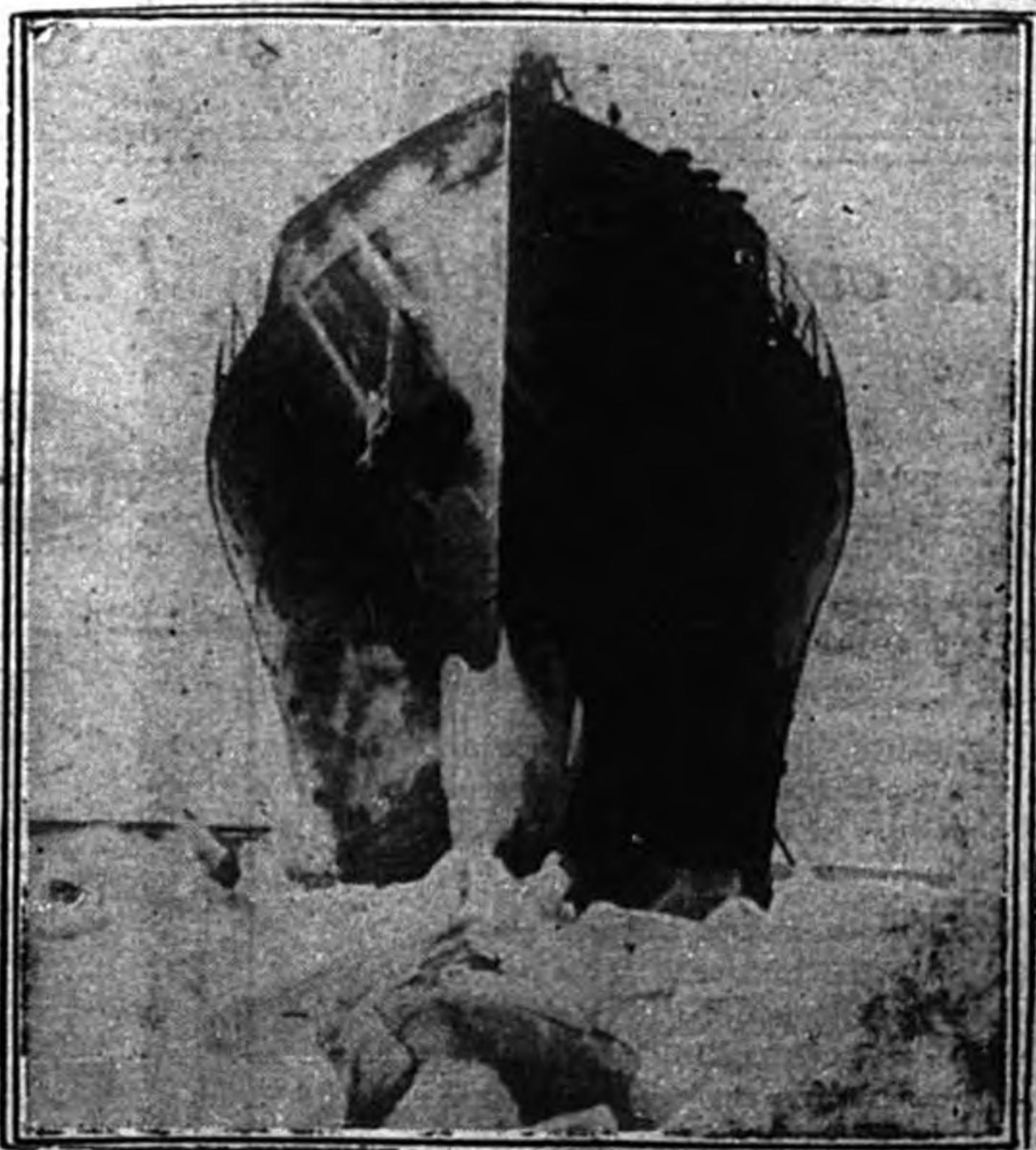
London—The Lord Mayor's fund for the relief of the distress in the coal fields having now reached a total of £760,000, which the Government is undertaking to double, the question is being considered whether it should not be closed. In a communication to the Lord Mayor of Manchester on this subject, the Lord Mayor of London says that contributions have now fallen off, and that there was a large enough sum to meet present needs. Decision as to the date of closing has not yet been taken but an announcement is to be made. In this connection the improvement of conditions in the coalfields continues to be marked. In South Wales the pits are working at so great a pressure that

it is stated that no new orders for shipment can be dealt with until the middle of May. The price of coal has also risen by 2s. per ton in the past month and the weekly output at the collieries has risen by 108,000 tons to nearly 1,000,000 tons, 13,000 more miners being employed.

Similar reports have been received from other centers. In South Yorkshire, for example, the demand for steam coal is so great that 40,000 men are working at full pressure and there is a demand for more skilled coal-getters in several collieries. Notices were posted at the pitheads of South Wales collieries on Saturday, stating that the coal-owners had arranged to pay the arrears of the subsistence allowance under a judgment of the House of Lords to every workman entitled to them as soon as the necessary accounts had been prepared.

This dispute on the payment of a subsistence wage has been going on between the miners and the coal-owners since 1927, and although the disputed amount in individual cases is only a few pence per day, the total of accumulated arrears is well over £100,000. A meeting of the South Wales conciliation board is to be held to discuss the method of payment.

Jack Frost Ties Up The Baltic



GERMAN NAVY IS AGAIN CAUGHT IN KIEL CANAL

The German cruiser "Nympha" icebound in Kiel harbor during the recent European cold wave which locked up many of the ships along the coast of the continent.

Society Notes Swamp Creek News

Weather: Uncertain but plentiful. Hooker Yaw, allin for quite a spell, was advised by Doc Dumm to use more animal food; so Hooker started eatin dog biscuits.

Ever since Zeke Hawley announced he had a case of neuritis, Pooty Mle has bin hangin round, thinkin it some new kind of licker.

To give his brindle heifer Mary Louise better social conditions, the price of milk has agin bin raised a cent a quart by Hooker Yaw.

While deer huntin last week, Horkum Gunn claims he got nine bucks; but Tilford Kerr, who was wib Hoke, says he got em in a pecker game.

Gwanda Flapper says she lost out on Christmas gifts considerable this time, havin hung up her inv'sible stockings.

A antique hunter has been in town moren a week tryin to locate a early American alarm clock. Lem Kinsey says theyre all too early.

Timothy Hays seed store was damaged by fire this week, the department arrivin in time to save a lot of water, the cellar and the sidewalk.

After moren forty years of happy married life, Sandy McDermott is suin his 'e for divorces and alimony, she havin washed the lather out of his shavin mug.

We pause the press to say that Lafe Whittier editor Oak Holler Bee, is announcin hisself for mayor of Oak Holler. Lafe is already served three terms—two of em in public office.

Since Brown & Black had the counters of their store painted gray, members of the chairwarmers club meetin there regularly has been notified that chewin tobacco is for internal use only.

At the Christmas cantatta and durin the snow scene from "Why We Celebrate the First," Miss Carrie Toon accompanied Toot Wright's Famous Silver Calithumpian Band on the sleighbells.—Exchange of July.

Famous Gallies Almost Uncovered

Officials Expect First Vessel to Appear Within Ten Days

Rome—Officials draining Lake Nemi for two of the Roman Emperor Caligula's gallies have confirmed the report they expect the stern of the shoreward galley to emerge from the water in about ten days.

Since draining of the lake began on October 20, 1928, 732,908,000 cubic feet of water have been drawn off by four electrically driven pumps and conveyed to the sea through the Roman conduit. Water passes through the conduit at the rate of 528.4 gallons per second.

The lake's level to date has been lowered slightly more than 16½ feet.

Experts said they believed the lake will be refilled by rains within 10 or 12 years.

Caligula, one of the gayest and most dissolute of Roman Emperors, spent much of his time on his gallies on Lake Nemi.



She: How silly of me to faint!
He: Silly?
She: Yes, I thought you had your flask with you.

It's easy to make money as a farmer. You just work hard for twenty years and then sell out to a golf club.

SMATTER POP



Not ... It.

Indian Village will be Located in the Capital.

Indians from the 30,000 Islands district, Georgian Bay and the enchanting district of Muskoka will be gathered in a typical Indian village as one of the many features of the Ottawa Exhibition which will open on Monday, August 19. There will be Indians from the French river, Moon river, Pickeral river and Henvey Inlet, the reserves represented being Parry Island, Shawanaga, Henvey Inlet, Conton Island and Gibson reserve. These will be brought to Ottawa with the co-operation of the Department of Indian Affairs for the Dominion government and will depict, as nearly as is possible in this up to date life of the Indian such as all have read about but very few have seen.

There will be quite a galaxy of chiefs, the heads of the various bands being Chief Tabodongong, Chief Jacobs, Chief Missabie, Chief Ashwasagi and Chief Franks of the Ojibway tribe, the latter representing the Watha band of Indians who are Mohawks. The dress will be mostly buckskin, with deerskin moccasins and headgear of eagles' feathers. There will be children in papoose cradles, the original way of caring for children in their infancy, children in swinging hammocks and children carried on the backs of their mothers.

Handicraft work will consist of bows and arrows, quill work in baskets and all kinds of useful and ornamental articles, dug-out canoes of cedar, wooden axes, etc. In the village will be real birch bark tepees and the Indians will be seen in war dances and other characteristic customs. This is not a midway show but is arranged to give the young people in particular an opportunity of seeing real Indians in a community at close quarters. The village will be located in the open and no admission fee of any kind will be charged.

Other Big Attractions.

Creatore and his band in daily concerts, the Sensations of 1929, a big musical and dance revue, with a large cast, mostly girls; aerobatics by Capt. L. E. Maynard, motor boat races, horse races, fireworks, vaudeville of the highest order combining sensational and comedy, automobile show, dog show, pure food show, hobby show, baby show, poultry and pets, live stocks and scores of other interesting attractions will combine to make the week memorable. In the special sports' program will be featured Phil Edwards dusky British Guianan, of the Hamilton Olympic Club and the New York University. He is a stellar attraction in the athletic world today and one of the most graceful and fastest runners ever seen in action.

Interest in the exhibition is shown by a large sale of coupon which are available in stores and business places, from various branches of the Bank of Nova Scotia in the Ottawa district, or at the exhibition office in the city hall. These coupon tickets gives five admissions for one dollar, a savings of seventy-five cents, but they will not be on sale after the opening day of the exhibition week.



To Montreal by Motorcoach

The most convenient, comfortable and economical way. Regular Daily Service.

Leaving Lachute 7-0 a.m. *10-0 a.m. 2-0 p.m. *5-0 p.m. *8-0 p.m.
Arriving Montreal 9-45 a.m. 12-45 p.m. 4-45 p.m. 7-45 p.m. 10-45 p.m.
Leaving Montreal *7-0 a.m. 10-0 a.m. *2-0 p.m. 5-0 p.m. *8-30 p.m.
Arriving Lachute *9-45 a.m. 12-45 p.m. 4-45 p.m. 7-45 p.m. 11-15 p.m.

*Saturday and Sunday Only

Via - Belle Reviere, Rosemere, St. Therese, St. Rose, Pont Viau and Mile End.

Single Fare, \$1.50

Return Fare, \$2.70

PROVINCIAL TRANSPORT COMPANY

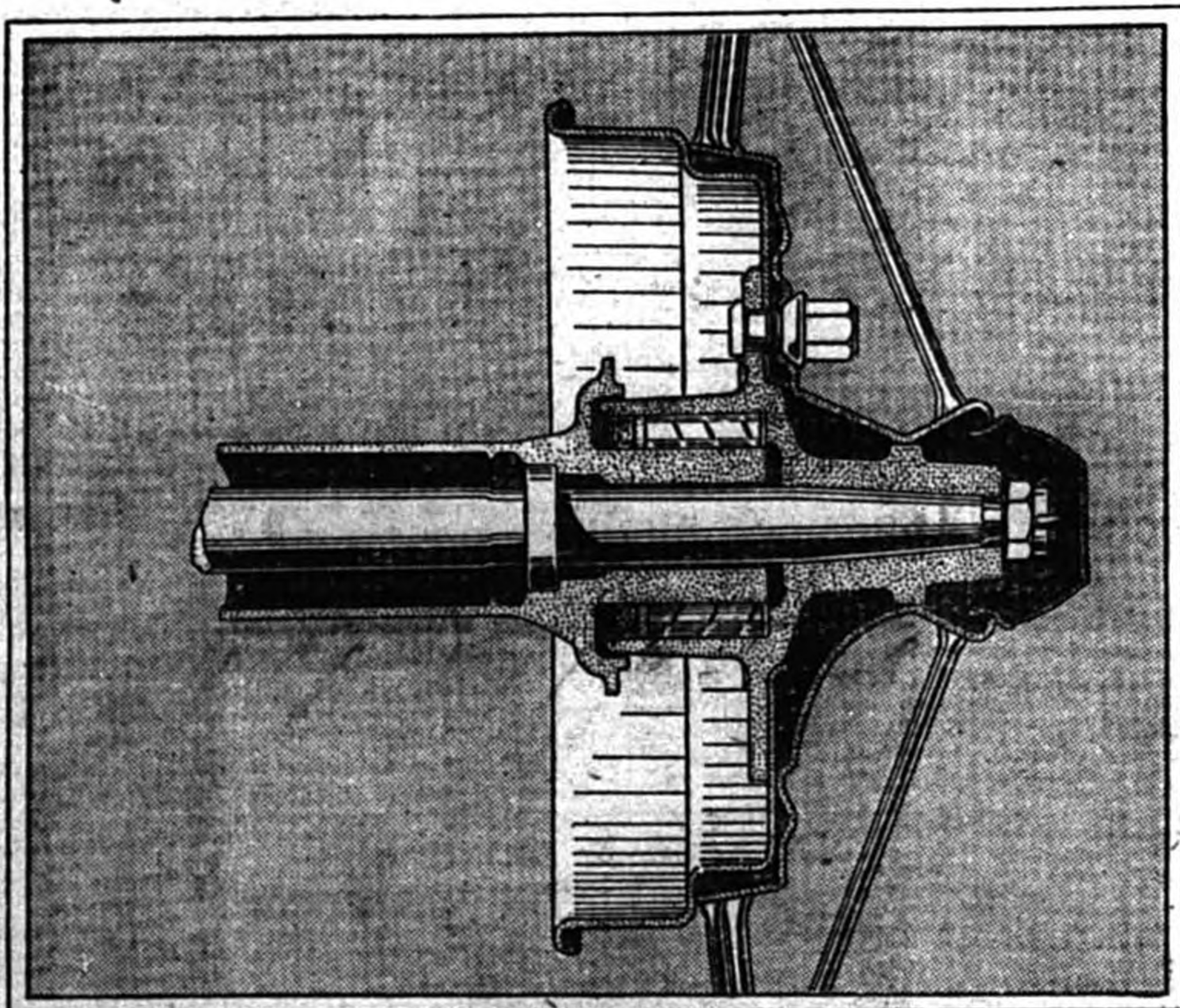
Agent: Rodrigue House, - Lachute, Que.

Produced 15 tons of milk



Strathmore Sylvia, prize pure-bred Holstein from the Canadian Pacific Railway Experimental Farm at Strathmore, Alberta, held the record of all Canada last year for her production of 29,371 pounds of milk and 1287 pounds of butter. She had her day-out at the Calgary Exhibition and Stampede at Calgary recently, when with others from the herd of 600 at the farm she was admired by thousands of visitors. Just to impress on them what she had done, 370 eight-gallon milk cans were arranged around the entire Canadian Pacific Holstein exhibit, these being the number required to hold the milk Sylvia produced. 1267 one-pound butter cartons formed an arch at one end, emphasizing her butter production.

THE FORD CAR REAR AXLE



Expense no object in Achieving Perfection

THE rear axle of the Ford car is of the three-quarter floating type with spiral bevel gear. The pinion hub is exceptionally heavy, and, as the pinion is carried on double taper roller bearings, perfect alignment of the gear is always assured. The rear axle has a total of four roller bearings which add considerably to the cost of manufacture but are a protection for the owner against wear.

Special care is taken to insure silence in the pinion and ring gears. These are made up in sets and carefully matched, each set being run in to eliminate all possibility of noise in operation.

The differential side gears are forged integral on the rear axle shafts and the teeth then cut. This permits of lighter and more simple construction. The shafts are unusually strong, and, as the centre line of the wheel comes over the bearings, there is no overhang of the axle shaft, and it has no weight to support.

The use of malleable castings is eliminated in this new axle housing which is made entirely of steel. Bell forgings welded to steel tubing make up the shaft housing which is bolted to an all steel differential housing. The care and skill devoted to the manufacture and assembly of rear axle parts is typical of the high standards of Ford engineering.



Drive it Yourself—there is no Better Test

Ford Car Features

Choice of colours
35 to 65 miles an hour
10-horse power engine
Full balloon tires
Fully enclosed six-brake system
4 Houdaille hydraulic shock absorbers
20 to 25 miles per gallon of gasoline
Shatterproof glass windshield
Theft proof ignition lock
Reliability and low upkeep

Arrange for your demonstration ride with the nearest Ford dealer

GEO. Y. DEACON,
LACHUTE, QUE.

CANADIAN PACIFIC



STANDARD TIME GOING EAST

No. 426 daily, due at Lachute 8.36 a.m.
No. 422 daily, due at Lachute 10.17 a.m.
No. 430, Saturday and Sunday only, 4.07 p.m.
No. 424, daily due at Lachute 7.22 p.m.

GOING WEST

No. 421, daily, due at Lachute 9.09 a.m.
No. 423, daily, due at Lachute 6.18 p.m.
No. 425, daily, due at Lachute 12.34 a.m.
No. 427, Saturday and Sunday only, 1.12 p.m.

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

J. F. LAVIGNE, B.A., Notary Public

Municipal, Provincial and Victory Bonds Handled
Telephone 178.
Opposite Post Office
Main Street, - Lachute, Que.

WARN THE YOUNG PEOPLE

With the increasing custom of the use of alcoholic drinks in social and private life, and all statistics prove that it is on the increase, comes the imperative voice of duty to parents and guardians of young people to plainly tell them to what such customs lead. Whether they give heed or not is another matter and does not affect the main fact. If they blindly close their eyes to unsavoury truths, then they are "On their own" and the responsibility is theirs. They have been warned.

This course will prevent the reaction of blame from which so many parents suffer.

"Why didn't you tell me?" "I didn't know" are excuses which should cover the parents of fallen sons and daughters with remorseful shame. There is often too much truth in this cry of reproach.

"What brought me here?" asked a young woman who was at one time a social butterfly in the best society. "Well, booze; booze with a big B. What else do you think? I never told just what the effects of drink would be; especially upon me. Same old story, doctor, I was absolutely ignorant of certain conditions of my own self. If I had known that liquor would take all sense of honor away and put in its place a consuming desire, I would be a good girl today. You see no one ever told me—I exploded and the debris is here.

While men fall who have never tasted liquor, thousands escape. Few are they who escape when liquor paves the down hill road.

M. ELIZABETH McCURDY, Prov. Supt. W. C. T. O. Press Dept.

RUNS 440 HOURS WITHOUT STOPPING ENGINE OR CAR

MARMON-BUILT ROOSEVELT EIGHT SETS NEW WORLD'S RECORD IN 18-DAY RUN

(Run made under official observation. Record subject to final confirmation.)

Marmon's new low-priced straight-eight—the Roosevelt—has now proved in an official test what it had already proved in the hands of owners.

—that it is one of the most enduring, dependable automobiles in the world today.

A stock car, fully equipped, selected at random by A.A.A. officials ran 440 hours (over 18 days) without making a single stop of any kind, far overshadowing any previous non-stop marks on the ground or in the air.

Fresh drivers went in every eight hours. Gas was added on the run, as needed. So were water and oil. But the car itself went on and on. Unless you are familiar with the Indianapolis Speedway you cannot possibly appreciate the conditions of this run. The track is composed of 3,000,000 bricks which set up a constant vibration in a car.

the Roosevelt

WORLD'S LOWEST PRICED STRAIGHT EIGHT

Sedan, \$1,422 f.o.b. Windsor, Ont. Group equipment extra.



DRIVER OF RECORD-BREAKING ROOSEVELT RECEIVING FOOD—A welcome relief after many hours of steady driving.

CHAS. McKALE, Point-au-Chene

Government farms stick to their EMPIRE milkers



At Seven Canadian Experimental Farms Old Machines are Replaced with New Empire Milkers

After giving Empire Milking Machines eight to twelve years' hard and exacting use, seven Canadian Experimental Farms replace their old milkers with new Empires.

These institutions have proven that Empire Milkers produce more and cleaner milk at less cost—and they are sticking to them. Hundreds of Canadian dairymen, too, have found that Empire Milking Machines reduce labor costs and many are putting the former hired man's wages right into the bank.

If you have ten cows or more and have not already learned the economics and advantages of milking the Empire way—write today for our booklet, "How to Milk for Bigger Profits." Let us explain our easy payment plan. It lets your Empire pay for itself while actually doing your milking, and saving money for you.

EMPIRE MILKING MACHINE CO., LTD.
Dept. 352 Water Street, Peterboro, Ont.

EMPIRE

Milking Machine

A SIZE FOR EVERY DAIRY—FOR ANY KIND OF POWER

Sold and Installed by
R. McARTHUR & SON, Lachute.

CHATHAM NO. 2, CONSOLIDATED SCHOOL EXAMS.

GRADE X.—Audrey Monk 822, J. Murdoch 765, Russell Morrow 757, R. Campbell 731, Annie Morrow 684, J. MacArthur 661, Phyllis Campbell 641, George Connelly 637.

GRADE IX.—Gladys Gilmour 992, Wilma Tomalty 930, Francis Kettle 853, Agnes Duncan 840, Agnes Elliott 834, Lillian White 777.

GRADE VIII.—Jean McOuat 982, Clinton Murdoch 967, Edith Gilmour 925, Earle MacGibbon 867, Stanley Seary 851, Myrtle Campbell 840.

GRADE VII.—Catherine Murdoch 915, Eleanor Campbell 915, Herbert Graham 899, Erwin Martin 870, Elva McFaul 868, Margaret Galbraith 814, Mabel Monk 809, Ethel Kettle 796, Marjorie McOuat 794, Eric King 791, Gilmour McLeod 780, Eva Jackson 764, Harry White 757, Mildred Cooper 613.

GRADE VI, Max. 1100.—Doris McOuat 1009, Charlotte Penman 970, A. Dixon 967, Chris Devine 844, Monica Roberts 812, Archie Morrow 792, Ida Stewart 791, Sydney Seary 776, D. Kennedy 773, Doris Bourne 729, Gilbert Wilson 702, Violet Hewitt 697, Eva Hazel 665, Margaret Murdoch 635, Alvin Connelly 606, Stella Tomlinson 604, William Hazel 584.

GRADE V.—Beryl Stewart 993, C. Hall 876, Marguerite Scarborough 806, Emma Dixon 865, R. Todd 859, Ena Williams 850, Dolly Steere 831, Chester Fletcher 817, Cecilia Martin 773, Joyce Clark 730, Hilda Townsend 728, Mildred McAllister 718, Fred Leedham 683, June Morrow 659, Gwyneth Wilson 646, Elsie Turney 628, Winnie Seary 598, Ernest Castle 563, Lorne Clark 524.

GRADE IV.—Douglas Prosser 943, Lillian McOuat 940, Mary Devine 922, George Hamilton 900, Florence Castle 865, Helen Mason 865, Lila Hamilton 842, Allison Galbraith 823, John Ardill 804, Elsie Hewitt 800, Wesley Wilson 797, Ruth Anderson 786, John Graham 778, Gresham Lonsdale 757, Edith McKenzie 741, Ernest Kettle 734, Allie Brown 723, Frank Steere 717, Russel Martin 707, Willie White 704.

GRADE III, Max. 1000.—J. Dixon 952, Silina Lupien 914, Douglas Dixon 906, Ada Morrow 897, Willie Campbell 880, Olive Emard 868, Evelyn Vary 860, Eugene Racine 849, Laura Stewart 826, Eva Turney 814, Wesley Steele 808, Lorne Stewart 807, Douglas Kennedy 791, Margaret Gibson 782, Colin King 779, Gladys Mott 774, Florence Racine 768, Maud Cleland 763, Arthur Bourne 745, Enid Campbell 744, Elden Gunn 742, Jane Hardie 715, Amy McQuaig 713, Victor Cooley 703, Jennie Tilsley 680, Arvon Williams 662, Yvonne Gagne 662, Hilda Morrow 681, Jessie Moore unranked, Thelma Hardie 662, Ileen Fisher 657.

GRADE II.—Wynetha Smillie, L. Tomalty equal 921, Gerald Vowles 912, Bernard Petley 901, Charlotte Morrow 897, George Prosser 895, E. Penman 891, Lucienne Leroux 889, Helen McOuat 887, Andrew Hardie 884, Leslie Ball 865, Myrtle Hazel 843, Clifton Graham 840, Gerald Vary 823, Iris Bourne, Winston Smillie equal 821, Donald Todd 819, C. King 812, Elvera Cooley 801, Willie Morrow 799, Viola Jackson 793, W. Hamilton 790, Willie Birch 789, Harold Kettle 763, Bobby Taylor 750, Helen MacAllister 721, Edna Tomalty 714, David McCulloch 704, Dorothy Williams 701, Rita Leroux 687, Lyla Dixon 657, Muriel Seary 646, Douglas Boyd 614, Lyall Steele 534.

GRADE I, PART II, Max. 600.—Blanche Ardill 581, Merle Bourne 573, John Lambertson 567, Gerald Maitland 556, Margaret Enlow 554, Lila Cleland 551, Sidney Stewart 549, E. Boyd 543, Willie Murdoch 541, Almina Butler 537, Phyllis McAdam 535, Norma Tomalty 522, Roddy Izard 519, George Witham 515, Marian Birch 513, Frank Castle 504, Willis Kennedy 503, Myrtle Campbell 502, Joe White 495, John Morrow 467, A. McKinnell 454, Allan Vowles 435, A. Burk unranked.

GRADE I, PART I, Max. 500.—Jimmie Armitage 461, George Boyd 400, Henry Tilsley 397, Margaret Taylor 391, Emile Gagne 382, George Hutchin 369, Lillian Devine 371, Wilfred R. 345, Paul Leroux 344.

CUSHING.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Weir, of Thorold, Ont., have been spending the past weeks in Cushing.

Mr. and Mrs. Stuart Walford, of Montreal, spent last week at Pine Cottage.

Mr. Frank Rowan who has been a guest of Mr. Leonard Young at the bungalow for some weeks, left on Sunday evening for Montreal en route to New York to prepare for the coming theatrical season.

Dr. H. B. Cushing, also Mr. James Cushing, of Montreal, spent the week end at the doctor's Cushing residence. The Misses Ross, of Kingston, who have been visiting Mrs. W. Y. King for some time left on Monday for Sixteen Island Lake.

Mr. and Mrs. Spry and family, of Montreal, are occupying Mrs. Usher's Cushing residence off some weeks.

Messrs. Laurence and Ernest also Mr. and Mrs. R. D. Hartley spent the week-end here. Miss Katie Hartley who has been visiting her mother for a few weeks has returned to New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Harcourt and family, of New Glasgow, motored up and visited Mr. and Mrs. R. Pinkerton on Sunday.

The Misses Grace and Katie Wheelahan, of Montreal, and Miss Norma McMartin, of Toronto, were Sunday guests of Miss Wheelahan.

Mr. Jamie Fraser spent the early part of the week at Morin Heights, the guest of Mr. and Miss Gotto.

AUCTION SALE

At the home of
MRS. WM. EVANS,
Lakefield, Que.

Saturday, August 10th., 1929

At 1 p.m., (Standard Time)
Three milk cows, 1 heifer, year and a half old, 1 spring pig, 60 hens and chickens, raking machine in good order, set spring tooth harrows, 1 one horse plow new, double plow, 1 cutter, 1 buggy, set cart wheels, 1 grindstone, cream separator, Daisy churn new, 1 box stove, 2 beds; sideboard; set of buggy harness, single set heavy harness, small field of oats and many other articles too numerous to mention.



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Sail on one of these dates and secure more for each travel dollar.
Montreal Glasgow Belfast Liverpool
Laurentic Aug. 3 and 31 Sep. 28
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Montreal Southampton Havre London
Meganitic Aug. 8 Sep. 5 Oct. 3
Calgaric . . Aug. 22 Sep. 19 Oct. 17
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Extra Engagement in Natural colors PRINCESS OF THE DESTINY
Comedy and others at the program

Sunday Only HOOT GIBSON in THE DANGER RIDER
Serial: Terrible People Com: His New Stenographer
Cartoon: Paniki Pancakes Scenic: Highlander at Banff

Monday and Tuesday 5-6 "SHOW GIRL"
With Alice White supported by an All Star Cast
Com: Clunk at the Corner Western: Range Wolf

Wednesday and Thursday 7-8
WILLIAM HAINES in a brand new Hit "A MAN'S MAN"
Com: Taxi Spooks Review No. 20.

Friday and Saturday 9-10 ANOTHER BIG SPECIAL
D. W. GRIFFITHS presents THE BATTLE OF THE SEXES
Com: All Parts. Pathe News

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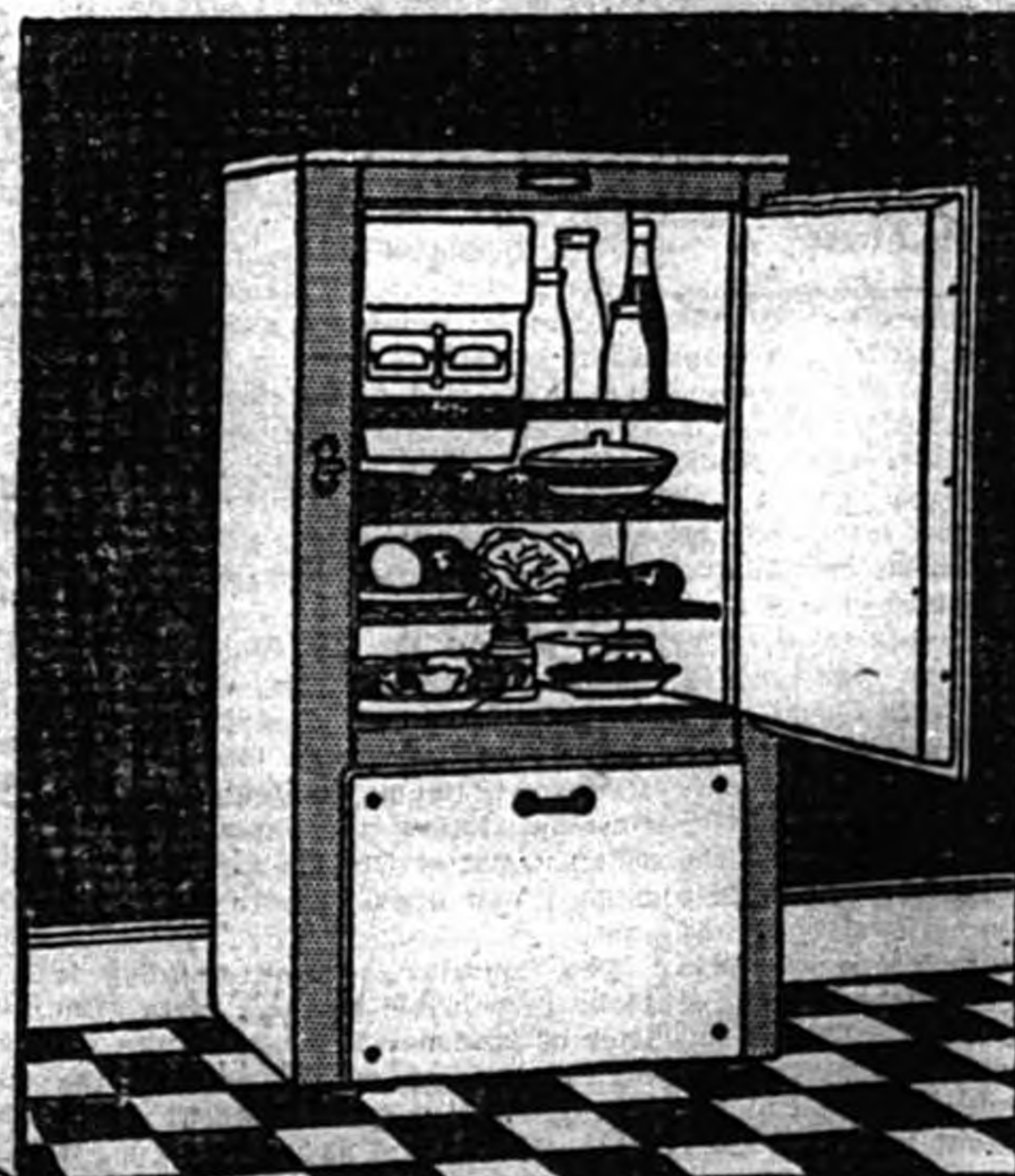
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the famous "Cold Control"

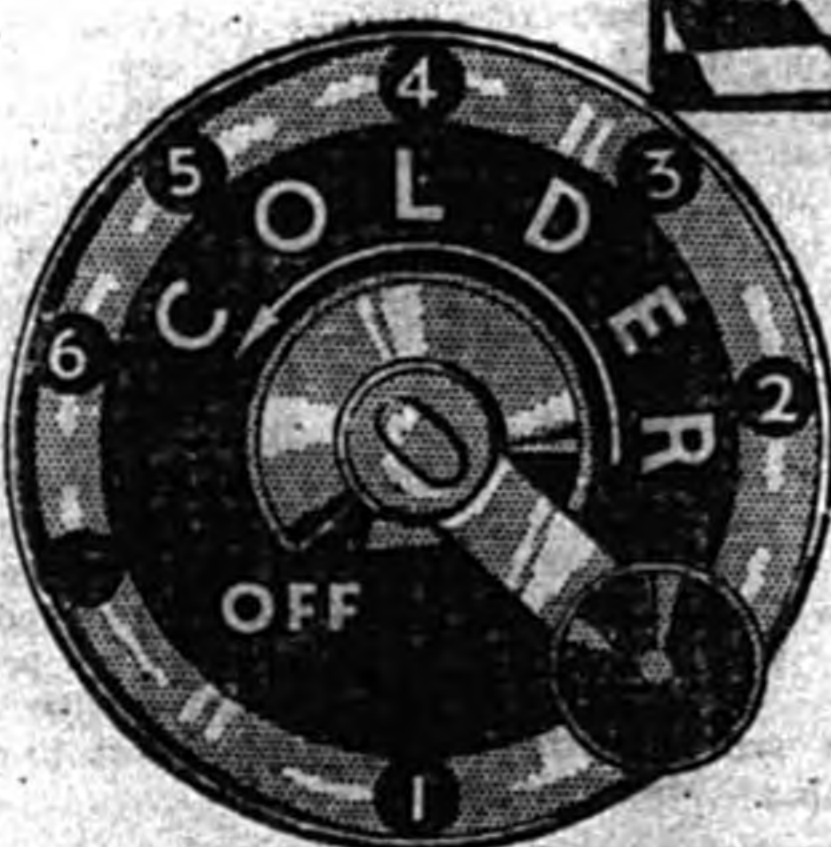
offered at the lowest price in Frigidaire history



Tu-Tone Porcelain-on-steel exterior... seamless Porcelain-on-steel lining... 8 square feet of shelf space... 4 cubic feet food compartment... chrome finished hardware... powerful compressor, yet incredibly quiet... equipped with the famous Frigidaire "Cold Control."

With the Frigidaire "Cold Control" you can regulate the freezing time in your Frigidaire just as you regulate the cooking time in the oven of your gas stove.

NOW we offer a new Frigidaire . . . a model that is finished with Porcelain-on-steel outside and inside. Note how the shelves are spaced. Plenty of room for tall containers. And even the lowest shelf is so far from the floor that you don't have to stoop to reach it. All mechanism is enclosed within the cabinet. It's so quiet you don't hear it start, or stop, or run.



Yes, it's a real Frigidaire in every respect . . . even to the famous "Cold Control" . . . one of the most important

developments in electric refrigeration. This simple patented device enables you to govern at will the time required to freeze ice cubes and to make frozen salads or desserts. It gives you complete control over Frigidaire's surplus power.

A few dollars down puts this or any other Frigidaire in your home. Then you can pay the balance under General Motors easy terms . . . terms arranged to suit you. Come in, see a demonstration, and get all the facts . . . today.

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ARGENTEUIL MOTOR SALES

LACHUTE, QUE.

Siege of Afghan Palace Depicted by Royal Tutor

Queen's Modern Dress Added to Anger Over Reforms, Frenchwoman Relates

Mullahs Spread Hostility

By SONIA TOMARA
In New York Herald-Tribune

Paris.—The first refugee to arrive in Paris from Kabul, where civil war has been raging for the last two months and where kings have been rising and disappearing, was Mme. J. C. Ott, a Frenchwoman, who since last spring has lived in close touch with King Amanullah, Queen Souriya and their family.

When the Afghan monarchs were in Berlin—during their trip to Europe—Mme. Ott was asked by Queen Souriya to take charge of her nine-year-old daughter, Sultanja, and to teach her French and English and European manners. Mme. Ott became a member of the Queen's household. She traveled with her through Soviet Russia, Turkey, Persia and the wilderness of Arganistan.

From June to December 31—when she left Kabul as a refugee, on a German Junker plane—she lived in the King's palace, with little Princess Sultanja, meeting the King and Queen many times a day. Amanullah practiced his little knowledge of French talking to Mme. Ott. When the revolt broke out she was surrounded by the rebels in the palace, together with the royal family, and slept in Queen Souriya's room during the eight days of the siege.

King Welcomed by Throngs

"When we first arrived at the Afghan frontier, coming from Persia, I was astonished to see how extremely popular King Amanullah was among his subjects. All the way from the frontier to Kabul we were met with enthusiasm by crowds of simple people, shepherds and peasants. We proceeded in a caravan of fifty motor cars, and behind us came an enormous queue of lorries filled with the luggage—all the gifts the King was bringing from the various European countries and all the purchases made by him and the Queen in Europe. A special road had to be made through the Afghan hills for our journey, and the people themselves built it for their sovereign.

Table Implements Introduced

From the day we arrived the Queen became busy transforming the former harem into a regular Western palace, with fine reception rooms. A big table was put in the middle of the dining room and chairs replaced the carpets, for the King would no more eat in the Eastern fashion. All his relatives and guests were told to use forks and knives during the meals whereas before they always ate with their fingers.

"Twice a day, for lunch and for dinner, we all assembled in this dining room. King Amanullah took the head of the table, Queen Souriya sitting on his right. There were as a rule about forty people sharing the King's meal—his children, his numerous half-brothers and half-sisters, the Queen's sisters and relatives, the widows of the King's father, who had remained in the palace after their husband was murdered.

"At first it seemed very difficult for the elderly women to get accustomed to Western ways, to eat properly, to sit unveiled among men. But little by little they became modernized and seemed to like the new fashion.

Queen Wore Western Dress

"In the afternoon the Queen received guests from the diplomatic corps. At these receptions she wore some of the Western frocks she had brought from Europe. She was very fond of dressing in European clothes and passed all her mornings trying on new gowns and having them changed for her by the Rumanian dressmaker. In the evening Queen Souriya wore delicate gowns, and although none but the family's relatives saw her in these clothes, the rumor about the scantiness of her attire soon spread in Kabul and was amplified by the mullahs who saw their prestige diminished by the King's reforms. Some of Amanullah's enemies received from Europe photographs of the Queen in evening dresses and these pictures were reprinted and sent to chiefs of tribes.

"In July the Queen shingled her beautiful hair. She did not want to

do it, but Amanullah had insisted on it ever since they came back from Europe.

Princess in New School
"However, everything remained quiet until the beginning of September, when we went over to Kabul, for my little pupil, Princess Sultanja, was to enter the French school. It was a new mixed school, where girls were to be educated together with boys. King Amanullah ordered all his ministers to send their children to it so that Sultanja should have distinguished company. But there were also sons and daughters of quite simple families.

"All the trouble began when King Amanullah decided that the time had arrived for his country to be Europeanized. On September 15 he went, with his Queen, to a public gathering and there, in front of thousands of people, he took the veil of the Queen's face and made a long speech. He decreed that, like Souriya, all women were to go about unveiled and wear Western clothes, instead of the long trousers and shirt of the national costume. The felt hat and the Western suit were to become obligatory for men.

"The sight of the unveiled Queen made a profound impression upon the King's audience. But in the palace we did not realize what the consequences would be. We continued to live as before, the King being very busy with his reforms. He went out a lot in the car and received ministers and foreign representatives. We often saw the Soviet minister, Stark, drive up to the palace and stay quite a long time in the King's study.

Queen Helped Poor

"The Queen's time was taken up by receptions, by dressmakers and carriages. She was extremely kind to anybody who was in need of her help. Frequently poor men or women came to the palace and asked to be received by the Queen. She had them come immediately to her reception room and, whenever it was possible, she helped them.

"However, the King's order to wear Western clothes had caused much discontent in Kabul. Western clothes were expensive and it was often difficult to get them. The Afghans were used to their turbans and baggy trousers. But the King's orders were strict. At first he decreed that men and women clad in the old way would not be allowed to walk in the main street of Kabul or pass through the town park. Guards stood along the main street driving away 'old-fashioned' people. This made the population very angry.

"Soon we noticed that the King was becoming nervous. He spoke of the Shinwari tribe that was revolting against him. But he did not want to take drastic measures against them. 'They are Moslems,' he said, 'and we must spare them.' At the beginning of the rebellion Bachi Sakao, who later crowned himself as King Habibullah, was made prisoner by Amanullah's troops, but Amanullah let him go, as he gave his word never to fight against his King any more.

Palace Under Attack

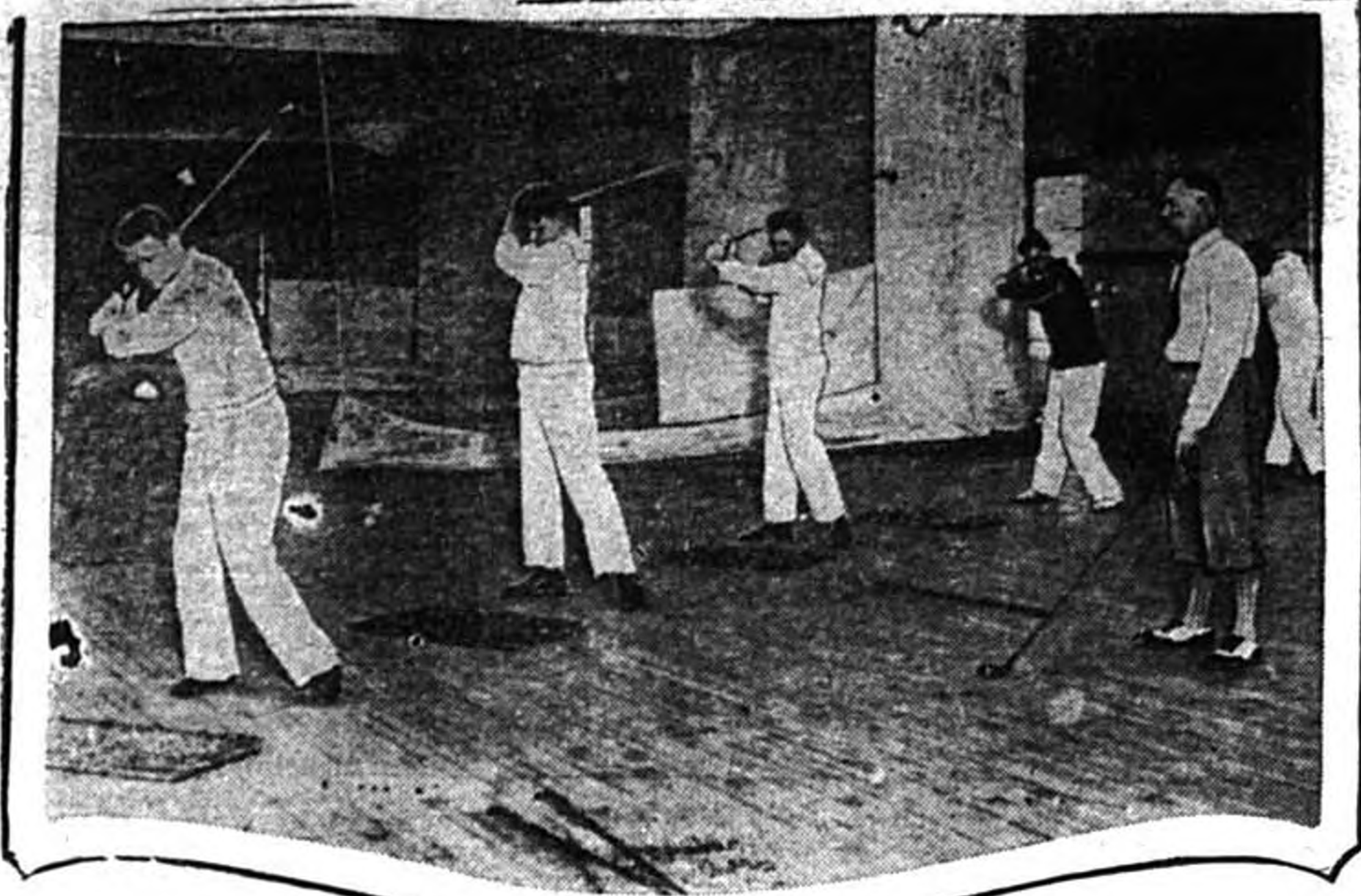
"At the beginning of December we all were in the palace—all except the King, who had gone out for a drive—when the servants began to run around the rooms shouting that we were surrounded by the enemy. The rebels had entered the town and raised against the King the lower population of Kabul. The scene outside was terrifying; ragged armed crowds were voicing and shouting threatening words against Amanullah and Souriya. The Queen was pale with fear, for her husband was out and she did not know what fate he had encountered.

Soon, however, he returned, having dashed in his motor car through the insurgents. He organized the defense of the palace, even his twelve-year-old nephews receiving weapons. Guns were loaded and the siege began. It lasted for over a week. Bullets fell on the upper floors of the palace, so I had to go down with my pupil to the Queen's room. About ten of us slept there on mattresses on the floor.

Royal Family in Flight

"The rebels' first condition was that the King should repudiate his 'shameful' wife. He refused flatly. After a week's siege the King's Guards ejected the rebels and cleared a part of the town. He decided to put Queen Souriya and his children out of danger. His whole family—about fifteen people, among whom was my little Princess Sultanja, were packed in the huge plane he had received in Germany. I was to go on the same day to the French legation and to be evacuated from there. On the morning I had to

Keeping the Eye of the U.S. Navy In



EVEN THE U.S. MIDDIES TAKE UP GOLF

Midshipmen at Annapolis Naval Academy are taught the rudiments of the noble game of golf by Jimmy Roche, middle Atlantic professional title-holder.

part with the Afghan royal family we all wept. We had lived together so many days full of anguish. Poor Queen Souriya was dreading to leave her husband in Kabul, where the rebellion was far from being suppressed. "The same evening I left for Peshawar, and there I learned later that King Amanullah had soon joined his family in Kandahar. He did not want to continue civil war with the feeble forces he had in the capital. On the eve of departing I had heard him say: "I do not want to kill uselessly."

Civil Flying to Serve Canada

Dominion Takes Steps to Convert it into Emergency Divisions of Royal Air Force

Commercial flying is assuming such proportions in Canada that the authorities are taking steps to control the traffic and to utilize and facilitate the new developments with the purpose of converting them into emergency divisions in the National Defense scheme of the air service.

All matters pertaining to aeronautics are to be administered by the Minister of National Defense. The air services from a part of his department and are to be divided into four branches; the Royal Canadian Air Force, the directorate of civil air operations, the control of civilian aviation and the aeronautical engineering division.

The Royal Canadian Air Force is to be responsible for the air defenses of the Dominion to the chief of the general staff. Its work will include the administration and training of the air force and its reserves, the supplying of training facilities for all government air enterprises, the collection and distribution of air intelligence and the co-operation with the militia and naval services. It will also provide trained personnel to be attached to other branches.

At present the air force has five units: headquarters at Ottawa for the administration, organization and intelligence bureaus; a land training station at Camp Borden; seaplane training station at Vancouver; the stores depot at Ottawa, and the communications flight department at Ottawa.

The Controller of Civil Aviation is to be responsible to the Deputy Minister of National Defense for the administration of air regulations, the survey, location and equipment of airports, airways and aircraft.

A minimum of fifty hours of solo flight is one of the requirements of the applicant for a commercial pilot's license. All except the private pilot's are required to pass written examinations on the construction, maintenance and operation of aircraft and engines.

Honest George

An attorney who advertised for a chauffeur, when questioning the applicant, said, "How about you, George, are you married?" "Now, air, boss; Ah makes mah own living."—Unidentified Clipping.

Prisoner Sees Strange World After 30 Years

The world is indeed a strange place, to a man who has been removed from all contact with it for three decades. The things he was used to 30 years ago, have disappeared. Their place is taken by things he knows not of.

Such is the fate of Albert Gauthier, aged 49, who has just returned to his native Montreal, after 30 years in a United States prison, served as punishment for a crime regarding which he still disagrees with the verdict of society. Like a former famous prisoner, "his hair is gray, but not with years . . . his frame is bent, but not with age," and the iron of his chains has entered into his soul.

Thirty years ago, his father deserted him and his mother. Hot-headed and indignant, he sold his Sunday suit to buy a revolver, made his way, to St. Paul, Minnesota, no mean journey 30 years ago, and there found his father. He challenged his father to return home and give to his mother the care and protection a wife and mother advancing in years was entitled to expect of a husband and father. His father not only refused, but added insult to injury by offering the boy a railway ticket back to Montreal.

The boy's rage, smouldering for weeks and fed daily by brooding over the wrong done the mother he worshipped, suddenly burst into flame. His fingers found the weapon for which he had sacrificed his "finest wearing apparel. Three shots rang out, and Albert Gauthier was a prisoner, arrested a few minutes later on the charge of murdering his father.

There is no capital punishment in Minnesota. Gauthier went to jail for life, found guilty of patricide. He knew practically no English then, and during the weeks that he waited for trial, and the days that his trial lasted, he thought his life hung in the balance, for he did not know that the death penalty had been abolished in Minnesota.

To-day, after 30 year and two weeks of prison life, he speaks English fluently, but only beginning to learn what life means as the world understands it now. Of his crime, he speaks with the same detachment, as if he were speaking of someone's else's act. It was premeditated, he says, and therefore it was easy for the state to convict him. But he does not admit that it was unjustified.

He never saw his mother again. The impulsive act by which he sought to redress or, failing that, to avenge the wrong done to her, deprived her of her last means of support, and after struggling for 15 years to maintain herself, she died when only half of his imprisonment was over. Speaking of prison he admits that he was well-treated and, in fact, he loves the routine of prison life, the shelter from all outside worries, the absence of any need to care for himself.

Speaking of how this feeling grows on you, Gauthier said: "There never was a man sentenced to life who thought he would serve more than five years. The lawyers tell you you'll be out in five years, and for that time, that is all you think of. But during that period you get used to prison life. When the five years are over, you hear nothing of a reprieve. You are disappointed, but not very disappointed. And after another year or two, you quit thinking about getting out."

He could tell the habitual criminals in prison, he said, by the way they talked. The men who went to prison for some particular crime caused by special circumstances, would talk only of how they could put in the time until they got out. The habitual criminals talked only of the crimes they had committed, how cleverly they did them, and what they would accomplish when they got out again. Their rapture was always a matter of bad luck.

On about a dozen occasions during his imprisonment, Gauthier had to do time in "the hole," which was the extreme punishment. He had to spend his time under this punishment, in a small cell with neither chair nor cot, with no shoes on, only a mattress to sleep on at night, no covers to keep warm and only a slice of bread each morning to eat. He was thus punished, he says, for insolence to guards. They were not really bad, he admits, but a man got tired of being ordered about by other people all the time.

When released, he was given seven dollars pocket money and a railway ticket to the place where he was convicted, namely, St. Paul. From there he hiked and begged rides to Sandusky, Oh., whence the Salvation Army paid his fare to Buffalo. From there he walked to Niagara Falls, a clergyman paid his fare to Toronto, and a little help was given him there which enabled him to reach Montreal, his home town.

Before he went to prison, he was a good man at cutting stone window sills. When he left prison he had an idea that he should be able to make a couple of dollars a day at that work.

In the world that he knew, two dollars a day was a comfortable living. He has somewhat changed his ideas since he has been at liberty, but has not yet nearly become acclimated to civilization as he now finds it. Automobiles, airplanes, short skirts, soft white collars, all these things are strange, unknown mysteries to Albert Gauthier, who is faced with the dual problem of earning a living and learning to live, in an utterly strange environment.

Better Times for Copper Industry

The prevailing low price of copper during the past few years has been offset to some extent by improved methods of concentration and metallurgical treatment and the recent strengthening of copper prices should have a very stimulating effect on the Canadian production.

After all, most business consists in buying potatoes by weight and selling potato chips by measure.—Boston Herald.

Red Hot Sun, Kind Cool Moon, India's Amazing Contrast

Cruel Orb of Day Burns from Horizon to Horizon, Until Luna Brings Hours of Rest

Two great discoveries are to be made by those who go to India for the first time, the Indian sun and the Indian moon, writes James Milne in "The London Daily Telegraph". One might say they are India, because they are orbs which govern her day and night in their own way, for nowhere else are there just the same sun and the same moon.

The Indian sun is very cruel—so cruel at its worst that the human body, white or brown, almost melts under its torture. You see in the morning a brazen-looking ball on the edge of the far sky. It is angry and flushed and you know that this brazen bolt in the blue will assuredly have you.

He climbs the sky slowly, getting more and more brazen in the face, more a creature of fiery particles burning in a furnace. At noon he is in possession of the earth, as well as the sky, and his savagery is unbearable and unsatisfying. He goes on with the clock, grasping everything with his molten arms; your head, your eyes, your desk, or the pavement from which your feet retreat in pain. He balances an hour or two, at that sweating agony, playing with you, and then, sour of aspect, he condescends to grow less afflictive. But he is still angry and when he retires for the night, a ball of red coal, you can fancy you hear him hiss, "Ah! I return to-morrow."

Meanwhile the Indian moon has crept faintly into the sky, and it is the loveliest thing imaginable. It has a face of almost childish delicacy and innocence, a real baby face, until it grows clear and manly, and strong with the fullness of night.

The Indian moon is all a hero, a lovely friend, and you give him your full confidence, as he gives you his soft radiance. He has no arrogance, like the sun, only beneficence and a curious mobile warmth of expression. You want to bask in his light and shadow, loving both, because their interplay with each other tells you that he is romantic. It was Byron who said, possibly some foolish night in St. James's Street, that the devil was in the moon. He is not in the Indian moon, maybe because all the Oriental devils with planetary homes are in the Indian sun.

New Cereal Introductions

During the past three years the Cereal Division of the Dominion Department of Agriculture, has introduced for trial in field areas by farmers two early-maturing varieties of spring wheat, bearing the names Garnet and Reward, a heavy-yielding variety of field peas known as MacKay and a strong-strawed two-rowed variety of barley known as Duckbill Ottawa No. 57.

The Wrong Place?

"I want some turpentine." "I beg your pardon, but this is a drug store. Perhaps you might be interested, though, in some toothpaste, some fancy stationery, an ice cream soda or a sandwich?"

The vicar of a suburban church was paying his monthly call, and the lady remarked that she had been thinking of bringing her little boy to church the following Sunday. The Vicar: "Perhaps he is rather too young to attend divine service." Lady: "Oh, no. I took him to the circus yesterday and he was as good as gold."



IT HAS SIDES

Teacher (sternly): So, a circle has sides, eh? How do you make that out? Stude: Inside and outside, of course.

SMATTER POP



If Ma Knew She'd Tell 'Em.

ABOUT YOUR NERVES

Headaches and Other Troubles
Follow When the Nerves
Give Way

Nerves are delicate fibres running from the brain to all parts of the body. Some of them give us the sense of touch and feeling; others convey the will to our muscles and enable us to move. When we have an "attack of nerves" it means that the body is in some way out of order and the nerves have become over-sensitive, so that we get neuralgia, nervous headache, sciatica, or some other nerve trouble. Sometimes the nerves get too weak to do the will of the brain, and we get trembling hands or limbs, or perhaps St. Vitus dance. The whole nervous system is fed and kept healthy by your blood. If that is thin and poor, nervous weakness follows. In that case a tonic is needed to build up the blood, so that it may in turn feed the nerves, spine and brain. The very best medicine for enriching the blood is Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. You cannot take them without feeling the uplift they give. Your appetite improves, your brain is clearer, you gain strength in every way, and you feel full of new life. One sufferer, Miss Margaret R. MacDonald, Catalone Road, N.S., tells what this medicine did for her. She says:—"I suffered for a long time from severe headache and nervous exhaustion. I tried several kinds of medicine but got no relief until I used Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and these, before long, gave me complete relief. From my own experience I feel that I can not praise Dr. Williams' Pink Pills too highly, and would advise anyone who is suffering from headaches or nervous exhaustion to give them a fair trial, as I feel sure the results cannot be anything but satisfactory."

Take these pills as a tonic if you are not the best physical condition and cultivate a resistance that will keep you well and strong. 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.

A NEW RACE OF BEEF ANIMALS

The yak, a native of the plateau of Tibet, is being used by the Experimental Farms in hybridizing experiment to mingle the blood of the buffalo and ordinary cattle. After many attempts to make direct crosses between cattle and the buffalo, failure was the result owing to reproduction difficulties. The yak has been introduced as an intermediary and hopes are entertained that a hardy beef-producing animal will be evolved for grazing in northern territory. The report of the Dominion Animal Husbandman for 1927, published by the Dept. of Agriculture at Ottawa, contains an account of the work so far accomplished. This breeding work is being carried on at Wainwright, Alberta, in the foothills of the Rockies. The Dominion Animal Husbandman states in his report that the experiment, in so far as it has gone, has been remarkably successful as shown through the numerous excellent individuals combining the blood of the yak and buffalo, the yak and domestic cattle and their offspring now coming combining the blood of buffalo, yak, and domestic cattle.

Woman Trips on Skirt and Falls.—Headline. All we care to say about it is that she was some high-stepper.

Who says there isn't political freedom in Italy? You can vote for Mussolini at the coming election on any one of three tickets.

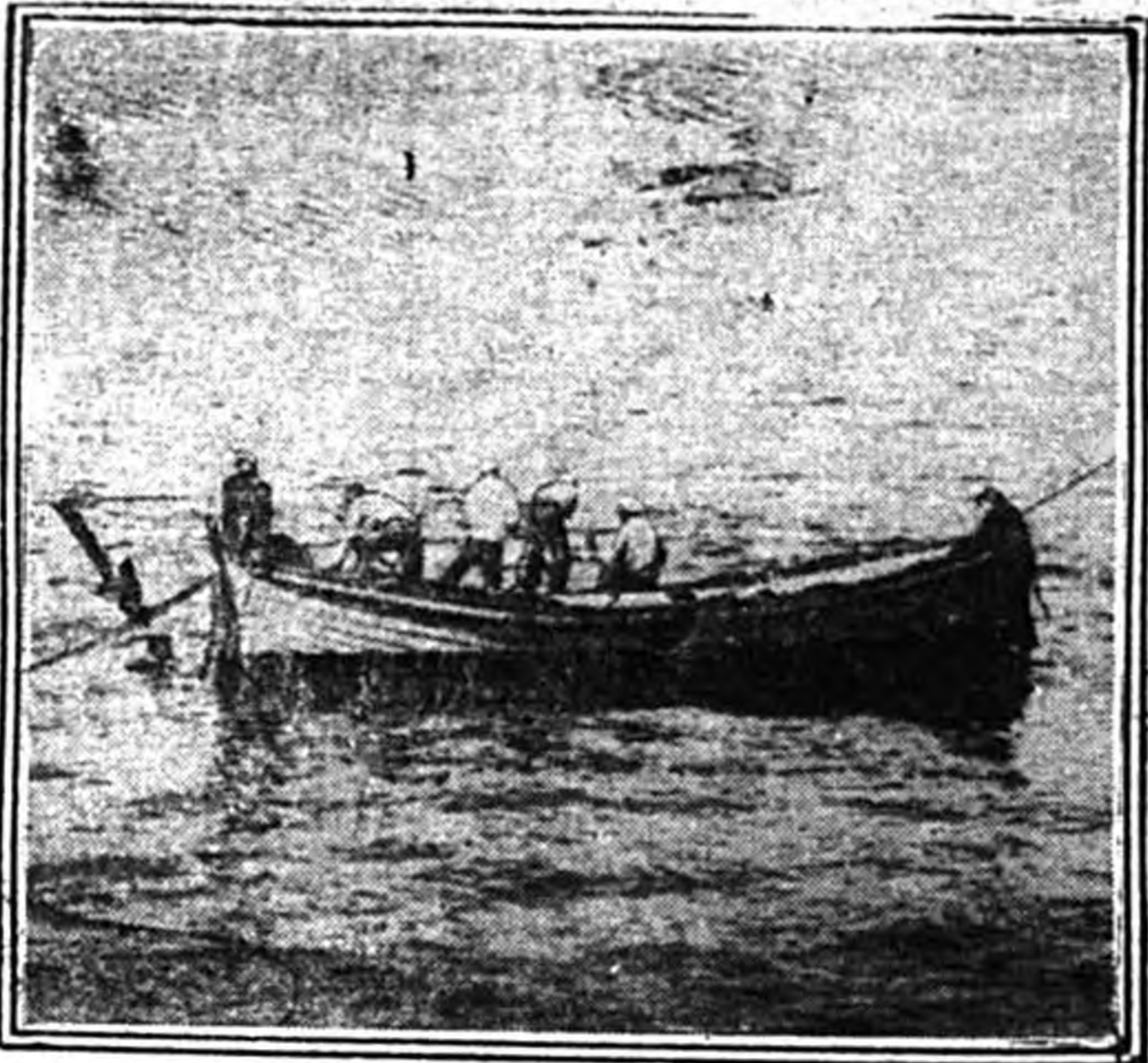


Indigestion

What most people call indigestion is usually excess acid in the stomach. The food has soured. The instant remedy is an alkali which neutralizes acids. But don't use crude helps. Use what your doctor would advise. The best help is Phillips' Milk of Magnesia. For the 50 years since its invention it has remained standard with physicians. You will find nothing else so quick in its effect, so harmless, so efficient.

One tasteless spoonful in water neutralizes many times its volume in acid. The results are immediate, with no bad after effects. Once you learn this fact, you will never deal with excess acid in the crude ways. Go learn—now—why this method is supreme. Be sure to get the genuine Phillips' Milk of Magnesia prescribed by physicians for 50 years in correcting excess acids. Each bottle contains full directions—any drugstore.

Giving the "Pig" Boys a Chance



SUBMARINE SAFETY DEVICE PROVES A SUCCESS

The first man to escape unaided from a sunken submarine, Chief Torpedo-man Edward Kalon, New York, comes to the surface from submerged S-4 in testing new "escape lock" and "lungs" expected to prevent loss of life attending so many submarine tragedies.

Children and World Peace

A Story of What the Junior Red Cross is Doing for Health Service and Good Citizenship the World Over

11 MILLION MEMBERS

By ANNE ANDERSON PERRY

In a day when the attainment of peace among nations and the encouragement of international understanding occupy the attention of masses of our people, the figures recently issued by the Canadian Red Cross Society, showing the amazing growth of the world league of Junior Red Cross school children, came with added significance.

The Junior Red Cross has extended to forty-one countries of Europe, Asia, Africa, Australasia and the Americas, in which its members now number 11,017,358. Organized under the triple slogans of "Health, Service and Good Citizenship" these eleven million school girls and boys are in truth very promising harbingers of peace among the nations, for they are intensely interested in the Juniors of all lands, with whom they continuously exchange correspondence; they work wherever organized toward the same ends in the same ways; they begin to make international understanding something more than a dream. "The front door of any little school which has membership in the Junior Red Cross," says Philip Gibbs in "The People of Destiny," "opens to the wide world, and the spirit of that school is directly in touch with the children of many countries."

Examination of the detailed figures reveals just what this means. It is shown that in 22 European countries there are 2,869,413 Juniors, of whom no less than a million and a half are in the schools of Italy; that Czechos-

lovakia and the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes adds another half million; that Austria and Hungary have 140,000 and 116,000 respectively—while even Poland has 115,000 Juniors. Other European lands in which this cult has taken firm footing are Belgium—where it is recognized by government and put on the curricula of the national schools, Norway, Britain, France, Lithuania, Latvia, Roumania, Bulgaria, Estonia, Germany and Spain. A remarkable feature of this development of the Junior Red Cross is the very strong hold the order has taken in those middle European states where before the war health knowledge was at its lowest ebb and internecine strife at its highest peak. Another is the amazing growth in Italy where the dictatorship has given the cult its blessing as a valuable means of building good citizens; and a third the small figures for France (20,000), Germany (10,000) and Britain (8,100), where the conservatism of these great stabilizing nations has made progress slow. But in all three the Junior Red Cross has shown its worth and is now being rapidly extended, through the efforts of educationalists themselves.

In the two Americas the Junior Red Cross has attained very impressive proportions, particularly in North America, where there are 157,155 children enrolled in Canada and a yearly increase of twenty thousand; 5,686,407 in the United States and another million in the Philippines, where the Juniors have been organized, as in Middle Europe, in order to raise the standards of health and right living among a backward people.

In Latin countries in South America, where the Junior Red Cross is of very recent growth, there is a total membership of 62,458. In Brazil, Argentina, Ecuador, Panama and Paraguay, all of whom are kept in close touch with the 15,900 Juniors in Spain and with other European lands. In Asia Japan leads with the amazing total of 1,333,640 boys and girls organized as Juniors, while a good beginning has been made in Siam and the Indian Punjab, with 50,000 more in the government schools. In South Africa the Transvaal has been enterprising enough to introduce the Junior Red Cross and some 10,000 children follow the cult in their classrooms, while in Australia proper there are no less than 94,953 Juniors with an additional 12,500 in New Zealand.

Amongst all these millions of Juniors in so many lands there goes on every year, with always increasing volume, a continuous correspondence. This takes the form of bulky portfolios prepared in classrooms by the children and then forwarded to other classrooms, mayhap across the world. These fascinating compendiums are like nothing so much as glorified scrap books. They contain many delightful letters written by children, say in Czechoslovakia, to those in Canada, or by Japanese Juniors to their brothers and sisters in South America, all of the children concerned being not more than eight to twelve years of age. There is excellent craftsmanship in composition, writing, illustration and explanation. Frequently the fauna and flora, with resources and products of the country of origin are exhibited in attractive manner, while the habits, schools, sports and feelings of the little writers are realistically presented. The arrival or departure of one of these portfolios is an affair of moment in any "Junior" classroom where all the children take the keenest interest in both preparation and reception of these treasures.

During the past year 153 such portfolios from Japan, Britain, Middle Europe, Australia, the Philippines or United States were received in many parts of Canada and 191 carefully prepared volumes were despatched to the ends of the earth for Juniors abroad. So that on personal touch and ever increasing knowledge among the children of many countries there is being laid a foundation for better understanding and international

relationships than those of the ignorance, suspicion and prejudice which have too often pertained in the past. It is one of the hopes of the world that there exists such a league of children allied in the cause of health, service, good citizenship and international goodwill. It is indeed hard to over-estimate its importance for as Philip Gibbs says, "the possibilities of better things to come are shown by the work of the Junior Cross and it is in my opinion so inspiring a lesson to the world that it ought to fire the imagination of every civilized people so that there would be a never greater world-wide league of children on this model. Such a league would be a greater promise to use than any League of Nations which may now be formulated."

BABY'S OWN TABLETS WIN GREAT PRAISE

Many Mothers Always Keep Them in the House.

Thousands of mothers state that they know of no other medicine for little ones to equal Baby's Own Tablets—that they always keep the Tablets in the home as a preventive of childhood ailments, or if sickness does suddenly grip their little ones they feel safe with such a remedy at hand.

Concerning the use of the Tablets Mrs. Donat Poudre, Tingwick, Que., writes:—"I have nothing but praise for Baby's Own Tablets. They are the only medicine I have ever given my two little ones and I am glad to state that the Tablets have always kept them in perfect health. I feel so safe with the Tablets that I always keep a box in the house."

Baby's Own Tablets are a mild but thoroughly laxative. They regulate the bowels, sweeten the stomach and thus banish constipation and indigestion; break up colds and simple fever and make the cutting of teeth painless. The Tablets are absolutely safe, being guaranteed free from all injurious drugs. They are sold by all medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Living Costs

Victoria Times (Lib.): Figures just published by the Canadian Department of Labor show that what one dollar would buy in the way of necessities of life in 1913 now demands from \$1.55 to \$1.58. Canadians need not be unduly alarmed about this condition. The year 1928, compared with the years since 1922, shows very little difference. In comparison with other countries, our advance of 58 per cent over pre-war living costs compares favorably with the 60 per cent increase in the United States and the 65 per cent in the United Kingdom.



DRINKS WITH EASE

"Is he a hard drinker?"
"No; he drinks with the greatest ease."

Sherbrooke Tribune (Lib.): Though the maple sugar industry is barely developed in certain parts of Canada, it is very important in Quebec's wide territory, as in certain districts of the Provinces of Ontario, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. The number of those who now manufacture maple sugar in Canada is estimated at more than 50,000.

PARENTS UNDERSTOOD THIS BABY'S LANGUAGE

"We thought we were going to lose our baby, teething," says a Kentucky mother. "He couldn't digest anything and was getting thinner every day. After one of his fretful, crying nights, I thought of Castoria and got some. A few drops made him comfortable, and after a few doses, he seemed like a different baby." Doctors everywhere recommend purely vegetable, harmless Fletcher's Castoria for colds, constipation, colic and other ills of babies and children, and millions of mothers know its gentle influence is best. Avoid imitations. The Fletcher signature is the mark of genuine Castoria.

APPLICATIONS

Are Filed As Far As Possible in the Order in Which They Are Received

ONTARIO DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Farm Help Supplied

The Colonization and Immigration Branch of the Department of Agriculture for Ontario will have available a number of Experienced Married Men With Their Wives and Families—Married Couples Without Children—Also Single Men.

Farmers requiring help will be well advised to make early application to

Geo. A. Elliot

Director of Colonization

Parliament Bldg., Toronto, Ont.

Your Application at Once

APPLICATIONS

Offering Annual Work Are Invariably Preferred

All Men Placed Subject to Trial Period

HON. JOHN S. MARTIN, Minister of Agriculture

Red Rose Tea comes direct to us from the finest tea gardens, then straight to your grocer—brimful of flavor and freshness. Every package guaranteed.

RED ROSE TEA "is good tea"

RED ROSE ORANGE PEKOE is extra good

Gingham Shoes

Because of the fashionable importance of gingham the coming season, shoe manufacturers are showing gingham patterned footwear in checks and stripes, featuring the colorings must in vogue for this popular cotton fabric. These novel shoes it is expected will be in great demand to complete the smart gingham ensemble. Red and parchment, blue and tan, gray and black are popular combinations in checks, the manufacturers taking pride in the exact duplicating of certain staple gingham patterns.

Minard's Liniment prevents Flu.

Solace

I have known heartache and weeping, Terror, and pain, and regret. I have known sorrow, and weeping, Through all the trials I have met. I have learned this, and this only, Though I plod wearily on, Though I be downcast and lonely, After the darkness comes down. Oh, it is worth all the sorrow, To know when the night is past, There will be coming tomorrow! There will be light at last!

—Marjorie F. W. in the Chicago Tribune.

A uncle can't kick while it is pulling. Success is the luck your friends think you have.

Those in the skirt business just naturally have to sell short.

Beware! Flu May Affect Kidneys!

Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Remedy, old herbal remedy / tones system

How often people say, "I never had kidney trouble till after the flu!" Wise Nature, trying to get rid of poisons, sends them to kidneys and liver. But these organs, weakened by illness, can't stand the strain. The poisons are retained in the system. Then come pains, aches, swellings, loss of appetite, debility, inactivity. What a pity, when a stimulant, diuretic, taken in time, might have helped.

For over 50 years thousands have depended on Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Remedy, a physician's prescription, made of Nature's herbs. A gentle stimulant for kidneys and liver, it urges perspiration, cleanses the system, and thus helps shift the excess load from the kidneys.

Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Remedy contains no harmful drugs. Costs little. Thousands have written, telling how it helped them. Get your bottle today. Warner's Safe Remedies Co., Toronto, Ontario.

Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Remedy



Flashing Eyes Laughing Eyes Downcast Eyes

Eyes tell Your Character
Brown eyes for strength—Blue for generosity—Gray eyes for jealousy—Sparkling eyes indicate beauty, yes, and good health, too! Do your eyes sparkle? Are the whites clear or are they tinged with yellow—indicating an out-of-sorts condition—due to constipation? If so, you need

Beecham's Pills

Try a regular daily course for a short period. Your eyes will tell the story. A Vegetable Product as Prescribed by the Eye in Future Beecham Advertisements. Sales Agents: Harold F. Ruckle & Co., Limited, Toronto.

Classified Advertisements

BARKED ROCK COCKERELS FROM qualified Record of Performance and Registered Breeders. Canada's oldest high laying strain, Unpedigreed, \$3.50; Pedigreed, \$6.50. 25 years a breeder. Hatching Eggs, \$1.00. Write to: Clark Cedar Row Farm, Gainsville, Ont.

A-1 BABY CHICKS. WE HATCH white for free catalogue. A. H. Switzer, Grafton, Ontario.

BARKED ROCKS—PEDIGREED AND registered cockerels at moderate prices. Hatching eggs from pens headed by registered cockerels, \$10.00 per 100. P. Aldridge, Beamsville.

Such a Lovely Day

Church bells ringing, ringing, ringing. "Go to church," they seem to say. Everyone should go to church. Such a lovely day!

Church bells ringing, ringing, ringing. How can people stay away? Everywhere you go is church. Such a lovely day.

—Faith Hollister.



Box 875, MIDESBURG, ONT., CAN.

25c in stamps or coins, will bring you Five High-Class Toilet Preparations (trial sizes) by return mail. Dept. W.

Chamberlain Laboratories TORONTO (3)

Free Book About Cancer

The Indianapolis Cancer Hospital, Indianapolis, Indiana, has published a booklet which gives interesting facts about the cause of Cancer, also tells what to do for pain, bleeding, odor, etc. A valuable guide in the management of any case. Write or if it is mentioned in this paper.



Deafness Head Noises LEONARD LEAR OIL

Put it in back of ears—insert in nostrils—PRICE \$1.25—AT ALL DRUGGISTS

Cold Relieved or Money Back BUCKLEY'S MIXTURE

Acts like a flash—a single drop proves it

75c and 40c

Keep Your Health TO-NIGHT TRY Minard's Liniment

for that cold and tired feeling. Get Well—Keep Well.

KILL FLU
by using the OLD RELIABLE!

Minard's Liniment, 10, 124, Yarmouth, N.S.

COULD NOT WORK FOR MONTHS

Restored to Health by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Port Elgin, N. B.—"For three months, I was nervous and weak with tired feelings and could not do my work. A friend advised me to take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and I have got good results from it and recommend it to others."—LILA TAYLOR, Port Elgin, N. B.

This dependable medicine is sold by druggists everywhere.



ISSUE No. 11—'29

High School Boards and Boards of Education

Are authorized by law to establish

INDUSTRIAL, TECHNICAL AND ART SCHOOLS

With the approval of the Minister of Education

LAY AND EVENING CLASSES

may be conducted in accordance with the regulations issued by the Department of Education.

THEORETICAL AND PRACTICAL INSTRUCTION

is given in various trades. The schools and classes are under the direction of an ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

Application for attendance should be made to the Principal of the school.

COMMERCIAL SUBJECTS, MANUAL TRAINING, HOUSEHOLD SCIENCE AND AGRICULTURE AND HORTICULTURE are provided for in the Courses of Study in Public, Separate, Continuation and High Schools, Collegiate Institutes, Vocational Schools and Departments. Copies of the Regulations issued by the Minister of Education may be obtained from the Deputy Minister, Parliament Buildings, Toronto.

Use Minard's Liniment for the Flu.

Chugging Along...

Is your home operating
on one-cylinder?

Six and eight cylinders means motor efficiency — electrical appliances mean household efficiency.

Automobiles and electricity have grown up together and spread over the country at an unprecedented pace. Each has contributed immeasurably to the progress and happiness of the nation.

The day of the one-and two-cylinder automobiles has passed, but there are many homes still "chugging along" without electrical appliances.

Modernize your home. Don't "chug along"

**Gatineau Electric Light
Company Limited**



The New Drink with the Real Flavor!

"RADIO"

"RADIO" Drinks are proving very popular
they are so refreshing

Phone 211, for Service

Radio Bottling Works, - Lachute, P.Q.

Sprayway Auto Painting

IS UP-TO-DATE AND RELIABLE

NEW COLORS

COURTEOUS SERVICE

CLAUDE ST. JACQUES

EXPERT REFINISHER

LACHUTE

If you are building-

We wish to inform you that our
Factory in the West End is equipped
to handle any work you may entrust
to us.

Our prices are most reasonable and
we are ready to execute all orders of
Mill work at shortest possible notice.

E. Charbois,

Chatham Street,

Lachute Mills.

WANT ADS

HOUSE FOR SALE.—On Main St.,
East Ward, a brick dwelling house
eight rooms, hardwood floors, and
all modern conveniences, lawn and
garden. Apply Mrs. Jas. McOuat,
Lachute, Que. X.

WANTED TO BUY.—Single express
Apply W. D. McOuat, Phone 66.

HOUSE TO LET.—Mr. Walter Wert's
residence on Princess Street, (be-
tween McOuat's Foundry and Paper
Mill) Immediate occupancy. Ap-
ply to S. Goldsworthy, Phone 191 J.
Lachute. X.

FOR SALE.—The property of the
late Mrs. Alex. Dey. For further
particulars apply Box 272, Browns-
burg, Que.

FOR SALE.—About 35 arpents of
sugar bush and sugar making out-
fit, also 100 building lots (for sale
en bloc), or will be sold separately
at the buyer's option, situated in
Brownsburg, on the Dalesville
Road. Apply to H. Filion, Baker,
Lachute. X.

COUNTRY PROPERTY FOR SALE.
—Brownsburg, not far from vil-
lage, a few miles from Lachute. A
land about 80 acres with residen-
tial house and other buildings,
sugar bush and border stonequarry
with large building, at ¼ mile from
the residence. Real value \$20,000.
At sacrifice \$10,000 to settle suc-
cession. See A. Jetté & Cie, 84
Notre Dame St., W., Lancaster
5455. A-2-3.

FOR SALE.—200 tons of ice at \$3.00
per ton. F. O. B. C. N. or at ice
house of V. A. Paquin, Ice Dealer,
Lachute. X.

PROPERTY FOR SALE.—Browns-
burg, Que., eight roomed house,
ideal location, modern conveniences
large grounds. Apply to Mrs. Geo.
McAllister. A-9-4.

MONEY WANTED.—\$2500.00 for
two years, 7% first mortgage on
property, value \$5000. Town of
Lachute. For further particulars
apply Watchman Office. A-1-4

MONUMENTS

—I wish to remind the public gen-
erally that I am prepared to supply
monuments of any size, quality or
description on shortest possible notice.
Re-lettering & adjustments of stones
already erected will be carefully at-
tended to by H. J. Hammond, Monu-
mental Works, Simon's Block, Beth-
any Street, Lachute.

AUCTION SALE ROOMS

LACHUTE, QUE.
Sales conducted at my Auction Rooms
daily or by private sale. I will buy
direct from parties not wishing to
wait for Public Auction, or publicly
sell any articles you may wish to dis-
pose of.

C. B. MARCHAND,
Licensed Auctioneer, Lachute, Que.

Lachute Marble and Granite Works

We deal in Foreign and Domestic
Marble and Granite, first class
work and the best material, in all
latest designs, always on hand.
Satisfaction guaranteed in all
kinds of Cemetery work, monu-
ments, Headstones.

W. M. Scott, Proprietor.

ALCIDAS LAURIN,
Builder and Contractor
Estimates given on House or Barn
Construction.
Agents for all kinds of Farm Im-
plements.

PHONE 246 J.
GRACE ST., LACHUTE.

Basket Making—Indian Hand made
work.

F. R. TONEY,
Brownsburg, Que.

CHURCH NOTES

LACHUTE UNITED CHURCH
Sunday, August 4th., 1929
Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.
Minister Rev. Dr. Duglad Currie,
Ottawa.
Visitors cordially welcome.
East Settlement services at usual
hour; Rev. J. Macaskill, B.D., Minis-
ter.

LACHUTE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH
Rev. H. Cousens, B.A., B.D.,
Services, Sunday, Aug. 4th., 1929
(Daylight Saving Time.)
Worship, Lachute 11.00 a.m.
Brownsburg 7.30 p.m.

MISSION OF NORTH GORE
Rev. R. G. Flander, B.A.,
Priest in Charge
Services, Sunday, Aug. 4th.
Tenth Sunday after Trinity
Services 10.30 a.m., Holy Commu-
nion and Service.
Lakefield 2.30 p.m., Evensong and
Sermon.

BROWNSBURG UNITED CHURCH
Services, Sunday, Aug. 4th., 1929
Rev. A. E. Hagar, Pastor.
10.30 a.m., Sunday School.
11.30 a.m., Worship.
7.30 p.m., Worship.
All Welcome.

BAPTIST CHURCH SERVICES
Rev. A. Penman, Pastor.
Mr. Thos. McClure, Assistant
Lachute, Sunday School 9.45 a.m.
Worship 10.45 a.m. and 7.00 p.m.
Dalesville, Worship 11.15 a.m. and
7.30 p.m.
Sunday School 7.00 p.m.
Mabel, Sunday School 10 a.m.
Worship 11 a.m.
Brownsburg, Sunday School 1.30
p.m.
Worship 2.30 p.m.



**LAURENTIAN LODGE NO. 14,
I.O.O.F. LACHUTE**
Meets every Tuesday night at 8 p.m.
in McARTHUR'S HALL.
T. Izzard, Noble Grand,
Jas. McCullough, Rec.-Sec'y.
Visiting Brethren always Welcome

RAWCLIFFE.

Dr. J. W. Keats spent a week in
Montreal.

Mrs. H. Roberts of Montreal, spent
a few days with her sister Mrs. R. A.
Bigelow.

Miss D. McIntyre, of Apple Hill,
spent a week the guest of Mrs. Coral
Gauley.

Mr. L. P. Kelly, of Montreal, was
the week-end guest of his brother,
Mr. S. Kelly.

Mr. Robert Brown, of Point-au-
Chene, was a recent guest of his
brother Mr. Gordon Brown.

Mrs. L. Danforth, of Brighton,
Mass., spent her holidays the guest
of her sister Mrs. S. Loughren.

Miss Lillian Hewlett and Mr. W.
Campbell, of Montreal, spent a few
days with Miss O. E. MacGillivray.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Kelly and Miss
Edna Kelly, of Flint, Mich., Mr. and
Mrs. Arthur Kelly, of Montreal, were
the week-end guests of Mrs. M. Mac-
Gillivray.

Mrs. M. Kerr, Mrs. A. McNeill, Miss
E. McNeill Messrs. Gordon and Gil-
bert Kerr, Miss R. Ledoucier and
Mrs. W. Gauley, of Shawinigan Falls
were the week-end guests of Mrs. S.
Loughren.

CONSULT

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

Dominion Cartridge Co'y., LIMITED

26th Annual Picnic
Brownsburg, P. Q.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 17th, 1929

SOFT BALL GAME:—Section A vs. Section B.
(Teams selected from Inter-departmental League,
A and B Sections)

Rifle Shooting at 8 a.m. Clay Bird Shooting at 10 a.m.
Track and Field Events and Children's Races, starting
at 1 p.m. Relay Race, 4 men team, (open). Dancing
Afternoon and Evening. Band Selections.
Refreshments served on the Grounds at
Popular Prices. For further particu-
lars see small programmes

Admission Gents 25c. - Boys under 15, 10c. Ladies Free

Metropolitan Life Insurance Company

The Biggest, because the Best.

Every policy pays profit

J. E. Ranger, — Lachute. — H. Courtois,
Tel. 294. Tel. 312.

TENDERS

Tenders will be received until Aug.
17th., 1929, for the conveyance of
Pupils from Centreville to Lachute
School or from Centreville to St.
Andrews East School. The lowest or
any tender not necessarily accepted.
W. J. BROWN, Sec.-Treas.

TENDERS

Tenders will be received by the
undersigned Sec.-Treas. from August
9th. to August 20th., for the con-
struction of a concrete bridge in the
parish of St. Andrews, County of
Argenteuil.

Plans and specifications can be seen
at the office of the Secretary-Tre-
asurer. Each tender must be accom-
panied by an accepted cheque by the
bank equal to 10% of the amount of
the tender.

The lowest or any tender will not
necessarily be accepted by the Muni-
cipal Council.

R. ROY, Sec.-Treas.

PUBLIC NOTICE

Mr. Wm. Graham wishes to inform
his former patrons and the public in
general that he is again going into
his old business which he intends
taking over on Monday and solicits
the patronage which he formerly en-
joyed, together with others who en-
trust him with their trade.

W. GRAHAM, Brownsburg.

Good news for Lachute and
Brownsburg house-keepers. You can
now have those first quality goods
that are "Rawleigh Products" well
known and widely used by the best
known house-keeper. Be sure to get
the best in extract spices, toilet pre-
parations, medicines, food products,
etc., by giving your order to the Raw-
leigh Retailer, that will call at your
home.

R. DESPAROIS,
Rawleigh Retailer for Lachute and
Brownsburg.
Aug.-2-Pd.

I Will Remember

That my life assurances protects my
loved ones and ensures my future in-
dependence.

That every deposit increases the
value of my policy.

That my life assurance reflects my
estimate of my own economic value.

That no life assurance company in
the world is stronger than the

SUN LIFE

ASSURANCE COMPANY ..
of Canada

C. A. McNOWN, Local Agent,
Phone 261. Box 246.

One Price CASH STORE

JELLO, 4 for	25c.
P. & G. SOAP, 10 for	39c.
CASTORIA	35c.
PAINKILLER	42c.
SALADA TEA	70c.
MINARD'S LINIMENT	25c.
EDDY'S MATCHES, 3 for	25c.
CORN SYRUP, 5 lbs.	35c.
SHELLED WALNUTS	58c.
COCOA Pure, lb.	18c.
TOMATOES, 2 for	25c.
PEAS, 2 for	25c.
CORN, 2 for	25c.
FLOUR, 5 roses, 7 lbs.	35c.
MIXED PEELS, ½ lb.	18c.
PEPPERMINTS, lb.	20c.
LEMON PIE FILLING, 2 for	25c.
COCOANUT, lb.	28c.
SARDINES, 4 for	25c.
KEEN'S MUSTARD, ¼	28c.
IODIZED SALT, box	10c.
SODA BISCUITS, lb.	15c.
RICE, 3 lbs.	20c.
PEAS, Choice, 3 lbs.	25c.
ORANGE PEKO TEA, Very Best	
Good Color, Flavour, and straight	

H. Whissell,

Bethany Street, Lachute

The Signs of Christ's Coming!



What are they? How will He come?

Hear Speaker, Louis F. Passebois

Sunday, August 4th. at 8.15 p.m.

at McArthur's Hall.

Come and bring your friends.
Illustrated Gospel Songs
All Seats Free.

The Watchman,

And Ottawa Valley Advocate.

VOL. LIV.

LACHUTE, QUE., AUGUST 9, 1929.

NO. 30

For your Requirements of Haying Tools

Binder Twine, Rope,
Grindstones, Etc.

☐ PHONE or CALL ☐

T. McQuat and Son, Lachute Mills

Try some pasteurized milk for your week-end at the lake. It will keep better.

LACHUTE DAIRY,
Bradford & Matthews, Props.
PHONE 74.

COMING EVENTS

The regular weekly dance will be held at Gordonville, on Saturday evening, Aug. 10th., 1929.

Don't forget the regular weekly dance in River Side Hall, Lachute, on Friday, August 10th., 1929. Come and enjoy yourself. Gents 60c. Ladies free. H. Reilly, Proprietor.

The United Church, Lachute, are holding an Ice Cream Social, on Friday, August 9th., on the Manse Lawn, to which all are cordially invited. There will be a real good programme and you can be sure of a good time. If the weather should be cold, everyone is welcome to sit inside the Manse.

The Annual Bazaar and Supper of the St. Andrews East Presbyterian Church, will take place in the Town Hall, Saturday, August 17th. Sale of Fancy Articles at 3 p.m. Supper served from 6 to 8 p.m. Admission 50c. Good programme.

Derry L. O. L., No. 716 will welcome you to a Dance in their Hall, at Shrewsbury, on Thursday night, Aug. 15th. Admission, Gents \$1.00. Ladies free.

The Women's Missionary Society of East Settlement are holding a Lawn Social, on Friday, Aug. 16th., on the Church lawn. Good program. Admission 35c. Ice Cream and Coffee will be served.

Don't forget the United Church Lawn Social to be held on the Manse grounds, on Friday evening, August 9th.

"JOE GUESS"

runs a
Boarding House

Is a Four Act Comedy that will be given by the St. Jerusalem Farmers' Club AUGUST 15th., 1929 8 p.m. Standard Time LACHUTE AUDITORIUM All Are Welcome.

CARD OF THANKS

Mrs. Johnson Smith and family wishes to thank all who so kindly assisted them in their sad bereavement, of losing a kind husband and father; also all who sent flowers.

Large Assortment of CHINA WARE — CUT GLASS WATCHES, RINGS and all kinds of small fancy and useful articles for all occasions. A. C. LAPIERRE, Watchmaker and Jeweller Bethany Street, Lachute.

Summer Creates Many Demands On Lumber

Are you going to build a fence, patch or repair a shed, put up a new barn or garage, or erect a summer cottage or a home? If you are planning to do any one of these things, you will find you can effect important savings by letting us supply the lumber you use. It will take but a few moments to get our quotations and inspect the lumber we can furnish you. Come in and see us.



LOCAL NEWS

Miss Hazel Leishman spent last week visiting friends in Iberville.

Mr. and Mrs. Switzer, of Lachine, are spending this week at Lake Louisa.

Mr. and Mrs. Walker Scott spent Sunday at their old home in Long Lake.

Mr. Clarence Hewis, of Montreal, was the week-end guest of Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Yelland.

Mrs. W. J. Pollock, of Mille Isle, spent Saturday in town, guest of Mr. and Mrs. T. A. Patterson.

Miss Lillian Robinson, of Montreal, is spending her vacation in town, the guest of Mrs. Albert Sheppard.

Miss Florence Armstrong, is spending a two week's vacation with friends in Pembroke and Ottawa.

Mr. and Mrs. Adams, of Verdun, spent Sunday at Long Lake guests of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Y. Deacon.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Deacon accompanied by Miss Millie Davis, of Ottawa, spent Sunday at Morin Heights.

Misses Clements, of Montreal, were in town Sunday last, the guests of the Misses Gabrielle and Mariette Joly.

Mr. Joseph Beaulnes and Mr. Yvon Beaulnes, of Ottawa, are spending the week as guests of Mr. and Mrs. Raoul Joly.

Messrs. C. Legget and O. Godin, of Narmur, were in town on Thursday last, guests of Mr. and Mrs. T. A. Patterson.

Mrs. Chas. Calder is spending a holiday at Waterloo, also motoring to Gaspe, Prince Edward Island and other points.

Mrs. J. H. Gales and James are spending a three week's visit with Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Gales, of Medford, Mass.

Mrs. S. Price, of Montreal, who has been the guest of Mrs. Geo. Y. Deacon at Long Lake, left on Friday for Renfrew.

Professor Brownlee, of the Toronto Baptist Seminary, accompanied by his wife and son Dana, were in town this week.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Baldwin and daughters, of Montreal, are spending a two week's vacation with friends in Lachute and Brownsburg.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Brennan and family also Mr. and Mrs. F. Roberts and family, left on Saturday for a two week's vacation at Norway Bay.

Mr. and Mrs. Norman Beers and son Kenneth motored from Niagara Falls, and are spending the holidays with his mother, Mrs. Alex. Beers.

Mrs. J. B. Tombs, of Westmount, and Mrs. R. Jolley and son Donald, of St. Therese, were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Catton on Thursday last.

Mr. and Mrs. T. J. McMahon and family and Miss Elsie McLean, of Harrington, spent Monday in town guests of Mr. and Mrs. T. A. Patterson.

Miss Lorna Cliff who has been a patient in the Royal Victoria Hospital, for the past two weeks, returned home on Monday much improved in health.

Miss Edythe Cameron, of Ottawa, and Mrs. Fred White, of Montreal, West, were week-end guests of Mr. and Mrs. George Armstrong, of Lachute Road.

Mr. and Mrs. Alex. Bradford, accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. L. Lamb, of Thurso, spent a two week's vacation motoring through Boston, White Mountains and other points.

Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Pitney who have been spending the holidays in town, guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. McPaul, left on Monday for their home in Cleveland, Ohio, accompanied by Mrs. W. Deacon and daughter Louise, who will be their guests for the next two weeks.

Mrs. Haskell, of Boston, Mass., Mrs. F. Humphries, and daughter, of Jericho, L. I.; Mrs. E. P. Reynolds, of Worcester, Mass.; Commandant and Mrs. H. Graves, of Midland, Ont. and Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Graves and son of Windsor, are guests of Mrs. Jno. Graves, Brownsburg.

At last it is out. The St. Jerusalem Farmers' Club have a four act comedy dealing with farm problems to present before the public especially its members. This Comedy "Joe Guess Runs a Boarding House" It is a cleverly prepared story that brings out a few points in a witty way. Admission free.

A lesson is badly needed to teach molesters of private property that they must not tamper with other peoples goods and it is most unfortunate that the two men who took the motor boat from "Ivan Bower" last week were not landed in the cells, there to be made an example of. The men were traced to St. Jerome and though seen they managed to evade the police who had been notified of the theft, by crossing to the other side of the river thus making a getaway. It appears the men secured Mr. Paquin's boat first, but finding this too slow for their purpose they procured Mrs. Holland's boat and cast Paquin's adrift in the river.

Miss Hilda Hardie, of Montreal, is spending her holidays the guest of her parents.

Mrs. Z. Raymond, of Montreal, is the guest of Notary and Mrs. Z.-N. Raymond.

Mr. Harry Carpenter, of St. Annes Hospital, accompanied by Mr. Wright were the guests of Mrs. Carpenter for the week-end.

Mrs. A. L. Pinard, Misses A. and I. Pinard, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Pinard and family, of Ottawa, were guests of Notary and Mrs. Raymond on Sunday last.

Miss Francis Figsbey, her sister and also Miss Myrtle Figsbey, of Lachine, are spending this week as the guests of Mrs. David Black, of Upper Lachute.

Messrs. Paul and Gérard Raymond returned on Wednesday from a motor trip to Niagara Falls via Toronto and coming back by Buffalo, Rochester and Saranac Lake.

Mrs. D. McIntyre and Mrs. R. Keisling arrived in town this morning, having motored in from New York. They are at present the guests of Mr. and Mrs. S. Campbell.

The many friends of Mr. Muir will be sorry to learn that he was taken suddenly ill on Sunday last. He was removed to the Montreal General Hospital on Monday, where he will undergo an operation.

Don't forget the Ice Cream Social on the United Church Manse Lawn, this Friday evening. A special order for warm weather has been sent in but should it turn out a little cool don't let that keep you away. Just put on a heavier coat or bring a warm rug and we will all get close together and have a good time. Dr. J. R. Heyworth, of Chicago, is going to act as chairman as well as supply one of two items on the program, so look out for fun. An exceptionally good program with something to suit everyone is being given.

Lachute was favored with a visit this week from one of our old County boys Mr. Furlong, son of the late Rev. Furlong who ministered to this community for many years. It is upwards of thirty years since Mr. Furlong was here and needless to say he was almost at a loss to get his bearings as all the old landmarks have disappeared and given way to fine substantial buildings. He was able to hunt up quite a few of his old associates with whom he passed a pleasant time in recounting the early days. Mr. Furlong's brother has a camp at Lake Louisa whose guest he was during his brief visit.

WEDDING BELLS LOUGH — HAWKINS.

In Brownsburg United Church the marriage was solemnized on August 3rd., at 5 o'clock of Harriet A. Hawkins, youngest daughter of Mrs. Chas. Stewart, to Mr. A. Lough, son of Mrs. E. Lough, of Belfast, Ireland, the ceremony being performed by the Rev. Mr. Hagar.

The bride who was given away by her uncle Mr. Jas. Graves, wore a gown of white lace and georgette and carried a bouquet of pink roses.

In attendance were Miss Jean Humphries, of Jericho, L. I., who wore a gown of burnt orange georgette and carried a bouquet of sweet peas, and Miss Ethel Baldwin, of Montreal, who acted as flower girl. Mr. E. Lough, brother of the groom was best man.

Following the ceremony a reception was held at the home of the bride's mother, at which about 80 guests were present. Those from a distance were Mr. and Mrs. James Graves and son of Windsor; Mrs. F. Haskell of Boston; Mrs. F. Humphries and daughter, of Jericho, L. I.; Mrs. B. P. Reynolds, of Worcester, Mass.; Commandant and Mrs. H. Graves, of Midland, Ont.

The bride and groom who will reside in Verdun, were the recipients of many useful presents.

BIRTH.

GALES.—At the Lawrence Memorial Hospital, Medford, Mass., on July 29th., to Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Gales, a daughter, (Marjorie.)

DEATH.

FALCONER.—On Aug. 4th., 1929, Andrew Falconer, Age 75, at Balerno, Scotland; father of John and Andrew Falconer.

SMITH.—Suddenly at St. Philippe, on August 2nd., Johnson Smith, aged 75 years.

IN MEMORIAM.

FLETCHER.—IN loving memory of our dear daughter and sister Annie who passed away at Brownsburg, on August 10th., 1928.

In Lachute cemetery peacefully sleeping In a lonely silent grave There sleeps in dreamless slumber One we loved but could not save The flowers that grow upon her grave, May wither and decay But our love for the one who lies beneath Shall never fade away. With love from Mother, Sisters and Brothers.

Silk Stockings

19c. 29c. 49c. 69c.

Wash Goods, clearing at
25c per yard

W. Banford and Son

Our Specials

Flour and Feed of all Kinds
Choice line of Groceries
always on hand

J. D. Campbell, - Phone 50

Cream of the West is our Best



Act Now! - lest you are too late

Your eyesight is your most precious possession. Guard it zealously—lest your eyes get to that stage where they may give you all sorts of trouble and handicap you in your work.

An early examination by us will reveal just what you need in Glasses. And we'll provide Glasses in styles most becoming and harmonizing with your features.

Phone 140 for an appointment

J. B. Forest, Optician, will be in Lachute every Saturday afternoon.

Frank E. Earle,

Lachute.



We have a number
of good

USED CARS
For Sale
PRICES RIGHT.

Geo. Y. Deacon, Lachute Mills

Hardware Ford Dealer Garage

Siege of Afghan Palace Depicted by Royal Tutor

Queen's Modern Dress Added to Anger Over Reforms, Frenchwoman Relates

Mullahs Spread Hostility

By SONIA TOMARA

In New York Herald-Tribune

Paris.—The first refugees to arrive in Paris from Kabul, where civil war has been raging for the last two months and where kings have been rising and disappearing, was Mme. J. C. Ott, a Frenchwoman, who since last spring has lived in close touch with King Amanullah, Queen Souriya and their family.

When the Afghan monarchs were in Berlin—during their trip to Europe—Mme. Ott was asked by Queen Souriya to take charge of her nine-year-old daughter, Sultanja, and to teach her French and English and European manners. Mme. Ott became a member of the Queen's household. She traveled with her through Soviet Russia, Turkey, Persia and the wilderness of Arghistan.

From June to December 31—when she left Kabul as a refugee, on a German Junker plane—she lived in the King's palace, with little Princess Sultanja, meeting the King and Queen many times a day. Amanullah practiced his little knowledge of French talking to Mme. Ott. When the revolt broke out she was surrounded by the rebels in the palace, together with the royal family, and slept in Queen Souriya's room during the eight days of the siege.

King Welcomed by Throne

"When we first arrived at the Afghan frontier, coming from Persia, I was astonished to see how extremely popular King Amanullah was among his subjects. All the way from the frontier to Kabul we were met with enthusiasm by crowds of simple people, shepherds and peasants. We proceeded in a caravan of fifty motor cars, and behind us came an enormous queue of lorries filled with the luggage—all the gifts the King was bringing from the various European countries and all the purchases made by him and the Queen in Europe. A special road had to be made through the Afghan hills for our journey, and the people themselves built it for their sovereign.

Table Implements Introduced

From the day we arrived the Queen became busy transforming the former harem into a regular Western palace, with fine reception rooms. A big table was put in the middle of the dining room and chairs replaced the carpets, for the King would no more eat in the Eastern fashion. All his relatives and guests were told to use forks and knives during the meals whereas before they always ate with their fingers.

"Twice a day, for lunch and for dinner, we all assembled in this dining room. King Amanullah took the head of the table, Queen Souriya sitting on his right. There were as a rule about forty people sharing the King's meal—his children, his numerous half-brothers and half-sisters, the Queen's sisters and relatives, the widows of the King's father, who had remained in the palace after their husband was murdered.

"At first it seemed very difficult for the elderly women to get accustomed to Western ways, to eat properly, to sit unveiled among men. But little by little they became modernized and seemed to like the new fashion.

Queen Wore Western Dress

"In the afternoon the Queen received guests from the diplomatic corps. At these receptions she wore some of the Western frocks she had brought from Europe. She was very fond of dressing in European clothes and passed all her mornings trying on new outfits and having them changed for her by the Rumanian dressmaker. In the evening Queen Souriya wore delicate gowns, and although none but the family's relatives saw her in these clothes, the rumor about the scantiness of her attire soon spread in Kabul and was amplified by the mullahs who saw their prestige diminished by the King's reforms. Some of Amanullah's enemies received from Europe photographs of the Queen in evening dresses and these pictures were reprinted and sent to chiefs of tribes.

"In July he Queen shingled her beautiful hair. She did not want to

do it, but Amanullah had insisted on it ever since they came back from Europe.

Princess in New School

"However, everything remained quiet until the beginning of September, when we went over to Kabul, for my little pupil, Princess Sultanja, was to enter the French school. It was a new mixed school, where girls were to be educated together with boys. King Amanullah ordered all his ministers to send their children to it so that Sultanja should have distinguished company. But there were also sons and daughters of quite simple families.

"All the trouble began when King Amanullah decided that the time had arrived for his country to be Europeanized. On September 15 he went, with his Queen, to a public gathering and there, in front of thousands of people, he took the veil of the Queen's face and made a long speech. He decreed that, like Souriya, all women were to go about unveiled and wear Western clothes, instead of the long trousers and shirt of the national costume. The felt hat and the Western suit were to become obligatory for men.

"The sight of the unveiled Queen made a profound impression upon the King's audience. But in the palace we did not realize what the consequences would be. We continued to live as before, the King being very busy with his reforms. We went out a lot in the car and received ministers and foreign representatives. We often saw the Soviet minister, Stark, drive up to the palace and stay quite a long time in the King's study.

Queen Helped Poor

"The Queen's time was taken up by receptions, by dressmakers and carriages. She was extremely kind to anybody who was in need of her help. Frequently poor men or women came to the palace and asked to be received by the Queen. She had them come immediately to her reception room and, whenever it was possible, she helped them.

"However, the King's order to wear Western clothes had caused much discontent in Kabul. Western clothes were expensive and it was often difficult to get them. The Afghans were used to their turbans and baggy trousers. But the King's orders were strict. At first he decreed that men and women clad in the old way would not be allowed to walk in the main street of Kabul or pass through the town park. Guards stood along the main street driving away 'old-fashioned' people. This made the population very angry.

"Soon we noticed that the King was becoming nervous. He spoke of the Shinwari tribe that was revolting against him. But he did not want to take drastic measures against them. 'They are Moslems,' he said, 'and we must spare them.' At the beginning of the rebellion Bachi Sakao, who later crowned himself as King Habibullah, was made prisoner by Amanullah's troops, but Amanullah let him go, as he gave his word never to fight against his King any more.

Palace Under Attack

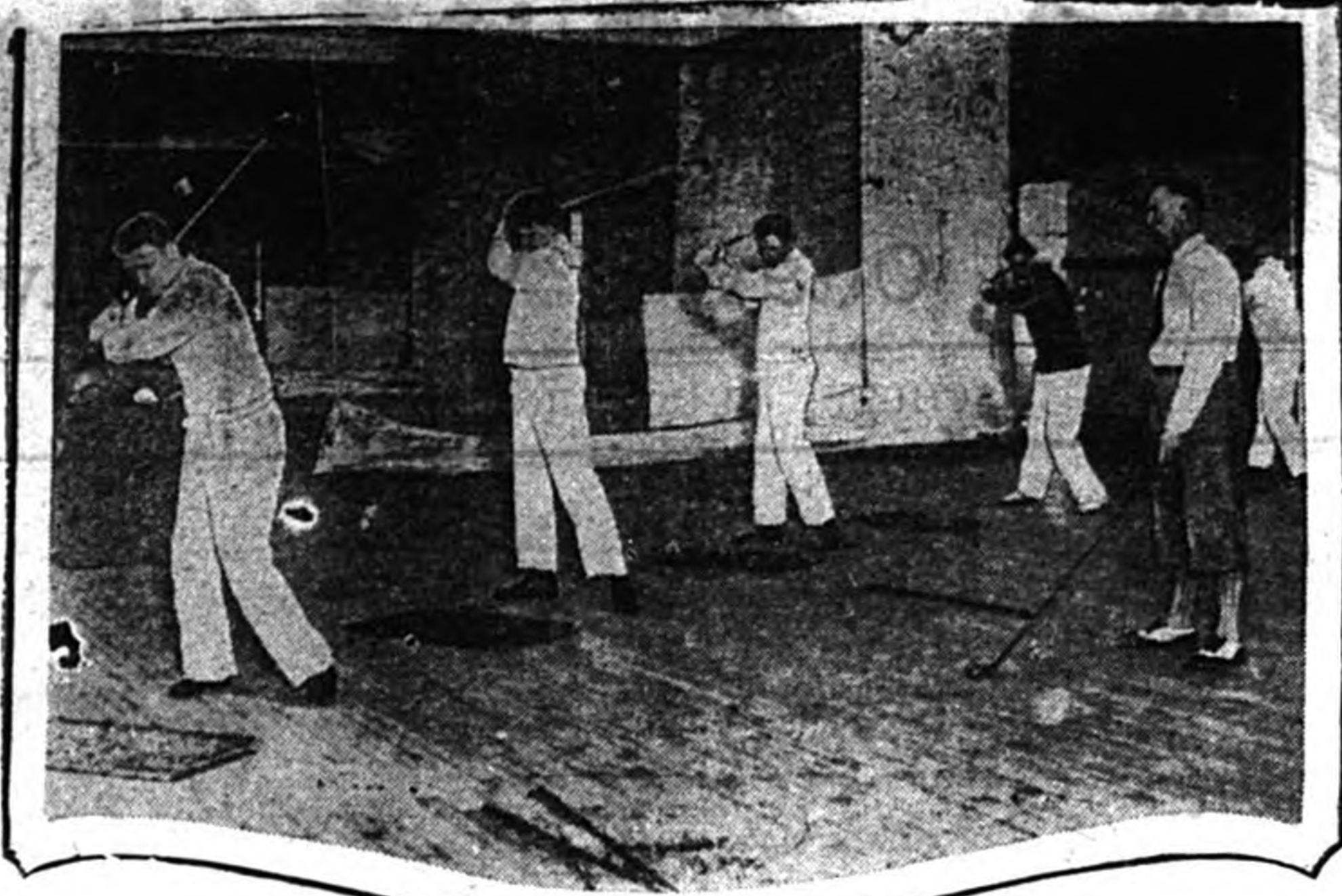
"At the beginning of December we all were in the palace—except the King, who had gone out for a drive—when the servants began to run around the rooms shouting that we were surrounded by the enemy. The rebels had entered the town and raised against the King the lower population of Kabul. The scene outside was terrifying: ragged armed crowds were vociferating and shouting threatening words against Amanullah and Souriya. The Queen was pale with fear, for her husband was out and she did not know what fate he had encountered.

Soon, however, he returned, having dashed in his motor car through the insurgents. He organized the defense of the palace, even his twelve-year-old nephews receiving weapons. Guns were loaded and the siege began. It lasted for over a week. Bullets fell on the upper floors of the palace, so I had to go down with my pupil to the Queen's room. About ten of us slept there on mattresses on the floor.

Royal Family in Flight

"The rebel's first condition was that the King should repudiate his 'shameful' wife. He refused flatly. After a week's siege the King's Guards ejected the rebels and cleared a part of the town. He decided to put Queen Souriya and his children out of danger. His whole family—about fifteen people, among whom was my little Princess Sultanja, were packed in the huge plane he had received in Germany. I was to go on the same day to the French legation and to be evacuated from there. On the morning I had to

Keeping the Eye of the U.S. Navy In



EVEN THE U.S. MIDDIES TAKE UP GOLF

Midshipmen at Annapolis Naval Academy are taught the rudiments of the noble game of golf by Jimmy Roche, middle Atlantic professional title-holder.

part with the Afghan royal family we all wept. We had lived together so many days full of anguish. Poor Queen Souriya was dreading to leave her husband in Kabul, where the rebellion was far from being suppressed.

"The same evening I left for Peshawar, and there I learned later that King Amanullah had soon joined his family in Kandahar. He did not want to continue civil war with the feeble forces he had in the capital. On the eve of departing I had heard him say: 'I do not want to kill uselessly.'

Civil Flying to Serve Canada

Dominion Takes Steps to Convert it into Emergency Divisions of Royal Air Force

Commercial flying is assuming such proportions in Canada that the authorities are taking steps to control the traffic and to utilize and facilitate the new developments with the purpose of converting them into emergency divisions in the National Defense scheme of the air service.

All matters pertaining to aeronautics are to be administered by the Minister of National Defense. The air services from a part of his department and are to be divided into four branches; the Royal Canadian Air Force, the directorate of civil air operations, the control of civilian aviation and the aeronautical engineering division.

The Royal Canadian Air Force is to be responsible for the air defenses of the Dominion to the chief of the general staff. Its work will include the administration and training of the air force and its reserves, the supplying of training facilities for all government air enterprises, the collection and distribution of air intelligence and the co-operation with the militia and naval services. It will also provide trained personnel to be attached to other branches.

At present the air force has five units: headquarters at Ottawa for the administration, organization and intelligence bureaus; a land training station at Camp Borden; seaplane training station at Vancouver; the stores depot at Ottawa, and the communications flight department at Ottawa.

The Controller of Civil Aviation is to be responsible to the Deputy Minister of National Defense for the administration of air regulations, the survey, location and equipment of airports, airways and aircraft.

A minimum of fifty hours of solo flight is one of the requirements of the applicant for a commercial pilot's license. All except the private pilot's are required to pass written examinations on the construction, maintenance and operation of aircraft and engines.

Honest George

An attorney who advertised for a chauffeur, when questioning the applicant, said: "How about you, George, are you married?" "Now, sir, boss; Ah makes mah own living."—Unidentified Clipping.

Prisoner Sees Strange World After 30 Years

The world is indeed a strange place, to a man who has been removed from all contact with it for three decades. The things he was used to 30 years ago, have disappeared. Their place is taken by things he knows not of.

Such is the fate of Albert Gauthier, aged 49, who has just returned to his native Montreal, after 30 years in a United States prison, served as punishment for a crime regarding which he still disagrees with the verdict of society. Like a former famous prisoner, "his hair is gray, but not with years . . . his frame is bent, but not with age," and the iron of his chains has entered into his soul.

Thirty years ago, his father deserted him and his mother. Hot-headed and indignant, he sold his Sunday suit to buy a revolver, made his way, to St. Paul, Minnesota, no mean journey 30 years ago, and there found his father. He challenged his father to return home and give to his mother the care and protection a wife and mother advancing in years was entitled to expect of a husband and father. His father not only refused, but added insult to injury by offering the boy a railway ticket back to Montreal.

The boy's rage, smoldering for weeks and fed daily by brooding over the wrong done the mother he worshipped, suddenly burst into flame. His fingers found the weapon for which he had sacrificed his finest wearing apparel. Three shots rang out, and Albert Gauthier was a prisoner, arrested a few minutes later on the charge of murdering his father.

There is no capital punishment in Minnesota. Gauthier went to jail for life, found guilty of patricide. He knew practically no English then, and during the weeks that he waited for trial, and the days that his trial lasted, he thought his life hung in the balance, for he did not know that the death penalty had been abolished in Minnesota.

To-day, after 30 years and two weeks of prison life, he speaks English fluently, but only beginning to learn what life means as the world understands it now. Of his crime, he speaks with the same detachment, as if he were speaking of someone else's act. It was premeditated, he says, and therefore it was easy for the state to convict him. But he does not admit that it was unjustified. He never saw his mother again. The impulsive act by which he sought to redress or, failing that, to avenge the wrong done to her, deprived her of her last means of support, and after struggling for 15 years to maintain herself, she died when only half of his imprisonment was over. Speaking of prison he admits that he was well-treated and, in fact, he loves the routine of prison life, the shelter from all outside worries, the absence of any need to care for himself.

Speaking of how this feeling grows on you, Gauthier said: "There never was a man sentenced to life who thought he would serve more than five years. The lawyers tell you you'll be out in five years, and for that time, that is all you think of. But during that period you get used to prison life. When the five years are over, you hear nothing of a reprieve. You are disappointed, but not very disappointed. And after another year or two you quit thinking about getting out."

He could tell the habitual criminals in prison, he said, by the way they talked. The men who went to prison for some one particular crime caused by special circumstances, would talk only of how they could put in the time until they got out. The habitual criminals talked only of the crimes they had committed, how cleverly they did them, and what they would accomplish when they got out again. Their rapture was always a matter of bad luck.

On about a dozen occasions during his imprisonment, Gauthier had to do time in "the hole," which was the extreme punishment. He had to spend his time under this punishment, in a small cell with neither chair nor cot, with no shoes on, only a mattress to sleep on at night, no covers to keep warm and only a slice of bread each morning to eat. He was thus punished, he says, for insolence to guards. They were not really bad, he admits, but a man got tired of being ordered about by other people all the time.

When released, he was given seven dollars pocket money and a railway ticket to the place where he was convicted, namely, St. Paul. From there he hiked and begged rides to Sandusky, Oh., whence the Salvation Army paid his fare to Buffalo. From there he walked to Niagara Falls, a clergyman paid his fare to Toronto, and a little help was given him there which enabled him to reach Montreal, his home town.

Before he went to prison, he was a good man at cutting stone window sills. When he left prison he had an idea that he should be able to make a couple of dollars a day at that work.

In the world that he knew, two dollars a day was a comfortable living. He has somewhat changed his ideas since he has been at liberty, but has not yet nearly become acclimated to civilization as he now finds it. Automobiles, airplanes, short skirts, soft white collars, all these things are strange, unknown mysteries to Albert Gauthier, who is faced with the dual problem of earning a living and learning to live, in an utterly strange environment.

Better Times for Copper Industry

The prevailing low price of copper during the past few years has been offset to some extent by improved methods of concentration and metallurgical treatment and the recent strengthening of copper prices should have a very stimulating effect on the Canadian production.

After all, most business consists in buying potatoes by weight and selling potato chips by measure.—Boston Herald.

Red Hot Sun, Kind Cool Moon, India's Amazing Contrast

Cruel Orb of Day Burns from Horizon to Horizon, Until Luna Brings Hours of Rest

Two great discoveries are to be made by those who go to India for the first time, the Indian sun and the Indian moon, writes James Milne in "The London Daily Telegraph." One might say they are India, because they are orbs which govern her day and night in their own way, for nowhere else are there just the same sun and the same moon.

The Indian sun is very cruel—so cruel at its worst that the human body, white or brown, almost melts under its torture. You see in the morning a brazen-looking ball on the edge of the far sky. It is angry and flushed and you know that this brazen bolt in the blue will assuredly have you.

He climbs the sky slowly, getting more and more brazen in the face, like a creature of fiery particles burning in a furnace. At noon he is in possession of the earth, as well as the sky, and his savagery is unbearable and unsatisfied. He goes on with the clock, grasping everything with his molten arms; your head, your eyes, your desk, or the pavement from which your feet retreat in pain. He balances an hour or two, at that sweating agony, playing with you, and then, sour of aspect, he condescends to grow less afflictive. But he is still angry and when he retires for the night, a ball of red coals, you can fancy you hear him hiss, "Ah! I return to-morrow."

Meanwhile the Indian moon has crept faintly into the sky, and it is the loveliest thing imaginable. It has a face of almost childish delicacy and innocence, a real baby face, until it grows clear and manly, and strong with the fullness of night.

The Indian moon is all a hero, a lovely friend, and you give him your full confidence, as he gives you his soft radiance. He has no arrogance like the sun, only beneficence and a curious mobile warmth of expression. You want to bask in his light and shadow, loving both, because their interplay with each other tells you that he is romantic. It was Byron who said, possibly some foolish night in St. James's Street, that the devil was in the moon. He is not in the Indian moon, maybe because all the Oriental devils with planetary homes are in the Indian sun.

New Cereal Introductions

During the past three years the Cereal Division of the Dominion Department of Agriculture has introduced for trial in field areas by farmers two early-maturing varieties of spring wheat, bearing the names Garnet and Reward, a heavy-yielding variety of field peas known as Mackay and a strong-strawed two-rowed variety of barley known as Duchesne Ottawa No. 57.

The Wrong Place?

"I want some turpentine." "I beg your pardon, but this is a drug store. Perhaps you might be interested, though, in some toothpaste, some fancy stationery, an ice cream soda or a sandwich?"

The vicar of a suburban church was paying his monthly call, and the lady remarked that she had been thinking of bringing her little boy to church the following Sunday. The Vicar: "Perhaps he is rather too young to attend divine service." Lady: "Oh no, I took him to the circus yesterday and he was as good as gold."



IT HAS SIDES

Teacher (sternly): So, a circle has sides, eh? How do you make that out? Stude: Inside and outside, of course.

S'MATTER POP



If Ma Knew She'd Tell 'Em.

ABOUT YOUR NERVES

Headaches and Other Troubles
Follow When the Nerves
Give Way

Nerves are delicate fibres running from the brain to all parts of the body. Some of them give us the sense of touch and feeling; others convey the will to our muscles and enable us to move. When we have an "attack of nerves" it means that the body is in some way out of order and the nerves have become over-sensitive, so that we get neuralgia, nervous headache, sciatica, or some other nerve trouble. Sometimes the nerves get too weak to do the will of the brain, and we get trembling hands or limbs, or perhaps St. Vitus dance. The whole nervous system is fed and kept healthy by your blood. If that is thin and poor, nervous weakness follows. In that case a tonic is needed to build up the blood, so that it may in turn feed the nerves, spine and brain. The very best medicine for enriching the blood is Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. You cannot take them without feeling the uplift they give. Your appetite improves, your brain is clearer, you gain strength in every way, and you feel full of new life. One sufferer, Miss Margaret R. MacDonald, Catalone Road, N.S., tells what this medicine did for her. She says:—"I suffered for a long time from severe headache and nervous exhaustion. I tried several kinds of medicine but got no relief until I used Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and these, before long, gave me complete relief. From my own experience I feel that I can not praise Dr. Williams' Pink Pills too highly, and would advise anyone who is suffering from headaches or nervous exhaustion to give them a fair trial, as I feel sure the results cannot be anything but satisfactory."

Take these pills as a tonic if you are not in the best physical condition and cultivate a resistance that will keep you well and strong. 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.

A NEW RACE OF BEEF ANIMALS

The yak, a native of the plateau of Tibet, is being used by the Experimental Farms in hybridizing experiment to mingle the blood of the buffalo and ordinary cattle. After many attempts to make direct crosses between cattle and the buffalo, failure was the result owing to reproduction difficulties. The yak has been introduced as an intermediary and hopes are entertained that a hardy beef-producing animal will be evolved for grazing in northern territory. The report of the Dominion Animal Husbandman for 1927, published by the Dept. of Agriculture at Ottawa, contains an account of the work so far accomplished. This breeding work is being carried on at Wainwright, Alberta, in the foothills of the Rockies. The Dominion Animal Husbandman states in his report that the experiment, in so far as it has gone, has been remarkably successful as shown through the numerous excellent individuals combining the blood of the yak and buffalo, the yak and domestic cattle and their offspring now coming combining the blood of buffalo, yak, and domestic cattle.

Woman Trips on Skirt and Falls.—Headline. All we care to say about it is that she was some high-stepper.

Who says there isn't political freedom in Italy? You can vote for Mussolini at the coming election on any one of three tickets.

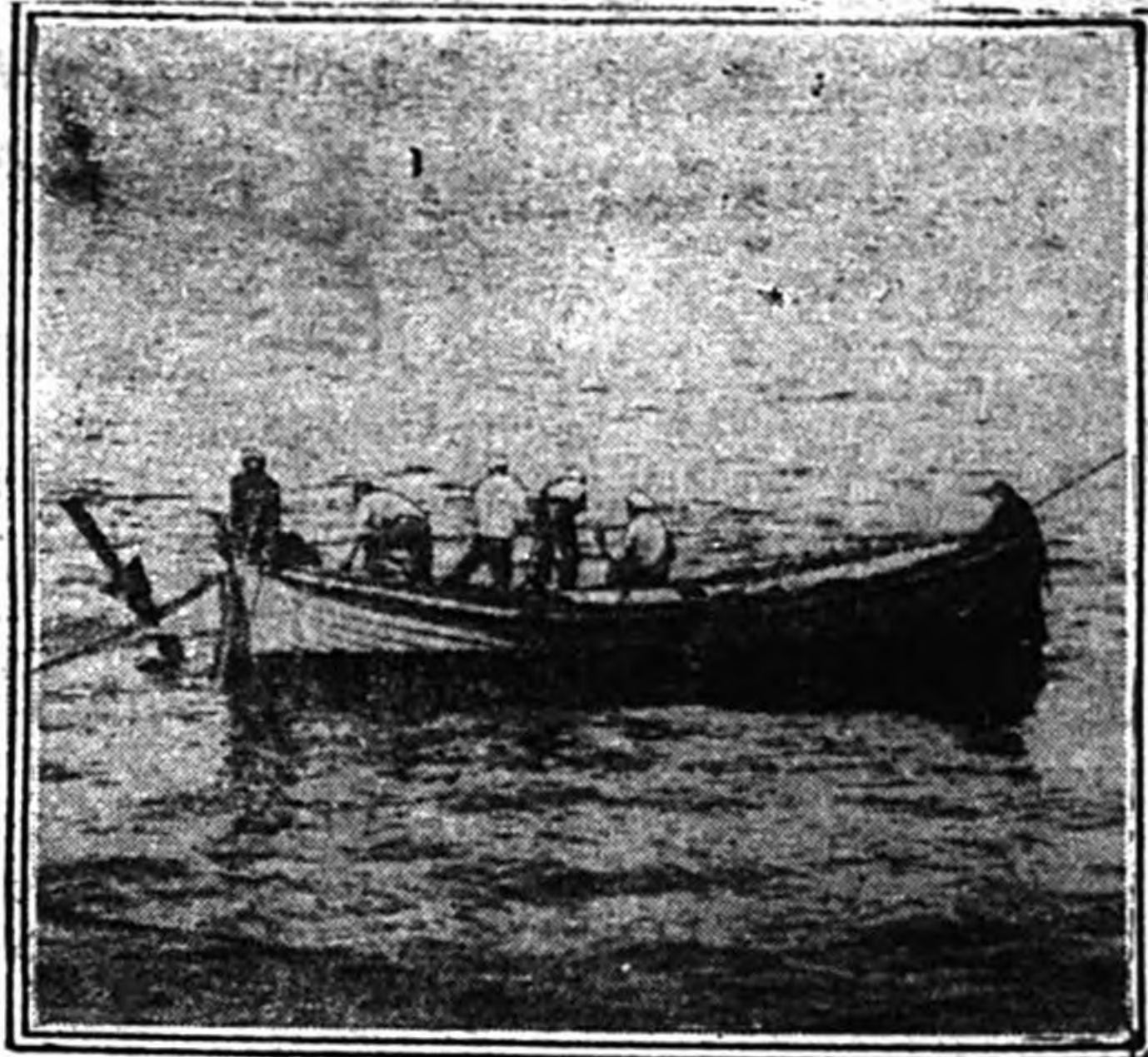


Indigestion

What most people call indigestion is usually excess acid in the stomach. The food has soured. The instant remedy is an alkali which neutralizes acids. But don't use crude helps. Use what your doctor would advise. The best help is Phillips' Milk of Magnesia. For the 50 years since its invention it has remained standard with physicians. You will find nothing else so quick in its effect, so harmless, so efficient.

One tasteless spoonful in water neutralizes many times its volume in acid. The results are immediate, with no bad after effects. Once you learn this fact, you will never deal with excess acid in the crude ways. Go learn—now—why this method is supreme. Be sure to get the genuine Phillips' Milk of Magnesia prescribed by physicians for 50 years in correcting excess acids. Each bottle contains full directions—any drugstore.

Giving the "Pig" Boys a Chance



SUBMARINE SAFETY DEVICE PROVES A SUCCESS

The first man to escape unaided from a sunken submarine, Chief Torpedo-man Edward Kalon, New York, comes to the surface from submerged S-4 in testing new "escape lock" and "lungs" expected to prevent loss of life attending so many submarine tragedies.

Children and World Peace

A Story of What the Junior Red Cross is Doing for Health Service and Good Citizenship the World Over

11 MILLION MEMBERS

By ANNE ANDERSON PERRY

In a day when the attainment of peace among nations and the encouragement of international understanding occupy the attention of masses of our people, the figures recently issued by the Canadian Red Cross Society, showing the amazing growth of the world league of Junior Red Cross school children, came with added significance.

The Junior Red Cross has extended to forty-one countries of Europe, Asia, Africa, Australasia and the Americas, in which its members now number 11,017,358. Organized under the triple slogans of "Health, Service and Good Citizenship" these eleven million school girls and boys are in truth very promising harbingers of peace among the nations, for they are intensely interested in the Juniors of all lands, with whom they continuously exchange correspondence; they work wherever organized toward the same ends in the same ways; they begin to make international understanding something more than a dream. "The front door of any little school which has membership in the Junior Red Cross," says Philip Gibbs in "The People of Destiny," "opens to the wide world, and the spirit of that school is directly in touch with the children of many countries."

Examination of the detailed figures reveals just what this means. It is shown that in 22 European countries there are 2,869,413 Juniors, of whom no less than a million and a half are in the schools of Italy; that Czechos-

lovakia and the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes adds another half million; that Austria and Hungary have 140,000 and 116,000 respectively—while even Poland has 115,000 Juniors. Other European lands in which this cult has taken firm footing are Belgium—where it is recognized by government and put on the curricula of the national schools, Norway, Britain, France, Lithuania, Latvia, Roumania, Bulgaria, Estonia, Germany and Spain. A remarkable feature of this development of the Junior Red Cross is the very strong hold the order has taken in those middle European states where before the war health knowledge was at its lowest ebb and internecine strife at its highest peak. Another is the amazing growth in Italy where the dictatorship has given the cult its blessing as a valuable means of building good citizens; and a third the small figures for France (20,000), Germany (10,000) and Britain (8,100), where the conservatism of these great stabilizing nations has made progress slow. But in all three the Junior Red Cross has shown its worth and is now being rapidly extended, through the efforts of educationalists themselves.

In the two Americas the Junior Red Cross has attained very impressive proportions, particularly in North America, where there are 157,155 children enrolled in Canada and a yearly increase of twenty thousand; 5,634,407 in the United States and another million in the Philippines, where the Juniors have been organized, as in Middle Europe, in order to raise the standards of health and right living among a backward people.

In Latin countries in South America, where the Junior Red Cross is of very recent growth, there is a total membership of 62,488. In Brazil, Argentina, Ecuador, Panama and Paraguay, all of whom are kept in close touch with the 15,000 Juniors in Spain and with other European lands. In Asia Japan leads with the amazing total of 1,333,640 boys and girls organized as Juniors, while a good beginning has been made in Siam and the Indian Punjab, with 50,000 more in the government schools. In South Africa the Transvaal has been enterprising enough to introduce the Junior Red Cross and some 10,000 children follow the cult in their classrooms, while in Australia proper there are no less than 94,953 Juniors with an additional 12,500 in New Zealand.

Amongst all these millions of Juniors in so many lands there goes on every year, with always increasing volume, a continuous correspondence. This takes the form of bulky portfolios prepared in classrooms by the children and then forwarded to other classrooms, mayhap across the world. These fascinating compendiums are like nothing so much as glorified scrap books. They contain many delightful letters written by children, say in Czechoslovakia, to those in Canada, or by Japanese Juniors to their brothers and sisters in South America, all of the children concerned being not more than eight to twelve years of age. There is excellent craftsmanship in composition, writing, illustration and explanation. Frequently the fauna and flora, with resources and products of the country of origin are exhibited in attractive manner, while the habits, schools, sports and feelings of the little writers are realistically presented. The arrival or departure of one of these portfolios is an affair of moment in any "Junior" classroom where all the children take the keenest interest in both preparation and reception of these treasures.

During the past year 153 such portfolios from Japan, Britain, Middle Europe, Australia, the Philippines or United States were received in many parts of Canada and 191 carefully prepared volumes were despatched to the ends of the earth for Juniors abroad. So that on personal touch and ever increasing knowledge among the children of many countries there is being laid a foundation for better understanding and international

relationships than those of the ignorance, suspicion and prejudice which have too often pertained in the past. It is one of the hopes of the world that there exists such a league of children allied in the cause of health, service, good citizenship and international goodwill. It is indeed hard to over-estimate its importance for as Philip Gibbs says, "the possibilities of better things to come are shown by the work of the Junior Cross and it is in my opinion so inspiring a lesson to the world that it ought to fire the imagination of every civilized people so that there would be a never greater world-wide league of children on this model. Such a league would be a greater promise to use than any League of Nations which may now be formulated."

BABY'S OWN TABLETS WIN GREAT PRAISE

Many Mothers Always Keep Them in the House.

Thousands of mothers state that they know of no other medicine for little ones to equal Baby's Own Tablets—that they always keep the Tablets in the home as a preventive of childhood ailments, or if sickness does suddenly grip their little ones they feel safe with such a remedy at hand.

Concerning the use of the Tablets Mrs. Donat Ploudre, Tingwick, Que., writes—"I have nothing but praise for Baby's Own Tablets. They are the only medicine I have ever given my two little ones and I am glad to state that the Tablets have always kept them in perfect health. I feel so safe with the Tablets that I always keep a box in the house."

Baby's Own Tablets are a mild but thoroughly laxative. They regulate the bowels, sweeten the stomach and thus banish constipation and indigestion; break up colds and simple fever and make the cutting of teeth painless. The Tablets are absolutely safe, being guaranteed free from all injurious drugs. They are sold by all medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Living Costs

Victoria Times (Lib.): figures just published by the Canadian Department of Labor show that what one dollar would buy in the way of necessities of life in 1913 now demands from \$1.55 to \$1.58. Canadians need not be unduly alarmed about this condition. The year 1928, compared with the years since 1922, shows very little difference. In comparison with other countries, our advance of 58 per cent. over pre-war living costs compares favorably with the 60 per cent. increase in the United States and the 65 per cent. in the United Kingdom.



DRINKS WITH EASE

"Is he a hard drinker?"
"No; he drinks with the greatest ease."

Sherbrooke Tribune (Lib.): Though the maple sugar industry is barely developed in certain parts of Canada, it is very important in Quebec's wide territory, as in certain districts of the Provinces of Ontario, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. The number of those who now manufacture maple sugar in Canada is estimated at more than 50,000.

PARENTS UNDERSTOOD THIS BABY'S LANGUAGE

"We thought we were going to lose our baby, teething," says a Kentucky mother. "He couldn't digest anything and was getting thinner every day. After one of his fretful, crying nights, I thought of Castoria and got some. A few drops made him comfortable, and after a few doses, he seemed like a different baby." Doctors everywhere recommend purely vegetable, harmless Fletcher's Castoria for colds, constipation, colic and other ills of babies and children, and millions of mothers know its gentle influence is best. Avoid imitations. The Fletcher signature is the mark of genuine Castoria.

APPLICATIONS

Are Filed As Far As Possible in the Order in Which They Are Received

ONTARIO
DEPARTMENT
OF AGRICULTURE

Farm Help Supplied

The Colonization and Immigration Branch of the Department of Agriculture for Ontario will have available a number of Experienced Married Men With Their Wives and Families—Married Couples Without Children—Also Single Men.

Farmers requiring help will be well advised to make early application to

Geo. A. Elliot

Director of Colonization
Parliament Buildings,
Toronto, Ont.

Your
Application
at Once

APPLICATIONS

Offering Annual Work Are Invariably Given the Preference

All Men
Placed Subject
to Trial Period

HON. JOHN S. MARTIN, Minister of Agriculture

Red Rose Tea comes direct to us from the finest tea gardens, then straight to your grocer—brimful of flavor and freshness. Every package guaranteed.

RED ROSE TEA "is good tea" RED ROSE ORANGE PEKOE is extra good

Gingham Shoes

Because of the fashionable importance of gingham the coming season, shoe manufacturers are showing gingham patterned footwear in checks and stripes, featuring the colorings must in vogue for this popular cotton fabric. These novel shoes it is expected will be in great demand to complete the smart gingham ensemble. Red and parchment, blue and tan, gray and black are popular combinations in checks, the manufacturers taking pride in the exact duplicating of certain staple gingham patterns.

Minard's Liniment prevents Flu.

Solace

I have known heartache and weeping, Terror, and pain, and regret. I have known sorrow, and weeping, and regret. Through all the trials I have met. I have learned this, and this only, Though I plod wearily on, Though I be downcast and lonely, After the darkness comes down. Oh, it is worth all the sorrow, To know when the night is past, There will be coming tomorrow! There will be light at last!

—Marjorie F. W. in the Chicago Tribune.

A mule can't kick while it is pulling.

Success is the luck your friends think you have.

Those in the skirt business just naturally have to sell short.

Beware! Flu May Affect Kidneys!

Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Remedy, old herbal remedy tones system

How often people say, "I never had kidney trouble till after the flu!" Wise Nature, trying to get rid of poisons, sends them to kidneys and liver. But these organs, weakened by illness, can't stand the strain. The poisons are retained in the system. Then come the aches, stiffness, loss of appetite, debility, lassitude. What a pity, when a stimulant diuretic, taken in time, might have helped.

For over 50 years thousands have depended on Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Remedy, a physician's prescription, made of Nature's herbs. A gentle stimulant for kidneys and liver, it urges perspiratory glands to action, and thus helps shift the excess load from the kidneys.

Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Remedy contains no harmful drugs. Costs little. Thousands have written, telling how it helped them. Get your bottle today. Warner's Safe Remedies Co., Toronto, Ontario.

Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Remedy

Flashing Eyes Laughing Eyes Downcast Eyes

Eyes tell

Your Character

Brown eyes for strength—Blue for generosity—Gray eyes for jealousy—Sparkling eyes indicate beauty, yes, and good health, too! Do your eyes sparkle? Are the whites clear or are they tinged with yellow—indicating an out-of-sorts condition—due to constipation? If so, you need

Beecham's Pills

Try a regular daily course for a short period. Your eyes will tell the story. A Vegetable Product. Read about Character from the Eyes in future Beecham's Advertisements. Sales Agents: Harold F. Ritchie & Co., Limited, Toronto.

Classified Advertisements

BARKED ROCK CHICKENS FROM qualified Record of Performance and Registered Breeders. Canada's oldest high laying strain. Unadmixed. \$3.50 per pair. Hatching eggs from pens headed by registered cockerels, \$10.00 per 100. Row Farm, Calumville, Ont.

A-1 BABY CHICKS. WE HATCH white for free catalogue. A. L. Switzer, Winton, Ontario.

BARKED ROCKS—FEDIGREED AND registered cockerels at moderate prices. Hatching eggs from pens headed by registered cockerels, \$10.00 per 100. Alderidge, Beamsville.

Such a Lovely Day

Church bells ringing, ringing, ringing. "Go to church," they seem to say. Everyone should go to church. Such a lovely day!

Church bells ringing, ringing, ringing. How can people stay away? Everywhere you go is church. Such a lovely day.

—Faith Hollister.

Schwegler's THOR-O-BRED BABY CHICKS
OUR broilers are bred for high egg production. White, Buff, and Red Leghorns, Bantams and White Rocks, B. B. Rocks, Anconas, Black Silvers, and Chitties. White Wyandottes, 15 and up. 1928 the delivery guarantee. Write for FREE CATALOGUE. SCHWEGLER'S HATCHERY, 124 HURONTARIO ST., BUFFALO, N.Y.
Box 176, LUDLOW, ONT., CAN.

25c in stamps or coins, will bring you Five High-Class Toilet Preparations (trial sizes) by return mail. Dept. W.

Chamberlain Laboratories
TORONTO (3)

Free Book About Cancer

The Indianapolis Cancer Hospital, Indianapolis, Indiana, has published booklet which gives interesting facts about the cause of Cancer, also tells what to do for pain, bleeding, odor, etc. A valuable guide in the management of Cancer. Write for it today mentioning this notice.

Deafness
Head Noises
LEONARD
EAR OIL
RUB IT IN BACK OF EARS—INSERT IN NOSTRILS—WASH EARS—WASH NOSE

Cold Relieved or Money Back

Everywhere men, women and children are finding instant relief from Coughs and Colds of all kinds by taking Buckley's Mixture. Everywhere druggists are selling "Buckley's," under positive guarantee. The first dose proves how different it is—and there are 40 doses in a 75-cent bottle! Never be without this proven conqueror of colds.

W. K. Buckley, Limited,
142 Mutual St., Toronto 2
BUCKLEY'S
MIXTURE
Acts like a flash—
a single sip proves it
75c and 40c

Keep Your Health

TO-NIGHT TRY

Minard's Liniment

for that cold and tired feeling. Get Well—Keep Well.

KILL FLU

by using the OLD RELIABLE! Minard's Liniment J. O. Ltd., Yarmouth, N.S.

COULD NOT WORK FOR MONTHS

Restored to Health by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Port Elgin, N. B.—"For three months, I was nervous and weak with dried feelings and could not do my work. A friend advised me to take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and I have got good results from it and recommend it to others." LINA TAYLOR, Port Elgin, N. B.

This dependable medicine is sold by druggists everywhere.

Is It True? -- Yes



When you see a fellow with a swell suit, and a cheap or common Hat, Shirt and Tie, doesn't it remind you of a "flivver" with a "regular" horn.

You good dressers will do well to see Ralph's fine selection in Hats, Shirts, Ties, etc.

Ralph's

Main Street

PRICES UNBEATABLE

All our summer goods for sale below wholesale price. Suit lengths at \$6. @ \$11.50, English goods.

Geo. Licop,

Lachute

Coal! Coal!

Order your coal now. Scotch Anthracite is the Best. No cinders to carry out. Royal Purple Chick Feed and Starter. Feed of All Kinds. Five Roses Flour Always on Hand.

R. Hamilton,

Main Street.

Phone 240.

Lachute.

"KELVINATOR"

The Electrical Refrigerator.

Call in, and let us give you a demonstration

John McFaul & Son, Main St.

50

Ladies' Dresses to clear at

Cost Price

McFaul Bros.

Lachute Mills

Cash Central Meat Market



WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
All kinds of choice Meats, Fish, Vegetables and Fruits in season. Also Canned Goods and Lard.
We sell cheaper because of no book-keeping charges.
PHONE 55 f.

Jos. Raymond,

Main Street,

Lachute

"VICTORIA" Coffee

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The Watchman

OTTAWA VALLEY ADVOCATE
Published at Lachute every Friday.
J. S. Giles, Editor & Proprietor.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 9th., 1929.

Subscription Rate per annum.

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In United States—\$2.00.

Notices of Entertainment, Concerts, Announcements etc., 10 cents per count line. Minimum 50c.—if billed 80c.

(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 advertisement. 10 cents per count line, minimum 50c.—if billed 80c.

If replies are directed to Watchman Office 25c. extra charged.

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

Legal Advertising—\$1.68 per inch.

Subsequent insertions—\$1.40 per inch.

BADEN-POWELL'S BARONY.

In conferring a barony on Sir Robert Baden-Powell the King has honored not only that distinguished citizen of the Empire, but the Boy Scout movement which he founded in 1908. Sir Robert served his country well as an Army Officer, but he will be longer remembered for those organizations of youth, the Boy Scouts and Girl Guides, to which he has been life and inspiration for more than two decades. He discovered the formula for harnessing the energy of boys and girls to the experience of wisdom of maturity for their mutual advantage, and he turned into channels of enduring value youth's eager quest for knowledge and spirit of adventure. The King's recognition of his unique service is a complement as well to the eminent men and women of Canada and many other countries who have supported and guided these very valuable associations of young people, and we are pleased that we have such public-spirited men and women, both in Lachute and Brownsburg who are carrying on the good work at considerable sacrifice to themselves.

TO SAVE AN INDIAN BOY.

In the deluge of publicity which attends endurance flights and other flying stunts we must not lose sight of the less spectacular achievements of the airplane in the matter of saving life and preventing suffering. An instance in the current news brings to light that of an Indian Boy living near Fort George, on James Bay, who had the misfortune to shoot himself in the foot last June. Missionary John Thomas Griffin took the case in charge, but the boy's leg was shattered and eventually the homely remedies available at an isolated northern post proved unavailing. If the young Indian's life was to be saved further medical aid was necessary and so the call went out for a plane with the result that a Government machine went in from Remi Lake, took on the boy as a passenger and left him in Ottawa where he is now undergoing hospital treatment. It is all in a day's work, but the incident turns the spotlight on the airplane in its practical and humanitarian sphere of usefulness.

THE FUTURE OF LABRADOR.

Ottawa despatches say the future of Labrador is again causing some discussion, but that the Canadian Government is not giving consideration to the idea of purchasing the territory. Ever since the boundary award of 1927, when the easterly 120,000 square miles of the mainland to the interior watershed, was given to Newfoundland, there has been some restlessness as to what may come next. The award raised the area of Newfoundland from 42,000 to 162,000 square miles, but added almost nothing to the population of the Ancient Colony, for Labrador, with unknown and probably extensive riches, is almost entirely undeveloped.

Would Newfoundland rise to its opportunity? Would the interior natural resources be in best hands under the Government of Newfoundland? Should Canada buy the land she lost in the decision of the courts? These questions naturally arose at the time of the award, and the last one will continue to come up periodically, coupled not infrequently with the idea of union between the Dominion and the colony.

Truth to tell, Canada has experienced many complaints from her own Maritime Provinces, where it has been said that the Central Provinces, with their greater population and wealth, tended to become indifferent to other claims. The Duncan Commission and action thereon brought a better condition and greater friendliness, and now the Maritimes are prospering. Newfoundland would be still more detached and liable to find grievances unless completely "sold" on union first.

As to the Labrador interior, it would probably be a matter for an approach from Newfoundland. Canada still has great areas of undeveloped country, with forests, minerals and water powers, and is not in immediate need of more. There would be something practical, however, about linking the whole of the Labrador mainland to Canada, leaving the island geographically self-contained.

Canada's one concern would be that Labrador should remain under the British flag. We want no other

Power rubbing shoulders across an imaginary line in the Labrador highlands. The one experience in the lower stretches of Alaska is enough of that kind.

....

The Royal York Hotel, Toronto, was a blaze of color at the recent rose show held there in July. The blooms ranged from the pure white of large dimensions and the smaller varieties to the vivid red of American Beauties and others. The hall room of the Royal York was filled with them at the Ontario Rose Society show. The display gave birth to the project of having the most beautiful rose garden in the world laid out on the Canadian-American border and a committee was appointed to consider the plan and to settle final details at a meeting at the Royal York next month.

Announcement has been made that Americans and Canadians will join in travelling to the World's Poultry Congress to be held in England in 1930. Delegates will meet at Montreal and will travel via St. Lawrence route overseas. It is expected that nearly 1,000 delegates will make the trip.

Canada's wool crop, like the grain harvest, moves across the country in a great wave, not being a simultaneous operation in all provinces. It begins in the sheltered valleys of British Columbia and moves steadily across the Prairies. The shearing is at its height early in June and is about completed by the end of that month. The crop ranges from 15 to 24 million lbs. yearly and is marketed largely through the Canadian Co-operative Wool Growers.

Canadian Pacific farm sheep swept the board at the Edmonton show recently with three champions including the any age Suffolk ram and ewe. Other wins including nineteen first were credited to the Experimental Farm at Strathmore, operated by the Canadian Pacific Railway.

Two employees who have together completed over one hundred years in C. P. R. service were complimented by E. W. Beatty, chairman and president of the company, during his recent tour through the Maritime Provinces. They were Charles Henderson, who acted as conductor on the president's special and who started railway work in 1876, and Harry Saunders, engineer of the special, who has been in the company's service for 43 years.



Consistent Saving always at a Dominion Store

COMFORT SOAP 10 bars for 47c

GENUINE KRAFT CHEESE 37c pound

SNAP 2 tins 29c Hand Cleanser

New Season "Royal Rose" PEAS	Size No 1 25c tin	Size No 2 23c tin
C & B Lime Lemon, Orange	CUP 26oz btl. 59c	Delmonte Sliced Pineapple tin 35c
Victory Sweet Mixed PICKLES	30oz btl. 49c	AUSTRALIAN PEACHES Halves Tin 21c
H. P. Sauce Bottle 29c		Standard Quality Tomatoes 2 lg tins 25
Pure Orange MARMALADE 40oz jar 37c		Fray Bentos Corned BEEF tin 25c

Fresh Fruit and Vegetables
Carrots 5c bunch
Large Cucumbers 5c each
Large Bananas 25c doz.
Sunkist Oranges 29c doz.

Post's Bran Flakes, package 11c
LUSHUS JELLIES 3 pkgs. 23c

GLACIER SARDINES, 2 Tins 25c.	CHIPSO large package 23c.
"DOMINO" TEA, lb. pkg. 65c.	LIFEBUOY SOAP, 3 cakes 23c.
RICHMELLO COFFEE, lb. 63c.	CLASSIC CLEANSER 9c.

Tasty wrapped Bread 24oz loaf 10c
Date Cakes 18cea.

KELLOGG'S Corn Flakes 10c pkg.

OTTAWA EXHIBITION

AUGUST 19-24 inclusive
6 DAYS and 6 NIGHTS
of Instructive Entertainment

Creatore and his Band

Indian Village

with Miss Pauline Talma, contralto soloist.

Braves, squaws, papooses, birch bark tepees.

TWO CONCERTS DAILY.

War dances, etc.
No admission fee.

SENSATIONS OF 1929

An entrancing revue of lovely girls, gorgeously costumed.
Graceful dances, lilting music, rare lighting and scenic effects.

THRILLING AIR STUNTS

CAPT. L. E. MAYNARD, formerly of the London Air Circus, is a daring flier, with many unique aereo acts. He will be seen DAILY.

The Midway

Stellar Vaudeville

Horse Races, Outboard Motor Boat Races, etc.

THE EXHIBITS

LIVE STOCK AND HORSES

HORTICULTURE

POULTRY AND PETS

DOG SHOW

PURE FOOD SHOW

AUTOMOBILE SHOW

SPORTS FIREWORKS

Coupon Tickets

5 for \$1

on sale at various stores, branches of Bank of Nova Scotia, or Exhibition office. Buy now and Save 75 cents.

Address Enquiries

regarding Exhibition and arrangements to the Manager and Secretary

H. H. McELROY,
City Hall.

The Sportsman's Paradise
PROTECT IT AGAINST
FIRE

Green forests ensure an even flow of clear running water; burned timber means muddy torrents in flood time and stagnant pools in dry weather.

The good sportsman, in his own interest, is careful with fire in the woods.

Issued by authority of
Honourable
Charles Stewart,
Minister of the Interior.

HELP SAVE YOUR FORESTS

ST. COLUMBAN.
Miss Mayme Brophy, of Montreal, was the week-end guest of Miss J. Phelan.
Mr. Joseph Carroll, of Montreal, was the week-end guest of his mother Mrs. P. Carroll.
Miss Eileen Callan, of Montreal, is spending her vacation with her aunt Mrs. W. Elliott.
Mr. James Casey, of Montreal, spent the week-end with his family at their summer cottage here.
Mr. Elmsley and daughters Daisy and Muriel, of Montreal, spent a few days visiting Mrs. W. Makinson.
Miss T. Elliott and Miss G. Tracey of Montreal, were week-end guests of the former's mother Mrs. Wm. Elliott.
Mr. Wm. and the Misses Mabel and Mildred Grimes, of Montreal, spent the week-end with their mother Mrs. M. Grimes.
Mr. and Mrs. J. O'Rourke and Mr. and Mrs. W. Tearney motored from Montreal on Sunday and spent the day visiting friends.

ST. ANDREWS EAST CONSOLIDATED SCHOOL.
Results of June Examinations 1929
Grade X.—Bessie Woods 928, Ruth Bradley 843, Lois Perks 814, Gladys Hyde 814, Florence Thompson 803, L. Gates 617.
Grade IX.—Elizabeth Wales 1061, Margaret Canning 865, Jean Brown 837, Willie Gates 659.
Grade VIII.—Edgar Hooker 826, Walter Starnes 705.

ST. ANDREWS EAST.
Mrs. Shaw, of Montreal, is visiting friends in St. Andrews.
Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Yale are visiting at Mrs. De la Ronde's.
Miss Ada Dorion is at home of her mother, Mrs. Oscar Dorion.
Mrs. Ireland, and Mrs. Coleman have returned from Montreal.
Mrs. D. Morison, of Beauharnois, and Misses Margaret and Ethel Dewar, of Ottawa, have been visiting Mrs. C. T. Wales.

LAKEFIELD.
Mrs. Miles Copeland spent Monday in Montreal.
Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Andrews and son spent the week-end in Montreal.
Mr. Charles Andrews and Mr. R. Sanderson, of Montreal, spent the week-end at his summer home here.
Mrs. Duffghe and Mrs. Gosling have returned to Montreal, after spending a month's vacation at "The Elms."
Miss J. Light, Miss E. Clackett and Miss H. Hollings of Montreal, are spending their vacation at "The Chateau."
Mr. and Mrs. W. LeMarquand motored from Montreal on Sunday and spent the day at "The Chateau" guests of Mrs. Andrews.

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

**To Montreal
by Motorcoach**

The most convenient, comfortable and economical way. Regular Daily Service.

Leaving Lachute	7-0 a.m. *10-0 a.m. 2-0 p.m. *5-0 p.m. *8-0 p.m.
Arriving Montreal	9-45 a.m. 12-45 p.m. 4-45 p.m. 7-45 p.m. 10-45 p.m.
Leaving Montreal	*7-0 a.m. 10-0 a.m. *2-0 p.m. *5-0 p.m. *8-30 p.m.
Arriving Lachute	*9-45 a.m. 12-45 p.m. 4-45 p.m. 7-45 p.m. 11-15 p.m.

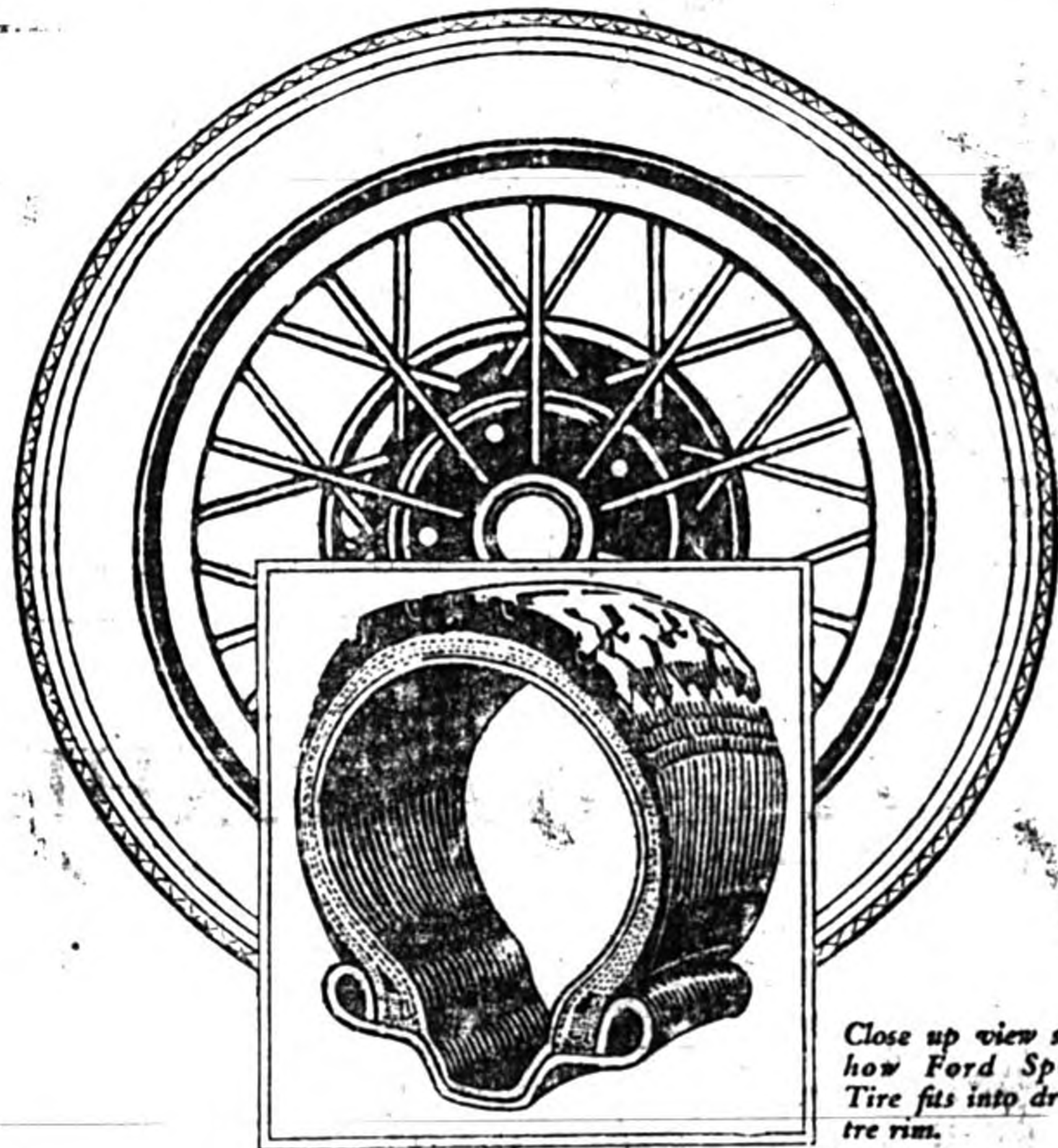
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Via - Belle Reviere, Rosemere, St. Therese, St. Rose, Pont Viau and Mile End.

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**PROVINCIAL
TRANSPORT COMPANY**

Agent: Rodrigue House, - Lachute, Que.

THE FORD CAR STEEL SPOKE WHEELS



Close up view showing how Ford Specified Tire fits into drop centre rim.

Greater Strength and Durability

THE Ford Steel Spoke (Drop Centre) wheel is an advanced step in engineering and the result of exhaustive experimental tests. It is smart in appearance, extra strong, having a lasting finish, easy to clean and provides a simple method for mounting and demounting the tire without tools and in a fraction of the time previously required.

The steel rods or spokes, 1/4" in diameter, are electrically welded to rim and hub shell. The finish is enamel baked on steel. Possessing great resiliency and being one solid piece, these wheels have a sturdiness not approached by any other type.

The Ford wheel eliminates loose, squeaking spokes and rims, pinched tubes, chipped or peeling finish, necessity of tire flap, misalignment of tires due to carelessly mounted rims, and a host of other wheel and tire ills formerly encountered. It permits of easy steering and no drumming sound is created by the wind.

There is an enormous amount of careful work necessary to build strength and service into the Ford Steel Spoke wheel, and the results justify the engineering study and skill devoted to this feature of the Ford car.



Drive it Yourself—there is no Better Test

Ford Car Features

- Choice of colors
- 35 to 45 miles an hour
- 10-horse power engine
- Full balloon tires
- Fully enclosed six-brake system
- 1100 lbs. hydraulic shock absorbers
- 20 to 25 miles per gallon of gasoline
- Shatterproof glass windshield
- Theft proof ignition lock
- Reliability and low upkeep

Arrange for your demonstration ride with the nearest Ford dealer

**GEO. Y. DEACON,
LACHUTE, QUE.**

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that the undermentioned LANDS and TENEMENTS have been seized, and will be sold at the respective times and places mentioned below.

FIERI FACIAS DE TERRIS
Superior Court.

Canada
Province of Quebec,
District of Terrebonne,
No. 2275.

MATHIAS PAQUETTE of Brownsburg, plaintiff; vs. **LEMUEL FORRESTER**, of the Township of Chatham, defendant.

As belonging to the said defendant the following immovables, to wit:

a. A farm situate in the township of Chatham, district of Terrebonne, known and designated on the official cadastral plan for the said township of Chatham, under No. 511 and containing one hundred and twelve (112) arpents in superficies, more or less—with tall the buildings thereon erected.

b. An other lot of land known and designated on the official cadastral plan and book of reference for the township of Chatham, under No. 457—with all the buildings thereon erected.

To be sold at the parochial Catholic church door of the Parish of St. Philippe d'Argenteuil, (Township of Chatham), said district, on the TWENTY FOURTH day of AUGUST, nineteen hundred and twenty nine, at TEN o'clock in the forenoon (Standard Time.)

J. W. CYR, Sheriff.
Sheriff's office, St. Jerome, July 15, 1929



CANADIAN PACIFIC
STANDARD TIME
GOING EAST

No. 426 daily, due at Lachute 8.36 a.m.
No. 422 daily, due at Lachute 10.17 a.m.
No. 430, Saturday and Sunday only, 4.07 p.m.
No. 424, daily due at Lachute 7.23 p.m.

GOING WEST
No. 421, daily, due at Lachute 9.09 a.m.
No. 423, daily, due at Lachute 6.18 p.m.
No. 425, daily, due at Lachute 12.34 a.m.
No. 427, Saturday and Sunday only, 1.12 p.m.

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

**FOR YOURSELF
INDEPENDENCE
FOR YOUR FAMILY
SUPPORT and PROTECTION**

When you buy a Sun Life Policy, with it you get the service of the Company, and the agent.

Representing the Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada
J. S. THOMPSON, Brownsburg.

ROOSEVELT EIGHT SETS NEW WORLD'S NON-STOP RECORD

(Run made under official observation. Record subject to final confirmation.)



ROOSEVELT EIGHT FLASHING PAST STANDS on famous Indianapolis 2 1/4-mile brick track during its record-breaking run.

**MARMON-BUILT STOCK
CAR RUNS 440 HOURS
WITHOUT SINGLE STOP**

New proof—official proof—of Marmon quality workmanship and the outstanding dependability of Marmon's low-priced straight-eight—the Roosevelt.

This car has just established a new world's non-stop record which far overshadows any previous accomplishment of gasoline propelled vehicles on the ground or in the air. The best previous non-stop car record was 162 hours.

For 440 hours (over 18 days) this Roosevelt carried on —

through blinding rains, pitch black nights and burning sun—over a punishing brick course—taking gas, oil and water from a "mother" car on the fly—fresh drivers going in every eight hours—without car or engine making a single stop.

**WORLD'S LOWEST
PRICED
STRAIGHT-EIGHT**

*the
Roosevelt*

Four-Door Sedan, \$1,425 f.o.b. Windsor. Group equipment extra.

CHAS. MCALE, Point-au-Chene

KEEPING ABREAST OF THE TIMES.



1.—One of the Canadian Airways Limited monoplanes used in the Toronto-Montreal service. 2.—The new Canadian Pioneer is typified by J. St. Martin, pilot. 3.—At Leaside, Toronto, the pilot accepts for delivery. 4.—The manifest is signed before taking off.

A two day lead over ordinary Express Service between Rimouski and the west is now gained through the use by the Canadian Pacific Railway, of an air mail and Express package service between the Gulf Point and Montreal, Ottawa and Toronto. Parcels taken off incoming ships at Rimouski early Saturday reach Montreal, Ottawa and Toronto by plane the same day and, being carried from the latter point on the Vancouver Express arrive in Winnipeg on Monday morning and Vancouver Wednesday evening.

At present the new express service to and from the ships will be bi-weekly, with provision made for whatever domestic traffic offers. Air transportation must be seriously taken into account if one would keep abreast of the times, according to T. E. McDonnell, vice-president and general manager of the Canadian Pacific Express Company who sees great air service development in the interests, and to the great advantage of both the business and financial men of the Dominion.

of-town motorists are assured of pleasant travelling. Within Lansdowne Park there have been most extensive improvements. The grounds were never in better shape. Roadways have been raised and repaired so that no matter what the weather may be, one may go in comfort from one building to another. The buildings also have undergone radical alterations, many thousands of dollars having been spent by the city this year.

Should Appeal to All. The directors of the exhibition on their part, have gone far and have not spared expense in assembling a program which should appeal to all. Displays will be international. Bermuda this year has sent a wonderful collection of flowers, fruits and other products and these will be attractively arranged. Other countries also will be represented.

Outstanding factors will include Createore and his band in two concerts daily; a typical Indian village, with braves, squaws and papooses, in birch bark tepees, arranged through the co-operation of the Department of Indian Affairs; "Sensations of 1929" a spectacular music and dance revue with a large and talented cast, mostly girls, aerobatics by Capt. L. E. Maynard, than whom none better has been seen in this part of the country; high class vaudeville, horse races, sports and fireworks.

HOW NEAL DOW BECAME A PROHIBITIONIST.

Early in 1929 there occurred the one hundred and twenty fifth anniversary of the birth of Neal Dow, known as the father of American Prohibition. The son of a drunken father, he came early in life to know the sorrows which attend the family life of a drunkard. When a sorrowing mother sent him in early manhood, to a saloon to recover his father from among the wreckage of human life there and to ask the saloon keeper to sell him no more drink what followed made Neal Dow the sworn enemy of the liquor traffic for the rest of his life.

The saloon keeper pointed to the license on his wall and said: "I have paid for that license. I intend to sell liquor to anyone who wants it and has the money to pay for it. I am supporting my family by selling liquor and I do not want any of your advice."

Dow looked at the saloon keeper and said: "You have a license to sell liquor, have you? You intend to sell to anyone who wants it and can pay for it? You support your family by destroying the family of others? Heaven helping me, I will see if I cannot change all this."

Now note the transformation. When Neal Dow went into that saloon he was a total abstainer—a young man of splendid character but not yet fully aroused to the demoralization, the selfishness, the greed, and cruelty to women and children, of the open saloon. When he left that saloon Dow was a prohibitionist, highly resolved to do everything in his power to make the saloons in his own state outlaws.

M. ELIZABETH McCURDY,
Prov. Supt. W.C.T.O., Dept. Press.

Simonds Saws

for cleaner—faster cutting
The steel used is made and specially tempered in the Simonds plant and we can and do guarantee every Simonds Saw.

THE SIMONDS CANADA SAW CO., LTD.
Montreal • Toronto
Vancouver
St. John, N.B.

Capital will be at its best for Exhibition Week

Ottawa Prepared to Put Over Its 1929 Show in Manner That Will Eclipse All Previous Efforts.

Ottawa is all set to put over the 1929 exhibition in a way to eclipse all previous efforts and to make the week of August 19, memorable for citizens and visitors. It will be an exhibition week in the full sense of the term. Commencing on Sunday, August 18, the Capital will be at its best for visitors and in addition to the carillon recital there will be a concert by the band of the Governor-General's Foot Guards. At nine o'clock on the morning of Monday, August 19, the gates of the exhibition will be thrown open and six complete days and nights of education, recreation, entertainment, amusement, music, sports and the hundred and one things which go to make up the Ottawa exhibition will be ushered in. The formal opening by Hon. G. Howard Ferguson, premier of Ontario, will be at noon on Monday and the directors give every assurance that the opening day will find the big exhibition complete in every detail.

To Decorate Streets
Special electric decorations have been arranged for the streets and these will be augmented by the displays by merchants, business places and citizens generally. Good roads lead to Ottawa from every direction and with the assurance of Hon. Geo. S. Henry, Ontario minister of public works and highways, that the uncompleted portion of the Ottawa-Prescott highway will be put in special shape for exhibition week, out-

The cost of a Suit isn't the Price on the invoice

It isn't the purchase price—it's the final cost that counts. The Final Cost of a Top Notch Suit at \$27.00 is less, because of the better cloth values and workmanship embodied in them. We have just received 43 additional Spring and Summer patterns from Top Notch Tailors. We will be disappointed if you do not come in and look them over, and you will too—if you don't.

L. GUILBAULT

Close to the C. P. R. Station in the Old Rodrigue House
Sample Room, Lachute.

Be Sure to See THE New 1930 McLAUGHLIN BUICK



with

Three New Series

Three New Wheelbases

Tremendous Increase in Power

Increased Speed and Acceleration

New Double-acting Lovejoy

Duodraulic Shock Absorbers

New Easier Steering

New Road-Shock Eliminators

New Controlled-Servo 4-Wheel Brakes

Internal Expanding

New More Beautiful Fisher Bodies

New Luxurious Interiors

New Non-Glare Windshield

New Lower Prices

Argenteuil Motor Sales,

Lachute, Que.

IT'S BETTER BECAUSE IT'S CANADIAN

SOME DAY!

There is perhaps a much desired thing that you are looking forward to some day. It may be a home, a trip, or a cherished dream of your own.

Whatever it is, regular deposits in this Bank will bring realization closer.

It is a simple matter to open an Account with us.

Interest compounded half yearly.



THE BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA

ESTABLISHED 1832

Capital \$10,000,000 Reserve \$20,000,000
Total Assets over \$270,000,000

J. A. McLEOD, General Manager, Toronto

QUALITY PRINTING SERVICE

Every Business

Must use Printing in some way

Business Cards

Letter Heads

Circulars

And it is very important that the work be done in the best manner if maximum results are to be secured.

We give special care to this kind of work—and our prices as you will find by comparison are most reasonable.

Try us on your next job—and you will know what Printing Satisfaction means.

"Watchman" Office

Phone 27

Lachute, Que.

CORRESPONDENCE

Lachute, Aug. 4th., 1929.

To the Editor, Watchman,
SIR:—

There is no doubt that the Immigration authorities of Canada come in for a fair share of grouches, so perhaps a word or two of praise for them and Canada would not be out of place at this time.

I have been in Lachute now for over a year and seen the seasons round. At home in England we hear so much about the cold winters but nothing of the splendid summers you enjoy and the glorious sunshine. I am sure there would be no trouble at all to get the right sort of workers out here if they only knew the real conditions.

The winters are severe I must admit and there is plenty of snow but you know how to build houses to suit the climate. And I can assure you I have felt 10 degrees of frost in England more than I felt 20 below zero here.

The summers of Canada are to my mind, perfect, and we enjoy every hour. People at home think of Canada as all work and no play, I should like them to see Lachute on any evening in the summer with its cars parked in the centre of the town to prove whether the country is all work. Of course we have to work; they have to work at home and we don't want them if they won't, but to the right sort of workers there are lots of good opportunities in Canada.

We find the native born Canadians good, honest people, pleased to greet anyone from the Old Country and eager to hear all about "Home." No one is a stranger to them long, that is how we have found them, "sit to the table and 'dig in'" is given to anyone they think is a "trier." Your wealth is of no count, its what you can do that tells with them.

As to the conditions of living I am sure they are better here, wages are good on the whole, the cost of living may be a little dearer, but a good housekeeper can balance her budget a lot easier than anywhere at home.

Here around Lachute should be an ideal spot for anyone that knows dairy farm work. I am sure that good men would not be long before they would be owners of good farms, and in a few years join the little band of retired farmers that enjoy the peace and quiet of the pretty little town of Lachute.

A Newcomer.

Direct to Havre France

The Port of Paris
Also Southampton - London

The beautiful White Star Liners Calgaric and Megantic maintain regular sailings from Montreal to Havre, the nearest port to Paris. On these superb ships the public rooms are luxurious, cabins are equipped with all modern conveniences, the cuisine is unsurpassed, the personal service anticipates your wants and there is a continual round of excellent entertainment and sports.

RETURN OCEAN FARES
Cabin \$200, up - Third Class \$163
Tourist Third Cabin \$164.50 up
Let our travel experts help plan your trip—there's no obligation, phone, write or call.

J. S. GILES,
Agent, Lachute

White Star Line

Canadian Service

GUNS

RIFLES • CARTRIDGES
SPORTSMEN'S SUPPLIES
Cheaper by Retail
Write for Catalogue
T. W. BOYD & SON
376 Notre Dame St. E., MONTREAL

Government farms stick to their EMPIRE milkers



At Seven Canadian Experimental Farms Old Machines are Replaced with New Empire Milkers

After giving Empire Milking Machines eight to twelve years' hard and exacting use, seven Canadian Experimental Farms replace their old milkers with new Empires.

These institutions have proven that Empire Milkers produce more and cleaner milk at less cost—and they are sticking to them. Hundreds of Canadian dairymen, too, have found that Empire Milking Machines reduce labor costs and many are putting the former hired man's wages right into the bank.

If you have ten cows or more and have not already learned the economics and advantages of milking the Empire way—write today for our booklet, "How to Milk for Bigger Profits." Let us explain our easy payment plan. It lets your Empire pay for itself while actually doing your milking, and saving money for you.

EMPIRE MILKING MACHINE CO., LTD.
Dept. 352 Water Street, Peterboro, Ont.

EMPIRE
Milking Machine

SIZE FOR EVERY DAIRY—FOR ANY KIND OF POWER

Sold and Installed by
R. McARTHUR & SON, Lachute.

THE EVANGELISTIC CAMPAIGN.

That the interest is growing at the Evangelistic Campaign is manifest by the increase in the attendance and the calls for the Evangelist to visit in the homes.

Evangelist E. M. Sears, in his lecture on Wednesday night, showed how the prophecy of Daniel 2 had been fulfilled from the day of Babylon unto the present time. Great universal empires have come and gone. Though Charlemagne, Napoleon, the Kaiser, and others have tried to form a universal kingdom, they have all failed. There stands the Word of our God against it: "They shall not cleave one to another" until the "Stone" is cut out of the mountain and destroys them all and the Kingdom of Christ is established.

Sunday night, Evangelist Louis F. Passebois said in part:

"While no man knows the day, or the hour, or the year of Christ's return to this earth, we are sure there are those now living that will see Jesus come. The Bible tells us that the Mystery of God is to be finished during the time when the Seventh Angel begins to sound. Other prophecies point clearly, as will be explained later, that we are in the time of the sounding of the Seventh Angel.

"The Saviour" answering the question of the disciples regarding the end of the World, after telling them what was to take place through the ages, referred to a generation that would see the darkening of the sun, the falling of the stars, and a message that would go to every nation, kindred, tongue, and people; and then the end would come. Of that generation He says, 'This generation shall not pass till all these things be fulfilled. Heaven and earth shall pass away, but My words shall not pass away.'

"We are now living in this generation. How did Daniel know that there would be such a marvellous increase of knowledge and running to and fro as we see it to-day? Who told Nahum of the automobiles going forth, jostling against each other in the Broadway? These prophecies are a light to our feet," says the Apostle Peter.

"Blessed is he that readeth and they that hear the words of this prophecy, and keep those things which are written therein: for the time is at hand."

Services are now held every Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday nights. Preceding the English service, next Sunday night at seven o'clock, Evangelist L. F. Passebois will speak in the French language on "The End of the World."

He will be followed by Speaker E. M. Sears at 8.15 p.m. on "The World's Tragedy."

BROWNSBURG

The members of the Chatham Women's Institute met at the home of Mrs. James Murdock, Mabel. We were pleased to have such a good turnout of members and visitors.

The delegate's report of the Sixteenth Annual Convention held at MacDonald College, was read and very much appreciated.

After business discussion Mrs. Murdock entertained all, to a very dainty tea and a social half hour was thoroughly enjoyed.

September meeting will be held at the home of Mrs. Fred Townsend, Ogdensburg.

Fess Holden Morgan
Automatic Oil Burner

Installed in hot water, steam or hot air furnaces or boilers

Economy - Safety
Comfort

Sold by **J. D. LEMAY,**
Insurance Agent,
Lachute, Que.

CUSHING.

Miss Annie McDowall has joined her family at their Cushing residence.

Mrs. Frank and Mrs. Connor Maguire spent a couple of days in Ottawa this week.

Mr. Leonard Young spent Thursday last in St. Andrews the guest of Mr. David Williams.

Mr. Johnnie Douglas who has been spending his vacation at his home in Chatboro, returned to the city Sunday evening.

Mr. Huntley Davis, of Montreal, the architect in charge of the work on Dr. Cushing's residence spent Wednesday here.

Miss Mary Robert, of Forest Hills, Long Island, is visiting her niece and nephew Miss Tessie and Mr. Willie Robert, at Monalea.

Rev. Norman S. Dowd and sons Elbert and Stewart, of Ottawa, were the guests of his mother-in-law, Mrs. Jas. Watson on Saturday last.

Mrs. W. Greig and son Mr. Angus Greig also Mr. and Mrs. Baillie, of Montreal, were motor guests of Mr. and Mrs. D. G. Greig last Sunday.

Mrs. E. A. Saltmarsh, accompanied her brother and sister-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. S. Wheelan to Montreal Sunday evening en route to her home in Concord, N. H.

Mrs. Langton, of Hartford, Conn., and Mrs. Leonard, of Montreal, are guests of Mr. and Mrs. Young at the bungalow. Miss Edna Young is also spending a week's vacation with her parents.

Mrs. Saunders went to Montreal last week to meet her husband, Mr. J. Saunders, who came in from New York and who will also be the guest of Mr. and Mrs. McDowall at their residence here.

Mr. Ernest Hartley, accompanied by Mr. Mason Couper motored up and spent the week-end as guests of the former's mother Mrs. S. O. Hartley. Mr. Wilfred Hartley and little daughter Muriel also spent Sunday in Cushing.

Basket Making—Indian Hand made work.

F. R. TONEY,
Brownsburg, Que.

CUSHING.

Mrs. Leonard Gaston spent Wednesday in Montreal.

Miss Ivy Graham is the guest of Miss Elva Frost, of Lachine, for two weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Graham and family motored to Lachine and spent Sunday.

Mrs. Henry Smith, of Brooklyn, N. Y., is visiting old friends in this vicinity.

Mr. Albert Starnes, of Montreal, is spending his holidays with his wife and family.

Rev. and Mrs. McLean are settled in St. Mungo's Manse and the community bids them welcome.

Mrs. S. Beecher and family returned to Hill Top Cottage on Wednesday, after spending a few days in Montreal.

Mr. and Mrs. Dan Smith and son Loren, of Kingston, have been the guests of Mrs. Johnston Smith for the past five days.

Quite a number are expected to attend the afternoon tea in the C. Club room on Saturday of this week and all are welcome.

The residents of Cushing and vicinity tender their sincere sympathy to Mrs. Johnson Smith and family in their recent loss of a loving husband and father.

AUCTION SALE

At the home of
MRS. WM. EVANS,
Lakefield, Que.

Saturday, August 10th., 1929
At 1 p.m., (Standard Time)

Three milk cows, 1 heifer, year and a half old, 1 spring pig, 60 hens and chickens, raking machine in good order, set spring tooth harrows, 1 one horse plow new, double plow, 1 cutter, 1 buggy, set cart wheels, 1 grindstone, cream separator, Daisy churn new, 1 box stove, 2 beds; sideboard; set of buggy harness, single set heavy harness, small field of oats and many other articles too numerous to mention.

TERMS: \$10.00 and under cash over that amount 6 months credit on furnishing approved joint notes. 5 p.c. discount off for cash.

W. J. BOYD, Licensed Auctioneer.

"REX" Theatre, Lachute

9-10 — SPECIAL W. D. Griffiths presents
THE BATTLE OF THE SEXES
Com: ALL PART Pathe News.

Sunday Only - August 11th.
James Murray and Barbara Kent in
Serial: Terrible People "THE SHAKEDOWN"
Com: Campus Vamp

Monday and Tuesday
KARL DANE & GEO. K. ARTHUR in "CHINA BOUND"
Com: A Pair of Tights Western: Kidnapper
Scenic: Habitant Festival

Wednesday and Thursday
LAURA LAPLANTE in **HOME JAMES**
Com: Calling Hubby's Bluff Fables: Queen Bee
Pathe Revue No. 21

Friday and Saturday — SPECIAL "A WOMAN OF AFFAIRS"
With Greta Garbo, John Gilbert, Lewis Stone, Douglas Fairbanks Jr.
Hobart Bosworth, Doroth Sebastian
Com: That's My Wife Pathe News

Z. N. RAYMOND, L.L.B.,
Notary Public

Money to loan. Farms for Sale.
Bell Telephone No. 166 w.
Main Street, Lachute, Que.

P. A. LEGER,
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Clean and efficient service.
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LIFE INSURANCE
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DR. G. A. CLUNIE, L.D.S.
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Office over Banford's Store
Here Every Day
Main Street, Lachute, Que.

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

DR. J. O. TOUCHETTE,
Veterinary Surgeon
Prompt and Efficient Service
is always ours.
Box 62, Phone 204.
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MISS M. V. SLATER
JEWELLERY, SILVERWARE
WATCHES & CLOCKS
CUT GLASS & FRENCH IVORY
Wedding Gifts of Taste
Watch, Clock and Jewellery repairs
MAIN STREET, LACHUTE.

The world's most popular electric refrigerator

achieves a new popularity with the "Cold Control"

THE fact that there are more Frigidaires in use than all other electric refrigerators combined can mean but one thing. It means that a vast majority of buyers have convinced themselves that Frigidaire offers greater value.

The Frigidaire compressor is super-powerful. It maintains constant low temperatures easily and quietly. It is so incredibly quiet that you don't hear it start, stop, or run. And it is completely enclosed in the bottom of the cabinet—away from dust and dirt.

And the surplus power of the Frigidaire compressor is under instant control—available for use in extra quick freezing of ice cubes and desserts. Just turn the handle of the Frigidaire "Cold Control" to any one of six freezing speeds and the powerful compressor responds at once.

Inspect the Frigidaires now on display. See for yourself the many important features that save time and trouble. And get the new low prices—the easy General Motors terms.



Enjoy the dozens of delicious frozen desserts made possible by the Frigidaire Cold Control shown at right.

Only Frigidaire will give you all these 8 outstanding features

1 The Frigidaire Cold Control... which speeds the freezing of ice cubes and makes possible dozens of new desserts.
2 Beautiful cabinets... perfectly proportioned... with all mechanism completely concealed yet easily accessible.
3 Food shelves at a convenient

height... no stooping is necessary.
4 Patented self-sealing ice trays... which retain the intense cold of the freezing unit.
5 Surplus power... which keeps foods fresh and safe... no matter how warm the weather.

6 Quiet operation... you don't hear it start, stop, or run.
7 New low prices... made possible by overwhelming popularity and quantity production.
8 Easy General Motors terms... enable it to pay for itself while you are paying for it.

FRIGIDAIRE
MORE THAN A MILLION IN USE

"There is only one Frigidaire, and it is built by General Motors."

ARGENTEUIL MOTOR SALES
LACHUTE, QUE.

And when millions like
it better it must be so.

"SALADA" TEA

'Fresh from the gardens'

"White Lies"

She Hated Her Brother's Way
of Life—But She Had to
Shield Him!

By RUTH ALEXANDER

"There's just one thing more I ought to mention, and that is that I've no intention of marrying again."

Prue Moore finished. She stared at her prospective employer, and her little chin went several inches higher. It was a rounded chin, dimpled, but capable of becoming stubborn when occasion arose. Such an occasion seemed this moment when Mr. Julian Strange, the taciturn, rather tired-looking man standing by the fire in his great neglected studio had the temerity to suggest that the girl he was engaging as his little daughter's governess would naturally set her cap at him.

"I'm going to hate him!" thought Prue. "I shall never stay!"—and longed to end the interview with a chilly: "If that's the sort of idea you have of me, hadn't we better decide I'm quite unsuitable for the job?"

Then she thought of Henry, who was always losing his work, and of Nora, who simply must have another year at school, and swallowed her pride with a gulp.

"That needn't worry either of us," she told him distantly, chin still well in the air. "In fact," she added, on a sudden thought, "I'm engaged."

"Then we shall suit each other admirably, and I shall expect you on Monday, Miss Moore."

Julian Strange took her hand, and his rather stern face lighted up with an unexpectedly sweet and twinkling smile.

"I'm going to like him," she thought. "It won't be so bad, after all."

At first Prue felt somewhat forlorn in the big, silent London house, with just the servants and the housekeeper and little Joan, who had been thoroughly spoiled, and was at times a perfect little beast and at others entirely lovable.

There was a garden which was a great delight to Prue; it led out of Mr. Strange's studio, unfortunately, but she soon learned his habits and avoided going through when he was at

work. Her one endeavor, indeed, after that remark of his, was to avoid Mr. Strange. He was an artist, and painted still life pictures of flowers and fruit and pottery.

"Someone rang you up to-day, Miss Moore," he told her one afternoon, when she encountered him unexpectedly. "Henry," he said his name was; I didn't catch the surname. Your fiance, I suppose?"

"Ye-es," she acquiesced, her heart sinking a little.

She was vexed with her brother; she had told him especially not to telephone her. Mr. Strange might not like it, and, with the family dependent on her, she mustn't run any risks of losing her job. She hadn't meant to tell that fib, all the same. Henry had practically forced it on her.

"I asked him to come and see you here whenever he likes," he went on kindly. "Don't be afraid you'll disturb me. The house is big enough."

"Thank you!"

Prue felt a rush of gratitude. But she was worried about Henry. Henry wasn't the sort to refuse any invitation; he was a charming and attractive youth, but he didn't in the least mind being teased. Besides, his affectionate messages always meant that he was hard up. Probably he had lost his job again and wanted money.

When Henry called next afternoon Prue was playing games with little Joan in the garden. She tiptoed through the studio fearing to disturb the artist, and, meeting her brother in the hall, enjoined him to silence as she led the way back again. But Mr. Strange looked up as they passed, and Prue stopped and made the introductions.

"This is Henry!" she murmured, slightly tremulous, for fear he should demand Henry's surname and explanations. But Mr. Strange was much too engrossed in his work.

"Ah," he said absently, "good afternoon!"

"How do you do?" Henry replied with that engaging heartiness that always earned him friends—at first. "That's a lovely group you're painting, sir! A valuable piece, I should say."

Mr. Strange glanced at him with a spark of interest in his eyes, and removed a brush from his mouth.

"Yes," he answered, "Old Dresden. A collector's piece. It is practically priceless."

Henry's eyes gleamed as he surveyed the exquisite little porcelain group. Prue put her arm through Henry's and tugged at him.

"We're disturbing Mr. Strange, Henry. Let's go into the garden."

And Henry allowed himself to be drawn away.

"How did you manage to get off from the office?" she asked apprehensively.

Henry shrugged his shoulders. "I've left," he told her light-heartedly. "Couldn't stick the old blighter any longer! We had a tearing row."

"Oh, Henry!" she cried despairingly. "You can't afford to go on throwing up jobs like that!"

"Don't you worry," he reassured her, with a swagger. "I'll soon get another."

That was the first of several visits for Henry, till presently it became a habit for him to call every day, generally in time for lunch or tea.

Fortunately, Mr. Strange was so absorbed in the new picture that he did not appear to notice whether Henry was there or not, though Prue occasionally caught him standing at the studio door and gazing at her and the child in the garden.

The task of finding Henry's new job

seemed a very long one, and there came a day when Prue's little chin took on its stubborn angle.

"I'm sorry, Henry, but you don't seem to be bothering at all, and I really can't afford to lend you any more money! And I don't think we ought to let Mr. Strange supply you with any more lunches and teas!"

"How do you suppose I am going to live, then?" Henry demanded.

"I really don't know," said Prue, at the end of her patience. "I suppose you could get work as a hall-porter, or a dustman, or something."

Henry glared. He seized his hat and flung out. Prue, instantly remorseful, ran after him.

"Henry, I didn't mean it! Of course I'll give you some more—"

But Henry had gone.

She spent two miserable days, alternately worrying over the idea that she might have driven him to suicide and comforting herself with the belief that he would come back. Then on the third morning she returned from a walk to find him on the doorstep.

"Oh, Henry, I'm so glad you're back! Do come into the nursery and have lunch!" She was almost tearful with thankfulness.

Henry magnanimously allowed himself to be fed before making any explanations. Then he said:

"No, I haven't got a job, but I'm on the track of one. I was offered thirty bob a week yesterday."

"I am so glad! It isn't much, but it's something to be going on with!" cried Prue happily.

"What! Thirty bob! Do you think I'd take a job of that sort?"

"You don't mean to say you turned it down?"

"I certainly did."

Prue was thoroughly roused. Her chin went up.

"So you'd rather live on my money and Mr. Strange's food than work at a small salary?" she flashed at him.

"Go away from this house, and don't you dare to come again!"

"Look here, Prue, I've got something else in view, but I can't go after it without money."

You turn down an offer, and then expect me to supply you with money! If you don't go, I'll call Mr. Strange!" she stormed at him.

"I'm going!" said Henry furiously, and went out.

Prue stood stock still. Her anger abated as quickly as it had risen. She held her breath and waited for the sound of the front door. She crept to the top of the stairs and listened.

Everything was quiet. Perhaps he had actually gone to Mr. Strange for money! She ran noiselessly down.

The studio door was open, and Henry was in there alone. He was standing as if fascinated before the Dresden china group. Suddenly he pulled a silk handkerchief from his pocket, wrapped the ornament in it, tucked it under his coat, then, with a quick glance right and left, made for the garden door. Before he had reached it Prue was at his side.

"Henry, what are you thinking of?" she cried in a distressed whisper. "Give it to me! You can't—steal!"

She snatched at the bundle.

"Let go, you little fool! You'll break it!"

They struggled. The silk handkerchief fell to the floor. All at once there was a sharp, ominous crack. Henry let go his hold immediately, leaped through the door into the garden, and left Prue staring down at the fragments of the Dresden group.

Dazedly she heard Henry's footsteps running on the gravel path, heard other footsteps at her side. There was a dead silence, broken by the slight scraping sound of Henry's boots as he scaled the wooden fence. Involuntarily she moved swiftly, so as to interpose herself between the fugitive and Mr. Strange's gaze.

"I'm sorry!" she gasped. "I was just admiring it—and I broke it! I did it!" Beneath her quivering mouth her little chin was resolute.

"I'll pay for it—if you give me time! I'm dreadfully sorry!"

The storm she expected did not break. Instead, she heard Mr. Strange's voice gentle almost to tenderness:

"You couldn't pay for it, Prue. It's a tragedy—but you didn't do it."

"I did!" she cried hysterically.

"You blessed little white liar! I came in and saw the whole thing! Don't worry; I shan't blame Henry."

And she found herself folded in a pair of strong, warm arms.

Somehow the amazing happening didn't seem amazing at all to Prue. She forgot Henry and everything else in the wide world till Julian whispered:

"There's just one thing, Prue—your fiance!"

"That was another fib?" she confessed chokingly into his coat. "You see, you said—you weren't going to marry again!"

Prue caught her breath.

"I wasn't—till I met you!" said Julian Strange, and kissed her.

Minard's Liniment for Coughs, Colds.

The Heart of Winter

Midwinter—but the bright noon sun spreads summer warmth on all it shines upon.

Howling winds, whirling snow, biting cold, seem things of long ago. Blue is the river, blue the sky; soft as springtime clouds the snow drifts lie;

And frowning winter, surly, wild, proves at heart as gentle as a child.

—Lillian Burleigh Miner.

ISSUE No. 11—29

Street and Highway Trees

The Ontario Horticultural Association have done a good service in issuing recommendations for the guidance of municipalities in planting and caring for street and roadside shade trees. The Association, composed of delegates from all parts of the province, has realized the need of some better policy to take care of this matter. Many miles of highway are without trees of any kind and thousands of trees that once were an ornament to the country have been mutilated for the accommodation of companies stringing wire lines through the country. At the convention held in Toronto recently a strong appeal was made to the delegates to do their utmost to save the shade trees and so help to preserve the scenic beauty of their neighborhoods. To the extent that this is done will the country attract tourists and derive revenue accordingly. Recommendations for the guidance of municipalities were brought in by a tree committee appointed a year ago. These dealt with the varieties that should be planted in towns and country places, and the distances apart they should be planted. For the central and southern parts of the province such trees as White Ash, Hard Maple, Pin Oak, Tulip Tree and Oriental Plane may with advantage be planted and not closer than 40 feet. For wider streets and boulevards the distance should be increased to 55 or 60 feet and on roads 70 feet. The varieties for the country planting should include Elms, Red Oak, Sugar Maple, White Ash, and Walnut, where these are indigenous to the locality. The Soft Maple so commonly planted, was regarded as less suitable than many other varieties except for northern areas where they make a rather slow growth and mature into a more desirable shape. Such unsuitable trees as the Manitoba Maple and Poplars, including Cottonwoods, the committee considered, should not be planted on any street or roadway.

Handsome is as Handsome Does

A Parisian Beauty Doctor, or "cosmetic surgeon," as she prefers to call herself, has been trying to persuade the German people that it is a sin to be ugly. She did not suggest that the Germans, as a race, are less fortunate than other races in those physical gifts which are commonly described as "good looks," but simply that, having them, they neglect to improve upon them by art. To be content to show your features as Heaven meant you to show them she regards as a sin—the "sin of ugliness." Yet people are not ugly unless they look ugly, and it is within the power of us all not to look ugly. Ugliness has nothing to do with features or hair or coloring or anything else that shows upon the surface. We may have features like the Apollo Belvedere himself and yet be repellent, if our tempers are bad. "Handsome is as handsome does," says the old proverb, which means that if you are courteous and chivalrous you will look happy and others will like you for it. A ready smile wins more hearts than millions, but a scowling face will soon make a Croesus bankrupt of his friends.—Montreal Star.

No Quarter

Halifax Herald (Cons.): The lash for drug peddlers may sound like harsh punishment, but it is possible to conceive of a more unspeakable, a more despicable crime? . . . It is useless to waste soft sentiments over criminals who peddle drugs. Theirs is a deliberate act, a cold mercantile decision to capitalize a habit that grips its victims and drags them down to the depths of physical, mental and moral degradation. No quarter for the drug peddler, is a decision that will meet with the complete approval of the citizenship of the Dominion.

A sweet little thing who didn't care any more for a nickel than she did for her right eye was having a lunch with one of those daddies. "Tomorrow is my birthday," she mentioned coyly. Every day was her birthday to Dora. "Well, here's \$50," her escort replied, "and I wish you a happy birthday." "What! On \$50?"

Onions are said to throw off violet rays. We suspect that the scientist who asserted that had not smelled many violets.

Just Right for This Weather

SHREDDED WHEAT

High in calories and warming carbohydrates—No fuss or bother—just warm in oven and serve with hot milk

Made by The Canadian Shredded Wheat Company, Ltd.

Water Noises

When I am playing by myself And all the boys are lost around, Then I can hear the water go; It makes a little talking sound.

Along the rocks below the tree, I see it ripple up and wink; And I can hear it saying on, "And do you think? and do you think? A bug shoots by that snaps and ticks, And a bird flies up beside the tree To get into the sky to sing. I hear it say, "Killdee, killdee!" Or else a yellow corn comes down To splash a while and have a drink. And when she goes I still can hear The water say, "And do you think?" —Elizabeth Madox Roberts, in "Under the Tree."

Revolvers and the Police

Toronto Star (Ind.): A newspaper in North Carolina says the people of the United States have a good lesson to learn from Canadians in the way of respect for law and order. It is, we think, true. But we should, in Canada, see to it that our police do not forfeit a reputation long earned and deserved, and do not get into the habit of using revolvers too readily, as, of late, they have occasionally done.

Minard's Liniment for Grippe and Flu.

Naturally

Ottawa Citizen (Lib): Dolls are being made more life-like. At a London show there was a model that smokes cigarettes and doesn't go to sleep.

"Near white" is the name given a soft creamy shade; this is highly favored and is in demand. It is much more flattering than the blue white.

FARMERS

Requiring British help—Single men, women or families, to assist with farm work, should write Rev. Alex. MacGregor, 43 Victoria St., Toronto. These people will be arriving after March 15.



ASPIRIN

The whole world knows Aspirin as an effective antidote for pain. But it's just as important to know that there is only one genuine Aspirin. The name Bayer is on every tablet, and on the box. If the name Bayer appears, it's genuine; and if it doesn't, it is not! Headaches are dispelled by Aspirin. So are colds, and the pain that goes with them; even neuralgia, neuritis, and rheumatism promptly relieved. Get Aspirin—at any drugstore—with proven directions.

Physicians prescribe Aspirin;
it does NOT affect the heart

Aspirin is the trade mark (registered in Canada) indicating Bayer Manufacture. While it is well known that Aspirin means Bayer manufacture, to assure the public against imitations, the Tablets will be stamped with their "Bayer Cross" trademark.

Christie's Sultanas

Packed full of tender, plump, delicious uncrushed Sultanas retaining the fine flavor and fragrance of the fruit fresh from the sunny vineyards.

Christie's Biscuits

The Standard of Quality Since 1853

NICE WORDS WON'T DYE a dress or coat...

Neither pretty pictures nor colorful adjectives will dye a dress or coat. It takes real dyes to do the work; dyes made from true anilines.

Next time you have dyeing to do, try Diamond Dyes. See how easy it is to use them. Then compare the results. Your dealer will refund your money if you don't agree they are better dyes.

You get none of that re-dyed look from Diamond Dyes; no streaking or spotting. Just fresh, crisp, bright new color. And watch the way they keep their brilliance through wear and washing. They are better dyes because they contain plenty of real anilines—from three to five times more than other dyes. But you pay no more for them than for ordinary dyes.

The white package of Diamond Dyes is the original "all-purpose" dye for any and every kind of material. It will dye or tint silk, wool, cotton, linen, rayon or any mixture of materials. The blue package is a special dye, for silk or wool only. With it you can dye your valuable articles of silk or wool with results equal to the finest professional work. Remember this when you buy. The blue package dyes silk or wool only. The white package will dye every kind of goods, including silk and wool. Your dealer has both packages.

Diamond Dyes
Easy to use Perfect results
AT ALL DRUG STORES

Canada's Land of The Midnight Sun

Director of Northwest Territories Describes Vast Section Bordering Mackenzie River

Canada, too, has her "Land of the Midnight Sun," and the little that is known of the Great Valley of the Mackenzie River and the northern coast of Canada, inhabited chiefly by Indians and Eskimos, is vividly described in Natural History, journal of the American Museum of Natural History, by O. S. Finnie, Director of the Northwest Territories and Yukon Branch of the Department of the Interior of Canada. He writes:

"One million three hundred thousand square miles of Canada lying north of 60 are known as the Northwest Territories. They extend easterly from the delta of the Mackenzie River to Baffin Island, a distance of approximately 2,000 miles, and reach more than 1,000 miles from north to south, from Cape Columbia to latitude 50 degrees north, including all the islands in the Canadian sector as far as the Pole.

"Neither the natives, nor the fauna, nor the other resources of so vast a country can be adequately described in a short article. From agricultural lands in the southern areas the country stretches to the world's most northerly headland; the natives include Indians and Eskimos speaking three distinct languages and living under as many sets of conditions. The wild life covers almost every species of land and sea mammal known to Canada, and the other potential resources of the Territories are found under a variety of conditions that differ in climate and accessibility.

DISTRICT OF MACKENZIE.

"The District of Mackenzie, the most important of the three main divisions of the Northwest Territories, can be most readily approached by the route leading north by rail from Edmonton, Alberta, to the southern watershed of the Mackenzie River. Fort Smith, the administrative centre within the district, is situated on the Slave River in latitude 60 degrees north, where a series of rapids forms a barrier to river navigation. At this point we find ourselves in the hands of the Chipewyan Indians.

"Should we listen to the casual conversation of the crowd we would hear English, French, Cree and Chipewyan used impartially for, although the language of the district is Chipewyan, the Crees from the south are well represented, and the traders and missionaries are chiefly of British and French extraction.

"Fort Smith, situated on a high, sandy plateau overlooking the river, is typical of many of the northern posts, its principal features being government offices, a Royal Canadian Mounted Police Post, a wireless telegraph station, a mission church and house with hospital and school, and establishments of the principal fur traders of the North. To these should be added the log homes of the natives and a host of dogs, which constitute the motive power of the country's winter transport. In winter Fort Smith is dark and bleak and windswept, and in summer it is a noted gathering place for all varieties of insect pests known to the northland, while for weeks daylight never fades entirely from the sky.

"Immediately to the west lies a country of alternate swamps and low sand ridges, difficult of access, but valuable because it has given perfect protection to the only remaining herd of American bison that has never known captivity. In 1901 the Dominion Government prohibited the killing of these animals. An estimate made about twenty years later placed their total at approximately 1,500. To these have been added recently 6,000 young buffalo from the Wainwright National Park, and it is confidently hoped that the next decade will see an increase in their numbers great enough to make them an important factor in the food supply of the district and possibly to warrant licensed hunting under the supervision of official game wardens.

FUR RESOURCES.

"The fur resources of the Fort Smith area have been intensively drawn upon for more than 100 years, but still the trapper thrives. Each winter yields pelts of bear, wolves, lynx, colored foxes, fisher, otter, marten, mink, skunk and muskrat—fox, mink and rat predominating. It is possible, however, that the time is not far distant when fur farming will bring to many a better living than is to be secured today from the taking of wild animals.

"From Fort Smith to the Arctic Ocean, a distance by water of 1,400 miles, river transportation is uninterrupted. Large and comfortable steamboats serve the public, and already the excellence of their service, the novelty of the life of the lower river settlements and the river scenery have popularized them among those on the outlook for summer tours in little-known lands.

"Two hundred miles of river, winding slowly through the country of the buffalo and the moose, lead from Fort Smith to Great Slave Lake. One legend of the source of the name 'Great Slave' tells how, even before the advent of the trader, a white child was sold as a slave to an Indian tribe which had its home on the shores of the lake. The child grew to be a man above the ordinary stature, with

long fair hair and light blue eyes, who lived a long life among his Indian masters. His presence led to the area being known as the 'land of the great white slave,' eventually abbreviated to Great Slave. The story further states that the child slave was the rightful heir to the throne of France—an interesting echo of the rumors spread by the devotees of Napoleon that the son of Marie Louise had not really died at Vienna, but had been spirited away by the wily Metternich.

"Another legend, quoted by the Geographic Board of Canada, is to the effect that Great and Lesser Slave Lakes and Slave River were named after a tribe of Indians that once dwelt in that region. These Indians called themselves Etchareottine, which means 'the people dwelling in the shelter of the (Rocky) mountains.' In contradistinction to other Northern Indians, who were caribou eaters and traveled widely in pursuit of game, the Etchareottines were fish eaters and kept to the lakes. When the more warlike Crees went on the warpath against the tribes on the Peace River, they came from the south in canoes to Lesser Slave Lake and, leaving their canoes there, proceeded overland. Finding that the lake-dwelling Indians did not possess their own warlike attributes and ideas, the Crees showed their contempt by bestowing on the lake dwellers the epithet of 'awonak' or 'slaves.'

"By way of Great Slave Lake the traveller reached the land of the Slave Indians, and to the babel of tongues is added still another dialect. Revolution, the most important settlement on the southern shore, is the meeting place of the Indian trappers from east and west, north and south. The Southern Indians, the Crees and Chipewyans, are represented chiefly by the imported servants of the traders, this point marking the northern limit of the influence of both these nations. Three highways lead from Resolution—one to the northwest following the waters of the Mackenzie to Beaufort Sea, one due north to the country of the Yellow Knife Indians, and the third east to the lakes and plains of the Arctic prairies and the home of the caribou and musk ox.

FORT RELIANCE.

"To the east a cruise of 200 miles along the shores of Great Slave Lake—one of the great lakes of the world with an approximate area of 11,500 square miles—brings the traveller to Fort Reliance. From this point the trail leads overland until the headwaters of rivers flowing to Hudson Bay are reached. Here are the great Arctic prairies, a country well flowered by nature except with trees.

"From any point of vantage can be seen an apparently endless expanse of grass, moss and Arctic flowers. Sparkling lakes nestle in the valleys, and winding streams disturb the quiet of the scene as they tumble their way down their many rapids to mingle their waters finally with those of far-distant Hudson Bay.

"The rolling country is the home of the caribou, the wolf, the Arctic fox and the remnants of the few remaining herds of musk ox to be found on the mainland. The streams and lakes are plentifully stocked with fish, and their shores are the nesting grounds of many varieties of waterfowl. The potential wealth of this Arctic plains area lies in its undoubted ability to yield liberal supplies of meat and hides from caribou and other hardy animals, fish from its waters and fur from its hills.

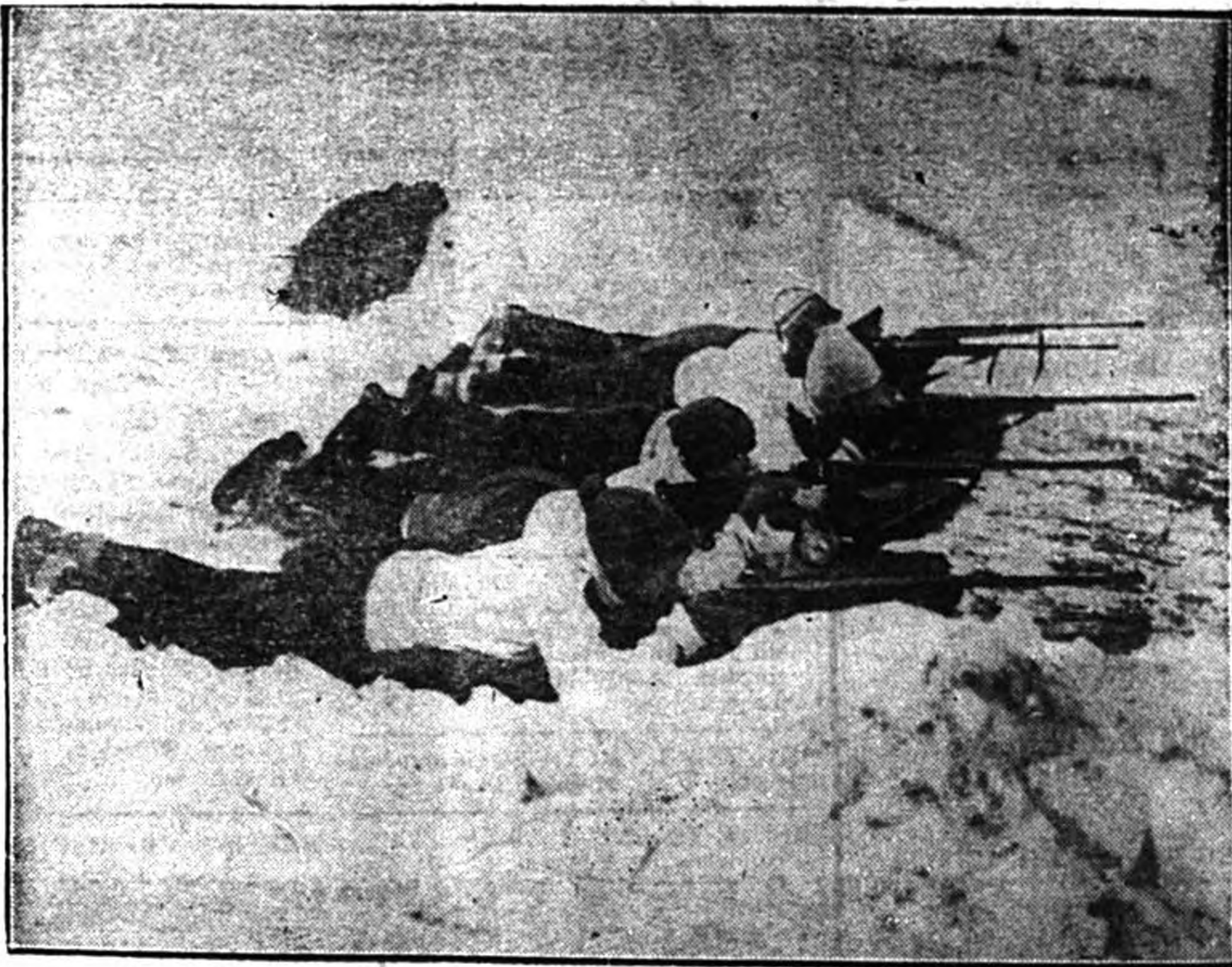
"Humanity is but poorly represented on the Arctic prairies. A small band of Indians, who winter along the northern fringe of timber, each Spring follows the caribou in their northern migration, and lives entirely upon caribou meat and fish. Eskimo upon the shores of Coronation Gulf to the northwest and coastal points to the eastward move each Spring toward the Rhelon River to meet the same migration on its way to the Arctic coast. The only permanent residents are three bands of Eskimo who base their operations on the shores of Kasba, Siglilgyusk and Baker Lakes, from which points they eke out a living from the eastern sections of these northern plains.

WHERE FRANKLIN CAMPED

"Starting again from Resolution, another road leads to Rae, on a northern arm of Great Slave Lake and the land of the Dog Rib Indians. In 1921 Franklin and his party followed their route to the North. A winter camp was built half way between Great Slave and Great Bear Lakes, which was known as Fort Enterprise. From this point a season was spent in exploration of the Coppermine River and the shores of Coronation Gulf. Part of this route was also followed by Hearne of the Hudson's Bay Company, when from 1769 to 1772 he pioneered the valley of the Coppermine River. One of the great tragedies of the North was enacted during this trip, when the Indians who accompanied Hearne massacred more than twenty defenseless Eskimo men, women and children, camped at a point since known as Bloody Fall, on the lower reach of the Coppermine.

"During the past winter a unique event occurred in the vicinity of Fort Enterprise, about 150 miles north of Great Slave Lake, the spot where Sir John Franklin, with Lieutenant Back, spent such a terrible year of hunger and privation in 1821 and 1822. Two years ago, while an official of the Canadian Government was making a patrol from the bottom of Bathurst Inlet, 500 miles over a bleak and desolate territory to Rae, he had

Russia Talks Peace and Train Women For War.



MOSCOW METAL WORKERS' UNION WOMEN ORGANIZE SKIING-RIFLE TEAM
The Mytishtsi team, composed of women, who were victorious in the recent competition in Moscow in a new combination of sport and preparedness which is being sponsored by the Moscow Metal Workers' Union.

with him a young Eskimo youth from Coronation Gulf. They had many adventures on the way, but, on reaching Rae, the young Eskimo was delighted at what appeared to him a veritable metropolis, although it cannot boast of more than half a hundred people.

"So enamored with the place was the youth that he wanted to remain, forgetting entirely the pretty wife he had left in a distant igloo. The official, however, had no intention of permitting the youth to remain, for, had he done so, the lad's tribesmen would have assumed that the white man had killed him, and so would probably have taken his own life in retaliation.

A PEACE MEETING

"When they finally returned to Bathurst Inlet the young native must have told his tribesmen how well they had been treated by the Indians and, as a result, the Eskimo in a body appeared shortly after Christmas at Fort Enterprise. Here, though face to face with their traditional enemies, the Indians, a ten-day powwow of feast and dance took the place of bloody war.

"It was the first occasion on record where groups of Eskimos and Indians from these districts have buried the hatchet, and is in marked contrast to the warlike attitude of the time of Hearne.

"The Dog Rib Indians are one of the larger tribes of the North. Long association with the white trader has advanced them to a life of semi-civilization, but they still depend upon the wild life of the country for an existence. As they wander over a wide country of rocky hills, some of which are timbered, though sparsely, their harvest consists of fur, fish, caribou and moose, with rabbits to fill in periods when larger game is not available. Much of this area has been reserved by the government of Canada as a hunting and trapping ground for the exclusive use of the natives.

To the west and north of Resolution lies the valley of the Mackenzie River. Hay River, a settlement lying near Great Slave Lake in the broad valley of the river from which the community takes its name, is the home of a well-conducted boarding school, two missions and several trading establishments.

"Providence lies on a level plain on the bank of the Mackenzie. The

buildings of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, of the mission with its boarding school for native children, and of the several trading companies are practically the only permanent structures in the settlement. At points further south the Indian and half-breed trappers have built for themselves cabins from which they pursue their activities, but the natives of the Providence district are still the itinerant people of a hundred years ago. Many of them are born, live and die in their native teepees and brush camps.

NAVIGATION UNINTERRUPTED

"Between Providence and Simpson on the way north the river narrows and runs swiftly, but navigation is uninterrupted. Simpson is located on a large island just below the confluence of the Liard and the Mackenzie Rivers. It is one of the larger settlements of the Territories, and was at one time the trade headquarters for the whole valley of the Mackenzie. Originally a typical Hudson's Bay Company fort, dating from the early days of the last century, it has grown to be a prosperous settlement with missions, hospitals, schools, a Royal Canadian Mounted Police post, a government wireless station, a number of trading establishments and a government Indian agency which conducts an experimental farm. The surrounding country, consisting of rolling hills lightly covered with timber, has up to date produced little but fur, though it is not without promise for the future. The Rocky Mountains are less than 100 miles to the northwest, and far back in the mountain lies a valley about which little is known beyond the fact that in it hot springs are so numerous that its temperature has been materially affected. While the surrounding country suffers from a somewhat rigorous climate, the 'semi-tropical valley,' as it has come to be known, sees but little snow and is the winter home of a great variety of wild life.

"The Liard River is the highway serving the territory to the west. It boasts of a steamboat service, adequate to the needs of the country, which each year carries a wealth of high-grade furs to the markets of the world. The upper reaches of the Liard, penetrating far into the mountain ranges, connect through British Columbia with established routes of travel leading to the Pacific Coast.

"Sixty miles below Simpson the

Mackenzie enters a bolder and more rugged country, and for many miles the traveler is regaled with true Western mountain scenery. When the river swings back to the foothills, Wrigley, a fur post active enough in winter but presenting little of interest during the open season, is passed, and the journey is continued to Norman. This settlement stands on the high banks of the Mackenzie at the mouth of Great Bear River. The usual essentials of a northern post are here in evidence. The country, east and west for many miles, is tributary to this post.

"The Great Bear River is the highway to Great Bear Lake and the country beyond as far as Coronation Gulf, while to the west an overland trail follows the valley of the Gravel River to the headwaters of the Stewart River and on to the Yukon. The Great Bear River is shallow and swift, but can be ascended by suitably constructed power boats. Great Bear Lake is the largest lake in the northland, covering an area of something like 12,100 square miles, but its use as a transport route is limited to not more than three months in each season, as it is icebound for the rest of the year.

"Much of interest centres around Norman. Not only is it the trade centre of a large and productive district, but the scenic and mineral resources are also outstanding. A few miles from the settlement lie lignite coal beds of doubtful commercial importance, but spectacular, having burned continuously at least since the first exploration of the river by Mackenzie in 1789. To the north of the post lies a prominent mountain known as Bear Rock, and along the western horizon lie the bold peaks of the Rocky Mountains. The burning of the coal seams and the three peculiar red stains, probably caused by oxide of iron, which show on the face of Bear Rock have given rise to a typical Indian legend.

"Many years ago, according to the story, both the people and the game of this area were giants of their kind. A giant hunter armed with bow and arrows, while standing on Bear Rock, saw a colony of giant beaver in Bear River. With his arrows he secured three of these, but several of his arrows which had missed their mark remained embedded in the river bottom, but one end still showing above the water. As in all the northern rivers sunken

trees are to be seen, the story-teller points out the giant arrows without difficulty. The hunter then skinned three of the beaver and spread the skins on the face of Bear Rock to dry; the blood left the three stains in the shape of the three beaver skins. Taking some of the beaver meat to the point where the coal now burns, the hunter made a fire to cook a meal, but the fire burned so fiercely that the ground became ignited and has been burning ever since.

"Fifty miles below Norman there is every evidence of an oil field of economic importance, but the cost of a pipeline or other means of transportation prohibits, for the present, its development on any major scale. It has given promise enough to suggest the establishment of a small refinery for the production of gasoline and oil fuel to supply the local demands.

"Further north the river flows through a canyon known as the Ramparts, whose white limestone walls rise 150 feet above the water. From the foot of the Ramparts, Good Hope can be seen crowning a high point on the eastern side of the river. This settlement is sixteen miles south of the Arctic Circle and is a large and prosperous fur trading centre. It is also the northern limit of the Hare Indian nation, as at the next settlement (Arctic Red River) their language will be understood only with difficulty, that of the Loucheux tribe having taken its place.

"The settlements of Arctic Red River and McPherson are the trading centres of the country entirely apart from the valley of the Mackenzie to the south. McPherson was established early in the last century, and was at one time the gateway to the Yukon Valley. An eighty-mile portage across a comparatively low-lying country leads to the headwaters of the Porcupine River, which joins the Yukon at Fort Yukon. The delta of the Mackenzie marks the north-eastern limits of a group of Indian tribes which spreads south and west to the valley of the Yukon.

"The most northerly post on the Mackenzie is on an island in the river delta that is known as 'Aklayik,' meaning, in the Eskimo language, 'Where the bear abounds.' Here the sun in summer is visible throughout each of the twenty-four hours, and here is another important boundary between native races—the meeting point of Indian and Eskimo. Originally this area was controlled entirely by the Eskimo, but the Indians following the white man have extended their hunting grounds to the north, and the Eskimo are gradually retreating to the Arctic coast line.

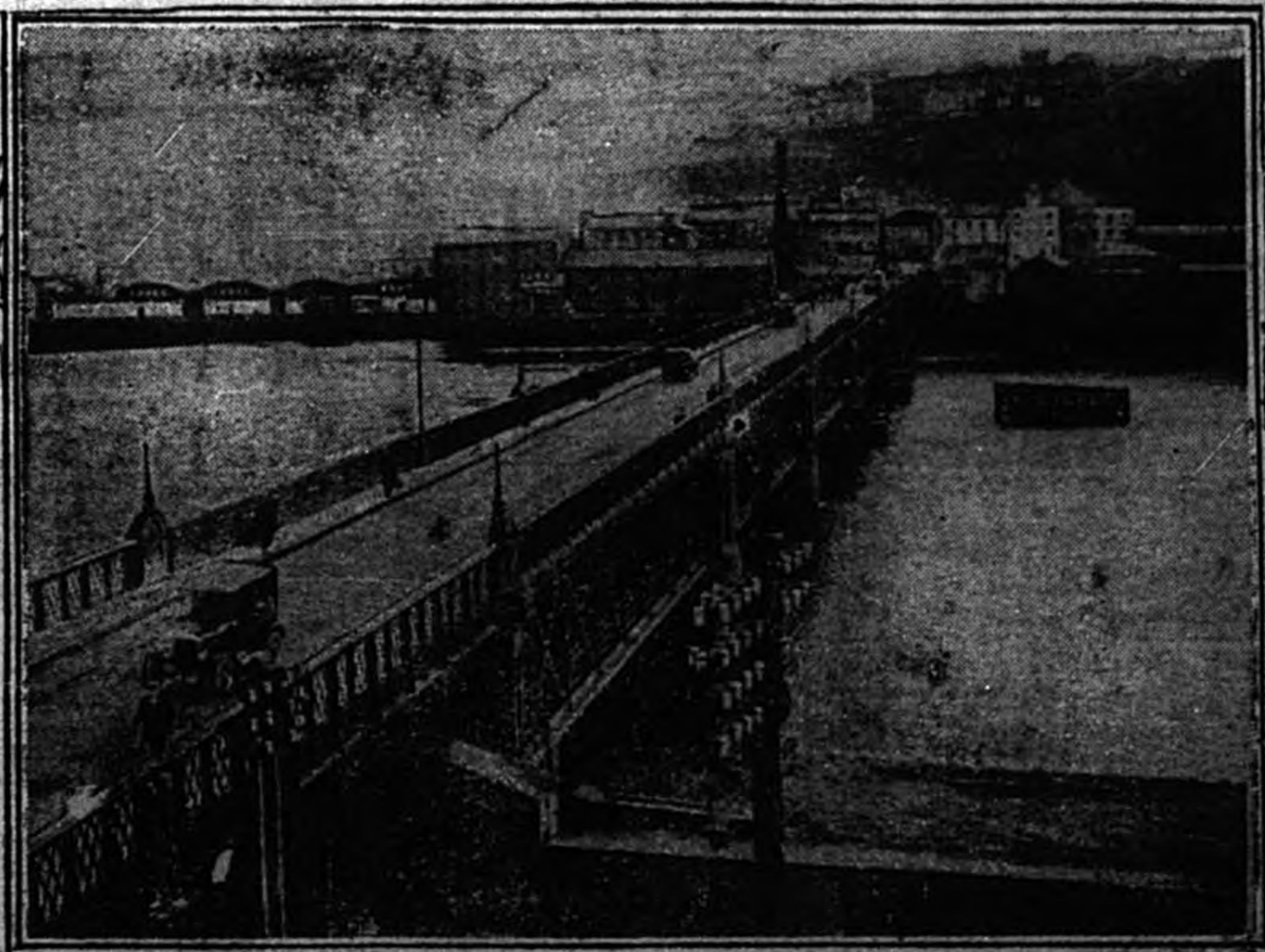
"Aklayik is also the junction of two transportation routes, one of which follows the Mackenzie Valley, while the other is the ocean route from Pacific Coast ports which leads through Bering Sea and along the northern coast of Alaska. Both routes have their drawbacks. The cost via the river route is excessive, and on the ocean route there is the ever-present danger of loss of both ship and cargo when rounding the northerly capes of Alaska.

"The shores of Beaufort Sea are still the undisputed heritage of the Eskimo. Between the Alaska boundary and the eastern end of the delta of the Mackenzie lie four settlements—Demarcation, Point Herschel, Shingle Point and Kittigazuit—whose inhabitants, living largely on the resources of the country, draw their harvest from both land and sea. The hills produce caribou, which mean both food and winter clothing; from the lakes and streams the natives secure fish, while the ocean supplies more fish and various kinds of seal and white whale, which solve the problem for materials for boats, tents and footwear and add to the food supply. While tree life is no longer in evidence, the heavy drift from the Mackenzie has stored the beaches with fuel adequate for many years to come, placing the Eskimos of this area in a different position from their brothers to the east, who are largely dependent upon sea-mammal oil for heat and light.

"Both the eastern and western groups received their first impression of civilization from the whalers, while those of the central area are only now drawing their first knowledge of the world from the fur traders from the south. The influences prior to the white invasion are still stamped on all, in clothing, accoutrements and home life. These differences are, however, entirely regional; the language throughout the Eskimo world is basically the same; and a study of the folklore proves the common origin of the Eskimo people from Siberia to Greenland.

"The government of Canada is confronted with a complex problem in the administration of the Far North, but, in so far as it is possible, the various situations have been met as they have arisen. Communication is maintained by a well-organized mail service and an efficient system of wireless telegraphy operation stations at Edmonton, in Alberta; at Fort Smith, Resolution, Simpson and Aklayik in the Northwest Territories, and at Herschel Island, Dawson and Mayo in the Yukon. Schools and hospitals are subsidized, relief is given to the sick and destitute, game sanctuaries are maintained while wild life is molested by no one, and many thousands of square miles of territory are set aside as hunting and trapping grounds for the sole use of the native population.

Light Frame Steel Will Be Replaced By Concrete.



FAMOUS LONDONDERRY BRIDGE TO BE REPLACED
Modern conditions demand a wider bridge giving access to upper portion of the harbor.

16%

According to a survey by Roger Babson, the noted business expert, the housewife can do her work with electrical equipment for 16% less than the pre-war cost of hiring the same work done.

Hours of labour are shortened

More leisure hours are won

Health is safeguarded

Greater home beauty and comfort are achieved

Any employee will be glad to obtain for you complete information on any or all electrical appliances as well as full details of our convenient payment plan.

Gatineau Electric Light Company Limited



The New Drink with the Real Flavor!

"RADIO"

"RADIO" Drinks are proving very popular they are so refreshing

Phone 211. for Service

Radio Bottling Works, Lachute, P.Q.

Lachute Marble and 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.

ALCIDAS LAURIN, Builder and Contractor Estimates given on House or Barn Construction.

Agents for all kinds of Farm Implements.

PHONE 246 J. GRACE ST., LACHUTE.

AUCTION SALE ROOMS

Foundry Street, LACHUTE, QUE.

Sales conducted at my Auction Rooms daily or by private sale. I will buy direct from parties not wishing to wait for Public Auction, or publicly sell any articles you may wish to dispose of.

C. B. MARCHAND, Licensed Auctioneer, Lachute, Que.

MONUMENTS

I wish to remind the public generally that I am prepared to supply monuments of any size, quality or description on shortest possible notice. Re-lettering & adjustments of stones already erected will be carefully attended to by H. J. Hammond, Monumental Works, Simon's Block, Bethany Street, Lachute.

Sprayway Auto Painting

IS UP-TO-DATE AND RELIABLE

NEW COLORS

COURTEOUS SERVICE

CLAUDE ST. JACQUES

EXPERT REFINISHER

LACHUTE

If you are building-

We wish to inform you that our Factory in the West End is equipped to handle any work you may entrust to us.

Our prices are most reasonable and we are ready to execute all orders of Mill work at shortest possible notice.

E. Charlbais,

Chatham Street.

Lachute Mills.

WANT ADS

FOR SALE.—A kitchen range and heater in good condition. Cheap to quick buyer. Apply Watchman Office.

FOR SALE.—Mason & Risch Piano. Practically new. Will sell for cash only. Further particulars apply to Box 276, Brownsburg.

FOR SALE.—White cot and Brass Bed, at a bargain. Apply to the Watchman Office. A-9-1-P.

TO RENT.—Furnished Cottage at Lake Louisa, or the rest of month of August. Phone 229, or apply J. D. Campbell.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—On Main St., East Ward, a brick dwelling house eight rooms, hardwood floors, and all modern conveniences, lawn and garden. Apply Mrs. Jas. McQuat, Lachute, Que. X.

WANTED TO BUY.—Single express Apply W. D. McQuat, Phone 66.

HOUSE TO LET.—Mr. Walter Wert's residence on Princess Street, (between McQuat's Foundry and Paper Mill) Immediate occupancy. Apply to S. Goldsworthy, Phone 191 J. Lachute. X.

FOR SALE.—The property of the late Mrs. Alex. Dey. For further particulars apply Box 272, Brownsburg, Que.

FOR SALE.—About 35 arpents of sugar bush and sugar making outfit, also 100 building lots (for sale en bloc), or will be sold separately at the buyer's option, situated in Brownsburg, on the Dalesville Road. Apply to H. Filion, Baker, Lachute. X.

FOR SALE.—200 tons of ice at \$3.00 per ton. F. O. B. C. N. or at ice house of V. A. Paquin, Ice Dealer, Lachute. X.

PROPERTY FOR SALE.—Brownsburg, Que., eight roomed house, ideal location, modern conveniences large grounds. Apply to Mrs. Geo. McAllister. A-9-4.

MONEY WANTED.—\$2500.00 for two years, 7% first mortgage on property, value \$5000. Town of Lachute. For further particulars apply Watchman Office. A-1-4.

NOTICE

The undersigned has purchased the Shoe repairing business of Mrs. Jos. Deslaurier on Main St., and will continue to carry on the same class of work and harness repairs. All work on shortest notice.

Wilfred Deslaurier.

TENDERS

Tenders will be received until Aug. 17th., 1929, for the conveyance of Pupils from Centreville to Lachute School or from Centreville to St. Andrews East School. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted. W. J. BROWN, Sec.-Treas.

MAIL CONTRACT

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon, on Friday, the 13th. September 1929, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails, on a proposed Contract for a period not exceeding four years, 12 times per week over the LACHUTE NO. 4, RURAL ROUTE, from the 1st. January, 1930 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 of Postal Service.

DISTRICT SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,

Montreal, 29th. July 1929

J. TAYLOR, District Superintendent of Postal Service.

CHURCH NOTES

UNITED CHURCH, LACHUTE
Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.
Minister for the day, Rev. Robert Hall, B.A., B.D., formerly Assistant in American Church, Montreal.

East Settlement services at usual time, conducted by Rev. Jno. Macaskill, B.A., B.D.

Thomas' Gore service at 3 p.m. Advanced Time. Preacher, Rev. Robt. Hall, B.A., B.D.

LACHUTE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

Rev. H. Cousens, B.A., B.D., Services, Sunday, Aug. 11th., 1929 (Daylight Saving Time.)
Worship, Lachute 11.00 a.m. Brownsburg 7.30 p.m.

BROWNSBURG UNITED CHURCH

Services, August 11th., 1929.
Rev. A. E. Hagar, B.A., Pastor.
10.30 a.m., Sunday School.
11.30 a.m., Worship.
7.30 p.m., Worship.
All Welcome.

BAPTIST CHURCH SERVICES

Rev. A. Penman, Pastor.
Mr. Thos. McClure, Assistant
Lachute, Sunday School 9.45 a.m.
Worship 10.45 a.m. and 7.00 p.m.
Dalesville, Worship 11.15 a.m. and 7.30 p.m.
Sunday School 7.00 p.m.
Mabel, Sunday School 10 a.m.
Worship 11 a.m.
Brownsburg, Sunday School 1.30 p.m.
Worship 2.30 p.m.

TENDERS.

Tenders will be received up to Sept. 4th., for the sale of a 13 ton Montmagny Stone Crusher, complete with engine and boiler. No reasonable offer refused. Address "Tender." G. FILION, Sec.-Treas., Lachute.

TENDERS.

Tenders will be received up to Saturday, Aug. 24th., for the painting of Barron's Bridge. Particulars made known on application to the Town Secretary.
Lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.
G. FILION, Sec.-Treas.
Lachute Town Corporation

TENDERS.

Public Sealed Tenders will be received by the undersigned up to Aug. 15th., for the construction of the Ottawa River Front Road and the Centreville Road.
Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Secretary-Treasurer.

Lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted. An accepted cheque of 10 p.c. must accompany the tender.

By order of Chatham Council, ALBANI LAMARCHE, St. Philippe, P. Q.

THE WAYSIDE TEA ROOM

at Arthur's Corner
is under the management of Mrs. Roberts, from the Old Country
Chicken Dinners provided on Saturdays and Sundays

FOR A BETTER UNDERSTANDING

We are pleased to see that the old Conservative Chieftan Mr. Sauve, who recently relinquished the reins of Opposition Leader in the Provincial Parliament, has not severed his connection in party interests, but is still lending himself to the task of racial harmony. Speaking at Embury in Russell County this week he put up a strong plea for a broader understanding. This is the true spirit which will make for better citizenship and loyal Canadianism.

Dominion Cartridge Co'y, LIMITED

26th Annual Picnic

Brownsburg, P. Q.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 17th, 1929

SOFT BALL GAME :—Section A vs. Section B. (Teams selected from Inter-departmental League,

A and B Sections

Rifle Shooting at 8 a.m. Clay Bird Shooting at 10 a.m. Track and Field Events and Children's Races, starting at 1 p.m. Relay Race, 4 men team, (open). Dancing Afternoon and Evening. Band Selections. Refreshments served on the Grounds at Popular Prices. For further particulars see small programmes

Admission Gents 25c. - Boys under 15, 10c. Ladies Free

Metropolitan Life Insurance Company

The Biggest, because the Best.

Every policy pays profit

J. E. Ranger, — Lachute. — H. Courtois, Tel. 294. Tel. 312.

The New **DOMINION "Endurance"**



The Tire Sensation of 1929

Frankly, we can't quite see how so much tire quality can be made to sell at the price asked for the new Endurance.

It is a wonderful tire—made of the right stuff—and plenty of it—and backed by Dominion Rubber Company. A keen buyer will get his money's worth in "Endurance."

Come in and find out all about it

DOMINION TIRE DEPOT

LACHUTE

Geo. Y. Deacon

THE WORLD'S TRAGEDY!

at McArthur's Hall.



Sunday, August 11th., at 8.15 p.m.

Speaker: **E. M. Sears**

Come and bring your friends.
Illustrated Gospel Songs
All Seats Free.



LAURENTIAN LODGE NO. 14

I.O.O.F. LACHUTE

Meets every Tuesday night at 8 p.m.

in McARTHUR'S HALL,

H. Cunningham, Noble Grand,

Jas. Warwick, Rec.-Sec'y,

Visiting Brethren always Welcome

I Will Remember

That my life assurance protects my loved ones and ensures my future independence.

That every deposit increases the value of my policy.

That my life assurance reflects my estimate of my own economic value.

That no life assurance company in the world is stronger than the

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY .. of Canada

C. A. McNOWN, Local Agent, Phone 261. Box 246.

The Watchman,

And Ottawa Valley Advocate.

VOL. LIV.

LACHUTE, QUE., AUGUST 16, 1929.

NO. 31



LEST YOU FORGET

August is pretty well along now, folks, and before you realize it the cooler weather will be setting in.

So here's a "money-saving" reminder to

Order Your Coal Now

Prices Low - Prompt Delivery

T. McQuat & Son, Phone 12

Try some pasteurized milk for your week-end at the lake. It will keep better.

LACHUTE DAIRY,
Bradford & Matthews, Props.
PHONE 74.

COMING EVENTS

The regular weekly dance will be held at Gordonville, on Saturday evening, Aug. 17th., 1929.

Don't forget the regular weekly dance in River Side Hall, Lachute, on Friday, August 16th., 1929. Come and enjoy yourself. Gents 60c. Ladies free. A prize will be given for the best Waltzer and also for the best square Dancer. H. Reilly, Prop.

The Annual Bazaar and Supper of the St. Andrews East Presbyterian Church, will take place in the Town Hall, Saturday, August 17th. Sale of Fancy Articles at 3 p.m. Supper served from 6 to 8 p.m. Admission 50c. Good programme.

The Women's Missionary Society of East Settlement are holding a Lawn Social, on Friday, Aug. 16th., on the Church lawn. Good program. Admission 35c. Ice Cream and Coffee will be served.

A Dance will be held in the Orange Hall, Lachute, on Friday evening, Aug. 23rd. The usual good time is assured.

The Farmers' Club of Gore and the Lakeside Women's Institute will hold their Annual Picnic in Pollock's Grove, Wednesday afternoon, August 21st. In the event of rain; Picnic will be held following day.

A Supper and Entertainment to be held at the Chatham West Baptist Church, Thursday, August 29th., 1929 under the auspices of the Grenville Baptist Mission Circle. Admission, Adults 50c.; Children 25c. Should the weather prove unfavorable the supper will be held Friday, August 30th., 1929.

BIRTH

SAUVE, On August 10th., at Lachute to Dr. and Mrs. Sauve, a son Jean Lomer.

DEATH

PETERSON, Suddenly, at Newark, N. J., on July 30th., 1929, William M. Peterson, Jr., age 30, beloved husband of Helen Peterson (nee Nicoll).

Large Assortment of
**CHINA WARE - CUT GLASS
WATCHES, RINGS**
and all kinds of small fancy and useful articles for all occasions.
A. C. LAPIERRE,
Watchmaker and Jeweller
Bethany Street, Lachute.

Summer Creates Many Demands On Lumber

Are you going to build a fence, patch or repair a shed, put up a new barn or garage, or erect a summer cottage or a home? If you are planning to do any one of these things, you will find you can effect important savings by letting us supply the lumber you use. It will take but a few moments to get our quotations and inspect the lumber we can furnish you. Come in and see us.



LOCAL NEWS

Mrs. James Hamilton left last week for a motor trip to Burlington, Vt.

Mrs. Morrow was the guest of her daughter Mrs. A. Titley last week.

Mrs. Wm. Scott, of Montreal, is the guest of Mrs. J. Mackie this week.

Mrs. Albert Shepherd and Miss L. Robinson were in Ottawa on Tuesday last.

Mr. and Mrs. Roby and son Claude are spending their holidays at Lake Louise.

Miss Gladys Patton is spending the holidays with her cousin, Mrs. Alex. Smith.

Miss Edith Hall leaves on Sunday for a two week's vacation to Hamilton, Ont.

Mrs. Stewart, of Harrington, is at present the guest of Mr. and Mrs. T. Stewart.

Miss Janet Watson is spending a two week's vacation visiting friends at Brigham.

Misses A. Dallaire and G. Dulude spent the week-end visiting friends in Montreal.

Miss Emma Hodge is spending the holidays with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. Hodge.

Miss May Wilson, of Cobalt, was the week-end guest of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Cowan.

Miss Ruth Henderson, of Montreal, spent the week-end guest of Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Logan.

Miss Hattie Gunn, of New Haven, Conn., is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. J. P. MacKimmie.

Miss Whinfield, of Calumet, is spending a few days visiting her aunt Mrs. L. M. Hooker.

Mrs. Geo. Hunter and daughters, of Montreal, are guests of her mother, Mrs. A. G. McArthur.

Miss Lorette Gibeau, of Ottawa, is spending this week, the guest of Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Dion.

Mrs. Allan Boa and children spent last week visiting friends in Montreal and Farhan Centre.

Mr. Basil Deconde and Miss Viola Kemp, of Montreal, are guests of Mrs. Peter Cruise this week.

Miss Jane Bradley is spending a month's vacation with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Robt. Bradley.

Miss Irene Bramley, of Montreal, and Miss May Yelland of the General Hospital, were guests of Mr. and Mrs. James Yelland on Monday.

Messrs. Irvin and Stanley Thompson who have been spending their holidays in town, returned to Montreal on Sunday.

Mrs. Elizabeth McKee and Miss Penman, of Dunferling, Scotland, are guests of the Rev. A. and Mrs. Penman, Dalesville.

Mr. and Mrs. Alex. Smith and son Guy, also Mr. Harry Pollock motored to Covey Hill, and visited friends over the week-end.

Mrs. A. Mathews, accompanied by her son Arnold and daughters Evelyn and Marion, of Montreal, are spending a two week's vacation at Lake Louise.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Rodgers left this week for a motor trip to Shawinigan Falls, and while there will be the guests of their daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. B. Gagnon.

The many friends of Mrs. A. J. McGibbon will be pleased to learn that she is recovering from injuries received some few weeks ago by a motor cycle on the Brownsburg Road.

Mr. and Mrs. Norman Beers and son Kenneth, left on Wednesday for their home in Niagara Falls, after spending the past two weeks in town guests of his mother Mrs. A. Beers.

Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Hooper and son, accompanied by Mr. A. Leblanc and daughter Eva motored to Moulins, Ont., on Saturday last and were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Nelson Loay.

Mr. and Mrs. Norman Beers and son Kenneth, Mr. and Mrs. Donald Beers, Mrs. Alex. Beers, Mr. Evan McCallum, of Stanfield, Conn., also Misses Louise Parker and Edith Beers spent Sunday in N. D. G., the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Robt. Beers.

A Special Train for those desirous of attending the OTTAWA EXHIBITION will leave Lachute on Thursday, August 22nd., at 7.00 a.m. arriving at Ottawa (Union) at 10.30, returning at 10.30 p.m. same day. All trains on Standard Time. Tickets on sale at J. S. Giles, C. P. Town Ticket Agent, Lachute.

The week-end brought a number of motor accidents from all quarters of the county, some nine being reported in which several of the occupants had marvellous escapes. Despite warnings given, for due exercise of care in driving, there seems an utter disregard on the part of many motorists to think of the safety of others and in most instances their careless selfishness and thoughtfulness is responsible for untold suffering to those who through no fault of their own, often receive most severe and painful injuries.

WEDDING BELLS.

MASON - HAZEL

At Brownsburg, United Church on Wednesday afternoon at 3 o'clock the marriage was solemnized of Miss Amy Ruth, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Hazel Sr. to Mr. Robert Wesley Mason, son of Mr. and Mrs. John Mason, of Brownsburg. Rev. A. E. Hagar, officiated. The church was decorated for the occasion with bells, fall flowers and palms. Mrs. N. Smellie sister of the groom presided at the organ. The bride who was given away by her father looked charming in a dress of white crepe and a veil arranged in cap effect with orange blossoms, and carried a shower bouquet of pink ophelia roses and lilies of the valley.

Miss Florence Hazel, sister of the bride acted as bridesmaid and Miss Nelly as maid of honor; the bridesmaid wearing a dress of orchid georgette crepe and the maid of honor a dress of maize georgette crepe, both carrying bouquets of bridal roses, sweet peas, baby's breath and maiden hair fern.

Mr. J. Hector Mason acted as best man and the ushers were Mr. Wm. Mason and Mr. Wyman Hazel.

The bride's mother wore a brown canton crepe gown with hat to match and a corsage bouquet of mauve sweet peas and maiden hair fern. The groom's mother wore a pilot blue dress of Celanese crepe with small felt hat to match, and a corsage bouquet of pink roses and maiden hair fern.

Following the ceremony a reception was held at the home of the bride's parents and later the happy couple left on a motor trip to Montreal, Quebec and other points.

Going away the bride wore a blue crepe back satin dress with navy blue coat, trimmed with mink fur, small blue felt hat and grey shoes and stockings to match.

GOUGH - BOA.

One of the prettiest weddings of the season took place at the home of the bride's parents, when Amy Agnes youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Andrew A. Boa, of Lachute, was married to Mr. Seymour Vince Gough, son of the late Mr. and Mrs. H. Gough, of Norwich, England, on Saturday, August 3rd., by the Rev. B. B. Brown, of Montreal, assisted by the Rev. E. S. Morrison, of Lachute. The bride, who entered the room on her father's arm to the strains of the wedding march played by Mrs. Norman Gough, was lovely in white georgette and silver lace, her tulle veil arranged in cap effect with a wreath of orange blossoms. She carried a shower bouquet of ophelia roses and lilies of the valley, and was attended by Miss Esther Morrison, who was gowned in gold georgette. The bridesmaid wore a necklace of topaz in chased silver setting, the gift of the groom and carried a large bouquet of mauve sweet peas. The groom was supported by his brother Mr. Frank Gough, of Montreal. The bridal party stood under an arch of beautiful flowers in one corner of the living room. After the ceremony the assembled guests sat down to a sumptuous repast under the direction of Mrs. W. McFarlane and Mrs. T. White. The happy couple left immediately after supper on a short honeymoon to Quebec and other points. The bride travelled in an ensemble suit of pompadour blue and wore a platinum fox fur, the gift of the groom, and small felt hat of gray with shoes and stockings to match. A wonderful assortment of gifts both useful and beautiful, as well as costly testified to the popularity of both bride and groom.

The good wishes of the community go with Mr. and Mrs. Gough to their new home in Montreal.

Among the guests from a distance were, Mr. and Mrs. Claude Gough, of Toronto; Mr. and Mrs. Donald Wilson, of Three Rivers; Miss Mary Boa, of New Bedford, Mass.; Mr. and Mrs. Robt. Rankin, Mr. and Mrs. Norman Gough, Mr. W. B. Mourey, Mrs. F. Hoerner, Miss Jessie Hillhouse, Miss Edythe Booth, Miss E. Piché, Mrs. B. B. Brown, Miss Lyla and Mr. S. Brown, all of Montreal.

Mr. and Mrs. O. A. Cooke and family motored from Prince Albert, Sask. and will spend a two week's visit with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Cooke.

Henry's Store in Lachute Mills will be the scene of great activity during the next 10 days, for commencing Friday, Aug. 16th., he will run a big reduction sale which means a great saving to the people of this community. Mr. Lavigne does not make sales without he has something genuine to offer and this is your opportunity for saving Real Money.

Mrs. R. H. McKeown and son Meredith, of Verdun, spent a pleasant week's visit the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Elliott. Also week-end guests were Mr. R. H. McKeown of Verdun, and Miss M. Strong, of Westmount.

Silk Stockings

19c. 29c. 49c. 69c.

Wash Goods, clearing at
25c per yard

W. Banford and Son

Our Specials

Flour and Feed of all Kinds

Choice line of Groceries
always on hand

J. D. Campbell, - Phone 50

Cream of the West is our Best

Gifts!

For Every Occasion

Silverware, knives, forks and spoons, 2 pieces in trays and cases \$10.00 and up. A new lot of beautiful bakeware and other hollow ware. India and China Brass, fancy and crystal glassware. Best assortment we have had up to date.

Frank E. Earle,
Lachute, P. Q.

Dinged Fenders Repaired

Nearly every car sooner or later meets with minor accidents and the fenders are dinged. The valuation of your car so disfigured immediately depreciates in value and looks shabby. Your fenders can be easily repaired if you will entrust your work to us. We have the modern tools for making such repairs. The expense compared to the results will be trifling.

Gasoline - Oil - Tire Service
- Storage -

Geo. Y. Deacon

Phone 26

Lachute Mills

A Queer Hobby

Tiny Town on Turkey Creek Attracts Thousands to its Mining Toyland

Denver, Colo.—In a setting formed by gigantic mountains, with towering peaks of 14,000-foot altitude guarding the distant sky line, lies "Tiny Town."

This little village, built on the banks of Turkey Creek in the Rockies 21 miles from Denver, is a midsize city whose main business street is only a few feet long, and whose highest business structure is the height of a medium-sized man.

George E. Turner, a business man of Denver, is the designer of "Tiny Town." Originally he intended merely to build a toy village, partly to amuse children and partly to advertise his business. To-day, "Tiny Town" is in many respects a faithful reproduction of a mining town of the 70's, with its old-fashioned hotel, grocery store, "general emporium," hall and railroad station.

Against the mountain sides are perfect reproductions of the mine structures of some of the famous gold mines of Leadville, Cripple Creek, Idaho Springs and Black Hawk. A bridge spans a "river" near the little railroad station. An ore wagon, drawn by six cast-iron horses, stands on a mountain road, headed for one of the mills.

There is now a complete residential section to "Tiny Town," all built to scale. Every building and all of the streets are electrically illuminated at night so that travelers in Turkey Creek can see the lights twinkle for a considerable distance. Inside a little "cathedral," with twin spires, a loudspeaker has been installed, and on Sundays the strains of a choir may be heard to issue from it. The loudspeaker is connected by wire with a phonograph in Mr. Turner's bungalow, a short distance away.

Some time ago Mr. Turner, finding that his hobby was taking too much attention from his business, turned it over to others after eight years' work on it.

"I had packers in my warehouses construct the little houses and stores in their spare time," he said, "and shipped them up the canyon. In the meantime I designed and laid out the scheme of streets and building groupings."

The entire village takes up less than a city block of space. There is scarcely an hour in the day that nightsoakers may not be seen around.

The Mountain Ranch

Just at the base of Laramie Peak, a great conical pinnacle on the eastern slope of the Rockies, there is an interesting cattle ranch which remains unchanged through the years. In order to reach it, one must journey over many brown, undulating foothills. It is wise to pause on the last hill and to look down upon the weather-beaten log buildings as they sprawl in the sunny hollow.

At first, the home consisted of a single log cabin, but now there are many rooms to the right, to the left and to the rear; while a railed porch straggles along the front in a vain endeavor to keep up with the growth. Rough logs have been used in all the buildings, and time and the elements have mellowed the fluted bark and the exposed surfaces until the whole structure has turned a dull, velvety brown not unlike the color of granite boulders after a dashing rain.

A stout stockade, circular in form, built of straight boles of aspen and pine, stands near the ramshackle barn and the scattered corrals. Here the boys were wont to gentle the young colts and the bronchos.

The front yard and fenced land is brown and dry during the greater part of the year, but a few scattered, majestic pine trees throw patches of grateful shade over weathered roofs and sagging fences.

Cows and horses stand about near the barn and corrals, and under the trees a few saddled cow ponies switch and stamp before the hitching rail.

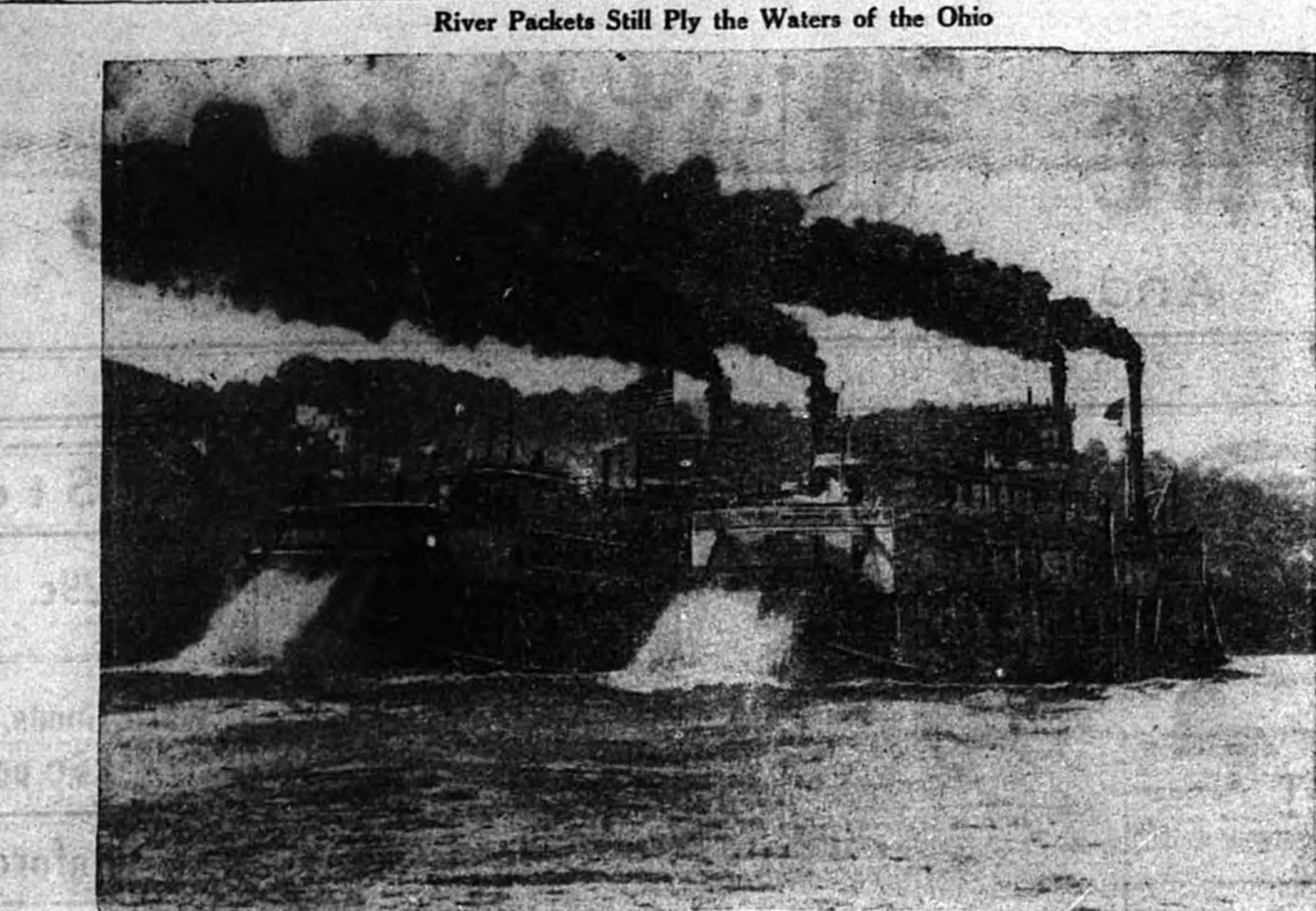
A crude gate, mounted in the hub of a wagon wheel, swings inward at the touch of the traveler; and the broad road, beaten down like a path, leads directly to the front step. On sunny days the old cattleman may be found tilted back in a wide chair on the shady porch. When you pause on the last hill above the ranch, your host will be sure to say you; and, if you listen, you may hear his shout back into the kitchen and give orders for your entertainment.

Doing Good

How often do we sigh for opportunities of doing good, whilst we neglect the openings of Providence in little things, which would frequently lead to the accomplishment of most important usefulness? Dr. Johnson used to say, "He who waits to do a great deal of good at once will never do any." Good is done by degrees. However small in proportion the benefit which follows individual attempts to do good, a great deal may thus be accomplished by perseverance, even in the midst of discouragements and disappointments.—Crabb.

An Only Possession

A faithful friend is better than gold—a medicine for misery, an only possession.—Bacon.



TOM GREENE PANTS IN FIRST AS OHIO RIVER STEAMBOAT RIVALS RACE FOR COVETED CROWN

Before humanity-lined river banks the Tom Greene, stern-wheel river packet, slashed her way into New Richmond (O.), just ten feet ahead of Betay Ann, her rival, winning a twenty-mile race from Cincinnati.

The Broken Music

"There is no music in a rest," says someone, "but there is the making of music in it." How does the musician read the "rest"? He beats the time with unvarying count and takes up the next note true and steady, as if no breaking-place had come in between.

In our whole life-melody the music is broken off here and there by "rests," and we foolishly think we have come to the end of the time. God sends a time of forced leisure, sickness, disappointed plans, frustrated efforts, and makes a sudden pause in the shorn hymn of our lives, and we lament that our voices must be silent and our part missing in the music which ever goes up to the ear of the Creator.

Not without design does God write the music of our lives. Be it ours to learn the time and not be dismayed at the "rests."



"Is Jim making fair money these days?"
"I'll say he is—he's a street car conductor."

Inter-Imperial Trade

London Free Press (Cons.): Perhaps never in the history of the Empire was there such a general feeling in favour of development of inter-imperial trade as to-day. The sentiment is very apparent in this country; both parties are tumbling over themselves in favour of the such a policy. The press is almost unanimous on the subject. But the movement is not confined to Canada. In Australia, New Zealand and Great Britain there is the same feeling in favour of fostering, as much as is economically reasonable, trade with the Empire. The United States by its ultra-high tariff policy has given an impetus to the movement.

From a Younger Country: New Zealand

This stubborn beach, whereon are tossed
White roses from the sea's green bough,
Has never sheathed a Roman prow
Nor flinched beneath a Norman host.

Yet in my bones I feel the stir
Of ancient wrongs and vanished woes,
And through my troubled spirit goes
The shadow of an old despair.

—A. R. D. Fairburn, in Poetry.

Reconciliation in South Africa

Bishop of Bloemfontein in the London Spectator: Seventy per cent of both British and Dutch are heartily sick and tired of animosity, kept alive by some politicians and some irreconcilables in the Press. It discarded with weariness and, indeed, ridicule by the majority of South Africans.

USELESS ANXIETY

I shall add to my list as the eighth deadly sin that of anxiety of mind, and resolve not to be pining and miserable when I ought to be grateful and happy.

—St. Thomas Barnard.

Kindness to Animals

BY HELEN DRUMMOND

Everyone should be kind to animals. It pays to be kind, but it does not pay to be cruel to animals. The Humane Society is doing wonderful work all over by stopping, in several different ways, cruelty. It is very easy to be kind to animals. In the cold winter-time, when one goes to the stable to harness a horse, the bit is too cold and frosty to put in the horse's mouth. Just hold the bit in your hand for a short time till it becomes warmer so that it will fit to put in the horse's mouth. Checks are also cruel to use on a horse. Checks take the pretty, natural curve out of the horse's neck and make it straight. It also hurts the horse's neck. Blinders are not so cruel, but they do not give the horse a chance to see all around it. The horse may easily be frightened by any object or noise behind it and may cause it to run away and do serious damage.

Dogs are very sensitive animals. One should not kick or stone a dog. It is better to be kind and gentle to them than to be rough, and they will be, in return, kind and gentle to you. Many other animals should be treated with kindness. When an animal is balky or stubborn, it is better to be kind to it than to be cruel to it, and it will not be so determined.

If everyone would be kind to animals they would profit in many different ways by it.

ROADS TO SUCCESS

There is no royal road to a successful life, as there is no royal road to learning. It has got to be hard knocks, morning, noon and night, and a little of purpose. Never has there been a time in the history of the world when so much opportunity offered for the leading of a successful life as to-day.

Charles M. Schwab

Best Dressed Blonde in Paris Outlines Formula She Follows

Paris—Gentlemen dressmakers prefer design dresses for blondes. And among all the blondes, they prefer Lady Abby, for she can lay claim to the title of the "best dressed blonde in Paris."

Lady Abby is possessed of an English title by marriage and divorce, although born Russian and trained a Parisian. She is everywhere that the smartest of elite Paris society gathers and her presence is enough to stamp any gathering a success.

It is said of Lady Abby that she never wears a hat twice. It takes a considerable fortune to be able to live up to such a reputation, for the hats that Lady Abby chooses are not simple pieces of colored felt. She likes the bonnet type, moulding the head, for she has a perfect profile, knows it and is proud of it.

Her taste in dress stamps her an individualist. It would be hard to copy her clothes or hats and dress like her. So few women have ever been able to attain that perfect blonde color of hair, and even then who has the poise and charm that this beautiful Russian-English-French woman possesses?

Lady Abby gave the United Press her formula for good dressing.

- 1—Be yourself, don't imitate.
- 2—Dress to your type. If you are a blonde don't wear brunette costumes because fashion demands it.
- 3—Black is perfect for afternoon or evening, alternating with subdued colors.
- 4—Dress to harmonize with the circle in which you are to be.
- 5—Don't cover yourself with doodads. If you are small wear small bracelets, if you are larger you can choose larger ornaments.
- 6—Don't be eccentric. Nothing is as distasteful as freak fashions, you are judged by the clothes you wear.

"If you are a blonde, you are blessed by nature with a decided advantage," Lady Abby said.

"But if you belong to the millions of auburn or brunettes, you must dress to fit your eyes, your hair, your complexion. Study well dressed women, study old paintings and find a personality that you fit. Then dress to support it. You would not wear bright red to a funeral, and it would be just as unwise to attend the opera in a sports suit."

"Yet many women do not realize that it is just as foolish to clash with their surroundings. Study where you are going, and then decide what to wear."

Lady Abby wears much black, not because she is in mourning, but because she knows that black sets off blondes to their best advantage. At home she wears gorgeous colors, but on the street in the afternoons, she wears subdued tones of brown, blue, green or gray, also a rich blue-black. She was a pioneer of the movement to bring dress lengths back to normal not for any structural fault of her own. She contends that short dresses are comfortable, but cut the line and fall of their esthetic purpose.

Blondes are so popular and so successful that Paris is fast becoming a Nordic capital. Once Frenchwomen were proud of the black tresses of the Latin, but hairdressers are booked solid for weeks to make blonde hair grow where black ones shone before.

A HIDDEN LIFE

The growing good of the world is partly dependent on unhistoric acts; and that things are not so ill with you and me as they might have been, is half owing to the number who lived faithfully a hidden life, and rest in unvisited tombs.

George Eliot

The Fly is a Menace to Health

Summer, with the holiday pleasures which it brings, is often marred by that pest of health and comfort—the fly. The presence of flies around any dwelling means that there has been carelessness on somebody's part. A few necessary precautions taken in time is all that is necessary to prevent the annoyance and dangers to health which can be safely attributed to this pest.

Types of Fly

The flies which bother us around the house and at summer resorts are of two main types—the house fly and the blow fly; the latter are larger than the house fly and have bright, metallic bodies and make considerable noise when flying. The stable fly is generally found around cattle and horses; in appearance it resembles the house fly, but has no distinguishing feature—it bites and sucks blood and is especially active before storms.

Control of the Fly Pest

When we study the life cycle and habits of flies, we know beyond all doubt that to be effective, the work we do to destroy them must be aimed at the distribution point, viz., the breeding grounds. There are several methods of attack:

Use of Larvicides

(a) Chloride of Lime applied in layers of about 1/4 inch thick on the fresh exposed contents of outdoor privies every four or five days is an effective, cheap agent for destroying the larvae of the blow fly which breeds chiefly in outdoor privies.

(b) Crude Coal Tar Distillate—proves a most effective method in the control of the house fly breeding in stable manure, garbage piles, etc. A satisfactory strength is a three or four per cent. solution; this is sprinkled on the edges of the piles wherever the larvae appear. The action is rapid and the results very marked.

The blow fly (blue bottle and green blow fly) breed also in garbage, decaying vegetable matter and pig manure. Sprinkle crude coal tar distillate (four per cent. solution) over the infested areas.

Crude coal tar distillate may be secured from your druggist.

Supplementary Methods

(a) Trap—the cone-shaped type is best; it is so built that the fly after being attracted by bait placed underneath passes through a small opening in the top of the cone into the trap proper.

(b) Screens—wire of twenty meshes to the inch is necessary to keep out house flies.

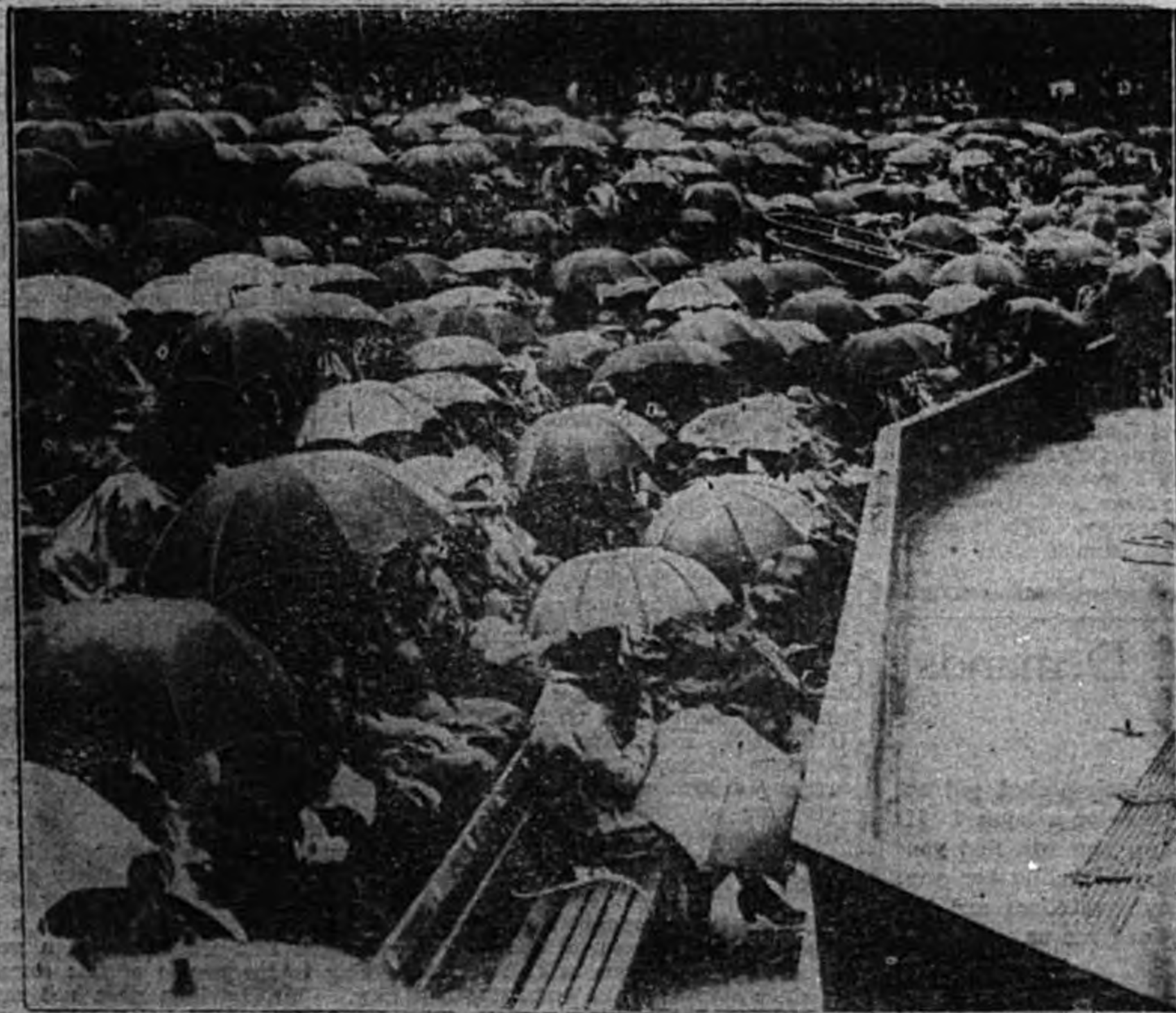
(c) Poisoning—a cheap and effective poison may be made in the home by adding to a pint mixture of milk and water three (3) teaspoonsful of formaldehyde. This may be poured on pieces of bread placed in shallow saucers. Place safely out of reach of young children.

Kitchen garbage should be tightly wrapped in paper or kept in fly-proof cans.

Labor in Queensland

Cape Argus (Capetown): Queens land of late years has been dominated by an oligarchy of workers, mostly unskilled, while the luckless primary producer fills the role of the coolie. Widespread discontent prevails and confidence is so gravely impaired that capital is rarely obtainable for new projects. Such a state of affairs is truly remarkable, for Queensland ought to be immensely prosperous. It is the largest of the States of the Commonwealth except Western Australia. Leaving out Russia, it is greater than any country in Europe. So rich is its soil and so varied are its resources, that it could be made capable of supporting in reasonable plenty a population of many millions. Actually the population of this country is less than that of Melbourne, the second largest city of Australia. The gem of the island continent has been brought to this sad pass by the rashness of its Labor rulers, who snapped their fingers at the economists when they warned them of what was bound to happen.

Imagine Continuing a Tennis Game in the Rain in Canada.



NO RAIN CAN QUELL CROWD ENTHUSIASM AT WIMBLEDON TENNIS COURTS

Scene at tennis finals in single matches at Wimbledon recently when the crowds reared umbrella topped battlements in answer to rain gods.



"When the maid has had an argument with the cook she takes steam to settle it while there's a cake in the oven."

Farm Notes

Cost of Rearing Draft Horses

One of the big problems that the farmers of many provinces will have to face for at least some years to come is where the necessary draft horses may be purchased. Will they be good horses and the kind desired? How much will they cost?

With the object of throwing light on this question, cost studies have been made at the Ste. Anne de la Pottiere Experimental Station since 1921. From that year to 1926, thirteen Percheron colts were raised to the age of two and one-half years. The weights of the colts, food consumed, and cost for each colt, was tabulated.

To grow these colts to working age, an average of 4,921 pounds of hay, 3,664 pounds of oats, 990 pounds of bran, and 7.7 months of pasture was required, at an average cost of \$116.37 per colt weighing 1,517 pounds.

No mention is made of the service fee as this varies with the stallion used and district, nor has any charge been made of the mares having nursed these colts. At this Station, as at many farms where colts are raised, the mares, as a rule, are, before giving birth to the colts and after weaning, worked more than necessary to pay for their upkeep during the year. From the figures given above on the feed consumed by the thirteen colts reared in this five-year period, it will be seen that the average cost is 40 per cent. below the cost of draft horses of similar qualifications and weight in the open market. These experiments and many others appear in the annual reports of the Experimental Farms and Stations, which may be had on application to the Publications Branch of the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa.

Protective Measures for Mosquitoes

The annoyance from mosquitoes and black-flies may be greatly lessened by the application to the skin of mixtures that have repellent qualities. While many mixtures have been tried, none of them are entirely effective, but some are of great value especially when the insects are very numerous. Some mixtures that have been found useful to campers are described by Mr. M. B. Dunn, Entomologist of the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa, in Pamphlet No. 55. While suitable preparations can be obtained at drug stores, very effective mixtures can be made at home. One of the best recommended by Mr. Dunn is composed of oil of Citronella 3 ounces; spirits of Camphor, and oil of tar, 1 ounce each; oil of pennyroyal, 1/4 ounce; and castor oil, 4 to 6 ounces. A simple mixture is made of oil of citronella and castor oil each 2 ounces and oil of pennyroyal, one-eighth of an ounce. The purpose of the castor oil is to prevent injury to the skin by the other ingredients. Tallow may be used instead but the mixture made with it is in the form of grease or salve which of itself may add discomfort. Whatever dose is used should be applied liberally to the skin of the hands, face or neck that is exposed, about once an hour. As a safeguard against accidents it is recommended to carry the liquid dose in an aluminum flask or screw top tin rather than in a glass bottle which may be broken in the pocket.

Smudges for Mosquito Control

When mosquitoes and black-flies are troublesome much relief can be secured from smudges. To be effective for any length of time, however, it is important that they be well built. In Pamphlet No. 55 of the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa, on the subject of protection from mosquitoes, black-flies and similar pests, instructions are given for building a smudge that should last for an hour. An area several feet square should be cleared of debris and top soil. A bright fire should then be started and several fair sized sticks of wood added. These should be allowed to burn until reduced to bright embers. On these should be placed, a small quantity at a time, green ferns, leaves, shrubs, damp leaf mould, and rotten wood. The addition of dry wood from time to time may be necessary to keep the fire sufficiently alive to burn the damp material which will give off a heavy smoke. If used within a tent smudges should be confined to a metal pail. Such smudges as are described are especially useful at meal time and may be of service to drive mosquitoes from a tent or camp. To clear a tent the smudge should be placed in the part farthest from the door, the smoke being billowed to the roof and in the direction of the door with a bit of bark. The insects will move ahead of the smoke and if the door be previously opened for a few moments, most of them can be driven out. This process, according to Mr. M. B. Dunn, the author of the pamphlet, when repeated every hour will keep the tent in a fairly habitable condition.

The Chinchilla Rabbit

Of the many breeds of rabbits that are bred for their fur, the chinchilla is perhaps the most valuable. According to Bulletin No. 28 of the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa on "Rabbits," the chinchilla originated in France about fifteen years ago. Since then it has spread to Great Britain, the United States, Canada, and many other countries. The standard of registration set up for the fancy chinchilla by the Canadian Small Breeds Association, gives the color as resembling the wild chinchilla, with an immediate portion pearl-grey, merging

into dark grey and black, then white, and finally tipped with black. The weight is 6 and 7 pounds for does and 5 1/2 to 6 1/2 for bucks. Other qualifications are described in the pamphlet, which treats of housing, feeding, breeding, and marketing the carcasses and skins.

Two Principal Methods of Canning

The one-period cold-pack method is so called because the uncooked or partly cooked food is packed into a jar and covered with some liquid, such as syrup or water, and both the jar and its contents are heated simultaneously by boiling water or steam. This method may be used for all fruits and vegetables and is recommended for home use. It is a very simple process and completely sterilizes inasmuch as the product is placed in the sterilized jars which are closed during the cooking process so that the organisms are killed and access by any bacteria from the air and other outside sources is rendered impossible. The appearance of the finished product is superior as each berry or slice remains intact. There is no crushing. The flavor, color and texture are more natural.

Another method, described in Bulletin No. 77, "Preserving Fruits and Vegetables in the Home," obtainable from the Publications Branch of the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa, is the fractional or intermittent method, which involves the carrying on of the sterilization period for three successive days. This is used in the case of vegetables which are not strictly fresh, and especially applicable and desirable for those vegetables lacking acid, such as peas, corn and beans. It is more thorough as regards sterilization than the one-day process owing to the fact that spores, which may develop after the earlier sterilization, are bound to succumb during the successive periods of sterilization, but the intermittent sterilization involves considerably more handling than is necessary in the one-day method; also more fuel is consumed.—Issued by the Director of Publicity, Dominion Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

Ancient Relics Found in Mexico

Government Excavations Reveal Ancient Relics of Mayan and Toltec Civilizations

Mexico City.—With the coming of summer and the rainy season archaeological activities of the Mexican Government have been suspended, except for the vigilance kept over the more than 1,200 sites where remains of pre-Columbian buildings or carvings are preserved.

The most important work of Mexican archaeologists in the Maya area this year was the restoration of "El Castillo," in Chichen Itza, Yucatan. The white limestone temple of Kukulkan, topped a great pyramid which commands the ancient city, its entrances guarded by warrior-priests carved on the door lintels and by feathered serpent columns, is now practically completed.

The pyramid itself once faced with limestone slabs held on in panel and provided with four steep stairways, is being reconstructed on its north and west faces with the fallen material, the rest to remain as found.

In Uxmal, another Maya city of Yucatan, repairs have been completed on the failing facade of the Governor's House, called the most beautiful royal dwelling known.

In the ancient Toltec city of Teotihuacan on the Mexican highlands, excavations were made this year in front of the "Subterranean Buildings" which are noted for their frescoes. Walls, floors and terraces were found, and pottery pieces, one of which bears the painted figure of a Toltec priest.

Possibly the most interesting of all the work of the Mexican Direction of Archaeology, which is under Jose Regadas Vertiz, has been the excavation and restoration, just completed, of an Aztec pyramid at Tenayuca near Mexico City, unique in the entire country. When dug up it was found as described by an eyewitness of the Spanish Conquest, surrounded on three sides by walls of coiled stone serpents, and with a great stairway on the fourth side, the side of the setting sun.

In it were found carved and polished ornaments of jade, volcanic glass and stone, fine arrow heads and spear points of obsidian, pieces of a large-linked gold chain, and perhaps most important of all, wads of charred cloth, for finds of genuine pre-Columbian textiles are now rare.

He Belongs

New York Herald-Tribune: It leaks out that while the President likes news reels and mystery films he does not care for the "talkies." Hollywood, which is "talkies" mad, regards the Presidential preference as an outrageous usurpation of powers which the Constitution never granted to the White House and threatens to go Democratic in consequence. The rest of us, however, will throw up our hats with an extra cheer for Mr. Hoover. Mr. Hoover may have translated Agrippa from the Latin and he may be an up-to-date 1929 efficiency engineer, but if he really likes the old-time silent "movies" he is one of us after all. He belongs.

Mussolini opposes beauty contests because Italian girls never win. If only he would apply that reasoning to the Caesar complex.

Please Keep Out



FEATHER WATCH DOG

Daisy, a butcher's goose in London, stays at the door all day and keeps out cats and dogs who might try to steal a bone or a piece of liver.

Animal Fallacies

By DAVID LEE WHARTON

Strange, is it not, how certain fallacies in regard to animals become so deeply embedded in the human mind? Many who are really fond of animals and should know better, still cherish these illusions. For example, it is commonly believed that it is from choice that animals upon the approach of death steal away to die alone. Now any one who has soothed the last moments of a loved and loving subhuman friend, walked with him to the gates of death and watched them close upon him, knows that an animal longs for the companionship of his loved ones in the hour of death as much as does any human. Wild animals who have no human friends seek reunion, perhaps, in order to avoid vultures, or the cannibalistic of their own kind. And, speaking of death among animals, what becomes of the thousands of sparrows which must die annually in large cities? Only after a severe storm or terribly cold period is a dead bird seen on city streets. Even in the woods a dead bird is an unusual sight. There is an old legend which affirms that birds do not die, but are borne away to Heaven while alive. At any rate, it is a rare thing to come across a bird which has died of itself.

Another queer idea is that animal faces are inexpressive. Why, no face on earth is so capable of registering astonishment as that of a dog! His look of amazement is, at times, so exaggerated as to be ludicrous. Consider the expression of fatuous complacency upon the face of a (supposedly) fierce bulldog or blase Thomas cat when being fondled and flattered. The dog, especially, is a pantomimist par excellence. Curiosity, contrition, in fact almost every emotion is portrayed without effort. He makes himself understood even by man, the "dumbest" of animals. A bear when living among men and treated with kindness, acquires such a human expression as to be uncanny. And what a fine fellow is a bear, and how little understood! One of the most companionable of beasts.

Domestic animals are said to become more attached to places than to persons. In rare instances this is true, but not as a rule. To the average household animal home is where the "Boss" is. In the days before every family owned its car it was not unusual to see, chained to the seat of a moving van, beside the driver, a weebegone canine. Moving day has its terrors for him as well as the rest of the family. The new domicile may not be as much to his liking as the old home, but he proceeds to make himself as comfortable and happy as possible.

Still another mistaken idea is that animals do not care for cleanliness. Every animal is happier when clean, even those who dislike water. Cats and monkeys, as heartily as they detest a washing, are delightfully comfortable and happy after a forcible bath.

Even the sparrow, who is no dandy, mockingbird, will bathe at every opportunity. Watch the sparrows gather and enjoy a "shower" when the sprinkler is left going on the lawn. The canary, of course, must have his bath daily.

The majority of people firmly believe that dogs understand only tones and gestures, and not the words themselves. Any one who talks with dogs and not merely to them, will smile at this assertion. Mention, even casually, dogs or cats, in the hearing of a dog, in the language to which he is accustomed, and see his instant interest, but speak of them as emphatically as you please in a foreign language, and he pays no attention, simply because he does not understand the words.

One of the most cruel and unjust of fallacies in regard to animals is that they are incapable of mental suffering. Never a day glides into eternity but bears the life of at least one "beast" who has died of a broken heart.

That domestic animals are able to provide food and shelter for themselves is another pernicious delusion. Where in Heaven's name can a dog or cat find refuge from the elements with every garage and cellar door locked, or food, with every morsel cast into a garbage can and closely covered? How little time and effort it would cost to put the edible scraps in a pan, or even upon a paper, and place it where some hungry wail could get it!

That animals are possessed of instinct only, and not of reason, is still another foolish error. Why is it so difficult, apparently, to realize that the "lower" animals are creatures of like feelings as ourselves, and that the lordliest king and lowliest living thing are "brothers under the skin"?

United States Senator Schall of Minnesota, who is blind, has a very intelligent police dog who acts as his guide in Washington. Schall called at the White House and while there the President, then Calvin Coolidge, asked him to bring in his dog of whom he had heard a great deal.

"This dog is the first visitor I have had in nearly eight years that didn't want something," the President remarked, patting the dog's head.—Capper's Weekly.

It has taken Niagara Falls 30,000 years to move seven miles. It's just like Sunday traffic.

Czechs Awaiting Budapest Report Of Border Incident

Governments Eager for Peaceful Settlement of Espionage Affair

Vienna.—The arrest of a Czechoslovak railway cashier, on a charge of espionage, at the frontier station of Hidas Nemethi, in East Hungary, by Hungarian police officers, continues to occupy the attention of the central European press. The Czechoslovakian Ambassador in Budapest protested on behalf of his Government that, whether this man is guilty or not guilty of spying, his arrest is quite contrary to the railway agreement signed by both states.

Czechoslovak Cabinet Ministers, meeting in Prague, after discussing the affair, decided to await further explanations from the Hungarian Government. Though the ultra Nationalist press of both countries alike has demanded suspension of all railway traffic along the whole frontier, both the governments and the saner press organs are anxious for a peaceful settlement.

Unfortunately the present incident is but one of many which have happened recently, in which a number of arrests of nationals of one state in the other have occurred. The Prager Tagblatt declares that the worst of the present situation is not so much the incident itself as the atmosphere it has created.

The Neue Freie Presse demands a conference for central and east Europe, to do for these states what Locarno and the Young plan are doing for the western powers. Many thousand Hungarians who annually visit Czechoslovakian spas have now canceled their arrangements and are going elsewhere.

Prince of Wales Opens Air Show

London.—The Prince of Wales opened at the Olympia the most important air exhibition yet held in Europe. France, Germany, Italy, and for the first time in Europe, the United States were represented. The British Air Ministry released some hitherto secret aircraft, though their capabilities remained unpublished.

Interesting items include the submarine Southampton, a flying boat; Vicker's fighting machine, capable of speeds upward of 200 miles an hour; Vicker's Victoria type which rescued more than 600 persons stranded at Kabul during the Afghan trouble, a new 40-seater Handley Page biplane, and a Parnall seaplane which folds its wings and slips into a submarine. This tiny machine was contrasted with a huge Fairey monoplane capable of carrying over 1,000 gallons of petrol.



Bareback Rider: And you really love me?
Sword Swallower: Love you up to the hilt!

Renewing Many Friendships Made During the War



PRINCE OF WALES INSPECTS HIGHLANDERS AT TROOPING OF COLORS

His Royal Highness took the salute of the first battalion of Seaforth Highlanders, of which he is colonel-in-chief, at their recent ceremony of trooping the colors.

The English Play Attitude

The British have given free rein to their play-instinct, but, while confining it by rules, they have not thwarted its natural development. Here and there, under Puritan influence, play has been forcibly repressed, but such repression was temporary and had little effect on developments in other directions. It is this natural evolution of the play-spirit which has given English character its most interesting features and from the political, cultural and broadly human point of view, its most important aspect.

The play-attitude is essentially naive. English games are not "made," nor are they necessarily organized; they are entirely natural. In whatever sphere, sport, drama or music, they have arisen as naive expressions of natural instinct. "The naive is childishness occurring where least expected." In writing this, Schiller had no thought of England, but if he had been describing English character he could not have been more to the point. The English language has no word to define the most characteristic. We have to borrow it from the French *naïveté*. And it was in looking for something little in keeping with their own character that they discovered it. But with the English, *naïveté* is a permanent quality. Play gives them the means of retaining happy childhood right into old age. It is nowadays everywhere the fashion, and a very pleasant one, to appear, and inwardly to be, younger than the calendar permits or our grandfathers could have expected. In England this fashion is no discovery. . . . Reaction against leaden Puritanism has been mainly instrumental in stimulating the Hellenistic spirit, the cult of physical beauty, the play-attitude of the ancients, which ranged from the theatre to the arena. Human nature carves out its path urged on by a desire for free rhythm and new harmonies. . . . such harmony is only obtainable when one can remain naive, and make sport merely a link between the physical and the intellectual; when one can keep in the background not only artificial organization and its excesses, but athletic exaggeration; in short, when the play-attitude achieves more than a brilliant kick or an absurd record. To have achieved such harmony, in their own way and not without some trembling of the balance, is the merit of the English people. In the past Puritanism, often unconsciously and unintentionally, has been the most dangerous enemy to the development of childlike naivete in the British character. In our own time the greatest danger and rival has been the commercialization of sport.

In the field of sport England has returned to both natural and national paths, but the nation is beginning to get back, in the same natural manner, to all other kinds of play as well. Thus a wide vista is opened up, for the motive force behind this childlike simplicity is, like everything fundamentally natural, potential artistic power and a mainspring of national culture. England's most valuable intellectual and artistic achievements have always been based on a popular foundation, and the same can almost be said of English art. . . .

By virtue of their play-sense the English have acquired certain qualities which are as precious to themselves as they are pleasing to others; a rare sense of humor . . . meeting its blows with laughter; on the other hand, remarkable social and moral gifts, the result of team work, that is to say, manly rivalry under the aegis of fair play.—Rudolf Kircher, in "Fair Play: The Games of Merrie England." Translated by R. N. Bradley from the German.

Mr. Maxton's Party

London Evening Standard (Ind. Cons.): More than once already Mr. Maxton has fired, as it were, a warning gun for the new Government, but in Glasgow recently he let off what can be described only as a positive salvo. "I want to suggest," he said, "that there are more than three parties in the field." . . . There is not much doubt as to what he means. The fourth party that he has in mind is his own, the "Socialism in our time" movement, which is represented by the thirty-three Labor members who were nominated as candidates at the general election directly by the Independent Labor Party. Just as nineteenth century Radicalism bred to its left a Labor Party which could not definitely be called Socialist, so that Labor Party has bred this, which definitely can. For a long time the Liberal Party was accustomed to reckon the Labor members in the House among its own forces. Up to now the official Labor Party, with Mr. MacDonald at its head, has been accustomed thus to reckon Mr. Maxton and his followers. There have been divergences of opinion and questions of party discipline, but it was not doubted that in the last resort the Maxtonists were really behind the party. That seems now to be changed, and it looks as though Labor, which has always spoken with two voices, were now going to develop two bodies.

Our Needs

As you grow ready for it, somewhere or other you will find what is needed for you in a book or a friend.—George MacDonald.

"How is your wife with the cook book?" "I suspect she uses a mystery novel."

Is It True? -- Yes

When you see a fellow with a swell suit, and a cheap or common Hat, Shirt and Tie, doesn't it remind you of a "flivver" with a "regular" horn.

You good dressers will do well to see Ralph's fine selection in Hats, Shirts, Ties, etc.

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All our summer goods for sale below wholesale price. Suit lengths at \$6. & \$11.50. English goods.

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The Electrical Refrigerator.

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All kinds of choice Meats, Fish, Vegetables and Fruits in season. Also Canned Goods and Lard.
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On Sale at Victoria Independent Stores

The Watchman

OTTAWA VALLEY ADVOCATE
Published at Lachute every Friday.
J. S. Gilles, Editor & Proprietor.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 16th, 1929.

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 advertisement: 10 cents per count line, minimum 50c.—if billed 60c.

If replies are directed to Watchman Office 25c. extra charged.
Note:—When estimating count every six words or fraction thereof as one line.
Legal Advertising—\$1.63 per inch. Subsequent insertions—\$1.40 per inch.

TOURISTS TO THE YUKON

A handsome booklet written by Mr. F. H. Kitto, F.R.G.S., and published by the Department of the Interior, sets out so many reasons why one should holiday in the Yukon that it becomes surprising so comparatively few Canadians have ventured thus far into our Farthest North. Mr. Kitto, now attached to the Natural Resources Intelligence Service, formerly was director of Yukon surveys and he knows his North. His most interesting story is illustrated by pictures of mines, caribou, swimming the rivers, Robert Service's cabin, bear cuba and many other aspects of Yukon life.
The writer points out that the picturesque summer route of steamer and rail to Dawson takes the tourist in one week from Vancouver to a point which was reached only after months or even years by the gold-seekers of the adventurous nineties. Dawson itself is described as a little town of 1,000 people living in the past rather than in the future, but it has the charm of an unusual and romantic history. There is the famous Bonanza Creek, where in 1896, placer gold was discovered in such amazing profusion that the rush of prospectors and adventurers started from all over the world. Many found wealth, but more found unknown graves. There is the Dome, where tourists go to see the sun at midnight. There is all the color of the picturesque Klondike.
Mr. Kitto, declares that Yukon mining now is in the hands of big companies who work with dredges and that much wealth still is being taken out. But the reign of the individual miner is almost a thing of the past. "The very creeks," he says, "from which he extracted such fabulous wealth have been, or are in process of being, torn up and re-mined by more powerful methods that make possible a profit in recovering what he passed by. Yet here and there may be seen a few of the old guard, patiently salvaging the remnants of old claims or hopefully prospecting new creeks that possibly may hide greater stores of the alluring metal."

THEY WENT TO SEE THE KING.

Two American Boy Scouts, James McDonald, of Dansville, N. Y., and Arthur Conner, of Ardmore, Pa., had a message for King George. They had been asked to take to him from the Jamboree at Arrowe Park, near Liverpool, a letter expressing the American Scouts' appreciation of English hospitality and good wishes for the King's recovery.
The lads had no credentials, but obstacles mean nothing to a good Scout. Nor had they much money when they arrived in London, but they spent enough out of their small store to have their boots cleaned of Arrowe Park mud. Then in the rain they found their way to the great gates of Buckingham Palace. There was an imposing soldier on guard, and they decided the "bobby" on the beat looked more approachable. The policeman, a fearless person, took them right past the sentry and into the Palace itself, where they were received by a personage whom McDonald latter called "the butler fellow."

The butler, we are glad to hear, was "as nice as could be," and he summoned one of His Majesty's secretaries, Sir Clive Wigram. Once more the Scouts explained their mission. Sir Clive said that unfortunately the King could not see them, as he was ill, but Sir Clive accepted the letter in the King's behalf and then he talked with the boys about the weather and the Jamboree and all sorts of things. The Scouts recalled with satisfaction that they had cleaned their boots, because if any of that Arrowe Park mud had got on the King's carpets they would have been ruined.

After a pleasant conversation with Sir Clive the Scouts had tea and left the Palace. They seem to have conducted themselves with the dignity, courtesy and kindness expected of good Scouts and they delivered their message according to orders. Henceforth it will not be so easy to convince them that George the Third was such a bad sort.

"OPPORTUNITIES FOR GRADUATES IN AGRICULTURE" SUMMARY.

A pamphlet has just been published by Macdonald College entitled "Opportunities for Graduates in Agriculture." The purpose of the pamphlet is to bring to the attention of young men the opportunities for a

career in professional agriculture. It points out that with the industrialization of farming has come a wide field of service for those who have special training in the science of agriculture. Agricultural enterprises are becoming more highly specialized and moving in the direction of bigger business. There are many commercial opportunities in practical agriculture but only those with the requisite training and knowledge are able to take advantage of them. Many industries and branches of science closely related to agriculture and largely dependent upon it are finding need for agricultural graduates as research workers and as members of sales and executive staffs. Journalism and Research, all offer openings; in fact it may be claimed that agriculture offers a greater variety of opportunity than does any other profession. Excellent training can be had at moderate cost. Young men whose sole capital for investment in life consists of youth, character, education, ability and a determination to succeed, should not overlook the possibilities that the broad field of agriculture has to offer.

RAWCLIFFE.

Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Kennedy and son Donald, also Mr. Allen Kennedy motored from Brockville on Saturday and are spending a few days here.
Mr. Raymond Mott spent last week end in Calumet.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Kennedy were Sunday guests of Mrs. Joseph Moncrieff.

Mrs. Wm. Hanlon and son Tommie spent last week with her parents.
Mrs. Raymond Mott and son Peter are spending their holiday in Calumet.

Messrs. Cecil Mott, Edmond McRae, Allen Kennedy, Mr. Chas. Kennedy and sons Tommie and Charlie, also Mr. Gordon Kennedy were the Sunday guests of Mr. Peter Mott.

Mr. Dick Mott spent Tuesday the guest of Mr. P. Mott.

Mr. Gordon Kennedy, the Misses Orckbil and Reta Janes and Cecil Janes spent Tuesday the guests of Mrs. Peter Mott.

Miss Minnie Mott motored to Brockville on Wednesday to spend a few weeks visit with friends.

DR. W. M. ROOPER,
Dental Surgeon
Office in the McFaul Bldg.
Main Street, Phone 209.

Basket Making—Indian Hand made work.

F. R. TONEY,
Brownsburg, Que.



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WILSIL'S BEST Government Inspected
PICNIC HAMS lb. 22c

PURE LARD **Harry Horne's CUSTARD**
lb. **18c** Large **25c**
pkgs. Tin

Cook's Baking Powder lb. **32c**
Friend tin

C. & B. Branton Pickles, Jar **25c** Shirriff's Jellies **4 for 25c**

PREPARED MUSTARD **14c**
French's Jar

Kraft $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. Pkg. **21c** **CORN FLAKES** **3 for 25c**
VELVEETA CHEESE Kellogg's

Clark's Chicken Soup, Tin **14c** Borden Condensed Milk **22c**

Bean Hole Beans Tin **15c** Lifebuoy Soap **3 for 23c**

Fruits and Vegetables:

Sunkist Oranges 29c doz.
Large Bananas 25c doz.
California Lemons 39c doz.
Cucumbers 3 for 10c.

BULK SHREDDED COCOANUT **P. & G. SOAP**
Per. **23c** **10 bars 43c**
Pound

Richmello lb. **65c** **COFFEE** Special Blend lb. **49c**
tin

Domino lb. **63c** **TEA** D.S.L. Special lb. **55c**
Blend pkg.

Tasty Bread 24oz loaf 10c **Marigold**
Wrapped Bread **10c** **CAKES each 23c**

OTTAWA EXHIBITION

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6 DAYS and 6 NIGHTS
of Instructive Entertainment

Creatore and his Band **Indian Village**

with Miss Pauline Talma, contralto soloist. Braves, squaws, papooses, birch bark tepees. War dances, etc. No admission fee.

TWO CONCERTS DAILY.

SENSATIONS OF 1929

An entrancing revue of lovely girls, gorgeously costumed. Graceful dances, lilting music, rare lighting and scenic effects.

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CAPT. L. E. MAYNARD, formerly of the London Air Circus, is a daring flier, with many unique aereo acts. He will be seen DAILY.

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Address Enquiries

regarding Exhibition and arrangements to the Manager and Secretary
H. H. McELROY,
City Hall.



The Old Guide's Warning

The old guide knows that careless hunters cause many forest fires resulting in the destruction of excellent hunting grounds as well as valuable timber. The good hunter is careful with fire in the woods.



Issued by authority of
Honourable Charles Stewart,
Minister of the Interior.



PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that the undermentioned LANDS and TENEMENTS have been seized, and will be sold at the respective times and places mentioned below.

FIERI FACIAS DE TERRIS.
Magistrate's Court, County of Argenteuil.

Canada,
Province of Quebec,
District of Terrebonne,
No. 890.

ROBERT ELLIOT, es-qualite, of Lachute, plaintiff; vs. JAMES DAY, of Mille Isles, defendant.

As belonging to the said defendant the following immovable, to wit:
The West half of the property known and designated on the cadastral plan and book of reference for the municipality of Mille Isles, under Nos. 199 and 201, and all the buildings thereon erected.

To be sold at the Registration office of the county of Argenteuil, at Lachute, district of Terrebonne, on the THIRD day of SEPTEMBER, 1929, at TEN o'clock in the forenoon (Standard Time).

J. W. CYR,
Sheriff's office, Sheriff.
St. Jerome, July 30, 1929.

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Concerning
Insurance of any kind.

COURT HOUSE, - LACHUTE.

OGDENSBURG

Mr. and Mrs. A. Scharfe and children accompanied by Mr. G. Scharfe motored from Ottawa and were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. A. Thompson on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Thompson and family were guests of their parents, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Thompson on Sunday.

Mrs. Gilbert Scharfe and children have returned to their home in Ottawa, after a pleasant holiday with her parents here.

Mr. and Mrs. L. Thompson and children spent Sunday last in Ogdensburg.

PLAYTIME IN A LAND OF HISTORY

It's playtime now along the Lower St. Lawrence. Canadian National trains daily convey happy vacationists to this land where Cartier and Champlain made history, where Old France still lives and mingles quietly with the new. The salt sea is here, offering swimming, boating and fishing; sunshine and pine-scented breezes bring health; tennis, golf, and dancing provide pleasant diversions. At Murray Bay, Metis, Cacouna and Bic, modern hostels offer delightful accommodation. Any Canadian National Agent will gladly furnish full information.



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The most convenient, comfortable and economical way. Regular Daily Service.

Leaving Lachute	7-0 a.m. *10-0 a.m. 2-0 p.m. *5-0 p.m. *8-0 p.m.
Arriving Montreal	9-45 a.m. 12-45 p.m. 4-45 p.m. 7-45 p.m. 10-45 p.m.
Leaving Montreal	*7-0 a.m. 10-0 a.m. *2-0 p.m. 5-0 p.m. *8-30 p.m.
Arriving Lachute	*9-45 a.m. 12-45 p.m. 4-45 p.m. 7-45 p.m. 11-15 p.m.

*Saturday and Sunday Only

Via - Belle Reviere, Rosemere, St. Therese, St. Rose, Pont Viau and Mile End.

Single Fare, \$1.50

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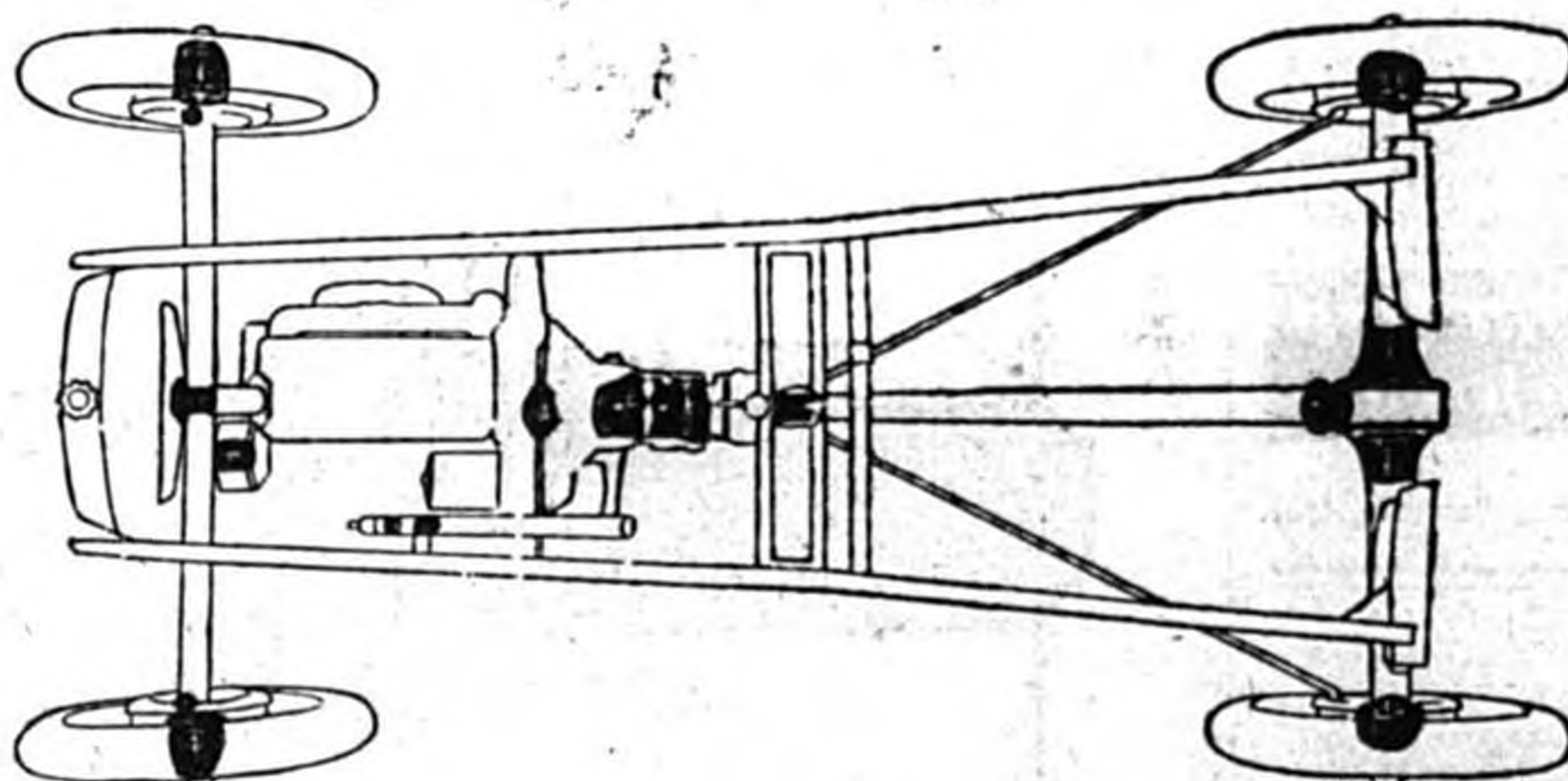
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STANDARD TIME
GOING EAST
No. 426 daily, due at Lachute 8.30 a.m.
No. 422 daily, due at Lachute 10.17 a.m.
No. 430, Saturday and Sunday only, 4.07 p.m.
No. 424, daily due at Lachute 7.28 p.m.
GOING WEST
No. 421, daily, due at Lachute 9.00 a.m.
No. 423, daily, due at Lachute 6.18 p.m.
No. 425, daily, due at Lachute 12.24 a.m.
No. 427, Saturday and Sunday only, 1.18 p.m.
For further particulars apply to
J. S. GILES, Town Agent, Lachute.

24 BALL and ROLLER Bearings



Reduces Friction
and Makes for
Ease of Operation



Drive it
Yourself—
there is no
Better Test

Ford Car Features

Choice of colours
55 to 65 miles an hour
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Full balloon tires
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30 to 20 miles per gallon of gasoline
Shatterproof glass windshield
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Reliability and low upkeep

LAVISH use of ball and roller bearings in the Ford car greatly reduce friction and contribute to easier operation and longer life of the car. Note the coasting ability of the Ford car as compared to any other automobile in its weight class.

Examination of the chassis will at once show the advantages of these bearings. On the rear axle pinion and differential all the taper roller bearings are held to such close limits that adjustment is unnecessary, pinion and ring gear always being held in proper mesh.

Spiral roller bearings are used in the rear hub because of their large bearing surface and ability to carry heavy loads. One is also used on the drive shaft at the universal joint end, to assure perfect alignment.

Taper roller bearings in the front wheels have a simple adjustment. Roller thrust bearings on the spindle bolts make for easy steering. Two bearings, one above and one below, take up the thrust on the steering worm.

The fan shaft operates on a roller bearing. The generator, the transmission, the connection between the spline and drive shafts, the clutch, the flywheel—all these important parts are made more efficient and enduring through the use of ball and roller bearings.

These bearings form a striking illustration of the engineering skill and care used in building the Ford car.

Arrange for your demonstration ride with the
nearest Ford Dealer

GEO. Y. DEACON,
LACHUTE, QUE.

There's only one way to get BIG SIX quality without paying big six price-

the
**Pontiac
BIG 6**

THERE'S no longer any reason why you shouldn't be in the big six class... because there's no longer any reason why you should pay the usual big six prices.

For Pontiac has brought the power of a Big Six engine... the sturdy endurance of a big chassis... the regal charm of Fisher Bodies... into the low-priced field.

Pontiac has everything that you would ordinarily pay Big Car prices for. Luxurious appointments... deep-seated comfort... Internal-expanding Four-wheel Brakes, Low-boy Hydraulic Shock Absorbers, Tilt-ray Headlights (foot-controlled), GMR High-Compression Cylinder Head and a long list of big car features.

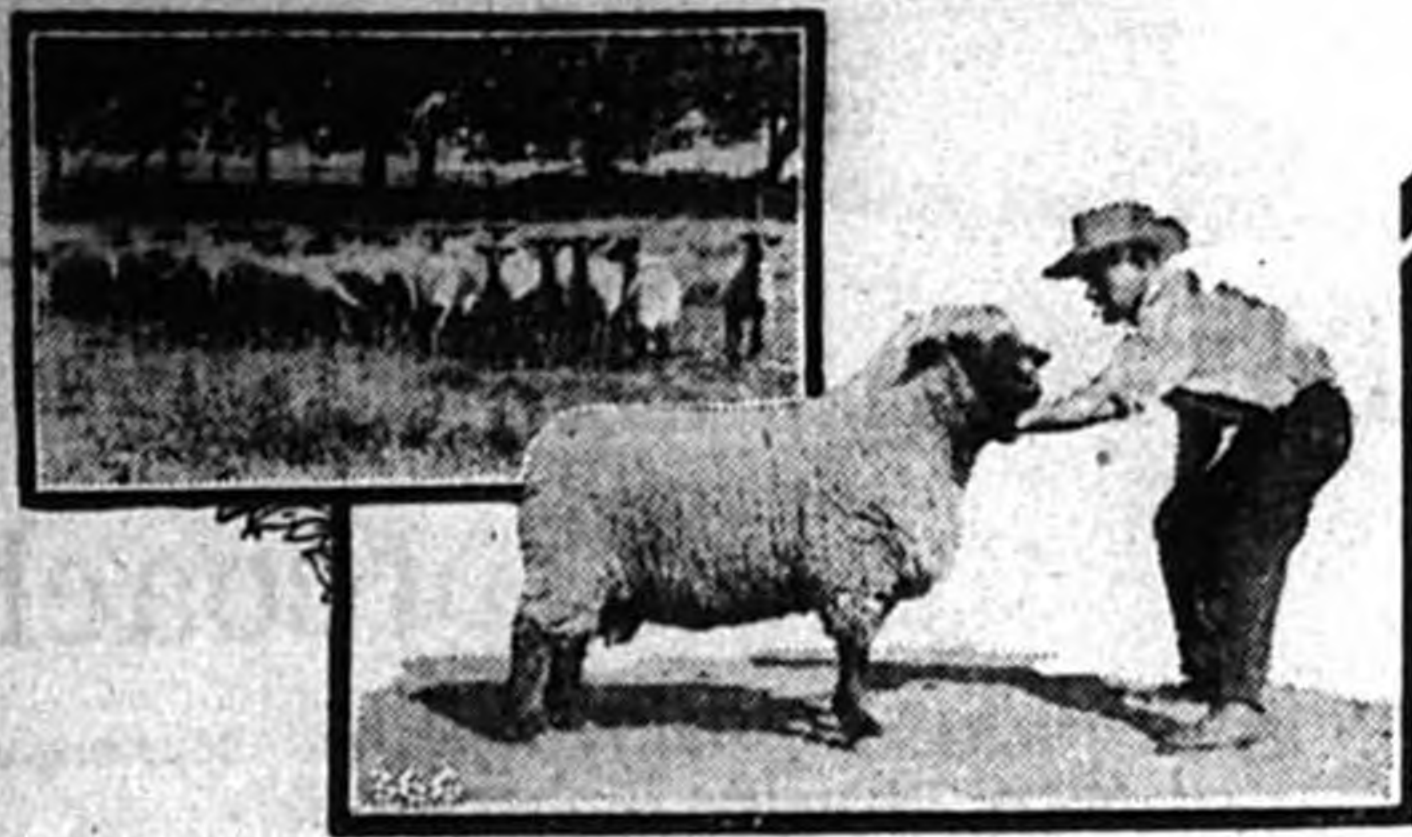
The moment you ride in Pontiac Six... the moment you drive it, you'll know of a surety there's only one way to get Big Six quality without paying Big Six price.

PRODUCT OF GENERAL MOTORS OF CANADA, LIMITED

Argenteuil Motor Sales,
Lachute, Que.

IT'S BETTER BECAUSE IT'S CANADIAN

C.P.R. Champion Sheep



Canadian Pacific flock of Suffolk sheep at Tilley, Alta.,—there are 300 of them—have been sweeping the board in western stock exhibitions lately. Against strong competition at the Saskatoon Exhibition they won every first prize and every championship. Also shown in above is the C.P.R. champion Hampshire ram which took first prize in every show in which it was entered. Prize sheep and cattle on the C.P.R. experimental farms in the West are doing a great work in improving stock in the Prairie Provinces.



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And it is very important that the work be done in the best manner if maximum results are to be secured. We give special care to this kind of work—and our prices as you will find by comparison are most reasonable. Try us on your next job—and you will know what Printing Satisfaction means.

"Watchman" Office

Phone 27

Lachute, Que.

COUNTIES HOLD W. C. T. U. ANNUAL MEETINGS

Reports from the various counties organized for W. C. T. U. work throughout Quebec Province tell of the holding of annual county conventions. In Hochelaga County plans were discussed relative to the projected temperance "Drive" which is to succeed the campaign of last year and which will commence in the autumn of 1929.

A rally in the Baptist Church in Point St. Charles, interchurch in its scope had a capacity audience. Rev. Mr. Munroe, the pastor, is an earnest prohibitionist and later spoke at a sailor's meeting, warning seamen of the dangers of alcoholism. Many signed pledges testified to the power of Mr. Munroe's appeal.

From this county, with its vast cosmopolitan population, come grave warnings of the use of liquor-flavoured candy for children, and renewed determination to continue the demand for the Provincial vote for women.

Verdun is stirred to its depths by the prospects of a plebiscite on bottled brew for grocers. This is felt by temperance people to be merely the thin end of the wedge which may open flood gates to the renewed sale of all hard liquors in this they judge rightly. To admit licensed grocers is to admit lack of control. A protest has been sent to the mayor by W. C. T. U. people.

At the Sailor's Institute in Montreal weekly Saturday night meetings are held during navigation season. These are well attended and have a beneficial influence.

M. ELIZABETH McCURDY.
Prov. Supt. W. C. T. U. Press Dept.



The big seasonal rush to Europe is over—lowest rates are now effective—there's greater comfort on shipboard and abroad—a better choice of accommodations—Ideal travel weather everywhere.

Conducted or Independent Tour Itineraries can be arranged to meet any requirement.

Sail on one of these dates and secure more for each travel dollar.
Montreal Glasgow Belfast Liverpool
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Doric . . . Aug. 10 Sep. 7 Oct. 5
Regina . . . Aug. 24 Sep. 21 Oct. 19
Montreal Southampton Havre London
Mégantic Aug. 8 Sep. 5 Oct. 3
Calgarie . . . Aug. 22 Sep. 19 Oct. 17

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222 or Local Steamship or Railway Agents
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J. S. GILES, Agent, Lachute, Que.

Many Outstanding And New Features At C.C. Exhibition

Every Indication Points to Success That Will Eclipse All Previous Efforts. Some Of The Big Attractions.

For the Ottawa exhibition, which will open on Monday, August 19, for an entire week, the claim is made that there are more new and outstanding features than there have been in any previous year. In addition, grounds and buildings have undergone extensive improvements, and with the large number of entries received for the various departments, every indication points to a success that will eclipse all previous efforts.

Creator and his band will be heard in two concerts daily from the bandstand, no extra charge being made for this stellar attraction. The programs are such as to appeal to all music lovers. Creator is unique as a band conductor. He dominates his band so that it plays as one immense organ, and in addition to Miss Pauline Talma, soprano, there are a number of instrumental soloists who will be heard during the programs.

Headed by five or six Indian chiefs, with their picturesque headdress of eagle feathers, about forty-five Indians will be seen in a typical Indian village, with birch bark teepees and the primitive modes of living. Papooses will be seen on the backs of their mothers or in swinging cradles. The braves will execute war dances and with the squaws, will make all kinds of Indian handicrafts. This village has been arranged through the co-operation of the Department of Indian Affairs to give the younger people in particular an opportunity to see the Indians of whom they have read.

Gold and tropical fish will be another novel and educative display. Anson H. Pratt will have seventy-five aquariums and a large pool in the Horticultural building, showing possibly the greatest collection now in Canada. The fish will range from gold fish twelve inches long right down to the mosquito fish, half an inch in length.

In Front of Grandstand. The big music and dance revue will be the outstanding offering in front of the grandstand. This will be presented by a large cast of New York artists, mostly girls, with special costumes, stage, light effect and amplifying system. High class vaudeville and horse races will be included in the grandstand program, while for the closing day of the week the program will be augmented by sports. Phil Edwards, the fast Olympic star will be among the entrants.

Capt. L. E. Maynard, instructor for the Ottawa Flying Club, will be seen daily in aerobatics. Capt. Maynard is in a class by himself as a daring stunt performer, and his maneuvers make spectators fairly gasp.

New Arrangement. An entirely new arrangement for the midway is expected to be a marked improvement. Here will be found the latest in riding devices and high-class shows. Notable in the midway offerings will be Silver King, the motion picture dog.

In the other features may be mentioned the dog show, live stock, and poultry, automobile show, pure food show, child welfare and baby show, experimental farm and government exhibits, Bermuda exhibit, farm and dairy machinery, hobby show, free horse show in the Coliseum, live stock parades, motor boat races, display by merchants and manufacturers, and handicrafts and arts.

There is an exceptionally large sale of coupon tickets, which give five admissions for one dollar, effecting a saving of seventy-five cents. These are now available at the exhibition office, in many stores, and in the various branches of the Bank of Nova Scotia, but will not be sold after the opening of the exhibition.

Fess Holden Morgan Automatic Oil Burner

Installed in hot water, steam or hot air furnaces or boilers

Economy - Safety Comfort

Sold by J. D. LEMAY, Insurance Agent, Lachute, Que.

DR. G. A. CLUNIE, L.D.S. Surgeon Dentist

Office over Banford's Store Here Every Day Main Street, Lachute, Que.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that the undermentioned LANDS and TENEMENTS have been seized and will be sold at the respective times and places mentioned below.

FIERI FACIAS DE BONIS ET DE TERRIS.
Superior Court

Canada, Province of Quebec, District of Terrebonne, No. 2253.

MARTINA BOUCHARD, of Ste. Thérèse, plaintiff; vs. DONAT PRE-COURT, of the same place, defendant.

As belonging to said defendant the following immovable, to wit:

A lot of land situate partly in the parish of Ste. Thérèse and partly in the parish of St. Louis de Terrebonne composed of:

1. The lot known and designated as being number eighteen of the official subdivision of lot number one (1-18) on the official plan and book of reference for the said parish of St. Louis de Terrebonne.

2. The lot known and designated as being number one hundred and thirty of the official subdivision of lot number one (1-30) on the official plan and book of reference for the said parish of Ste. Thérèse de Blainville.

As the whole actually exists—with all the buildings thereon erected and also with all the active and passive servitudes, apparent or occult, attached to the said immovable. The said immovable measuring fifty feet in width by ninety four feet in depth English measure, more or less.

To be sold "en bloc" according to judgment rendered by the said Honourable Court dated the 27th. July, 1929, at the parochial Catholic church door in the town of Ste. Thérèse de Blainville, district of Terrebonne, on the THIRD day of SEPTEMBER, 1929, at ONE o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

J. W. CYR, Sheriff's office, St. Jerome, July 29, 1929.

MISS M. V. SLATER JEWELLERY, SILVERWARE WATCHES & CLOCKS CUT GLASS & FRENCH IVORY Wedding Gifts of Taste Watch, Clock and Jewellery repairs MAIN STREET, LACHUTE.

P. A. LEGER, Barber and Hair-dresser Clean and efficient service. Main Street, Lachute.



Capital, \$34,548,760

Rest and Undivided Profits, \$37,076,829

Total Assets, \$915,705,653

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BANK OF MONTREAL

Established 1817

A New & Larger Body ON THE Whippet SIX DE LUXE SEDAN



WHIPPET SIX DE LUXE SEDAN (Six Wire Wheels)

WHIPPET FOUR COACH

\$1145

\$750

Coach \$960, Coupe \$930, Coupe (with rumble seat) \$970, Sedan \$1020, De Luxe Sedan \$1070, De Luxe Sport Roadster \$1125. All prices f.o.b. factory, taxes extra.

NEVER BEFORE has an inexpensive car been distinguished by such stylish lines, rich colors and artistic finish as are now winning sweeping success for the new Whippet Six De Luxe Sedan.

The new larger body of the De Luxe Sedan was designed by a creator of custom-built cars. Its beauty is a triumph of modern design. Its spacious interior a revelation of restful riding.

Exceptionally wide doors on all models afford easy entrance and exit. The broad, deeply cushioned seats have form-fitting backs, so that passengers enjoy restful, relaxed positions at all times.

Vital engineering advantages—and Whippet is the only low-priced car that has them all—include full force-feed lubrication, silent timing chain, big four-wheel brakes, invar-strut pistons, "Finger-Tip Control" and in the Six, a heavy fully drilled seven-bearing crankshaft. Whippet's dependable performance, and low consumption of gasoline and oil, make it a decidedly economical car to operate.



WELDEN BROS. Calumet and Lachute.

HOWARD WILSON CALLED BY DEATH IN HIS 57TH. YEAR

The J. C. Wilson Mills were shut down on Monday last, owing to the funeral of the late Frank Howard Wilson, and brother of our respected townsman, Mr. E. H. Wilson, whose death occurred last Saturday morning at his summer home on Lac Brule, Ste. Agathe des Monts, where by Montreal loses another veteran business man and prominent citizen. Through his long business associations and the many clubs of which he was a member, as well as the public organizations in which he took a leading part, he made a great many friends, and his passing will be widely mourned.

For some time he had been in ill-health, and as a result had retired from the directorates of which he was a member about a year ago, although he did not sever connections with the company of paper and bag manufacturers, which was founded almost 60 years ago, and which bore his father's name.

Frank Howard Wilson was born in Montreal on June 14, 1873, the son of James Crockett and Jeanie (Kilgour) Wilson. He was educated at the Montreal High School, and at the age of fifteen joined his father's company. When the business was incorporated in 1902, he was elected president and general manager, succeeding his father, and held the position until ill-health forced him to relinquish an active part.

During the course of his active career he was at various times Governor of McGill University, president of the Montreal Arena Company, Governor of the Montreal General Hospital, the Children's Memorial Hospital, and the Verdun Protestant Hospital, and a member of the Art Association of Montreal. He was a member of Erskine Presbyterian, now United Church.

VARIED CLUB INTERESTS.

Some of the numerous clubs he belonged to were the Mount Royal the Montreal Hunt, the Royal Montreal Golf, the Kanawaki Golf, the Mount Bruno Golf, the Montreal, the Forest and Stream, and the Canadian. He was also a life member of the Montreal Amateur Athletic Association, and was president and manager of the Victoria Hockey Club when they won the Stanley Cup in Winnipeg.

Mr. Wilson married on December 1, 1904; Eliza Graham Stewart, daughter of William Stewart, of Montreal, who survives him. Other members of the family who survive him are two daughters, Mrs. Meredith D. Brown, and Miss Ruth G. Wilson, both of Montreal; his son, Frank Howard Wilson, also of this city; two sisters, Mrs. P. J. McIntosh, of New York and Mrs. Edgar C. Budge, of Montreal, and a brother Edwin H. Wilson, of Lachute, Que.

LACHUTE ROAD.

The members of the Pioneer Women's Institute, met at the home of Mrs. Robert Bradley, the meeting taking the form of a "Mother's Tea." The delegate's report of the Convention held at Macdonald College in June, was read and very much appreciated by all. An article was read on the sending of bouquets of cut flowers to the city, which carried love and cheer to the sick and lonely. Subscriber's names were taken by the Secretary for the new Magazine Home and Country, also other business, followed by the Roll Call of your favorite Canadian Author.

Refreshments were served by several young ladies present. The September meeting will be held at the home of Mrs. Jas. Thompson, on August 30th.

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

CORRESPONDENCE

Mr. R. F. Howard, Manager of Power Sales for the Gatineau Power Company at Ottawa was in town recently for the purpose of looking over the industrial situation with a view to interesting new industries for location with us. Unfortunately Mayor C. Tremblay was away at the time but the following letters are self-explanatory and evidence the need of the new improvements which are now under contemplation by the Town Council.

June 29th., 1929.

Mr. C. Tremblay,
Mayor,
Lachute, P. Q.
Dear Mr. Mayor,—

I was in Lachute on Thursday last and hoped to be able to discuss with the possibility of locating some industries there. We are making a determined effort to develop the Lachute district, and to do this in a successful way we must have your co-operation, and I think that you need ours.

I find that land at reasonable prices is a necessity, and there is a great need for factory buildings that industries could rent. There is a lack of these things in our town, and it was with the idea of discussing these points with you that I went to Lachute.

I would like to go to Lachute next week if you will be there, and I will let you know beforehand when I expect to go.

You might like to think over this industrial situation in the meantime, and I am sure that with our combined efforts something can be done which would develop your town.

Yours very truly,
R. F. HOWARD,
Manager of Power Sales.
August 14th., 1929.

The Gatineau Power Company,
Ottawa, Ont.

Dear Sirs:—

Attention Mr. R. F. Howard,
Mgr. Power Sales.

Replying further to your esteemed communication of the 29th. June, I have given this industrial situation some thought and, personally, owing to our requirements of water for domestic consumption and fire protection being much larger, for safety, than the present state of our Waterworks system permits, also the lack of sewerage system in a very large portion of our town, I cannot recommend the establishment of more manufacturing plants under such conditions which would become even more serious than they are now.

I must say, however, that the Council of the Town of Lachute, together with a representative committee of citizens is now studying a comprehensive programme of improvements to Waterworks, Fire prevention system and Sewerage lines throughout the town and, as soon as these have been carried out, new factories could be located here to advantage as no better location could then be found in the Province of Quebec, the town being ideally situated and would meet the most exacting requirements for cheap freight rates from C.P.R. and Canadian National Rys, plenty of water for domestic and fire protection purposes, reasonable sewerage service, plenty of electric energy for power and lighting, reasonable insurance rates and unexcelled recreational advantages from the fact that two rivers run through Lachute and our town being also in the immediate vicinity of the Lachute Mountains and the key to excellent Provincial Highways through the same mountains, thus promising to be a most attractive and busy center before very long.

Appreciating your co-operation very much, I beg to remain,
Yours very truly,
C. TREMBLAY, Mayor.

AVIS.

La sousigne ne sera pas responsable d'aucune dette contractée en son nom par sa femme.
AURICE CHENIER, Lachute Mills.

CUSHING

Mr. H. Young spent Monday in Montreal.

Miss K. Whelehan, of Montreal, is spending a two week's vacation with her friends in Cushing and vicinity.

Mrs. David Munroe and two children, of Quebec City, arrived last week on a visit to her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. McDowall at their Cushing residence. Mr. Munroe also spent the week-end in Cushing.

Miss Irene Caron arrived from the West last week and is staying at Mrs. Jas. Watson's.

Mr. and Mrs. Corran and family, of Montreal, have taken Mrs. Usher's house for the month of August.

Miss Margaret Young, of Montreal, is a guest of her grand parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. Young at the bungalow.

Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Walford, of Montreal, were guests of the former's parents, at Pine Cottage, over the week-end. Miss Phoebe Walford also spent Sunday with her parents.

Mr. D. Greig is spending a couple of weeks with his family at Greece's Point.

Dr. Cushing and a party of friends motored up and visited his Cushing residence on Sunday.

LAKEFIELD.

Mr. and Mrs. Stanton are spending their holidays at their cottage here.

Mr. and Mrs. Watson Rogers, of Montreal, and Mr. and Mrs. Norman Rogers, of Morin Heights, spent Sunday at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Ben G. Rogers.

Miss Gladys Hyde, of St. Andrews East, spent a week at the home of her grand parents, Mr. and Mrs. T. Hodge.

Miss E. Clark, of Montreal, spent a few days here last week visiting friends.

Quite a number of people from Lachute and vicinity attended the Bazaar here, on Thursday last, and all reported a good time.

Mrs. J. E. Strong and son Wyman, of Lachute, spent the latter part of last week, the guests of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Hodge.

Miss Grace Foster, of Lachute, is spending her holidays at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Morrow.

Mrs. John Robinson was the guest of Mrs. Robt. Evans on Thursday last.

Mr. Lawrence Hodge spent Sunday in Lachute visiting friends.

"REX" Theatre, Lachute

16 — 17 SPECIAL

Greta Garbo and John Gilbert in
Com: That's My Wife

A WOMAN OF AFFAIRS

Pathe News

Sunday and Monday

EXTRA SPECIAL ENGAGEMENT

LON CHANEY in WHERE EAST IS EAST

Serial: Terrible People

Com: Ruby Lips

Tuesday Only

TIM McCOY in THE DESERT RIDER

Com: Election Day

Pathe Review

Also Will Rogers in Reeling Around the Rhine

Wednesday and Thursday

WILLIAM BOYD in FLYING FOOL

Com: Ladies Must Eat

Oddities: Eagle's Nest

Friday and Saturday

Com: RODEO

Pathe News

JOAN CRAWFORD in DREAMS OF LOVE

INFINITE VARIETY OF ONTARIO

Highland, lowland, mighty forests; rushing rivers, quiet streams, and great inland seas; Ontario offers a choice of any of these to the vacationists seeking an unusually delightful holiday. At Muskoka, Kawartha, Lake of Bays and other spots, tennis golf, swimming, fishing and boating

provide happy diversions. Algonquin Park, Nipigon and Timagiml Forest Reserves call to the lover of life in the open to paddle, fish and camp beneath their stars.

Any Canadian National Agent, or City Ticket office, will gladly furnish all details regarding accommodation and train service.

Unexpected guests?

... Then turn the "Cold Control"
forward!

Freeze ice cubes, desserts, salads ... quickly!

Frigidaire now offers
the Frigidaire "Cold Control"
for faster freezing



Temperatures for difficult desserts. Temperatures for an emergency supply of ice cubes. A temperature for everyday refrigeration. The new Frigidaire "Cold Control" lets you regulate as you please the freezing time.

WHY wait for ice cubes when with the Frigidaire "Cold Control" you can regulate the time required to freeze them? Why use guesswork when you plan a frozen dessert for dinner, when with the "Cold Control" you can regulate the freezing time exactly as you regulate the heat in your oven?

Think what this wonderful new Frigidaire development will mean this summer. And despite all that it does it's actually as simple as setting a watch.

Every new household Frigidaire is now equipped with the "Cold Control." And these beautiful

models are all remarkably low in price. The most recent Frigidaire carries the lowest price in Frigidaire history. And a small deposit will put it in your kitchen immediately.

Stop in at our display room and see this sensational new Frigidaire. And at the same time see for yourself how much the "Cold Control" will add to the joy and convenience of automatic refrigeration.

While you're here we will want to give you a copy of the new Frigidaire recipe book which shows 80 recipes for making delicious frozen salads and desserts.



FRIGIDAIRE

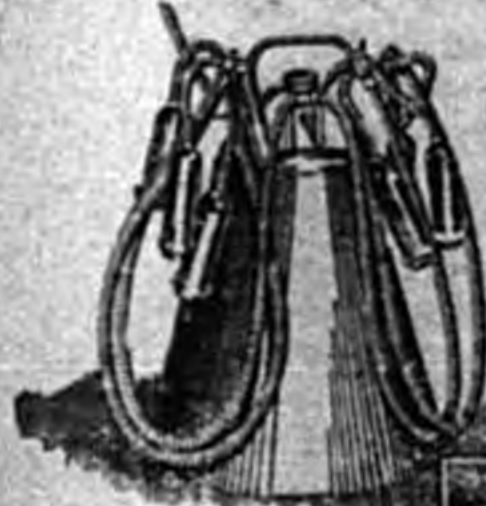
MORE THAN A MILLION IN USE

"There is only one Frigidaire, and it is built by General Motors."

ARGENTEUIL MOTOR SALES

LACHUTE, QUE.

Government farms stick to their EMPIRE milkers



- milks like
a sucking calf



At Seven Canadian Experimental
Farms Old Machines are Replaced
with New Empire Milkings

After giving Empire Milking Machines eight to twelve years' hard and exacting use, seven Canadian Experimental Farms replace their old milkers with new Empires.

These institutions have proven that Empire Milkings produce more and cleaner milk at less cost—and they are sticking to them. Hundreds of Canadian dairymen, too, have found that Empire Milking Machines reduce labor costs and many are putting the former hired man's wages right into the bank.

If you have ten cows or more and have not already learned the economies and advantages of milking the Empire way—write today for our booklet, "How to Milk for Bigger Profits." Let us explain our easy payment plan. It lets your Empire pay for itself while actually doing your milking, and saving money for you.

EMPIRE MILKING MACHINE CO., LTD.
Dept. 352 Water Street, Peterboro, Ont.

EMPIRE Milking Machine

Other Empire Farm Machinery
B-B MARVEL CREAM SEPARATORS
OLYMPIC CREAM SEPARATORS FOR 2 OR 3 COWS
EMPIRE DAIRY WATER BOWL
EMPIRE AUTOMATIC WATER SYSTEM

A SIZE FOR EVERY DAIRY—FOR ANY KIND OF POWER

Sold and Installed by
R. McARTHUR & SON, Lachute.

Italy's Inferiority Complex

By G. A. MARTELLI

It is seven years since Signor Mussolini himself dictator, seven years during which he has ruled with as absolute a power as almost any man in history. And the questions continue to be asked: How does he do it? How long will it last? Why do the Italians stand it?

Endless energy has been spent, and still is being spent, eulogizing or reviling a man. But scarcely any effort has been made simply to understand a state of affairs. The time, therefore, seems to have come to seek some explanation of Mussolini's power which is founded on the desire for truth and not on political or temperamental bias. And the only approach to truth is through examining the psychology—not of her ruler—but of the Italian nation itself. The psychology of a nation, like the individual's, shows itself best in its history. To understand the mentality of Italy today we must look at the antecedents which have gone to its make-up.

The first thing to note is that before 1870 there was no such expression as the Italian Nation. She is, therefore, the youngest, and—excepting Germany—by several hundred years, of all the great nations in Europe. As everyone knows, one of the main characteristics of youthfulness is its acute consciousness of itself, resulting in a sense of inferiority in face of the experience of its elders and betters. Italy has always suffered from this more than most young nations.

To most foreigners, in spite of the grandeur of the Risorgimento, in spite of the Cavour and Victor Emmanuel (and perhaps because of the almost incredibly romantic Garibaldi), Italy remained essentially what she had been along—a museum of pictures and sculptures and splendid buildings, which one visited without paying any attention to the guardians, except possibly to notice that the country was beautiful and the inhabitants picturesque though dirty.

And the Italians tended to acquiesce in this estimate. Nothing is easier when you have a reputation than to believe it is unalterable and to go on living up to it. It did not take very many years of demagoguery, with its constant changes of government from one group of egoists to another labelled differently its corruption, and immense inefficiency, to convince a large section of Italians that the new state was incapable of the standard set up.

Comparing themselves with the German model, which was functioning with the order and precision of a regiment of Prussian soldiers, they could easily be persuaded that it was given only to the virile Nordic races to enjoy their liberty in the modern world, and that the Latins were condemned by their effectiveness to endure alternately disorder and despotism.

In contrast there was a strongly nationalist school, who, because they were the most sensible of it themselves, strove to get rid of this cancer of inferiority, seeking every opportunity, such as the war in Libya, to give their countrymen and the outside world a better idea of Italy's worth.

Another opportunity came in 1914, and there was never any doubt that Italy would seize it thought she took a year to decide when and on which side to enter the war. But the chance of winning military glory for a people which suffered from self-depreciation was one which could not be refused.

Italy came out of the Peace with everything she fought for—Trieste and the Trentina frontier—granted, but profoundly and secretly dissatisfied with herself. She had won the reward of her sagacity in joining the winning side, but in her heart of hearts she knew she had been beaten. She felt her disparagement in the attitude of the allies and of the rest of the world which took any interest, and, what was worse, she felt it in herself.

The old inferiority—several centuries old, by now—reappeared, and in none the less virulent form because it was hidden under a skin of self-congratulation. It had become, in fact, the most deep-rooted and unrecognized of its symptoms; the sensibility of the Italian nation.

We are all acquainted with this trait (complex, to use the jargon of science) in individuals and use to recognizing its symptoms; the sensitiveness to take offense, the over-confident manner, the boasting, and

blustering, and bullying, which a person who is ashamed of an insignificant appearance, or ignorance, or cowardice, or poverty, employs to cover up his weakness and compensate for the hurt to his vanity. The psychological laws which apply to individuals very often hold good for nations.

Assuming, therefore, that as has been shown the essential idea in the Italian mass mind is a sense of political inferiority, we should expect it to show the same sort of symptoms as those that have been described. And they are what we find, in fact, almost exclusively in the words and deeds of her accepted ruler throughout the time of his office.

The bombastic speeches about "destiny" and "glory," the vague threats of "legitimate expansion," the noisy but carefully indefinite challenges, and the as carefully unadvised withdrawals if there is danger of the challenge being taken up, are nothing but the signs of a profound self-distrust, combined with the fear of its being discovered—the stimulation of a confidence in one's strength which is lacking.

But nobody imagines that it is the Duce himself who suffers from lack of self-confidence. He has been accused of nearly every crime, but not his worst enemy would charge him with diffidence. When he rattles the sabre in its scabbard it is the inner doubts of Italy herself to which he is giving expression.

And that is the secret of his position. He is the symptom of Italy's inferiority complex, the perfect symbol of the nation's reaction to every reminder of its weakness, whether it comes from without or within, from critics abroad or her own realism. He is an idol set up by Italy in her own image, the image of a young or badly treated or moderately endowed person who blinds himself to his deficiency by a constant display of self-assertiveness and self-complacency.

He has discovered with an almost uncanny divination the means of consolidating and compensating Italy for all the insults, slights, and self-pityings of the past; and for that she is willing to put up with anything: the suppression of liberty in speech and press, the arrogance of Fascist squads, the loss of the constitution, and endless petty tyrannies. It is because of this solace which he brings that he has been able to make himself supreme, and that his personal ascendancy remains solid as a rock.

The Italians have no such passion for order that they would tolerate its inconveniences for its own sake alone. But they cannot get on without the comfort of Signor Mussolini's oratory, booming defiance over a world startled at last into taking notice. And that is why he will stay at the helm—and the broadcaster—for as long as Italy refuses to grow up; that is, until she learns there is nothing shameful in accepting one's limitations—especially when they mainly derive from youth.—Cornhill Magazine.

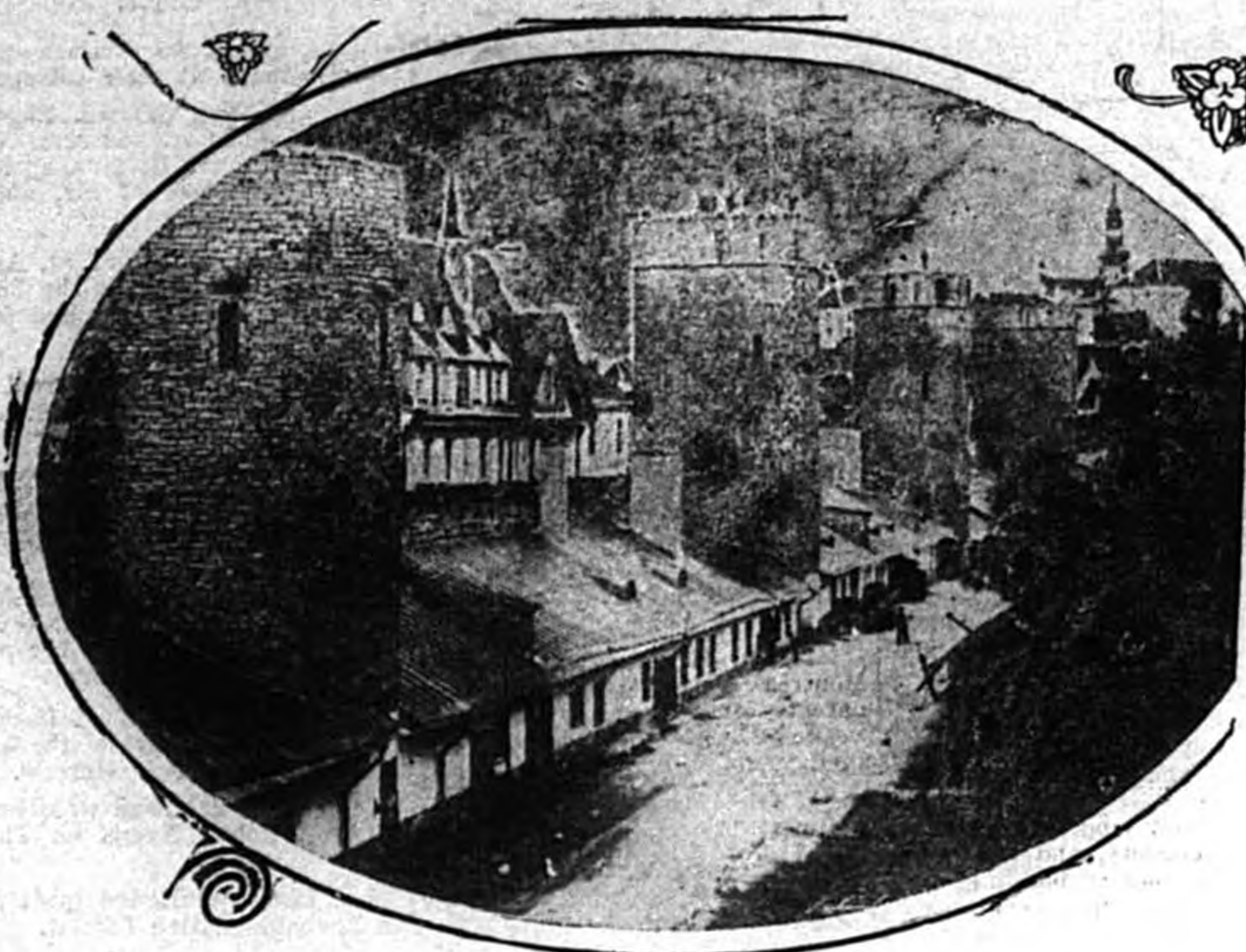
The Labor Party's Chance

La Patrie (Cons.): It is our belief that the Labor Party will be able to do more than any other party in the realm of industry. It can intervene, in fact, without being tied down by any particular attachment. If there are mines to be closed, it will close them without being embarrassed by the interests of such a powerful partisan. If there are advantages to be conceded to this or that branch of industry, to save it from disaster, the Labor Party can give them without having to pass under the Candide Forks of this or that group and without hurting anybody's feelings. And in consequence everybody will be the better off. It is the advantage of new parties which count less on material support than on popular sympathy.

Simplicity

Simplicity is a jewel rarely found.—Ovid.
Simplicity is the virtue of nature.—Mrs. Ogle.
The expression of truth is simplicity.—Seneca.
Simplicity is the perfection of neatness.—Horace.
The affection of simplicity is a subtle deception.—Rochefortcauld.
Simplicity of all things, is the hardest to be copied.—Steele.

A Quaint Old World Relic of the Past



BEST PRESERVED MEDIEVAL TOWN

Wall towers of ancient Tallinn, Esthonia, looking like giant chimneys rising from roof-tops of these homes. Wall was built by the Danes in 1320.

Speed King Turns Cop

Sir Henry Seagrave Tells How He Would Make Life of Britain Motor Bandits Uneasy

High speed crime is setting the police an entirely new problem. All kinds of fantastic theories have been suggested to them for catching motor bandits or thieves who use the motor-car for getting as far from the scene of their crime in the shortest possible time.

Meanwhile, no doubt, the police are quietly perfecting their plans. They are unlikely to publish these for the benefit of the criminals they have to hunt.

This article is, therefore, not of critical nature. It is, however, a subject that interests me keenly. A considerable part of my life has been in motor-racing, trying to catch up and overhaul cars ahead of me.

Police Handicap

In the race between the escaping motor bandit and the police it may be said that the motor bandit, except on very rare occasions, starts with a big lead. More often than not the handicap makes it impossible for the police to overtake him in a straight race before he can clear town and abandon his stolen motor-car.

Let us take a concrete case. A gang of modern highway robbers in their stolen mass-produced car (they usually choose one that is difficult to identify, and not a racing car as many people suppose) hold up a bank in the Islington Road, North London, England.

They slip into their car with the proceeds of the robbery and start away. Now let us presume that the Flying Squad method is to be used in catching them. Much, of course, depends on where the nearest chaser car in the neighborhood is stationed. But in any case a delay of probably ten minutes must occur before communication can be established between headquarters and the Flying Squad car.

Ten minutes' start in London is a big start. I should not like to give a driver of a small 10-h.p. car a ten-minute start in a race from Westminster to Putney Bridge, even if I was driving a 40-h.p. sports car capable of a really high speed.

The motor bandit has also this advantage. He can dodge from street to street and leave his pursuers utterly confused.

Fast cars are admittedly useful and the police authorities are wise in procuring the fastest available. Consideration should also be given to the question of acceleration, a vital matter in any chase in congested cities.

Road Barriers

But it is obvious, in view of recent experiences, that fast cars are not alone sufficient. A great deal has been said and written about road barriers. What has probably been overlooked is the fact that in Central Lon-

don, at least, we have the most effective road barriers possible. I refer to our traffic. It only needs the policeman at any important crossing to hold up his hand to secure in a few seconds the most effective barrier possible—a traffic block.

No doubt there is some means of communication available between the various police headquarters and substations for communicating with the traffic control police. But these could not be as rapid as telephonic communication would be.

Exits Guarded

By the establishment of telephonic communication between the traffic control police at various points, the telephone could be placed on refuges or lamp standards, these officers could quickly be informed when motor bandits were trying to escape out of London.

This telephonic system would have to be carefully mapped out. I should imagine that there is not a single exit from London that is not guarded at some point by a traffic policeman. The Portsmouth Road, the Brighton Road, the Great North Road, and the Great West Road are all policed at points where they make their exit from London.

No General Hold-Up

The argument that occurs at first against this principle is that whenever a motor raid occurs the whole traffic of London would have to be held up. But this would not really be necessary.

Let us presume that our motor bandits have been identified and reported to be making their escape in a westerly direction out of town. As a precaution all the police at the exit points would receive a telephone warning. The reason for warning all police would be in case the bandits were doubling on their tracks.

Filtered Traffic

As soon as the policeman at the control point on, say, the junction of the Great West Road and the old Brentford Road received his warning he would blow his whistle and procure the services of other constables. He would not stop traffic entirely but it filter past.

In the meanwhile other constables would examine the line of traffic in search of the wanted car. If they identified it all traffic would be stopped. Unless by a curious bit of luck the escaping bandits happened to be at the head of the queue, they would effectively be hedged in by other traffic.

In this way car bandits in London and other large cities could be effectively hedged in. Meanwhile the chasing cars could play their part in scouring side-streets and by-ways into which the thieves might be driven.

If these cars could also be in wireless communication with the traffic police, so much the better. They could, if they spotted the wanted car, wireless at once to the traffic police at the exits for which the hunted criminals were making.

This system could not be employed in the early hours of the morning because there would not necessarily be

sufficient traffic on the road to form a traffic barrier against the thieves.

It would not apply, either, in the case of motor bandits who rob country houses and escape from the scene in stolen motorcars.

A similar system with, however, the employment of real barriers could be operated.

In my view the time has arrived when police controls at various points on our roads have become necessary. And at these controls the police should have a means of effectively stopping cars whose drivers have a particular desire not to be stopped.

Mapped Areas

Here again, areas would have to be carefully mapped out so as to create as little as possible delay to traffic generally. But the controls would also have to be so arranged 'nat escaping motor bandits would be confined to a small area. The barriers could be constructed on similar lines to those used at some level crossings—that is, they could be raised or lowered as required.

So as to cause as little delay as possible, the control police could let innocent traffic filter through. As with the controls in London, the police in charge would be in telephonic communication with police headquarters in London, and, of course, all country stations.

Chaser cars would try either to catch the thieves or, failing that, to drive into the police controls. In country towns local authorities which could not afford the expense of fast chaser cars might use fast motor-cycles for the purpose.

What Is a "Yardstick"?

Chicago Tribune: Both the formula of equality and the idea of a technical yardstick are very difficult of application. Equality, if it is not to be a delusion especially injurious in its influence upon our thought and policy, involves many more factors than the proposed yardstick can measure. It involves strategic positions and bases, naval units and merchant shipping, natural resources, responsibilities, and interests. The yardstick, measuring tonnage, speed, radius of action, armament, and age, is sufficiently complicated, but it can cover only one phase of the concept of quality.



"Was it a case of love at first sight?"

"No second sight. The first time he met her he didn't know she was an heiress."

Factory Uses Shark Products

Istar's Owner Classifies 514 species and Estimates that 500,000 Migrate Daily in Mozambique Channel

Durban, Nata.—A recent visitor to Durban, Prof. Alfred Ehrenreich, has some interesting data to relate with regard to the conversion of sharks into articles of commerce.

His floating factory, the Istar, which recently arrived in Durban Harbor for fuel and timber on its way to Tulear in Madagascar and attracted a great deal of attention is the only boat of its kind in the world.

Dr. Ehrenreich has given 24 years of study to the habits and species of the shark and has gathered together an amazing amount of knowledge. So far he has been able to classify 23 families, 63 genera and 514 species.

He estimates that about 500,000 sharks are migrating daily in the littoral field in the Mozambique Channel. Contrary to the general belief sharks are to be found in temperate arctic, and antarctic as well as in tropical and subtropical waters. The knowledge of their migration is of great importance to Dr. Ehrenreich in his work.

The Istar is equipped with small boats, each fitted with a full Diesel engine for use when working in the littoral field or with drifters when working in the pelagic field or deep sea. Each of these small boats is provided with nets made of linen thread, steel nets being of little use, as owing to their rigidity the shark bites through them.

The commercial return from a shark is the astounding factor connected with this floating industry. The fins have an unlimited demand in the Far East and are considered a great delicacy. Many kinds of leather are made from the skin the finest of which is used for the manufacture of ladies' shoes.

Other commodities produced include liquid for the manufacture of basic dyestuff, glove and wash leather, fish meal, animal fodder, tanning, fertilizer and glue, while the dried and smoked meat is very much sought after in the Dutch East Indies, the Far East and Central Africa. All the species of shark are eaten in the civilized world.

Ships Upside Down Tickle Seashores

Mirage Adds to Gayety of Seashore Resorts Just North of Boston

Mirages come to the Atlantic seaboard as well as to western desert regions of the United States. Schooners sailed across the sky upside down as residents on the North Shore of Massachusetts Bay viewed the finest mirage in a quarter of a century.

The Pilgrim Monument at Provincetown loomed up across the bay for nearly 3½ hours, although it is normally out of sight. Residents of Marblehead, 50 miles north of the monument, saw it clearly outlined against the sky.

Portions of the South Shore came into view, with boats in harbor sending columns of smoke both up and down from double funnels produced by the optical illusion. The mirage was unusually clear at Hampton Beach, N. H.

War Propaganda

Le Devoir (Ind.): ("During the war, lying became a patriotic virtue.") We are now paying the bill for our war propaganda. The French press and war missions on the one hand, the British and American press on the other, our foreign news agencies, all of them sowed among us a propaganda often puerile and childish, which made a few shrug their shoulders, but bore its fruit elsewhere among the masses. Since the war it has continued; now that the propaganda of wartime is over, it is still with us in peace time, an insidious force—with its rain of decorations, its titles periodically distributed, and all the rest. So many people will believe anything—and so many are only grown-up children.

The individuality can only be properly made prominent through good manners.

S'MATTER POP



The Modern Housewife

By Hildegarde Kneeland

In most masculine eyes—and even in some feminine—the average housewife today is a Cinderella in modern dress. The magic wand of the Industrial Revolution is supposed to have transformed her from a household drudge into a lady of leisure. On every hand the opinion is heard that she has ceased to be a "producer," that insofar as she still has a job, it is that of director of consumption.

According to this view, another wave or two of the wand will imperil her very existence. Her early demise as an occupational type seems inevitable.

In the long run life prediction as to the housewife's fate will probably prove correct. For her fairy god-mother seems to have no intention of ceasing to lighten her burdens. Every year, every month, sees a further increase in the use of ready-cooked food, ready-made clothing, ready-washed laundry, even ready-trained children—and this despite our almost violent prejudice for the home product.

But we appear to have overestimated the speed at which the transformation has been taking place. We have been so absorbed in watching the changes in the home that our ideas as to what has already happened have gotten somewhat ahead of the event; we gaze into the future and think we are viewing the present.

In the days of our great-grandchildren the housewife may be as extinct as the dodo. But at the present time some 26,000,000 hale and hearty followers of the trade might arise and announce in the words of Mark Twain, "The reports of my death have been greatly exaggerated."

With the help of the extension and research staffs of several colleges, we have induced more than 2,000 homemakers to keep careful daily records of how they spent their time for seven days of a typical week.

Most of these records came from middle-class homes—from farm and village women with whom the college extension service is in touch, and in smaller numbers from club-women in towns and cities. The results so far tabulated are surprising to those of us who by temperament belong to the historical, eyes-on-the-future school.

Five-sixths of these home-makers spent over 42 hours a week in their homemaking, more than half spent over 48 hours, and one-third spent over 56 hours. The average for all is slightly over 51 hours a week. If this be part-time work, what, one may ask, would be full-time?

No standard has yet been set for a reasonable working week for the homemaker. But probably we should all agree that more than eight hours a day for seven days of the week would exceed a reasonable figure, and that less than the 42-hour week of the white collar worker would be unduly low.

If we take this range of 42 to 56 hours as roughly marking the limits of what might be considered a full-time job in homemaking, exactly half of the homemakers in the study will be found within this class, while one-third will be classed as over-worked and only the remaining sixth as under-worked.

Judged by this group of housewives, homemaking is still for the majority a full-time job, and too much work is still a more frequent problem than too little.

When we turn to the farm records, and include in our figures the time spent in the care of poultry and milk, in gardening and in other farm work which falls to the homemaker's lot as "naturally" as does her part-time jobs, the picture is not so gloomy, and the extent of overwork takes on serious proportions. The average time spent in all work by the 950 farm women whose records have so far been tabulated is over 62 hours a week—almost 9 hours a day every day of the week.

The similarity of the urban and rural records holds even in the distribution of the total time among the various household tasks. The city homemakers, to be sure, spent a few hours more during the week in care of children and purchasing, and a few hours less in cooking and dishwashing. But this smaller amount of time spent in the kitchen is mainly due to the larger number of meals eaten away from home by members of the city routine tasks the figures are almost identical—about 7½ hours a week, on the average, for cleaning, 5½ for laundering, 1½ for mending and 4½ for sewing.

But the conclusion seems justified that even in the large cities the over-worked housewife has by no means passed into history; in fact she may still outnumber the housewife with too much leisure.

How can we account for this situation? In view of the transfer from the home of the spinning and weaving and sewing the butchering, baking and candlestick-making of our great-grandmother's day, in view of the decrease in the size of the family and of the smaller and more convenient houses in which we now live, why is it that so many homemakers are still overworked?

A partial answer is undoubtedly to be found in the regrettable fact that our great-grandmothers were even more overworked.

—A more important, perhaps, is

the fact that a larger share of the work of the home was formerly done by other members of the household. Not only were there more families employing hired help, but more had grandmothers, unmarried sisters, unmarried daughters living and working in the home.

Much of the gain which the Industrial Revolution has so far brought has gone into reducing the work of the household to a one-worker job. A sixth of the homemakers included in the bureau study received no help whatever, either from paid workers or from members of the family. And on the average they received from all sources only 10 hours a week of help. Only about 5 per cent of the paid workers, and there is little reason to expect that this number will greatly increase in the future.

Whatever may have been true of our great-grandmother's day, this much is certain: the primary problem of a large proportion of homemakers is still how to cut down their hours of work to a reasonable number. But how about those homemakers who do not have enough work? Even today there are several millions of them, and we may confidently expect their ranks to increase. What solution can be found for their problem of too much leisure?

The answer is usually made, "a job outside of the home." But those who make this suggestion are clearly not among the 2,000,000 married women who are trying it.

The great majority of jobs available are full-time jobs, and the homemaker usually finds that where she had too much leisure when she did only her household work, she has too little when she does that and another job in addition.

The conclusion seems inevitable, then, that the time spent by married women in house-keeping must be reduced—not only for those who are over-worked, but reduced as well for many others to a leisure-job which can be done by the homemaker outside of regular hours.

From the June Survey Graphic

Norumbega Tower Norse Site

Capt. John Smith called New England Norumbega when he gave an account of his travels thither to Charles I. But it was Prof. Eben N. Horsford, Rumford professor of chemistry at Harvard University, who in 1889 built Norumbega Tower near the Waltham-Weston boundary line to mark what he believed was the site of a Norse settlement dating back to the year 1000. The settlement, it will be recalled, is spoken of in the Saga of Eric the Red.

It is probably true that, in those early days, the explorers of the North American coast on the east gave the name "Norumbega" to various sites, as well as to a river and to a mythical Indian city. In 1539 the name was applied to the whole coast from Cape Breton to Florida. Mercator's map, published in 1541, locates an "Anorumbega" near the Hudson River.

The origin of the word has been attributed to many languages; as an Indian word meaning "still waters," and a Spanish word meaning "fields" and as a Norse word, taken from "Norvegr" meaning Norway.

Professor Horsford was not only a professor of chemistry, he was a discoverer; he put a new face on the Christian missionary achievement by revealing the once unknown Christian continent of faith ad thought. In Wellesley College, where he taught, he devoted one room to a collection of literature from the peoples that had no literature, that is to say, until Christianity came. He made a collection of languages reduced to writing, of alphabets made of grammars and dictionaries printed and, from the translated Bible, the nucleus of literature; all this was in addition to his work as an antiquarian in historical and geographical fields.

Professor Horsford did not believe that the French or English discoverers in the fifteenth, sixteenth and even the seventeenth centuries were responsible for the evidences of occupancy in New England before the Pilgrims, but that they went back direct to the Norsemen. The sagas tell that mainly in Vineland the Norse explorers conducted their mercantile interests. Their trade was in furs, fish, masur wood and agricultural products. This barter probably extended over a period of 350 years, from 1000 until the last Norse ship put back to Iceland, perhaps about 1347.

Norumbega Tower was raised because Professor Horsford believed it was very near by that Leif Ericson built his home and the amphitheater on the borders of the Charles River. Certainly the site, four miles above tide water on the river, bears out to some degree Professor Horsford's contention that here was the center of Norse trading activities in New England.

Patrolling Our Highways

Patrols and work gangs maintain nearly 45,000 miles of roads in Canada in repair at an annual cost of over \$16,000,000.

CHARACTER

The happiness of woman, as of man, depends in a greater measure upon the individual completeness of character.

The pen is mightier than the sword; but it does just as many foolish things

England in 1929

By Harold J. Laski

We have reached in England a more critical period than at any epoch since the end of the Napoleonic wars. Then, as now, classes confronted one another in a struggle for supremacy. Then, as now, a commercial crisis, a currency crisis, an industrial crisis, taxed for a generation the quality of her statesmen.

In 1815 it was not less clear to the discerning mind than in 1929 that the institutions of the state stood in need of renovation. Then, as now, the ability to reform, not less than the skill to preserve, was the obvious lesson of great events.

But England emerged from the Napoleonic wars with one supreme advantage she does not now possess. Her primacy over other peoples in the process of industrial transformation was, broadly speaking, unchallenged until the eighties of the last century.

To-day England fights in a world market with rivals at least as well equipped as herself. She fights, too, at a period when the unstable equilibrium of Europe and of Asia makes the restoration of markets a matter of profound difficulty. She competes with an America quite obviously destined to the economic leadership of the world. England, in a word, has no longer those ample margins of economic security within which, at any period make concessions to the disinherited.

There are over one million and a half unemployed persons in England. The mining industry is at an ebb even lower than 1924. The distress in the coal fields has reached proportions so vast that in South Wales and the Tyneside there are whole villages where not a single wage-earner enjoys the security of continuous employment.

The iron and steel trades are in a condition so bad that the employers have demanded a protective tariff, while the trade unions are asking for a thorough governmental inquiry into every nook and cranny of the industry. The textile trades have never known worse markets; and the workers have been either completely idle or on short time for so long that they have wholly forgotten the brief gust of prosperity eight years ago.

The shipbuilding industry tells a similar tale; pictures might be drawn of unemployment in Glasgow, on the Mersey, and on the Tyne, which seem in their grimness to outstrip even the legends of the hungry forties. These are the staple industries of England. The result as the elections show, is that the Liberal party is less able effectively to attract the voter to its side. Its disappearance into the major parties is inevitably a question of time.

The Labor party is undergoing so rapid a transformation that description of its place is by no means easy. It is a socialistic party, committed by its character to the inception of vast changes.

Most of its leaders realize that, given the utmost good will, system overnight; and it has followers to whom the ideal is deliberately revolutionary action, by constitutional means. As a result, it is still overwhelmingly a working-class party.

England in 1929 is, therefore, at a halting place. The force of circumstances has, over a century, made it into a political democracy; its problem is now that of transformation into a social democracy as well.

It is no easy task to uproot the tradition of aristocratic control in a country as old as England. It is no easy task, either, because it has to be accomplished in the midst of an economic world revolution, in dustrial supremacy has gone. To accomplish it, there is need for the revision not only of the accepted notions of in-

Real Cherry Blossoms



JAPANESE MERMAIDS IN INTERNATIONAL MEET

These Japanese girls are the first of their race to go aboard for international competition. They will represent Nippon in the swimming meet at Honolulu this summer.

dustrial and political control, but also of the historic notions of English foreign policy. What does all this imply?

Anyone who analyzes the character of English industrial organization and compares it with that of America will be struck by a number of small but significant facts. Compared with America, the size of the industrial unit in England is small, the age of the average director is high, and much of the plant is all adapted to modern demand. The three conditions, of course, hang closely together.

English industry is still largely in the personal stage. Father and son still tend to be associated together in business; and the tendency is to make a finished product of high quality for a small market.

The price, too, is high, for the business man in England seeks a high return on a small capital rather than a low return on a high one. He does not show much anxiety to experiment, either with the commodity he produces or with the market he explores. In the result, he is too often unable to compete with rivals much more alert than he to new market demands.

Yet, clearly, the future of industry is with the big unit and with mass methods of production. The future, too, is with the younger in industrial direction, men who are still speculative enough to adapt themselves to new ways.

The way out seems to lie in a deliberate policy of rationalization, conducted in co-operation with the trade unions. Conferences with the unions may well, if they go forward, mark an epoch in English history. For English trade unionism is marked by a new spirit. It has realized that a mere policy of negation will carry it nowhere. It is anxious for efficiency and reorganization as a condition of prosperity for its own members.

The next years, accordingly, will see either voluntary or forcible reorganization in the industrial field; and if it is the second, a Labor government will be the active agent in the process. It will, indeed, have no alternative.

No party representing the working class can do other than compel the examination of the basic industries

and set their house in order. Inevitably, that will mean a wide extension of government control; inevitably, also, it will mean an effort to give employees a definite place in industrial governance.

England in 1929, with all its problems, gives one the sense of being upon the verge of an intellectual renaissance. There is an eagerness for knowledge abroad, a sense of spiritual hunger, which gives to the observer a vision of spaciousness not characteristic of a people that has passed its zenith. The new mind, indeed, requires a new body. The new body involves medicine more drastic than the patient has been willing to swallow.

Yet the new England, if it can be made, will more than repay the cost of construction. For the first time, her liberty will be real since it will be born of equality. For the first time, the principles of her life will seek to express the ideal of justice. And having thus saved herself by her exertions, England, once more, may hope to have saved Europe by her example.

From the Spring Yale Review

Two Palaces of 700 B.C. Are Uncovered in Irak

Chicago—Palaces of two Assyrian kings whose conquests are recorded in the Old Testament, magnificent buildings long buried and forgotten, have been discovered, the University of Chicago announces.

Prof. Edward Chiera, directing the Assyrian expedition of the university's Oriental Institute, has just returned from Irak with a romantic story about the finding of the royal abodes of Sargon II and Sennacherib.

The expedition was "blessed with almost too many results," said Dr. Chiera. Grating and moving the massive fragments was little short of an engineering feat. One item now en route to Chicago is a great stone bull which weighs 40 tons. In all, 125 tons of Assyrian art are on their way here while another 125 tons have been turned over to the Irak Government museum, the Government having assisted the Chicagoans generously.

Opis, Dreading Among Its Ruins.

Toledo, O.—Opis, known in Babylonian literature for 1000 years and an important city of business and art built upon the forgotten ruins of ancient Akshak, is to be visited again this summer by Leroy Waterman, professor of Semitics at the University of Michigan, who, with his aides, will direct the third annual expedition jointly fostered by the Toledo Museum of Art and the university.

On the previous journey rich finds rewarded the explorers. The workmen dug into the home of a gentleman and among its 20 rooms found his office. There were 460 tablets there and further investigation uncovered more than 4000 documents. There was evidence that his library had been burned in a great fire, but since the writings were traced on brick, Professor Waterman explains that the flames only blackened them and in a way helped to preserve them.

Evidence that the same site was later the city of Ctesiphon of Grecian origin, and still later Salukia, the capital of a province, given to one of his generals by Alexander the Great, has also been uncovered at this point. In fact, the leaders feel they have found indications of five Hellenistic cities above the Babylonian and Sumerian cultures.

Location of the site was the result of years of study by Professor Waterman. Through literature he had traced and retraced the ebb and flow of commerce, art, and arms, the effect of geographical and climatic changes, and when he arrived on the spot to do some digging he found conclusive proof that he had located the ancient cities he sought.

The area of exploration comprises 360 acres in the far-off valley of the Tigris and Euphrates, giving testimony of seven great cities piled one on top of another through more than 5000 years.

Disappearing Isle of Falcon, Near Tonga, Decreasing

Auckland, N.Z.—From time to time news reaches New Zealand of the activity of one of the most curious volcanoes in the world, the disappearing island known as Falcon, near Tonga.

This island has had a most checkered history. It was first seen as a breaking reef by H.M.S. Falcon in 1865. Twelve years afterward another warship saw smoke issuing from the sea where the reef had been. In the 'eighties it was found that an island over a mile long and 150 feet high had been thrown up, a mass of ashes with deep water all around. It sank again and later rose longer than before, and so on. Last year two American natural scientists landed on the island accompanied by the Prime Minister of Tonga, who claimed the spot for his tiny country.

There are signs that Tonga's new possession will shortly disappear again. On a recent round trip of the steamer Tofua, whose home port is Auckland, the captain took the ship slightly off her course so that the passengers could get a close view of Falcon Island, and it was seen to be decreasing in size.

According to an account published in the New Zealand Herald, the island is without life. The Prime Minister of Tonga planted a coconut palm there, but no signs of a tree were seen. The island is a mass of clinders and lava, with a burst of steam coming every now and then from the crater. The Pacific swell is eating into the sides and the heavy tropical rains are taking their toll.

"Equal Partners"

Christchurch, N.Z., Press: As long as our own Dominion depends on the British Navy for protection and upon British markets for the disposal of its products, we cannot—as of course we do not—pretend to be an equal partner with Great Britain, and the same is true, though in some cases to a lesser extent, of the other Dominions. No New Zealander will mind being told that the peace and welfare of his country depend "on the maintenance of stable government and wise statesmanship in Britain," and neither will a Canadian or a South African if he takes his stand on realities rather than on constitutional formulas.

The Latest in City Street Transportation



NON SKID COMPOSITION COVERS FLOORING IN ALUMINUM STREET CAR

Interior view of first all aluminum built street car ever constructed in world, which has a non-skid flooring and form-fitting seats.



A woman has much prettier low when she has to swing for it.

The Importance of WATER SUPPLY

Regular and adequate water supply is vital to the farm, summer home, or village residence. The problem is to get it where a central supply is not obtainable. Here again, electricity will help you. An automatic Electric Water Supply plant assures an adequate supply of water at all times for every home need.....for baths, laundry, housework, lawn.

Commencing August 19th. and continuing till August 31st. we offer special terms on automatic Electric Water Supply Systems. Ask any of our employees for further particulars.

**Gatineau Electric Light
Company Limited**



The New Drink with the Real Flavor !

"RADIO"

"RADIO" Drinks are proving very popular they are so refreshing

Phone 211, for Service

Radio Bottling Works, - Lachute, P.Q.

ALCIDAS LAURIN,
Builder and Contractor
Estimates given on House or Barn
Construction.
Agents for all kinds of Farm Im-
plements.
PHONE 246 J.
GRACE ST., LACHUTE.

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

The cost of a Suit isn't the Price on the invoice

It isn't the purchase price-- it's the final cost that counts. The Final Cost of a Top Notch Suit at \$27.00 is less, because of the better cloth values and workmanship embodied in them. We have just received 43 additional Spring and Summer patterns from Top Notch Tailors. We will be disappointed if you do not come in and look them over, and you will too--if you don't.

L. GUILBAULT

Close to the C. P. R. Station in the Old Rodrigue House
Sample Room, Lachute.

If you are building--

We wish to inform you that our Factory in the West End is equipped to handle any work you may entrust to us.

Our prices are most reasonable and we are ready to execute all orders of Mill work at shortest possible notice.

E. Charibois,

Chatham Street, Lachute Mills.

WANT ADS

FOR SALE.—Ayrshire Cow, newly freshened August 12th. Apply to Norman Patterson, Mille Isles, Que.

RADIO FOR SALE.—Marconi, 8 tube set, in perfect order. Apply to P. D. Lessard, Lachute. X.

FOR SALE.—A few good work horses and drivers. Prices reasonable. Gilbert E. Arnold, Grenville, Que.

LOST.—On Sunday, August 11th, a Spare Tire and Cover between Lakefield and Lachute. Finder please return same to MacKimmie's Bottling Works, Lachute and receive reward.

ROOMS WITHOUT BOARD.—Three or four agreeable girls. Apply at once to Mrs. J. A. Crozier, near Academy, Main Street, Lachute.

RABBITS and CAGES FOR SALE.—12 Cages with 18 Chinchilla Grey Rabbits, for breeding purposes, at a bargain price. Apply to Harry Daoust, Box 33, Lachute Mills.

FOR SALE.—A kitchen range and heater in good condition. Cheap to quick buyer. Apply Watchman Office. X.

FOR SALE.—Mason & Risch Piano. Practically new. Will sell for cash only. Further particulars apply to Box 276, Brownsburg.

TO RENT.—Furnished Cottage at Lake Louise, or the rest of month of August. Phone 229, or apply J. D. Campbell.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—On Main St., East Ward, a brick dwelling house eight rooms, hardwood floors, and all modern conveniences, lawn and garden. Apply Mrs. Jas. McQuat, Lachute, Que. X.

WANTED TO BUY.—Single express Apply W. D. McQuat, Phone 66.

FOR SALE.—The property of the late Mrs. Alex. Dey. For further particulars apply Box 272, Brownsburg, Que.

FOR SALE.—About 35 arpents of sugar bush and sugar making outfit, also 100 building lots (for sale en bloc), or will be sold separately at the buyer's option, situated in Brownsburg, on the Dalesville Road. Apply to H. Filion, Baker, Lachute. X.

FOR SALE.—Concord Buggy, steel tires in good condition, also harness and whip \$35.00. Apply 6114, Mance St., Montreal or Phone Crescent 4375.

FOR SALE.—200 tons of ice at \$3.00 per ton. F. O. B., C. N. or at ice house of V. A. Paquin, Ice Dealer, Lachute. X.

MONEY WANTED.—\$2500.00 for two years, 7% first mortgage on property, value \$5000. Town of Lachute. For further particulars apply Watchman Office. A-1-4



MAIL CONTRACT

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon, on Friday, the 13th. September 1929, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails, on a proposed Contract for a period not exceeding four years, 12 times per week over the LACHUTE NO. 4, RURAL ROUTE, from the 1st. January, 1930 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 of Postal Service.

DISTRICT SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
Montreal, 29th. July 1929
J. TAYLOR,
District Superintendent of Postal Service.
A-16-3.

Lachute Marble and 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.

TENDERS.

Tenders will be received up to Sept. 4th., for the sale of a 13 ton Montmagny Stone Crusher, complete with engine and boiler. No reasonable offer refused. Address "Tender."

G. FILION, Sec.-Treas.
Lachute.

TENDERS.

Tenders will be received up to Saturday, Aug. 24th., for the painting of Barron's Bridge. Particulars made known on application to the Town Secretary.

Lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.
G. FILION, Sec.-Treas.
Lachute Town Corporation

TENDERS

Tenders will be received until Aug. 17th., 1929, for the conveyance of Pupils from Centreville to Lachute School or from Centreville to St. Andrews East School. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.
W. J. BROWN, Sec.-Treas.

PUBLIC NOTICE

The undersigned wishes to give warning that after issuing this notice he will not be responsible for any debts incurred by his wife.
Mr. Aurice Chenier, Lachute Mills.

CHURCH NOTES

UNITED CHURCH, LACHUTE.
Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.
Minister for the day, Rev. Robert Hall, B.A., B.D., formerly Assistant in American Church, Montreal.
East Settlement services at usual time, conducted by Rev. Jno. Macaskill, B.A., B.D.
Thomas' Gore service at 3 p.m., Advanced Time. Preacher, Rev. Robt. Hall, B.A., B.D.

LACHUTE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH
Rev. H. Cousens, B.A., B.D., Services, August 18th., 1929. (Daylight Saving Time.)
Worship, Lachute 11.00 a.m. Brownsburg 7.30 p.m.

BROWNSBURG UNITED CHURCH
Services, August 18th., 1929.
Rev. A. E. Hagar, B.A., Pastor.
10.30 a.m., Sunday School.
11.30 a.m., Worship.
7.30 p.m., Worship.
All Welcome.

BAPTIST CHURCH SERVICES
Rev. A. Penman, Pastor.
Mr. Thos. McClure, Assistant Lachute, Sunday School 9.45 a.m. Worship 10.45 a.m. and 7.00 p.m. Dalesville, Worship 11.15 a.m. and 7.30 p.m.
Sunday School 7.00 p.m.
Mabel, Sunday School 10 a.m.
Worship 11 a.m.
Brownsburg, Sunday School 1.30 p.m.
Worship 2.30 p.m.

MISSION OF NORTH GORE
Rev. R. G. Fiander, B.A., Priest in charge
Services, Sunday, August 18th., 12th. Sunday after Trinity
Lakefield 10.30 a.m., Holy Communion and sermon.
Shrewsbury 2.30 p.m., Evensong & sermon.
Lakefield, Wednesday and Friday at 7.30 p.m., Choir Practice and Confirmation class respectfully.

GRENVILLE.
Mrs. Thomas Johnson and little sons Bobby and Gerald are spending a pleasant holiday with her mother, Mrs. Wm. Bradshaw.

Mrs. Fred Wade, of Montreal, is visiting Mrs. J. E. Arnold.
Miss Muriel and Miss J. Skelcher were week-end guests of Mrs. John Taylor.

Mr. Hugh Lloyd spent the week-end with his mother, Mrs. Lloyd.
Misses Eva and Jessie White spent the week-end with their parents, Mr. and Mrs. R. B. White.

Miss Helen Bradshaw spent the week-end with her grand parents, Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Pickett.

Mrs. Stewart Goudie is spending a holiday with her mother, Mrs. W. Tompkins.

Mr. W. Dodd, of Gatineau, spent the week-end with his family.

Mrs. W. H. Skelcher has returned to her cottage after spending a week in Montreal.

Miss Elsie Trineer spent a week with Miss A. Campbell.

Mr. Fred Simon spent his holidays with his sister, Mrs. A. H. Clarke.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Gaudry and children are spending their holidays with Mrs. A. V. Gaudry.

CUSHING

Miss Doris Leroy returned Saturday from a very pleasant visit to Port Arthur, where she was the guest of her aunt and uncle, Mr. and Mrs. L. Leroy.

Miss Hylda Shaw, of Montreal, who has been the guest of Miss Margaret Canning for the past week returned home on Sunday.

Nurse A. Dorion and Mrs. Dr. Shaw attended the afternoon tea in the Club Room, and also visited the homes of Mrs. W. Canning and Mrs. Jas. Cleland.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Graham and Mr. and Mrs. R. Sheppard and family were Sunday guests of Mr. and Gordon Walker, of Jerusalem.

Mr. and Mrs. John Richardson and son Howard, of Montreal, spent the week-end the guests of Mrs. James Cleland.

A very enjoyable Missionary meeting was held at Mrs. J. D. Weir's, on Tuesday last week. The Rev. Hudson Taylor, late of the Chinese Inland Mission gave a very interesting address.

Mr. Roy Dobbie and sisters, also Mr. Herbert Macomb, of St. Chrysostome, were guests of Mr. Robert Dobbie, of Harrington, on Sunday.

Mr. John Douglass Jr., of Montreal, spent Sunday with his parents Mr. and Mrs. J. Douglass, of Chaboro.

On Wednesday Mr. O. E. Leroy received a telegram, announcing the death of his brother, Mr. Peter Leroy, of L'Annonciation, which came as a great shock to all, as Mr. Leroy visited his brother here a few weeks ago, apparently in the best of health.

The Rev. and Mrs. F. L. Jobb and Miss Muriel Jobb of Metcalfe, Ont., motored through Cushing on Friday on their way from "MacDonald College, where they had been attending Minister's week.

Miss Elsie Graham is the guest of Miss Mary Neild, of L'Orignal this week.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Burke, of Centreville, visited friends in Cushing on Sunday and on their return were accompanied by Mrs. Henry Smith who will be their guest for a short time.

Rev. and Mrs. McLean spent a few days this week at Kirk Hill, Ont., attending a celebration in connection with the church there. This pastorate being one of his first Canadian charges.

Dominion Cartridge Co'y., LIMITED

26th Annual Picnic Brownsburg, P. Q. SATURDAY, AUGUST 17th, 1929

SOFT BALL GAME :—C. I. L.-Head
Office vs. C. I. L., Brownsburg

Rifle Shooting at 8 a.m. Clay Bird Shooting at 10 a.m.
Track and Field Events and Children's Races, starting at 1 p.m. Relay Race, 4 men team, (open). Dancing Afternoon and Evening. Band Selections.
Refreshments served on the Grounds at Popular Prices. For further particulars see small programmes

Admission Gents 25c. - Boys under 15, 10c. Ladies Free

Metropolitan Life Insurance Company

The Biggest, because the Best.

Every policy pays profit

J. E. Ranger, — Lachute. — H. Courtois,
Tel. 294. Tel. 312.



Wait ! Let's have your Shoes

Don't be in such a hurry to buy new shoes. You may think your old shoes are beyond repair, but our expert attention can save you many a dollar.

Harness Repair a Specialty

Wilfrid Deslauriers,
Main Street, Lachute, Que.

Mrs. James Patton, of St. Philippe, was the guest of Mrs. Jno. Innes on Tuesday of this week.

Mr. Wm. Keal, of Montreal, was the week-end guest of Mr. Fred Graham.

Mrs. Wm. Candlish and Miss Maude Candlish, of Montreal, were guests of Mr. and Mrs. A. Graham on Friday.

BROWNSBURG

The basement of the new Consolidated School kindly lent by the Commissioners for the occasion, was the scene of great activities, when Miss McEwan of McDonald College, met with approximately twenty of our girls, principally daughters of the members of Chatham Women's Institute, ages ranging from fourteen to twenty years; to instruct them in the art of cutting out and making dresses and lingerie, also cooking and canning.

From the 6th. to 9th. inst. inclusive, the girls met at nine o'clock and again at one thirty o'clock, which proves the keen interest taken in this new, interesting and instruction venture.

It astonished many members to see their great achievements.

On Friday afternoon, Miss McEwan and the girls entertained the members and friends to afternoon tea. The tables were daintily arranged with a profusion of flowers, and the various salads, sandwiches and cakes, made exclusively by the girls were thoroughly enjoyed. Mrs. Gordon, of Lachute, and Mrs. A. M. Campbell poured tea.

There was also a splendid display of sewing, viz : dresses, pyjamas, etc. that made one wonder, how so much could be accomplished in so short a time. It was wonderful to note the influence Miss McEwan had upon the girls. We felt a vote of thanks was a poor expression of all that was in our hearts, for the interest and patience she showed while instructing them. We sincerely hope we shall be fortunate enough to have her with us again.

DR. J. O. TOUCHETTE,
Veterinary Surgeon
Prompt and Efficient Service
is always ours.
Box 62, LACHUTE, P. Q. Phone 206.

MONUMENTS

—I wish to remind the public generally that I am prepared to supply monuments of any size, quality or description on shortest possible notice. Re-lettering & adjustments of stones already erected will be carefully attended to by H. J. Hammond, Monumental Works, Simon's Block, Bethany Street, Lachute.

AUCTION SALE ROOMS Foundry Street, LACHUTE, QUE.

Sales conducted at my Auction Rooms daily or by private sale. I will buy direct from parties not wishing to wait for Public Auction, or publicly sell any articles you may wish to dispose of.

C. B. MARCHAND,

Licensed Auctioneer, Lachute, Que.

AUCTION SALE

\$15,000 STOCK FOR SALE
At Bargain Prices on account of moving to larger quarters.

Stock consisting of :—Furniture Dry Goods, Hardware, Washing Machines, Kitchen Utensils, Cream Separators, Boots and Shoes, Hats, Etc.
TERMS : \$5.00 cash and balance over \$5.00 by approved notes at three months.

C. B. MARCHAND,
Licensed Auctioneer,
Foundry Street, Lachute.



LAURENTIAN LODGE NO. 14, I.O.O.F. LACHUTE

Meets every Tuesday night at 8 p.m. in McARTHUR'S HALL,
H. Cunningham, Noble Grand,
Jas. Warwick, Rec-Sec'y.
Visiting Brethren always Welcome

I Will Remember

That my life assurance protects my loved ones and ensures my future independence.

That every deposit increases the value of my policy.

That my life assurance reflects my estimate of my own economic value. That no life assurance company in the world is stronger than the

**SUN LIFE
ASSURANCE COMPANY ..**
of Canada

C. A. McNOWN, Local Agent.
Phone 261. Box 246.

The Watchman,

And Ottawa Valley Advocate.

VOL. LIV.

LACHUTE, QUE., AUGUST 23, 1929.

NO. 32



LEST YOU FORGET

August is pretty well along now, folks, and before you realize it the cooler weather will be setting in.

So here's a "money-saving" reminder to

Order Your Coal Now

Prices Low - Prompt Delivery

T. McQuat & Son, Phone 12

Try some pasteurized milk for your week-end at the lake. It will keep better.

LACHUTE DAIRY,
Bradford & Matthews, Props.
PHONE 74.

COMING EVENTS

The regular weekly dance will be held at Gordonville, on Saturday evening, August 24th., 1929.

Don't forget the regular weekly dance in River Side Hall, Lachute, on Saturday, August 24th., 1929. Come and enjoy yourself. Gents 50c., Ladies free. A prize will be given for the best Step Dancer. H. Reilly, Prop.

Don't forget the Supper and Entertainment to be held at the Chatham West Baptist Church, under the auspices of the Greenville Baptist Mission Circle, on Thursday, August 29, 1929. Admission, Adults 50c. Children 25c. Should the weather prove unfavorable, supper will be held Friday, August 30th., 1929.

The Young Women's Auxiliary of Mabel, under the auspices of the Dalesville Baptist Church intend holding a Lawn Box Social, at the home of Mrs. James Murdoch, on Tuesday, Aug. 27th. Good programme. If weather should be unfavorable social will be held in house.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Murray also Mr. Murdoch and daughter, of Elgin, spent a few days last week in town visiting their many friends.

Mrs. Annie Graham and son Frank of London, Ont., motored home on Wednesday last, after spending a pleasant visit with Mrs. W. H. Scott and other friends.

The many friends of Mr. G. F. Calder will be glad to know that he returned home on Wednesday, after spending seven weeks in the Montreal General Hospital.

Mr. Chris Stevens, who has purchased the Whissell Store on Bethany Street, is not new to the business as he was for many years with large grocery establishments in the West and as he says he has ambitions to run a good clean store with right prices.

Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Massiah and Major C. H. Massiah, of Montreal, were in town on Wednesday last, attending the burial of the late Mr. John Norris, of Rochester, N. Y., a former resident of Lachute.

Mr. Robt. B. Boa, Mrs. E. V. Davis and Mr. and Mrs. Norman L. Davis with their two little daughters have returned to their home in Hillside, N. J., after spending two weeks with Mr. Boa's brother Andrew, of East Settlement.

Large Assortment of
CHINA WARE - CUT GLASS
WATCHES, RINGS
and all kinds of small fancy and useful articles for all occasions.
A. C. LAPIERRE,
Watchmaker and Jeweller
Bethany Street, Lachute.

Summer Creates Many Demands On Lumber

Are you going to build a fence, patch or repair a shed, put up a new barn or garage, or erect a summer cottage or a home? If you are planning to do any one of these things, you will find you can effect important savings by letting us supply the lumber you use. It will take but a few moments to get our quotations and inspect the lumber we can furnish you. Come in and see us.



LOCAL NEWS

Miss Y. Marcell is spending a few days in Ottawa this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Benin, of Port Arthur, are guests of Mrs. P. Monette.

Miss Elsie Scott of Ste. Agathe, spent last week with her mother Mrs. W. H. Scott.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Stansfield and family are spending this week in Montreal.

Misses Mary and Jean McGibbon left on Friday last to visit friends in Toronto.

Miss Falkland, of Tasmania, Australia, is the guest of Mrs. Wm. Banford, this week.

Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Nolan, of Quebec, are guests of his mother, Mrs. H. Nolan, of Carillon.

Mrs. Myrtle Frizzle, of Cowansville, is the guest of her cousin, Mrs. Albert Shephard this week.

Major Green, Mr. Underwood and Mrs. Geo. Larock, of Montreal, were recent guests of Mrs. K. Massiah.

Mrs. Jno. T. Boa, of Montreal, is spending this week as the guest of her sister-in-law, Mrs. And. Boa.

Miss Eleanor Hanson, of Brownsburg, is spending this week at Long Lake, guest of Mrs. Geo. Y. Deacon.

Miss Mary E. Kerr, of Calgary, Alta., was the guest of Mrs. James Cottingham for a few days this week.

Mrs. Walker McArthur and Miss Willow Lavery returned on Sunday, from a pleasant vacation at Norway Bay.

Mr. Ben Rodgers Jr., of Windsor, Ont., is spending the holidays in town guest of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. B. Rodgers.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Licop and family, accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. Berteau, of Brownsburg, motored to Ottawa on Sunday.

Miss J. Weir and Miss Ada Logan returned to Montreal, on Sunday, after spending the past two weeks with the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. Logan.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter McLaren and son Wallace, of Montreal, who are spending the holidays at Lake Louise are guests of Mrs. Geo. Y. Deacon last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Murray & Miss Elizabeth Murray left on Saturday for a trip to San Francisco, Los Angeles, Huntington and other points in the West.

Mr. and Mrs. O. Guindon and family motored to Ottawa on Sunday, and are spending a few days this week visiting friends, also attending the Exhibition.

The many friends of Lloyd Somerville, B.A., will be pleased to hear he has obtained the position of "Demonstrator in Chemistry" with the Staff of the Toronto University.

Mrs. Walker McArthur spent Tuesday in Montreal, she was accompanied by her sister Miss Willow Lavery who was returning home after spending the past six weeks in town.

Mrs. J. A. René Belanger, accompanied by her daughter Edna and son Arthur, left on Tuesday for Ottawa, where they will spend a few days guests of her sister Mrs. Poirier.

Miss Pauline R. Paquette wishes to announce that she will re-open her studio for Pianoforte and Violin lessons after Sept. 2nd. Phone 17 or call at O. Paquette, Main St. A-30-2-P.

Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Dion and daughters, and Mr. Edgar Dion spent Sunday in Ottawa. They were accompanied by their niece Miss Lorette Gibeau who had been their guest for the past week.

Mr. and Mrs. William Duncan and family, of Ottawa, motored to Lachute on Thursday. They called on Mrs. W. W. Hume and several other relatives, including Mrs. A. Thompson and Mrs. T. Stewart.

Mr. and Mrs. Adams, Mr. and Mrs. David, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Dixon and son Robert and Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Walker and son Dixon visited Mrs. Geo. Murdoch Sr. at Mount Maple on Sunday last.

Mrs. E. F. Somerville was the guest of her sister Mrs. J. E. Arnold last week. Other guests at the home of Mrs. J. E. Arnold were Mrs. C. B. Wade, Mr. Grenville and Miss Ena Wade, Miss Dorothy Ward and Mr. Clifford Hayes, of Montreal.

Mr. and Mrs. P. Chabot and Miss Mariette Guilbault, left on Tuesday for a motor tour to Timmins, Ont., in which they expect to be absent for ten days. They were accompanied by the latter's sister Miss Alice Guilbault, who was returning home, after spending a pleasant vacation with friends in town.

Toronto Exhibition, cheap rates, Lachute to Toronto and return \$14.80. Going dates from Aug. 22nd. to Sept. 7th. Return limit Sept. 11th.

Sherbrooke Exhibition cheap rates, Lachute to Sherbrooke and return \$7.00. Going dates Aug. 24th. to Aug. 30th. Return limit Sept. 3rd. Quebec Exhibition cheap rates, going Aug. 31st. to Sept. 6th. Return limit Sept. 10th. Lachute to Quebec and return \$8.80.

LITERARY & DRAMATIC SOCIETY HONOR MR. & MRS. W. FRASER.

One of the most pleasant gatherings of the Lachute Literary and Dramatic Society took place on Monday evening last, when a farewell party was given to Mr. and Mrs. W. Fraser, who are taking up residence in Montreal. During the evening dancing was indulged in and refreshments served, and after the summer's pleasure, a general re-union of old friends was enjoyed.

Mr. Cousens on behalf of the Society, expressed the sorrow that was felt at losing Mr. and Mrs. Fraser, who had taken such active interest and been of such great help, and in wishing them every success and prosperity in their new venture, presented them with a Silver Cake Plate as a slight remembrance of the many friendships we have had together. Rev. Mr. MacLeod also gave a few well chosen remarks in which he hoped that they would soon tire of the city and return back home where they would be more than welcomed again.

Mr. and Mrs. Fraser in thanking their many friends expressed the pleasure it had given them in being members of the Society, but did not feel that they were altogether leaving Lachute for having their summer cottage at Lake Louise they would often be back and also intended coming upon every possible occasion to enjoy the plays which will be later put on.

Three hearty cheers with many extras were given for this popular couple and after the singing of Auld Lang Syne and God Save the King, a very pleasant evening was brought to a close.

ARGENTEUIL HOLSTEINS WON.

In the inter-county calf club competition held in connection with the Three Rivers exhibition this week Argenteuil calves won the following:

Best group of "Three Calves" Argenteuil 1st.
Individual Class, Argenteuil won 1st., 2nd. and 3rd.
Best heifer calf, Argenteuil 1st.
Grand Champion calf male or female, Argenteuil 1st.
Judging competition and Parade, Argenteuil 1st., 4th. and 5th.
The calves were exhibited by the following boys:—B. Maisonneuve, A. McKenzie, A. Hay.
Under the direction of Mr. R. P. Charbonneau, Holstein Field man and Alex. Bothwell, District Agriculturist.

BIRTH.

HOOPER—At the Homeopathic Hospital, Montreal, on Saturday, Aug. 17th., 1929, to Dr. and Mrs. W. M. Hooper, a son.

GOODFELLOW—On August 17th., 1929, at the Catherine Booth Hospital, Montreal, to Mr. and Mrs. Alex. B. Goodfellow, (nee M. Agnes Hodge), a daughter, still born.

ANNOUNCEMENT

Mr. Geo. A. Clarke, of Mabel, announces the engagement of his eldest daughter Jennie Marion, to Wallace E. Cunnig. Marriage to take place quietly the latter part of September.

ENGAGEMENT

Mr. and Mrs. Duncan Paul have announced the engagement of their daughter Miss Stella Augusta Paul to Robert Lyon McTavish, son of Mrs. C. McTavish, of Toronto. The wedding is to take place late in October. Miss Paul's engagement was made known at an afternoon tea given Friday at her home at 15 Shepard avenue. A color scheme of pink and white was carried out in the decorations. Each guest was presented with a Briarcliff rose and spray of baby's breath, to which was tied a heart, containing the names of the engaged couple.

DEATHS.

BRANEY—Suddenly at Lachute, on Friday, Aug. 16th., Margaret Riddell, beloved wife of Thos. Braneay, aged 56 years.

BELANGER—Suddenly, at Ste. Veronique de Turgeon, on Sunday, Aug. 18th., Joseph Belanger, aged 61 years.

CARD OF THANKS

The undersigned wish to extend sincere thanks for kindness and deep sympathy so expressively shown to them in their recent sad bereavement.

Thomas and her brothers & sisters.

CARD OF THANKS

Mrs. J. Belanger wishes to express her deepest thanks and gratitude for kindness and sympathy extended by so many friends in her sad bereavement.

IN MEMORIAM.

BIGRAS—In loving memory of my dear husband, Peter Bigras, who passed away August 18th., 1927. Too dearly loved to be forgotten. Sadly missed by his loving wife.

Silk Stockings

19c. 29c. 49c. 69c.

Wash Goods, clearing at
25c per yard

W. Banford and Son

Our Specials

Flour and Feed of all Kinds
Choice line of Groceries
always on hand

J. D. Campbell, - Phone 50

Cream of the West is our Best

Gifts!

For Every Occasion

Silverware, knives, forks and spoons, 2 pieces in trays and cases \$10.00 and up. A new lot of beautiful bakeware and other hollow ware. India and China Brass, fancy and crystal glassware. Best assortment we have had up to date.

Frank E. Earle,
Lachute, P. Q.

Dinged Fenders Repaired

Nearly every car sooner or later meets with minor accidents and the fenders are dinged. The valuation of your car so disfigured immediately depreciates in value and looks shabby. Your fenders can be easily repaired if you will entrust your work to us. We have the modern tools for making such repairs. The expense compared to the results will be trifling.

Gasoline - Oil - Tire Service
- Storage -

Geo. Y. Deacon

Phone 26

Lachute Mills

Tourist Camps And Public Health

U.S. Health Service Issue Bulletin Which is of Interest to All Ontario Towns

In planning long or short trips by automobile the ardent touring fan often seeks the out-of-the-way roads in order to discover for himself the more beautiful spots of nature, and, more practically, to avoid the beaten highways, which nowdays usually carry a very heavy traffic. This is particularly true if the person is planning to camp out. In preparation for an automobile trip, the U.S. Public Health Service states that careful forethought is usually given to the necessary spare parts for the machine, the kind of clothing to take along, or the camping equipment needed, but often too little thought is given to one's health and the safeguarding of it on the trip.

This latter point cannot be too strongly emphasized, because, on such a trip, living conditions are often changed so much by exposure to inclement weather, lack of sleep, irregular hours, and other factors, that the bodily machine may, perhaps, become more susceptible to attack from disease than it would under the normal home conditions.

The safeguarding of the health of automobile tourists, both on the roads and in the camps, has become an important public health problem. As early as 1925 it was estimated that in thirty-five States there were more than 3,000 camps attended by over 2,000,000 campers. In 1928, it was estimated that, in California alone, there were 1,400 automobile camps. In other States, particularly those with well advertised scenic areas, there were probably several thousand others. Investment in camps of all kinds in the State of Maine has been estimated to exceed \$5,000,000. Much has been done within recent years to improve tourist camps, but there is yet much more to do. For example, in one State in 1926 there were 233 camps inspected and only 104 of these could be approved.

The problem is not a simple one but involves three important factors: First, an intelligent understanding of the situation by the people; second, the co-operation of State and local authorities, and the support of official and voluntary organizations; and, third, and most important, the fixing of the responsibility for the maintenance of sanitary conditions.

In many States the responsibility for the sanitation of tourist camps has been delegated to State health officers by law, and in others, those agencies have undertaken it without express authority. In a few States where the State agency is doing the work, part or all of the authority has been transferred to district or local agencies or groups. Unfortunately, there are a few sections in which the responsibility for the work has not been positively assumed by any particular department or group. However, these sections are in the minority, because within the last few years much careful thought and diligent effort has been given by health authorities as a whole to making living conditions for campers as nearly suitable for them as possible.

Such State agencies as have started tourist camp sanitation work have usually set up regulations governing the proper construction and maintenance of this kind of camp. The three principal items in any set of regulations might be given as follows: (1) Proper camp location; (2) Safe and adequate water supply; and (3) Safe and efficient waste disposal.

What is the effect of location on a tourist camp-ground? This question might be subdivided as follows: (1) Is the site of ample size? (2) Is it provided with a reasonable amount of shade and natural shelter? (3) Will the soil readily absorb and remove water? (4) Is the site accessible to the tourist? (5) Are utilities available from the city, and, if not, are conditions such as to permit the installation of the necessary facilities? (6) Is the site susceptible of subdivision into units? If these questions can all be answered in the affirmative in the selection of a particular site, that site should be an acceptable one.

Ways and Means

Edinburgh Weekly Scotsman (Cons.): If the Government manages to manoeuvre its way with safety among the rocks of controversial measures it can hardly escape the quicksands of finance, which, from all appearances, it is disposed to ignore. Schemes for the reduction of unemployment and the encouragement of industry will have general support if founded on a sound financial basis, but it augurs rather badly for the success of such schemes that the Prime Minister has already committed himself to the declaration that safeguarding must be regarded as a dead letter. What other method can be devised for the encouragement of the depressed industries, to which less objection can be taken, remains to be seen. The revenue of the country depends on flourishing industry, and although the Government proposes to inquire into the means of restoring the mining, iron and steel, and cotton industries, this prejudice against a tried and effective method is not hopeful.

Science Reveals Age Old Facts

Rare Relics of Ice Age in Austria Come to Light Through Man's Hobby

Vienna—Evidences of prehistoric life of man and animal in the Ice Age are more or less abundant, in western Europe, especially in France, but in central and southern Europe they are extremely rare. The important results of excavations which have been carried on in the Teufelslucke Caves, near Eggenburg, in lower Austria, therefore, are all the more valuable. Mainly through a local resident, Josef Krahuletz, who was an archaeologist by hobby rather than by training, for more than half a century excavations were carried on which led to the discovery of the relics of Ice Age known to present-day natural science—great elks, mammoths, wild horses, cave bears, cave hyenas, rhinoceroses with woolly hair, reindeer, etc.

Further, small flint tools and knives were unearthed, not bigger than safety-razor blades but of such stone as has indicated to geologists that either the primitive man who used them came himself from some far distant place where such flints are to be found or had connections with that district. Small heaps of charcoal excavated were recently examined microscopically by an expert, who has declared them to be the remains of coal which had been formed from the conifers, now found in only the highest alpine regions. Thus clear proof was supplied of the extremity of the climate 16,000 to 18,000 years ago.

Excavations are being carried on by Prof. Josef Byer, a leading Austrian authority on prehistoric man, who hopes to discover the remains of human beings from the Solutre period—contemporaries of those whose bones were excavated at Solutre in France—in addition to other evidence of first importance to a scientific knowledge of the Ice period. The excavations hitherto made in this cave, which seems undoubtedly to have served as a hunting station for prehistoric man, are all carefully preserved in the Krahuletz Museum at Eggenburg.

Nordic Exhibition Is Held at Kiel

Hamburg—A most unusual exhibition and athletic meet of the Nordic countries has just taken place at Kiel, Ger., well expressing the present friendliness and community of interests of these northern countries. Artists, museums and collectors vied with one another in sending their choicest treasures, and leading men of letters and of sport arrived to represent their countries.

There were textiles, wood carvings and wrought iron work from Sweden and Lapland, fascinating old cupboards, chairs and carpets from Norway, fifteenth century and modern ceramics, textile and carvings from Finland, costumes, house utensils and pottery from Denmark. The Iceland exhibit was small, but showed interesting wood carvings and intricate silver filigree work.

Northern architectural tendencies of yesterday and today were illustrated in photographs, plans and models and modern painting, sculpture and arts and crafts in well-rounded displays.

Lectures were given by leading experts in art and general science, the premier of "Paul and Virginia," by Sophus Michaëlis, was staged at the opera and such operas and plays as "St. Matthew's Passion," Hebbel's "Herod and Marianne" and Strindberg's "To Damascus" were given before enthusiastic audiences.

Speed and Safety

London Daily News and Westminster (Lib.): It is not the motorist only who is concerned in this matter; the pedestrian has his responsibilities, which he has no right to ignore, for the promotion of the general safety; school teachers and mothers have theirs; the police and road authorities theirs also. Despite the continued rise in the percentage of accidents, there is no reason to doubt that the problems of the new speed age can be solved by common effort and a general recognition of the necessity of understanding the new conditions and acting appropriately. Even the animals are learning the lesson. The "road sense" of dogs has undoubtedly improved; even birds and the wilder creatures of the country-side are less commonly killed than they used to be, despite the vast increase in traffic. It is not credible that man alone should be unable, or unwilling, to learn by the use of his reason what instinct has so rapidly taught these.

Outward Bound

As one on distant travel bent Looks seaward from the shore Of this familiar Continent. Soon to be known no more.

So o'er the boundless deep I gaze, Fearless, and yet alone, Powerless to pierce the shining haze That veils the vast unknown. —George Douglas in the Glasgow Herald.



ARE SWUNG OPEN FOR FIRST TIME IN 50 YEARS
Swiss Guards swinging wide the huge bronze doors of the Vatican the first time in over half a century they have been opened.

Cloudless Weather

London—The 13th cloudless day throughout all England sees the drought threat intensified, and the newspapers are publishing photographs of empty reservoirs in Northern England where the threat is worst.

Manchester has only 23 days' supply of water left, while Batley, centre of the woollen trade, has only 17. In many northern towns the water is being cut off for 12 hours at night, which has resulted already in a thousand men being thrown out of work.

Another effect of the drought is the enhancement of food prices which, with reports of the Canadian crop shortage and an increase in wheat prices, makes alarming reading for householders.

Canned Foods

London Times (Ind.): The British people insist on having a large supply of tinned foods. It is extremely foolish, therefore, to continue to buy manufacturers are capable of producing them themselves and have an overwhelming abundance of the necessary raw material ready to their hands. The same economic policy is in fact so obvious that there must be some reason, good or bad, why it has not long ago been extensively adopted. The only real reason—and it is not a good one—is that in the minds of many people there is an old-established prejudice, to some extent fostered in the past by the medical profession, against the consumption of tinned foods, on the ground that they may be productive of some form of ptomaine or microbe poisoning. As a matter of fact, there is really no risk at all. More recent medical opinion has emphatically and authoritatively declared, after exhaustive research, that, whatever may once have been the case, modern methods of canning are so perfect that tinned foods produced by reputable firms are now absolutely above suspicion, and, moreover, that they contain at least as large a proportion of the necessary vitamins as the same food when fresh and unprocessed. The case for tinned foods as wholesome and nutritious articles of diet is, in fact, definitely established.

George: "Why don't you advertise?" Town Storekeeper: "No, siree, I did once and it pretty near ruined me." George: "How's that?" Town Storekeeper: "Why, people came in and bought darn near all the stock I had."

Coins of Herod Come to Light

Three Tombs Found in Palestine Shed Light on Biblical History

Jerusalem—Discovery of three tombs belonging to three distinct periods of Palestine's history has been announced by Dr. William F. Bade, director of the Pacific School of Religion, Berkeley, Calif., excavating at Tell en-Naebah, which Dr. Bade believes is the site of the ancient Mizpah.

The discovery was made just as the excavators were preparing to end their work of the season. The first tomb contained an assortment of pottery, beads and jewelry from the second phase of the Iron Age in Palestine, and may be dated from about 600 B. C.

There was evidence that earlier occupants had been removed during the Hellenistic period, because practically all the furniture was left intact.

Of special interest to Biblical students is the second tomb, because of a coin found in it dated in the reign of Archelaus, cruel son of Herod the Great who ruled from 4 B. C. to 6 A.D. During his reign, according to Matthew, the parents of Jesus, upon their return from Egypt to Nazareth, avoided Judea in order to escape persecution. Other objects in the tomb were equally interesting, belonging in point of time to the boyhood of Jesus.

An unusual assortment of pottery from the early Iron Age (1200 to 800 B. C.) was found in the third tomb. There were more than 50 intact saucer lamps and an equal number of broken ones. Scores of small black jars with loop handles, presumably for oil, and about 30 beautifully burnished bowls, including a unique jug in the form of a beehive were discovered.

Dr. Bade believes this is the largest tomb group ever unearthed in Tell en-Naebah, and hopes a more definite date of its construction may be discovered after careful study of two fine Egyptian scarabs found there.—Christian Science Monitor.

First Proud Mother—"My Leslie has done awfully well again at running and jumping. He's just won his seventh cup." Second Proud Mother—"How strange you should mention sport, Mrs. Dublin. I've just heard from an unofficial source that my boy Launcelot, who is a bit of an athlete, has won a cup and saucer, too, at 'Houpla,' whatever that may be."

Briand Pan-Europa Plan Held Result Of Years of Work

Vienna—Count Richard Coudenhove-Kalergi, founder of the Pan-European movement, and advocate of a United States of Europe, discussing in the press M. Briand's proposal to summon the first Pan-European government conference this year, says that many reports to the contrary notwithstanding, M. Briand's decision is not improvised, but is the outcome of his deliberate policy, upon which he has been working consistently through the meetings at Cannes and Locarno and through the Kellogg pact.

Only non-settlement of outstanding problems from the war caused M. Briand to postpone the summoning of the conference after the Pan-American conference last fall. M. Briand discussed the Pan-European proposal with the statesmen of the last League of Nations Council meeting in Madrid and found no opposition.

Count Coudenhove-Kalergi considers the present time favorable for M. Briand's action. Now, he says, a decision must be made between the old policy of balance of power, which led to the war, and a new policy of economic and political co-operation within the framework of the European cultural unity. "The fifteenth anniversary of the outbreak of the last war will soon come," says the Count, "when the question of war guilt will again arise; but a more important question is the responsibility in any future war. All opponents of the United States of Europe must share that guilt. In democratic states people have henceforth no right to blame the government alone for the decisions taken."

Naval Parity

London Observer (Ind.): Two things must follow from the definition of equality. The first will be a swift and drastic reduction of armaments, inevitable when cautious admiralties need no longer provide for J. R. Watkins, a large margin of safety to cover uncertainties. The second, equally inevitable, but even more significant, will be a disarmament of men's minds. With equality, established in measurable terms, there must needs vanish all suggestions of rivalry, all elements of covert competition, between Britain and America on the oceans. This is the very substance of the peace which we have all dreamed of since 1914.



She (leaving show): That play was absolutely all talk.
He: Well, it's entitled "The Woman," you know.

Imperial Preference

Victoria Times (Lib.): When Mr. Bennett preaches Empire trade as if it was something new that only he had thought about—instead of a fixed Liberal policy which was based on the British Preference as far back as 1897—it should be remembered that the party of which he is the leader fought the Imperial Preference, the Canadian-Australian treaty and Canadian-British West Indies Treaty—il designed to foster trade between these parts of the Empire.

"When'll ye be getting married, Donald?" "Och, I dinna ken. Sarah has some printed stationery she must use up first, and she dinna write much on account of the postage."

Canneries For All Fruit Areas, Aim of Norwegian Women

Large Number of Small Plants Proposed by Farm Association

Oslo, Norway.—Small canneries, to be built in all districts where fruit is grown, are planned by the Peasant Women's Association of Norway. The cost of each cannery would be no more than 5000 or 6000 crowns and it is proposed to adapt them to all sorts of fruits and berries. These proposals follow the success of the great cannery which has already been built at Toten and which, however, only handles surplus apples.

The aim of the farm women of Norway is to stand side by side with the farmers' associations in their effort to raise the peasantry economically and culturally.

One of the great purposes of the association under the leadership of Mrs. Olga Bjoner, is to secure a better school system and to get better representation of women on the school boards. It also seeks to make education more suited to present-day requirements and to strengthen the religious teaching in schools.

Their aim is also to elevate family life, to enlighten the people as to the evils of alcohol and to work for a better understanding between neighboring districts and between classes. As far as possible, libraries will be organized.

The association has taken up the development of all kinds of home industry, and in order to support these industries it tries to make people use home products. Spinning, dyeing, weaving are encouraged. It also aims at exporting different products of the home industry.

In order to promote the sale of different home products the association has formed sales offices in different districts.

Florence, Italy, Rocked By 'Quake

Florence, Italy.—Florence was shaken by an earthquake. The shock lasted about eight seconds and did considerable damage to wall and roofs in neighboring villages.

Roofs fell and crevices appeared in walls in Borgo, San Lorenzo, Vecchio, Barberino, and Firenze, but no personal injuries have been reported.

The quake which was of undulatory character caused many to desert their houses and spend the night outdoors. Its epicentre was believed to be about 25 miles distant.

The Piazza Michelangelino and Le Cascine were full of fearful people, while the population of the hamlet Mugello went out into the fields to sleep.

At Bologna the shock was lighter than at Florence. At Defenza the inhabitants were greatly alarmed.

BELGRADE SHAKEN.

Belgrade.—A severe earthquake was felt here. The epicentre was estimated to be about 60 miles away in the Rudnik district.

POPULACE IN PANIC.

Buenos Aires.—The populace of four towns are recovering from panic caused by two earthquakes which rocked their homes. The towns were those of San Rafael, "Twenty-Fifth of May" (a town named for Argentina's independence day), Monte Coman and Colonia Alvear. There was little damage and no casualties.

American Nationality

New Statesman (London): From the standpoint of Europe, the greatest of republics is a stupendous uniform mass. Its people are believed to have been welded into a mighty sameness; to have become a single standardized community, feeling, saying and doing the same things under the pressure of a common continental system. To the American himself, especially if he belongs to the older Anglo-Saxon stock, this European notion of the United States is an absurdity. So far from the American people being unified, they are to him a congeries of alien and dangerous communities. They continue to speak the languages of Europe. They are not within sight of the goal of assimilation.

Labor and the League

H. Wilson Harris in the Nation and Athenaeum (London): There would seem to be grounds for the belief that the League will find a new stimulus given to its various organs of international activity as the result of the decision the electors of Great Britain have taken. Conservative Ministers have often been eloquent on the danger of going too fast at Geneva. We are unquestionably in now for whatever danger some slight acceleration of pace may involve, and the country will face the peril with equanimity. As for Mr. Henderson, he has been conspicuous hitherto for soundness of judgment and solid common sense, and it is a little hard to visualize him in the part of impetuous revolutionary at Geneva or anywhere else.

Is a man who wears last year's hat, drives this year's car, and lives on next year's income, Progressive, Conservative or Liberal?

Figure It Out For Yourself!



THINGS START MOVING BUT WHAT'S IT ALL ABOUT?
Cameraman records a fast moment in a recent New York ball game between Brooklyn and St. Louis.

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The SPEED FILM

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How often it happens—a picture you are particularly anxious to "get" turns out badly because the sun wasn't shining. Don't let this happen to you. Remember ninety per cent of picture failures is due to under-exposure—and Gevaert film is faster.

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GEVAERT COMPANY
OF AMERICA
Toronto



The Channel Tunnel

London Daily Mail (Ind. Cons.). The fact that the construction of a tunnel should supply a great deal of work of a useful kind for the unemployed ought to recommend the enterprise strongly to the Socialist Government, and Mr. J. H. Thomas has publicly approved the project. It is calculated that quite 24,000 men would be directly engaged; and in addition there would be a large amount of indirect employment in the manufacture of the steel and the boring appliances required. The stimulus given to British industry—for we assume that British labor and British material would be exclusively specified for the British section of the work—would therefore be of great value in a period of trade depression such as the present, the old objections to the undertaking need not be treated too seriously in our day. In a few years everybody will be wondering that there ever was any opposition to it.

Reparations and Debts

London Evening Standard (Ind. Cons.). The question of reparations cannot be dissociated from that of inter-allied indebtedness, and in this latter Great Britain has gone as far as lenient generosity can go. France is paying us eight millions a year, on both capital and interest accounts combined, against an outstanding debt of \$650,000,000—which settlement has not yet even been ratified. Italy, whose debt is not much less, is paying us only four and a half millions a year. Meanwhile we are paying to America a colossal sum annually in respect of moneys which we borrowed from her to lend to France and Italy. Mr. Churchill's last statement on the subject was that we had paid since the war £247,000,000 to our creditors, while receiving only £34,000,000 from our debtors.

SELF-ESTEEM

The higher a man is in grace the lower he will be in his own esteem.

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Athletics

An already ample bibliography of track and field athletics—sports with their roots set deep in antiquity—has been enriched by the production of these two authoritative works which, while contrasting strongly in their presentation, supplement each other's values to the student of a very wide, as well as intricate subject. By their own experience, the authors are particularly fitted for the task of translating the practical application of empirical knowledge into the written theory of the subject. D. G. A. Lowe, president of Cambridge University Athletic Club, 1924-25, has twice been the Olympic champion over 800 meters; his fellow-author, A. E. Porritt, Oxford president 1925-26, had a meteoric career as a sprinter of the top class, and Butler, president of the C.U.A.C. 1920-21, is the possessor of one gold, one silver and one bronze Olympic medal.

Lowe and Porritt, aided by C. T. Van Geysel, the renowned Cambridge high-jumper, and M. C. Nokes, of Oxford, Britain's best "strong man" for many years, have teamed up to produce the most comprehensive survey of foot racing and its concomitants since Sir Montague Shearman wrote his classic on the subject in 1887. They start as near the commencement of human activities as research can carry them; they revive the earliest extant records, appertaining to the Talltean Games founded in Ireland about 3000 B.C. by Lugaid of the Strong Arm; they pass through the history of the Olympic Games of Ancient Greece to their latter-day counterpart, touching, as they go, upon the development of the sport in Britain. In the United States, the British Dominions, Europe, Asia, and South America. The reader is led gently, to a scholarly exposition of how it should all be done, or perhaps one should rather write, how the best people do it, since the authors have striven, successfully, from start to finish, to instruct without dogmatism.

Butler's book is not, by comparison, such leisurely reading. He plunges without preamble into a discourse on track technique and organization, illuminated by a profusion of photographs, many from the "slow-motion" camera. These strips repay careful analysis. The work is written by one with personal experience of the trials of a games master at a big British public school, and its value would seem greatest to those charged with the instruction of boy athletes. His chapter on the organization of school athletics excels anything the reviewer has previously read on this subject.

When the authors come to their pet specialties they have much of interest to say, as, for example, when Lowe propounds his theory of the "constant factor" in half-mile running. Broadly and briefly put, his argument is that however slowly, within reason, the first quarter-mile may have been run, the time for the second is practically a constant factor for each runner, and that, therefore, the time for the first quarter is all-important. In other words, if 57 seconds is approximately a runner's "constant" for the second quarter-mile, after a 55s. first quarter, no advantage will accrue if the pace falls below 55s. in the opening "440." On the other hand, he points out, the pace in the first lap may be so hot as to be economically unsound, in which case the 57s. taken as the "constant" for an exceptional athlete would increase perhaps to 59s. or 60s. It is a tribute to these two books that one can read them both without a wearying sense of repetition. The ground they cover is, for a good deal of the time, common to both; but the avenues of approach are widely different, and whilst a comfortable armchair is desirable for the complete enjoyment of "Athletics," Butler's book calls for close attention to diagram—and a notebook and pencil.

CONSIDER THE END

Better it is, toward the right conduct of life, to consider what will be the end of a thing than what is the beginning of it; for what promises fair at first may prove ill, and what seems at first a disadvantage may bring the greatest and truest gain.—Leighton.

"How's your wife coming along with her driving?" "She took a turn for the worse last week, sir."—Life.

Granada—a Mountain City

Granada is held to be one of the loveliest places in the whole world. The city lies at the point where the Sierra Nevada puts forth its foothills, a bundle of rays extending toward the Vega like gigantic roots that have come up out of the ground. The new section of the city has spread placidly over the plain with its spacious horizontal streets and lines of elms (alamedas), or is wedged in between the hills, following the valleys and riverbeds, and terminating in thin lines extending far into the Sierra. The older part of the city has not been able to make itself so comfortable. These ancient quarters still bear marks of having been built in insecure times, when the houses clung for protection to the steep mountain ridges. There they still stand, a densely packed mass, like a flock of frightened mountain goats. So have they stood for many peaceful centuries, still spying out the enemy in a sort of petrified panic.

Steep staircase streets lead through the city, with traces of Moorish times meeting your eyes everywhere. Here a great vaulted cloister covered with glazed tiling; there the ruins of a little mosque or an arched gate built to break the force of a hostile onslaught. In the city walls are fragments of stucco arches resting upon marble columns, and now and again your eye wanders into a still perfect Moorish courtyard.

In some places the slope becomes too sharp to be negotiated by staircases and the path is then obliged to assume a long zigzag rise. It has been impossible to build houses except on the inside of the zigzag, where they must use the mountain for a back. The outer edge of the path is a white railing and a file of slender cypresses topped by an ocean of blue. As you mount the path into an endless labyrinth of tabins and weather-beaten walls, fig trees peer forth from the ruins.

We creep under the broad Moorish wall, cross a sun-dried, parched mountain top and are again on the southern slope of the range. The steep declivity is covered with Indian fig-cacti, which grips the cliffs with its broad, flat roots. Below us, the paths meander down like ribbons along the mountain-slope, and over them irregular rows of smoking chimneys seem to stick at right angles to the red mountain soil. We can see the entrances to the caves from here. . . . At certain points the steep, rocky wall changes to terraces here peach-trees and almonds blossom; at other points the walls are pitted by soft shots, sites of caves that have collapsed.—Martin Anderson Nexo, in "Days in the Sun."

SAVE THE CHILDREN

In Summer When Childhood Ailments Are Most Dangerous.

Mothers who keep a box of Baby's Own Tablets in the house may feel that the lives of their little ones are reasonably safe during the hot weather. Stomach troubles, cholera infantum and diarrhoea carry off thousands of little ones every summer. In most cases because the mother does not have a safe medicine at hand to give promptly. Baby's Own Tablets relieve these troubles, or if given occasionally to the well child they will prevent their coming on. The Tablets are guaranteed to be absolutely harmless even to the newborn babe. They are especially good in summer because they regulate the bowels and keep the stomach sweet and pure. They are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

MacDonald and Hoover

J. L. Garvin in the London Observer (Ind.): President Hoover by law is prevented from coming to Europe. The more reason why Mr. Ramsay MacDonald should go to America. Both the President and the Prime Minister know how to lay all the cards on the table. Each of them would find the other amongst the most interesting men that either can ever encounter. Each of them can explain a good deal from different standpoints. It would be a remarkable and happy episode in the careers of both. The thing wanted is "drastic reduction" of navies, with a human demonstration to the whole world that the two fleets will never be used against each other. It is true. But covert mischief will work right and left until openly we clinch the truth. Let us break down Chinese etiquette by the first visit of a British Prime Minister to Washington. After that, all ordinary decent people in our two countries would go about their business feeling better.

CAN'TS

Have no "can'ts" in your mind. I can't is a fatal thought. Have only ideas and reveries of I can! You shall accomplish anything you persistently set your forces upon. You have within you the faculty for advance in any direction. Just commence. Desire is the proof of ability to achieve. Doubt neither yourself, nor any one else.—Ida Gathings Pentecost.

Minard's Liniment for Summer Colds

Watch your growing children

WATCH the health of your growing children! See that they have the health and energy necessary for their school work and play. For growing children—particularly girls—a rich supply of red blood is essential. Languor, nervousness, depression, fickle appetite or pallor indicate anaemia.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills enrich the blood, prevent anaemia and build healthy bone and tissues. Thousands of mothers have proved this. "My twelve-year-old girl," writes Mrs. Robert Devitt of Brougham, Ontario, "became so pale, so ill and nervous that we had to take her out of school. I tried Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for her and she gained in weight and strength. She is now the picture of health."

Buy a box of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills at all druggists and dealers in medicine or, post-paid, by mail at 50 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ontario.



The Predominance of America

Norman Angell in the Spectator (London): Alike in Europe and America, we have slipped into the habit of assuming not merely that America is now "the great noise," indubitably the most powerful single national unit in the world, having captured an economic predominance which yesterday was Britain's, but that this predominance is bound to be permanent because inherent in the nature of things, in American superiority of natural resources, more fortunate situation in physical advantages denied to Europe. . . . The undoubted superiority of America and its economic preponderance to-day is not to be explained by superiority of natural resources, but by a political fact (which gives rise, be it noted, to an economic one) The States have political unity; Europe has not. If the course of historical development in North America has been more like that of South America, so that English-speaking America had been as much divided as is Spanish-speaking America; if, in what is now the United States, there existed, not one nation but a dozen rival nations—as south of the Mexican border there are more than a dozen different nations—we should not now be talking about American power and its predominance in the world. North America would figure for very little more in such terms than does South America.

President and Prime Minister

Philadelphia Ledger: In the United States there has been no disposition to question the importance or the propriety of the meeting between President and Prime Minister, though a few years ago a furor of suspicion would have been aroused by any proposal of the head of a British Government to establish direct personal contact with President Harding or President Coolidge. The gentlemen who like to ask rhetorically, "What have we to do with abroad?" will doubtless shortly be heard from. But they are likely to find that their rhetoric is much less powerful than it was before the present fortunate conjunction of men and circumstances.



Too Much ACID

Many people, two hours after eating, suffer indigestion as they call it. It is usually excess acid. Correct it with an alkali. The best way, the quick, harmless and efficient way, is Phillips' Milk of Magnesia. It has remained for 50 years the standard with physicians. One spoonful in water neutralizes many times its volume in stomach acids, and at once. The symptoms disappear in five minutes.

J. T., An African Monkey

One of J. T.'s daily amusements was looking at pictures in the illustrated magazine. She turned the pages herself without any training, the leaves passing between thumb and forefinger. After she became familiar with dogs she recognized their pictures and she would make her purr-purr-r-r affectionate sound over them and turn her head coquettishly from side to side as if expecting them to respond. She showed far more intelligence in recognizing pictures and keeping a magazine right side up than the majority of African natives.

One of her Christmas presents was a magnifying glass, and she would go about examining objects and people, adjusting the glass to suit her vision in a surprisingly human way.

J. T.'s ability to see small objects as well as her delicate sense of touch was shown in the care with which she would rip fine stitches from cloth. Sometimes when I was sewing or reading and did not want to be disturbed, I would give her an old garment. She would then sit quietly on my lap by the hour and industriously rip out the stitches without tearing the fabric. . . . She used a needle and thread exactly like a child who attempts to sew for the first time, often when I was called away to attend to some household duty I would return to find my sewing drawn into puckers by her efforts to imitate me. In her desire to assist me she would sit on my lap when I was sewing and with her dainty thumb pull the needle through the cloth, dropping it immediately to draw the thread tight. . . .

Common sense, patience and sympathy are the qualities needed for the study of animals. Equipped with these and a desire to do honest work, one cannot help learning something of value to add to our knowledge of dumb creatures.—From "J. T., Jr.: The Biography of an African Monkey" by Delia Akeley.

Mr. Dawes Stays Dry

New York World: Mr Charles G. Dawes, our Ambassador to Great Britain, has let it be known that no liquor will be served at the Embassy so long as he occupies it. "I never made it a practice to serve liquor in my home in the States," he said, "and see no reason to change now." And while it may be doubted whether his motive is quite so simple as that, he certainly deserves no criticism. He raises no tedious point of law, yet places himself in an excellent position with regard to a question that becomes, from an international point of view, continually more difficult.

Minard's Liniment for Neuralgia.

Alcock and Brown

Detroit News: (Bruce Gould, in his book "Sky Larking," predicts that 100 years hence Captain John Alcock and Arthur E. Brown will be honoured above all other pathfinders of the air.) The acclaim that should have been theirs was denied them. It may be, as Mr. Gould suggests, that all countries were too near the dangerous days of the war period in 1919 to properly appreciate Brown and Alcock. The world was tired of heroes, in fact there were more of them than there were jobs, and in the news of the monumental proceedings at Versailles which were then being pushed to a conclusion, Alcock and Brown were quickly forgotten.

The inferiority complex would be a fine thing if the right people had it.

LONG SLEEP MAKES BABY HAPPY AGAIN

"Our baby kept waking us several times a night, until we started giving him a little Castoria after his last nursing," says an Iowa mother. "He slept soundly from the first night and it made him look and feel worlds better." Baby specialists endorse Fletcher's Castoria; and millions of mothers know how this purely-vegetable, harmless preparation helps babies and children, with colic, constipation, colds, diarrhoea, etc. The Fletcher signature is always on the wrapper of genuine Castoria. Avoid imitations.

Classified Advertisements

BABY CHICKS

BABY CHICKS: JULY AND AUGUST. Rocks, 12c. Brown Leghorns and Anconas—11c. White Leghorns 10c. as a red chicks 9c. Express paid on 200 or over; free catalogue. A. H. Switzer, Granton Ontario.

CASH FOR YOUR PROPERTY. Farm, business or residence, no matter where located. Free information. International Realty Co., 613 Pelissier, Windsor, Ont.

So Would We

Ottawa Journal (Cons.): Stocks on the New York Stock Exchange have declined by \$6,000,000,000. What we would like to know is where is the \$6,000,000,000?

By reducing the legal size of taxicabs in New York City it has been estimated that the pedestrian will be in a position to be menaced by three taxis in the same space in which he now dodges only two.

AEROXON

With The Pin

The Honey Fly Catcher

You Must Do Your Bit

in the war against the fly, carrier of germs and breeder of disease.

It is proven that AEROXON is one of the most convenient and most efficient means of combating this fly evil. It is convenient, because of the push-pin. It is hygienic; flies never get away when once caught. Each spiral gives three weeks' perfect service.

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"KING OF PAIN" LINIMENT



Felt Tired and Miserable

"I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound for miserable and tired feelings and it gave me strength to do my work. My nerves are better and I feel well and strong and have a good appetite. I sleep well and am in pretty good spirits and able to work every day now. I recommend the Vegetable Compound and you may use this letter as a testimonial."—Miss Delvena Wallace, Union Street, North Devon, New Brunswick.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Is It True? -- Yes



When you see a fellow with a swell suit, and a cheap or common Hat, Shirt and Tie, doesn't it remind you of a "flivver" with a "regular" horn.

You good dressers will do well to see Ralph's fine selection in Hats, Shirts, Ties, etc.

Ralph's - Main Street

PRICES UNBEATABLE

All our summer goods for sale below wholesale price. Suit lengths at \$6. & \$11.50. English goods.

Geo. Licop, Lachute

Coal! Coal!

Order your coal now. Scotch Anthracite is the Best. No cinders to carry out. Royal Purple Chick Feed and Starter. Feed of All Kinds. Five Roses Flour Always on Hand.

R. Hamilton, Main Street. Phone 240. Lachute.

"KELVINATOR"

The Electrical Refrigerator.

Call in, and let us give you a demonstration

John McFaul & Son, Main St.

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Ladies' Dresses to clear at Cost Price

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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. All kinds of choice Meats, Fish, Vegetables and Fruits in season. Also Canned Goods and Lard. We sell cheaper because of no book-keeping charges. PHONE 551.

Jos. Raymond, Main Street, Lachute



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J. S. Giles, Editor & Proprietor.

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THE NORTH COUNTRY.

Running north between North Bay and Cochrane and thence onwards toward Winnipeg, one looks from an observation car to see marsh and rock and the burnt trunks of trees standing in stark ugliness against the sky. Contemplating it all, one weary hour after another, one marvels at the courage of the men who laid steel along such wastes, at the fortitude of the men who first went into such a wilderness. Yet this country, ugly and so seemingly useless, promises to become one of the richest portions of Canada. The story of what it has yielded and promises to yield in minerals, in gold and silver, copper and nickel, is known to all. And now comes word of the discovery of rich coal deposits in the Abitibi River in the Blacksmith Rapids area north of Cochrane. Coal is promised to be added to the rest of this Province's riches.

Providence, truly, has been good to Canada. We have one of the great granaries of the world; a diversified climate that permits us to raise most anything that we need; some of the world's greatest forests; seas and lakes and rivers that thrive with fish mines that yield fabulous wealth; mighty water powers; millions of acres of rich soil. And we are only upon the threshold of development. The great North Country, ignored until recent years, promises to open up possibilities undreamed of by our most sanguine optimists less than a decade ago.

THE POSITION OF FRANCE.

In his speech before the Montreal Canadian Club last Monday, Mr. Winston Churchill said something that the people of the British Empire should remember. Discussing disarmament, he remarked that it was all very well for other nations to point the finger of reproach at the great magnitude of France's standing army, but that it should be remembered how France had been invaded twice in the present generation.

That is a very pointed reminder—particularly for Canadians. We here in Canada do not know, have never known, what invasion means. Our land has not felt the tramp of foreign soldiery, we have not seen our churches and altars destroyed, our women held captive, our soil torn up by hostile cannon, our cities laid waste by the sword. Because we have not had the anguish of such things, because we have lived at peace with our neighbors for a century, do not bear upon the face of our country the deep scars of invasion, we find it hard to understand the point of view of France. Too often, perhaps, we actually disrespected it.

But it should not be so. France, surely, cannot be expected to regard disarmament in the light that we regard it. She cannot be expected to forget 1870, to forget Alsace-Lorraine, to forget Rheims and Verdun. No century of peace stands between her and her mighty neighbor; no mighty ocean separates her from the peril of aggression.

Mr. Churchill is one of the outstanding characters of our day in the Old Land and has had a life of wonderful romance and adventure. Soldier of fortune in Cuba; war correspondent in South Africa; author of one of the greatest biographies in the English language; head of the Admiralty in the crisis of 1914, the man who, on his own responsibility kept the fleet battle-ready; inventor of the tanks; hero of the Dardanelles and Antwerp; writer of the most moving story of the Great War; Chancellor of the Exchequer in a Tory Government after he had long been a leader of Liberalism—these things are among the measure of his career and make him a notable to whom we should proudly welcome on his visit here.

CONGRESS OF NOTARIES.

A general congress of the notaries of the Province of Quebec will be held in Montreal, on the 23rd-26th. of September, to which are expected to join delegation from the notarial bodies of France, Belgium, Switzerland, Luxembourg and Louisiana.

Definite news has reached the general secretary of l'Association du Notariat Canadien, that the French delegation will be composed of Me. Andre Voituriez, president of l'Association Nationale des Notaires de France, Me. Thion de la Chaume, president of la Chambre des Notaires de Paris, and Me. Andre Pons, president of l'Association des Congres des Notaires de France.

CUSHING

Mr. Walsh, is at present the guest of his daughter Mrs. F. J. Maguire. Miss Dorothy Hopkins, of Montreal, is the guest of Mrs. L. Maw this week.

Sgt. Major Holmes and family have closed their cottage and returned to Montreal.

Mr. Robert Pinkerton is the guest of his daughter Mrs. J. Harcourt, of New Glasgow.

Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Weir and son Robert spent several days last week at Sorel Island.

Mr. and Mrs. Bert Mitchell, of Centreville, were guests of Mrs. W. Smith on Sunday.

Miss A. Davidson spent a few days this week at the home of Mrs. Arthur, Belle Riviere.

Mr. and Mrs. L. M. Gaston were guests of Mr. and Mrs. T. Gray, of Hawkesbury on Sunday.

Mrs. L. Maw and S. Beecher motored to Montreal on Friday, to attend the funeral of their aunt.

Miss Margaret Canning is spending this week in St. Andrews East, the guest of Miss Gladys Hyde.

The Misses Ruth and Hope Harcourt, of New Glasgow, are guests of Mrs. Robert Pinkerton this week;

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Smith Jr. and family, of Cote St. Paul, are spending this week guests of Mrs. Walter Smith Sr.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Graham and family were guests of Mr. and Mrs. A. T. Hawke, of St. Anne de Bellevue, on Sunday.

Mrs. Foreman Sr. and Miss Lois White and Master Rourke, of Montreal, were guests of Mrs. Wm. Canning on Tuesday last.

The Misses Ivy and Elsie Graham spent the early part of the week the guests of their aunt and uncle, Mr. and Mrs. Albert J. Scott, of Lachute.

The Community Club Field Day will be held on Saturday, Aug. 24th. Dinner at the club the Sports to be held in Mr. O. Leroy's field. Dancing at night in the club room.

The Ladies' Association are holding their August meeting at the home of Mrs. Archie Graham on Wednesday, 28th. inst. A cordial invitation is extended to all.

The Ladies of the Women's Missionary Society held a quilting in the C. C. Room on Tuesday afternoon, at which three quilts were made to be sent to our school homes in the West.

Miss Ida Fletcher paid a short visit to the home of Mrs. T. Weir Sr. on Saturday. We regret that we will not have her as a Cushing resident this year; as she has accepted a position as teacher in Mascouche.

Miss Gertrude Byrne, of Ottawa, is spending a week's vacation the guest of her aunt, Mrs. S. A. Filion, Grenville, Que.

Mrs. Jason Stewart who has been in the Civic Hospital, Ottawa, we are pleased to report is progressing favorably.

Mr. and Mrs. F. Grover and Mr. Lorne Grover, of Montreal, were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Yelland over the week-end.



ECONOMY VALUES

SURPRISE SOAP 10 bars for 57c

JELLO Assorted Flavors 3 pks. 23c

Nature's Best Orange Marmalade 40oz. 31c

Heinz Spaghetti Medium 2 tins 31c

Cook's Friend Baking Powder 1 lb. tin 32c

C. & B. Branston Pickles, Jar 25c

Shirriff's Jellies 4 for 25c

PREPARED MUSTARD French's Jar 14c

New Pack No. 3 Peas Royal Rose Tin 19c

Kraft 1/2 lb. Pkg. VELVEETA CHEESE 21c

CORN FLAKES Kellogg's 3 for 25c

Clark's Chicken Soup, Tin 14c

Borden Condensed Milk 22c

Bean Hole Beans Tin 15c

Lifebuoy Soap 3 for 23c

Fruits and Vegetables

Large Bananas 29c doz.

Sunkist Oranges 29c doz.

Lemons 39c

Carrots 5c bunch

Large Cucumbers 3 for 10c

Richmello 1 lb. Blend tin 63c COFFEE Special Blend 1 lb. 49c

Domino 1 lb. Blend pkg. 65c TEA D.S.L. Special 1 lb. 55c

Tasty Wrapped Bread 24 oz. loaf 10c Marigold CAKES each 23c

LAKEFIELD

Mrs. Miles Copeland spent Wednesday in Montreal.

Mrs. S. Swail and daughter Inez, of Arundel, visited their many friends here on Sunday last.

Mr. and Mrs. Claude Richards, of Montreal, spent the week-end with friends here.

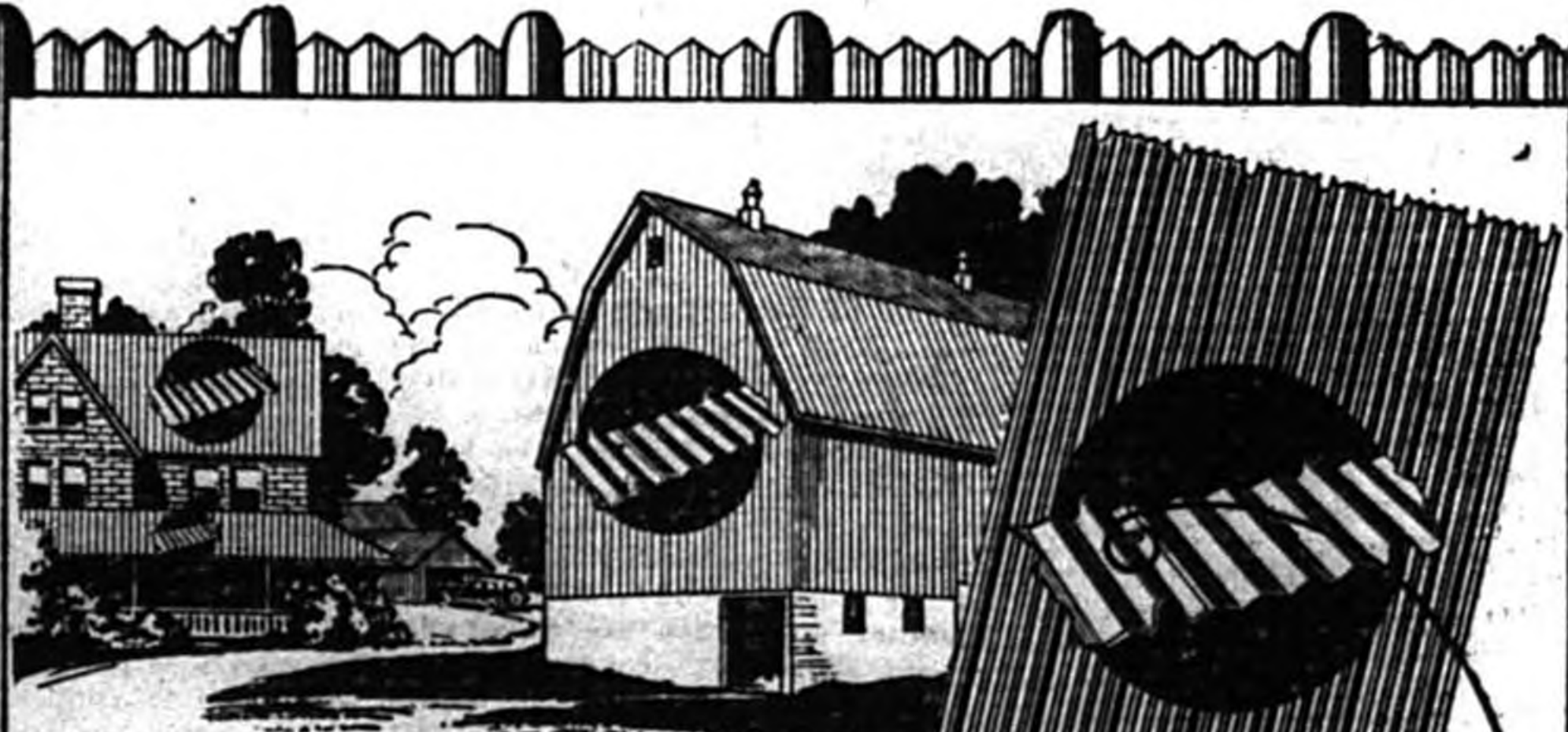
Mrs. Wakeman and children of Montreal, are spending their holidays with Miss Doris Johnston.

Miss Mollie Sanderson, of Montreal, is spending a week at "The Chateau" guest of Mrs. Andrews.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Fox and children, of Montreal, are occupying Mrs. G. L. Roger's Cottage, for two weeks.

Mrs. Charles Andrews also Mr. D. Sanderson, of Montreal, paid a short visit to "The Chateau" on Saturday.

The Want Ad. Column brings results



ECONOMY RIB ROLL Roofing

Handsome Fireproof Permanent

A winner for beauty and economy... to increase property values and end the need for repairs and replacements. For the roofing and siding of houses, barns, sheds, garages, etc.

Rib Roll defies weather and climatic change. It is fireproof, leakproof, easy to erect. Galvanizing is uniform and heavy. Made to "Council Standard" in sheets 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 feet long with seven ribs only—"Economy 7 Rib Roll."

We also make "Superior" Brand with five and seven ribs—"Economy 5 Rib Roll," as well as "Economy 7 Rib Roll."

Sold by agents everywhere. Send us ridge and rafter measurements for free estimate. Mail coupon for literature and sample of self-sealing "Led-Hed" Nail, Economy Lath and Economy Roofing.

Some of Our Products:
ECONOMY ROOFING
LABELLED FIRE DOORS
METAL SIDING
PLAIN AND CORRUGATED IRON
RAVETROUGH AND CONDUCTOR PIPE
METAL CEILING
METAL SHINGLES
CANADA PLATES
METAL GARAGES
METAL SIDINGS
CORNER BEAD
METAL LATH
CORNICES
ROLLING STEEL DOORS
TOILET PARTITIONS
REVOLVING DOORS
KALAMIN WINDOWS
EXHAUST SYSTEMS
KALAMIN DOORS
METAL WINDOWS
VENTILATORS
STEEL SASH
SKYLIGHTS
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Eastern Steel Products Limited

1335 Delorimier Avenue - Montreal
Factories also at Preston and Toronto



Economy 7 Rib Roll Roofing
New Led-Hed Nail Eliminates Washers
Lead on shank absolutely seals the nail hole. No washers; no waste.



Economy Metal Lath. The only metal lath made which can be supplied erected and plastered as cheaply as wood lath.

Send me Literature, Also sample of: Led-Hed Nail; Economy Rib Roll; Economy Lath; (check items wanted). Also mark items that interest you on list of products at left, and attach to coupon for literature.

Name.....
P.O.....
County.....

POINT FORTUNE

(Too late for last issue.)
Miss Margaret Murray is visiting in Almonte.
Mrs. Beggs has returned from a motor trip to Detroit where she spent two weeks, also staying some time with her sister, at Mitchell, Ont.
Mr. McLaughlin with his family of Belleville, are occupying their house here for the season.
We are sorry to lose Mr. and Mrs. James Mason, who are leaving this week to make their home in Beauharnois.
Mrs. W. Hartley & sons, who have been spending some weeks with relatives, have returned to their home in Detroit.
An enjoyable meeting of the Ladies' Aid of the United Church was held on Friday at the home of Mrs. P. Stewart, when plans were made for a Chicken Supper, early in September.
Rev. William and Mrs. Usher, after spending three weeks at their cottage at Charleston Lake, Ont., motored home by Bishop's Mills and Kemptville visiting some former parishioners.

GLORIOUS DAYS BY THE SEA

These are glorious days on the Maine coast. Youth is renewed in the brilliant sunshine on these silver sands. There is fun for all, grown-ups, and children alike, building castles and playing pirate, dashing into the surf with a challenge to the breakers. Modern osteleries or those who like them so; quiet homelike sur-

roundings for those who seek a leisurely seclusion.

Information regarding resorts, hotel accommodation and Canadian National service will gladly be supplied by any Canadian National agent or City Ticket Office.

SPICING THE JOURNEY WEST

It has become a popular custom of those travelling West to leave the Canadian National train at Sarnia and board one of the palatial steamers which meet the train there, cruising the cold waters of the Great Lakes as far as Port Arthur. At Port Arthur, one boards the train again, feeling delightfully refreshed, and anticipating the interesting features of the journey through the Prairie Provinces and Rockies.
Just east of Winnipeg, Lakeland Minaki tempts the traveller to stop over and enjoy some memorable golf and fishing, and the hospitality of Minaki Lodge.

Information regarding lake and rail connections will be gladly supplied by any Canadian National agent or the City Ticket Office.

AUCTION SALE ROOMS

Foundry Street,
LACHUTE, QUE.

Sales conducted at my Auction Rooms daily or by private sale. I will buy direct from parties not wishing to wait for Public Auction, or publicly sell any articles you may wish to dispose of.

C. B. MARCHAND,

Licensed Auctioneer, Lachute, Que.

GRENVILLE BAY.

Miss Brewer, of Montreal, is at present visiting her aunt Mrs. J. Brechin.

Miss M. Brechin spent last week at the cottage, returning to Montreal on Monday.

Miss M. McJannet, of Montreal, is visiting with Mrs. Brechin this week.
Mr. Bob Rice, of Montreal, was a week-end guest of Mr. and Mrs. Brechin.

Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Boyd also Mr. Joseph Boyd called at the cottage on Sunday.

Mr. George Moncrieff, of Arundel, was a welcome visitor of his sister, Mrs. J. Brechin.

Mr. Earl Grey and Miss L. White called on Mrs. Brechin on Sunday.

The Ladies of St. Giles Church were entertained at the home of Mrs. D. McIntyre Sr. last week; when twelve ladies met for a pleasant afternoon. Mrs. McIntyre served a sumptuous tea, which was enjoyed by all.

Miss May Kelly is enjoying a holiday with her mother at Kingee Cottage.

Miss M. Anderson and Miss F. Lusk are enjoying a holiday at the Kingee Cottage.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Chantall and family spent the week-end with Mrs. E. D. Chantall.

Te stork made its way to the Bay again, this time leaving a lovely baby boy to Mr. and Mrs. Hugh A. Cameron.

Mrs. Lloyd was a welcome visitor at Mrs. Brechin's recently.

Mr. Harold Cleland is at present visit with Mr. Brechin.

DR. J. O. TOUCHETTE,

Veterinary Surgeon

Prompt and Efficient Service
is always ours.

Box 62, Phone 208.
LACHUTE, P. QUE.

Fess Holden Morgan Automatic Oil Burner

Something Important to Remember :-

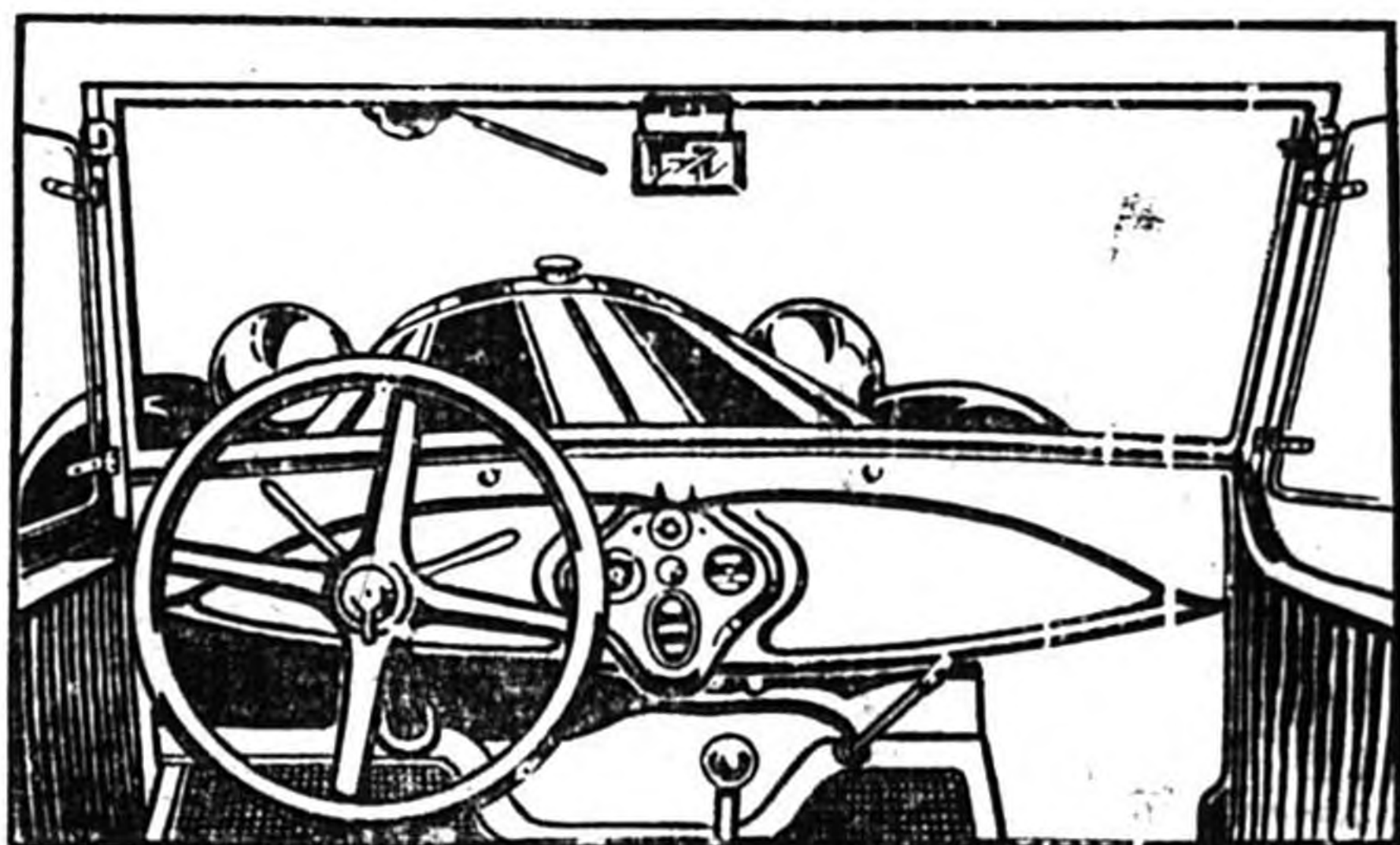
Fess is the oldest and the largest Oil Burner Company in the British Empire.

By installing the Fess Heating System, you save yourself priceless trouble and labor, for everything is so clean, and automatically operated, and an even heat at all times.

Guarantee - one year guarantee covering defective material and installation.

J. D. Lemay, Agent, Lachute.

THE FORD CAR SHATTERPROOF GLASS WINDSHIELD



Protection with Clear Vision

THE shatterproof glass windshield on all Ford cars is one of many important safety features that contribute to the pleasure and comfort of all Ford Model "A" owners. The peace of mind and feeling of security made possible by this factor of safety is further enhanced by the clear vision roof pillars, six-brake system, ¾ irreversible steering, one piece gas tank and all-steel body.

The Ford car shatterproof glass windshield does not splinter under the impetus of a direct blow. In case of a collision there is no flying glass to endanger driver or passengers.

The vision is clear and unobstructed with the Ford shatterproof glass windshield. At the same time the driver realizes that this windshield is a protection and a factor in creating driving confidence and owner enthusiasm.



Drive it Yourself—there is no Better Test

Ford Car Features

- Choice of colours
- 35 to 45 miles an hour
- 10-horse power engine
- Full balloon tires
- Fully enclosed six-brake system
- Hydraulic shock absorbers
- 20 to 30 miles per gallon of gasoline
- Shatterproof glass windshield
- Tight proof ignition lock
- Reliability and low upkeep

Arrange for your demonstration ride with the nearest Ford dealer

GEO. Y. DEACON,
LACHUTE, QUE.

To Montreal by Motorcoach

The most convenient, comfortable and economical way. Regular Daily Service.

Leaving Lachute	7-0 a.m. *10-0 a.m. 2-0 p.m. *5-0 p.m. *8-0 p.m.
Arriving Montreal	9-45 a.m. 12-45 p.m. 4-45 p.m. 7-45 p.m. 10-45 p.m.
Leaving Montreal	*7-0 a.m. 10-0 a.m. *2-0 p.m. 5-0 p.m. *8-30 p.m.
Arriving Lachute	*9-45 a.m. 12-45 p.m. 4-45 p.m. 7-45 p.m. 11-15 p.m.

*Saturday and Sunday Only

Via - Belle Reviere, Rosemere, St. Therese, St. Rose, Pont Viau and Mile End.

Single Fare, \$1.50 Return Fare, \$2.70

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Agent: Rodrigue House, Lachute, Que.

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INDEPENDENCE
FOR YOUR FAMILY
SUPPORT and PROTECTION

When you buy a Sun Life Policy, with it you get the service of the Company, and the agent.

Representing the Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada
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Representing
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SPORTSMEN'S SUPPLIES
Cheaper or Better
Write for Catalogue
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378 Notre Dame St. W., MONTREAL

CANADIAN PACIFIC
STANDARD TIME
GOING EAST
No. 426 daily, due at Lachute 5:30 a.m.
No. 422 daily, due at Lachute 10:17 a.m.
No. 480, Saturday and Sunday only, 4:07 p.m.
No. 424, daily due at Lachute 7:22 p.m.
GOING WEST
No. 421, daily, due at Lachute 9:50 a.m.
No. 423, daily, due at Lachute 1:15 p.m.
No. 425, daily, due at Lachute 12:54 a.m.
No. 427, Saturday and Sunday only, 1:15 p.m.

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

The 1930 McLAUGHLIN-BUICK

The Greatest Success in all McLaughlin-Buick history!

NEVER, in McLaughlin-Buick's long successful history, has any new model been accorded such spontaneous and enthusiastic acclaim as McLaughlin-Buick for 1930. From every province, from East and West, are already coming reports of the most amazing volume of sales ever recorded for any McLaughlin-Buick within its first two weeks. Hundreds of buyers did not even wait for demonstrations, but placed their orders unconditionally, upon their first inspection of this "greatest McLaughlin-Buick of them all." It was inevitable that this New 1930 McLaughlin-Buick . . . three great new series, larger, more powerful, more beautiful, more luxurious than ever . . . should win an instant and exceptional success. See it for yourself at our show-rooms.

Adopt the GMAC Plan of Credit Purchases
PRODUCT OF GENERAL MOTORS OF CANADA, LIMITED

Argenteuil Motor Sales,
Lachute, Que.

IT'S BETTER BECAUSE IT'S CANADIAN

You Need Not Spoil Your Evening

Now that reduced evening rates on "long distance" begin at 7 p.m. (local time) it is possible to get one's telephoning done before evening engagements begin!

From 7 to 8.30 p.m. the rate on Station-to-Station calls is about 25 per cent less than the day rate.

Further reductions are in effect from 8.30 p.m. to 4.30 a.m.—about 50 per cent off day rates.

(The minimum reduced evening rate is 85c; and the minimum reduced night rate 25 cents).

This service —particularly the early evening type of message from 7 p.m. — is a real convenience!

THE BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY OF CANADA



Banff Festival Artists



Herbert Hewatson

Stanley Hoban

Mary Frances James

These artists will appear at the Banff Scottish Music Festival to be held at the Banff Springs Hotel, August 30 to September 2, sponsored by the Canadian Pacific Railway. Mary Frances James, soprano, will take a leading role in the ballad opera by Dr. Healey Willan woven around the story of Bonnie Prince Charlie and Flora MacDonald. Stanley Hoban, Winnipeg baritone and Herbert Hewatson, tenor, will be among the assisting artists. In addition to the Music Festival there will be the Highland Gather-

ing of pipers from most of the Canadian Scottish regiments who compete for the E. W. Beatty Trophy, the winner of which represents the outstanding piper of the year in Canada. Further, there are Highland Games staged such as tossing the caber and all the other sports which feature the great annual meet in Scotland. The Festival is in short a getting together of the Scottish race from all over Canada and is patronized by visitors from all parts of the North American continent.

THE RELATION OF PLAY TO EDUCATION.

A phase of public opinion which has existed for many past ages and still continue to exist is that physical activities for youth, are intended only to give needed exercise and to develop muscle. It is only in recent years, and is by no means universal knowledge yet, that the fact that physical education had an important part in complete education has come to be known. Even yet there are to be found pedagogues of learning who strive to suppress the instinct to play which is to be found in all normal children.

This is both foolish and futile. Children will play; and the wise schoolmaster will recognize this fact and will strive to teach them how to play not only as a means of exercising restless muscles, but as a part of the contribution of school life towards their social, mental and physical life.

The value of physical education depends upon two things; the exercise obtained, and the surroundings in which such exercises are taken.

In the playing of games, it is to be remembered that skill in the game is not the main consideration to be sought. To train a few skilled players and to exploit the best athletes of a school or community is not the objective of play. To give every an opportunity to play, to teach him obedience and concerted action, to exercise self-control and to regard the principles of honesty and fair play are much more important. And more than all are the attainment of high standards of character and an appreciation of the educational value of games.

The environment in which games are played is important. Large numbers of schools are restricted as to area, with school grounds scarcely large enough for the pupils to "mill" aimlessly around, much less to play games requiring space. This should not be the case in big Canada. Surely there should be ample room for Canadian youth to exercise in all her vast acreage.

In rural communities, at least, this problem might find a solution in the union of three or more communities in the ownership of a common playground. Tennis, baseball, football, and other games might have space in such a ground with excellent results, both in physical education and all its stands for, and in keeping young people from wandering over the face of the earth at all hours, as they are now inclined to do.

A good instructor is a necessity; not necessarily a "crack" athlete, but a person who does more than reduce play to a mere physical exercise and who realizes its worth in developing worthy citizenship.

M. ELIZABETH McCURDY,
Prov. Con. Publicity Committee,
Q. W. I.
August 19th, 1929.
Editor, "Home and Country."

Saws repaired

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SAWS

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Write us about saws

SIMONDS CANADA SAW CO. LTD.
MONTREAL - TORONTO
329 VANCOUVER - ST. JOHN, N.B.

P. A. LEGER,

Barber and Hair-dresser
Clean and efficient service.
Main Street, Lachute,

Here and There

(370)

Two scholarships at McGill University, Montreal, covering five years' tuition for employees who are minors or minor sons of employees have been awarded by the Canadian Pacific Railway this year, one to C. P. Sturdee, son of E. F. L. Sturdee, assistant general passenger agent and the other to William P. Dunlop, son of John Dunlop of the pension department of the railway at the head office of the company. The scholarships provide for one year's tuition in the faculty of arts followed by four years' tuition in architecture, chemical, civil, mechanical or electrical engineering.

Right Hon. Winston Churchill, Chancellor of the Exchequer in the late Baldwin Government in Great Britain, arrived in Canada recently on the Empress of Australia and made a tour of the country from Montreal to Victoria. He visited Toronto, Hamilton, Niagara Falls, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton, Calgary, Banff, Lake Louise, Sicamous, Vancouver and Victoria. He will leave the latter city September 5 arriving at Seattle the same evening. He travelled Canadian Pacific railway and steamships during the whole of his trip.

Purchased for a sum in excess of \$50,000, an oil painting of Lord Peterborough by Sir Anthony Van Dyck, court painter to King Charles I, was carried by the Canadian Pacific Express Company by steamer Montrose to Montreal recently, very special precautions being taken to ensure safe delivery. It was bought by A. J. Nesbitt, prominent business leader of Montreal.

Commercial apple crop in the province of Nova Scotia this year will total about 1,509,000 barrels, about 420,000 barrels more than last year. The Ontario crop is estimated at 770,000 barrels, up 210,000 barrels over 1928. The British Columbia crop is placed at 3,538,100 boxes, about 19 per cent less than last year. The raspberry crop is reported good all over the Dominion.

As a result of experiments conducted over several years past, officials of the Canadian Federal Department of Agriculture feel assured that two or three varieties of wheat have been at last developed that will resist rust. No names have yet been given the new varieties and it will be two or three years before they can be produced in sufficient quantities for seed distribution.

Hans Andersen, his wife, two daughters and two sons, are the first settlers to arrive for the new Danish Colony in Hants County, Nova Scotia, which is being promoted by the Canadian Pacific Railway Colonization and Development Department. They have gone to the Walton district where they purchased a farm and will go into dairying and hog raising on a large scale.

Since 1921 the total turbine installation in the Dominion has increased from 2,754,000 horse-power to 5,350,000, more than 550,000 horse-power having been installed in 1928. Developments now nearing completion or in active prospects will, on completion, add a further two million horse-power within the next few years. In the Prairie Provinces the developed horse-power has nearly trebled since 1921.

Basket Making—Indian Hand made work.

F. R. TONEY,
Brownburg, Que.



When you wish to send money away—

- to pay an out-of-town account,
- to a relative or friend,
- to pay for goods from an outside point,
- for any purpose,

call at any Branch of this Bank and secure a Draft for the amount. Sold "over the counter," with no delay or formality, Bank of Nova Scotia drafts offer a safe and convenient method of sending money away.

THE BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA

ESTABLISHED 1832

Capital \$10,000,000

Reserve \$20,000,000

Total Assets over \$270,000,000

J. A. McLEOD, General Manager, Toronto



For 1929 motoring conditions / The New DOMINION ROYAL CORD

Here is the 1929 tire for the 1929 car. New in design and construction.

Extra thick tread has deep-cut blocks to give greater non-skid mileage.

Rugged carcass is built with web cord. It has strength where 1929 motoring conditions demand it. Side-walls are strongly buttressed to resist rut and curb wear.

For safety and long mileage, for the job your 1929 car has to do, the new Royal Cord is the one tire for you.

DOMINION TIRE DEPOT

LACHUTE

Geo. Y. Deacon

Direct to Havre France

The Port of Paris

Also Southampton - London
The beautiful White Star Liners Calgaric and Megantic maintain regular sailings from Montreal to Havre, the nearest port to Paris.

On these superb ships the public rooms are luxurious, cabins are equipped with all modern conveniences, the cuisine is unsurpassed, the personal service anticipates your wants and there is a continual round of excellent entertainment and sports.

RETURN OCEAN FARES
Cabin \$300. up - Third Class \$163
Tourist Third Cabin \$124.50 up
Let our travel experts help plan your trip — there's no obligation, phone, write or call



White Star Line
Canadian Service

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Depositor of the late J. E. Valois,
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We deal in Foreign and Domestic Marble and Granite, first class work and the best material, in all latest designs, always on hand. Satisfaction guaranteed in all kinds of Cemetery work, monuments, Headstones.
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And it is very important that the work be done in the best manner if maximum results are to be secured.

We give special care to this kind of work—and our prices are you will find by comparison are most reasonable.

Try us on your next job—and you will know what Printing Satisfaction means.

Watchman Office

Phone 27

Lachute, Que.

Brownburg Picnic a Great Success

The annual picnic held under the auspices of the Social Club C. I. L. Ammunition Division, Brownburg, was brought off on Saturday, 19th. August. Since the inauguration of this social event at the beginning of the present century, the D. C. picnic, as it is invariably termed, has gone on from one glorious success to another until it attained the proud position it now holds. To the outlying districts and visitors a day of genuine relaxation and enjoyment; to those more immediately concerned it has assumed the importance of an institution. Picnic day marks an epoch in the yearly revolution of Brownburg's social existence. Approaching the day tales are recounted and experiences related of other picnics and personages who strutted their brief existence across the pages of picnic history. Mementoes are proudly exhibited such as the programme of twenty years ago, or the prize so fondly cherished whose sentimental value is beyond computation. Records of attendances are compared and wistful memories recalled of youthful endeavour on the track or through the events which constitute its varied programme.

The weather man was in cheerful mood on Saturday and favoured the event with a real nice day. The attendance was large and enthusiastic and nothing occurred to mar a splendid day's enjoyment. Early morning found the sportsmen on the moor, the reverberations of their guns heralding the approach of the day's festivities. Soon a throng of merry makers were eagerly discussing the relative merits of the various marksmen, and as bird after bird fell, denoting the fluctuating fortunes of the contestants excitement increased and interest continued sustained till the card was finished.

The scene shifted to the athletic arena where all was set for a complete and interesting programme of events. Some time previous the newly organised Track Section had invited competitors from other clubs to come and test their prowess and in keeping with this invitation all events were open irrespective of ability or domicile. The acceptances were numerous and worthy, and any one who had the good fortune to be present can testify to having witnessed one of the finest athletic meetings ever seen in the district.

During the progress of the meeting musical selections were rendered by a specially engaged Smith Falls band. It was generally conceded that the numbers were of rare merit and excellent execution. The numerous expressions of praise and delight were a hearty appreciation of the committee's efforts to provide the best within its compass. An energetic committee under the direction of Mr. T. Pasco the ubiquitous spirit of picnic success, left nothing undone to present a pleasant day's entertainment. All parties and ages were considerably catered for and the accomplishment which crowned their efforts should be a gratifying remuneration.

The business people of the 'Burg were unbounded in their generosity and assistance, and keen appreciation is felt and extended for the many valuable prizes contributed. The grounds which are ideally situated were excellently laid out regardless of expense. To the C. I. L. Ammunition Division, Canadian Safety Fuse, and Arlington Pyrril Division, without whose assistance the holding of

such an ambitious event would be impossible, the praise and thanks of the numerous patrons are readily offered. The C. I. L. Head Office Montreal took a deep and helpful interest in the success of the days fun and are worthy of the esteem universally extended. The creation of such a successful and pleasant re-union is a delightful recompense to all concerned.

The following is a complete list of events and their successful contestants:—

100 Yard Race,—G. Connelly; M. Wilson; W. Consiglio, 10 4-5 sec.

Running High Jump,—W. Consiglio; J. Duncan; D. Rodger, 5 ft. 6 ins.

220 Yard Dash,—G. Connelly; A. Graham; Alf. Williams, 23 4-5 sec.

Throwing the Javelin,—W. Consiglio; S. Lalonde. C. T. Wilson, 128 ft. 6 ins.

Running Broad Jump,—V. Huneault C. T. Wilson; L. Cruise, 18 ft. 7 ins.

Ladies' Race,—Maud Seary; Mrs. Monaghan.

Married Ladies' Handicap,—Mrs. Monaghan; Mrs. Birch; Mrs. J. Campbell.

Prize presented by A. Larocque, J. Bernier, A. Lapierre.

120 Yards Low Hurdles,—C. T. Wilson; W. Consiglio; G. Cruise, 12 2-5 sec.

Pole Vault,—W. Consiglio; A. McGibbon; V. Huneault, 9 ft. 6 ins.

Married Men's Handicap,—J. L. Lambertson; G. Rushbrooke; S. Lalonde.

Relay Race,—1st. Team Winners, Brownburg A. (A. McCulloch, C. T. Wilson, M. Wilson, G. Connelly.)

2nd. Team Winners - Lachute.

Hop, Step & Jump,—C. T. Wilson; V. Huneault; L. Cruise.

Putting the Shot,—V. Huneault; R. Rodgers; S. Lalonde.

One Mile,—A. McCulloch; H. Pratt L. Cruise.

Sack Race,—J. Maitland; C. T. Wilson; B. Jackson.

Mr. R. Golpin Special Prize: best Athletes in Track Section,—C. T. Wilson, 10 1/4 pts.

G. Connelly, 5 pts.

S. Lalonde, 3 1/2 pts.

Rifle Shooting Competition,—W. Wilson (C.I.L. Cup)

M. Fletcher, prize presented by Provincial Bank.

W. Brown, prize presented by Bank of Nova Scotia.

Dave Tomalty, prize presented by J. Bernier.

A. E. Cockfield, prize presented by G. Y. Deacon.

Soft Ball Match,—C. I. L. Montreal Head Office - Frontenac Breweries Cup.

Brownburg presented by Dr. Touchette.

Montreal won 15 to 14.

Trapshooting, 15 Bird Event,—A. Brunelle, prize presented by G. Delorme.

H. W. Butler, prize by H. Rochon.

H. Tomalty, prize by A. Larocque.

10 Bird Event,—A. E. Cockfield Prize presented by J. Bernier.

Basil Jackson, prize by H. Rochon.

A. Steere, prize by A. Larocque.

5 Bird Event,—A. Brunelle, prize presented by G. Delorme.

W. Brown, prize by W. MacKimmie.

H. Tomalty, prize by W. Jolicoeur.

ST. ANDREWS EAST

The Rev. J. R. Heyworth preached in St. Eustache last Sunday.

Miss K. Christolm is spending a few days at Mrs. Kingsbury's.

Miss Helen Morrison has been visiting at her uncle's Dr. B. N. Wales' for a few days.

Mrs. Charters and sons are now at Mrs. Ireland's after a trip to Toronto Niagara Falls and Sudbury.

On Saturday Miss Lois Perks entertained her Sunday School class and teacher, Miss Tita Wales.

Dr. J. Grace Wales, of Madison, Wis., is spending a few weeks here with her parents, Dr. and Mrs. B. N. Wales.

Mrs. G. Hamilton has been ill for a number of weeks, but is recovering. She had as nurse Miss Joan Willett.

The Presbyterian Church held a Bazaar, supper and entertainment in the Town Hall, on Saturday, with very satisfactory results.

Miss Ida Hopper, of Montreal, and her cousin Miss Nora Wall, of Campbellton, N. B., were with Mrs. Charman over the week-end.

The Rev. J. Macaskill has been lecturing during the past two weeks at Camp McAuley, L'Orignal, his lectures being in the interest of the young people and in regard to The Problems of Youth.

Misses Tita and Evelyn Wales with a party of girls—Misses Betty Flower, Lois Perks, Jean Brown and Elizabeth and Janet Wales went to camp McAuley, L'Orignal, for a day. They joined in the sports there with over fifty other girls who are taking a ten day's course of lectures.

On Thursday last the congregation and friends of the St. Andrews United Church held an all day picnic on Rev. J. R. Heyworth's grounds at the mouth of the North River. All kinds of sports were indulged in. The young people of the Y. P. S. went down for the evening by motor launch and motor cars.

FOR SALE.—Two Ensilage Cutters, in good condition. Apply to W. D. McQuinn, Lachute.

CORRESPONDENCE

To the Editor of the "Watchman,"

Dear Sir:—

I would like, through the medium of your paper, on behalf of the members of the Picnic Committee, to tender their sincere thanks and appreciation to all those who so generously contributed to the Prize List, which enabled the Committee to arrange such a fine programme of Sport.

Yours very truly,

T. G. PASCO, Chairman.

Thanking you in anticipation, I am,

Yours very truly,

SIDNEY H. STILWELL, Sec.-Treas.

Last spring a man came into the C. P. R. ticket office on Sparks street, Ottawa, where he had a job. He was five cents shy on his fare, but the railway gave him a ticket anyway. The other day a man in overalls walked into the Sparks street office and said: "I owe you five cents on a ticket; here it is."

Hon. Chas. Stewart, Minister of the Interior, who has been flying over the Rocky Mountains recently, announced at Banff that the buffalo herd there will be augmented shortly by addition of animals specially selected from the herds at Wainwright and Elk Island.

Canadians are the world's greatest butter eaters. A recent compilation made by the Canadian Government Bureau of Statistics shows that the total consumption of butter in the Dominion last year was 230,000,000 pounds or a per capita consumption for the year of 29.31 pounds, an increase of nearly half a pound per head of population compared with 1927.

J. M. R. Fairbairn, chief engineer, Canadian Pacific Railway, and Dr. F. A. Gaby, chief engineer, Ontario Hydro-Electric Commission, have been selected as Canadian delegates to the Tokyo sectional session of the World's Power Conference to be held in Japan in October. They were nominated at a meeting of Canada's executive conference committee.

CUSHING

Mr. R. Pinkerton is the guest of his daughter Mrs. Jas. Harcourt at New Glasgow this week.

Mrs. C. B. Cutten and son Hartley are guests of Mrs. S. O. Hartley this week. Miss Olive Hartley is spending the week in the city.

Mrs. T. Weir and daughters Dorothy and Helen are spending the week on the "Argenteuil" with Capt. Weir and will also visit friends in Ottawa and vicinity.

Mr. Stephen Langton, of Hartford, Conn., arrived Saturday and is the guest of his cousin Mr. Leonard Young.

Mr. Philip Fraser, of Haley's Station, is visiting his cousin Mr. C. F. Kains this week. Mr. Jamie Fraser who spent last week in Beauharnois where he was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Kilgus left on Tuesday and will spend the week in Ottawa en route to his home at Haley's Station.

Mrs. J. McDowall and daughter Miss Annie McDowall spent last week in Montreal and also took the Saguenay boat-trip which they report as a very enjoyable experience.

Mr. Leonard Young spent the latter part of last week in Montreal and returning stopped over at St. Andrews, where he assisted with the programme of the entertainment held in

the Town Hall, on Saturday evening in aid of the St. Andrews Presbyterian Church.

Mrs. J. Connor, of Boston, Mass., who has been visiting relatives in this locality for the past month was a guest of her niece, Mrs. C. F. Watson the latter part of last week. Miss Pearl Dawson visited Mr. and Mrs. Watson last week.

Sunday visitors at the home of Mr. E. Whelehan on Sunday were Mr. S. Whelehan, Mr. Charlie and Miss Margaret Kelly and the Misses Grace and Annie and Mr. Eddie Whelehan. Mr. Owen Keatley also spent Sunday with his friends in the vicinity.

The Misses Ruth and Hope Harcourt, of New Glasgow, are guests of Mrs. R. Pinkerton since Sunday when they motored to Cushing with their parents, Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Harcourt.

The Purina Feed Co'y. under the auspices of the St. Jerusalem Farmers' Club had a great time in the Auditorium last Thursday, which was packed by an interested audience, who were informed as to the splendid qualities of the products turned out by this enterprising company. The pictures told the story in interesting

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Pathe Review

Com: NO CHILDREN

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Renee Adoree & George Fawcett in

"TIDE OF THE EMPIRE"

First Episode of the 3rd. Series of the COLLEGIAN - Junior Year

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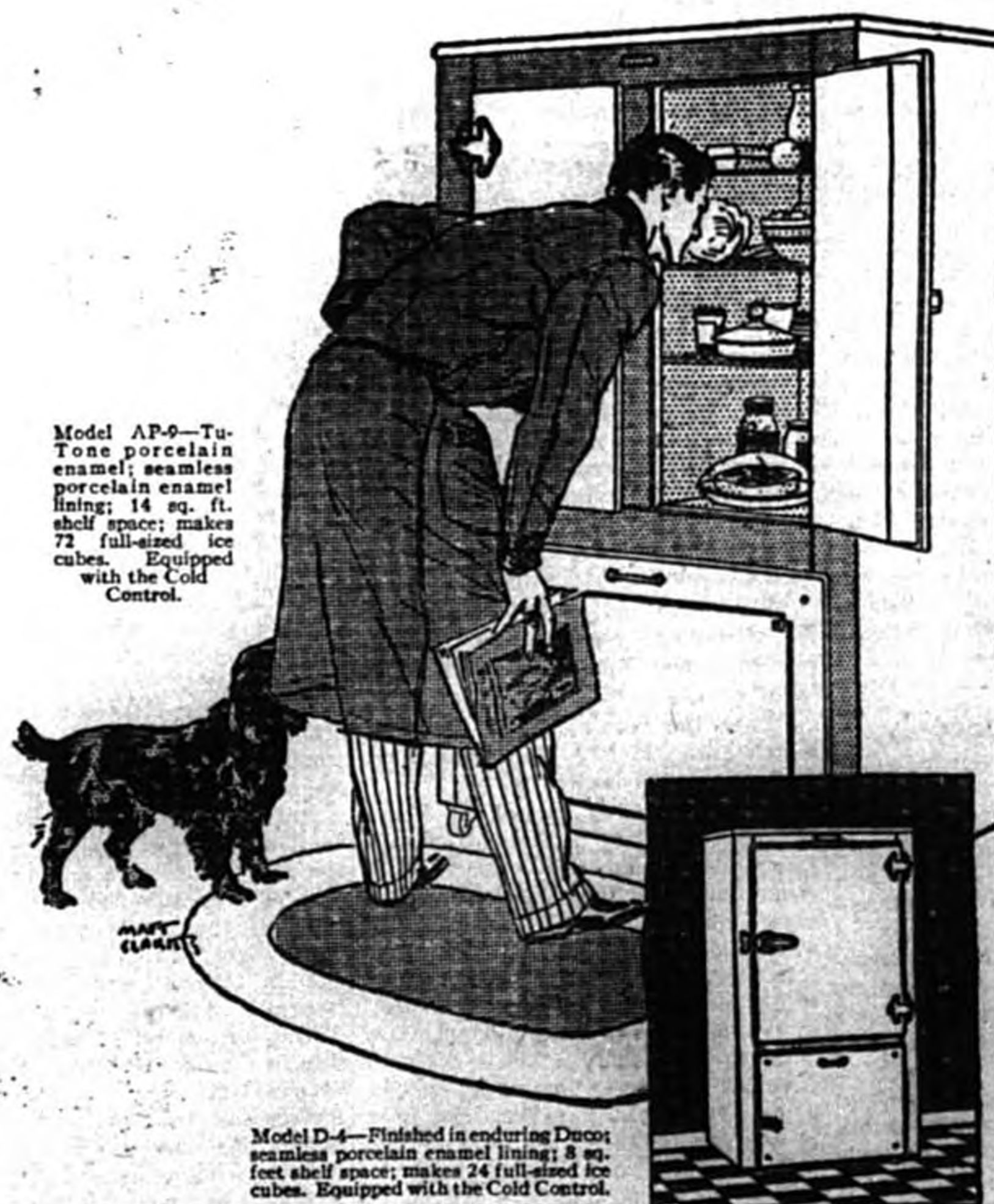
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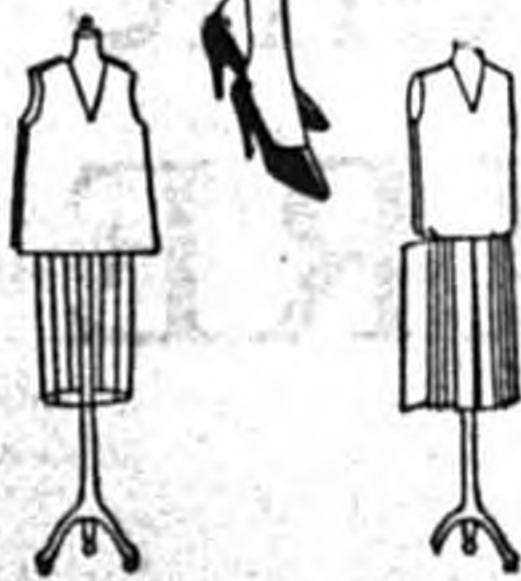
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One of the first to introduce the kindergarten into this hemisphere was Kate Douglas Wiggin, whose interest in children amounted to a passion. Here is a letter—given in her reminiscences—she received from the mother of a young hopeful who came under her care: Young Lady: Willy seems to be onto his foot most of the time. These are all the butes Willy will have to Krissmus. Can you learn him settin' down? Respectfully, Mrs. Beer.

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"The man you can't rattle"



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ISSUE No. 31—'29

Fashions for Men

A courageous professor in North-western University, at Evanston, Ill., appeared on the campus the other day attired in a roomy blouse that topped conventional trousers, and left a V-shaped opening at the throat so that the Adam's apple might have a better chance to do its "daily dozen."

The blouse—long, trim, and full—completely hid the most irksome and unsightly of human harness, the suspenders, and was furnished with a broad, loose waistband at the meridian of the belt. Deep, wide pockets set within easy reach of the hands, and sleeves shortened to allow play of the wrists, added serviceability to the outfit. The innovation in costume appealed so strongly to the haberdasher who fashioned the blouse in accordance with the professor's specifications that he is planning to put it on the market, so that all men have a chance to become more comfortable.

This revolution in masculine attire, thus boldly proclaimed in the face of a stupid tradition that insists that homo sapiens shall move about the planet in a somber, heavy sack drawn tight at the neck and thickly wadded at the shoulders, should indeed mark the beginning of an era for the emancipation of the fashion-trodden male.

For a generation women have enjoyed freedom from discomforts and unyielding conventions, have in fact audaciously developed novelties in dress that seize upon every beguiling color in the rainbow. Modistes blend, slash and fabricate so that the feminine frock to-day not only gladdens the eye, but also admirably serves every practical requirement, especially on a sultry summer day when an armored man becomes a wilted cabbage.

Let the courageous champion of reformed fashions for his fellows "carry on" his beneficent campaign, and thus usher in a new reign of freedom. Let him add riotous colors—perhaps deep purple or gorgeous crimson—to men's street attire, so that the sedate business suit shall be permanently relegated to the attic and the devouring moth. Let him discard that fluttering streamer of useless toggery known as a necktie. Let him originate some dashing waistcoat designs, perhaps even an artistic substitute for the old-fashioned vest, at present little more than a bulging envelope for pencils, fountain pen, and watch. Let him design a straw hat that reveals some touch of individual ownership, and doesn't look like a million other sun-kissed skimmers. Let this intrepid crusader try his wits on the conventional dress suit and tuxedo, for years strait-jackets of masculine misery.—Christian Science Monitor.

The Radium Monopoly

London Daily News and Westminster (Lb.): (A director of the Belgian Company, which has a virtual monopoly of radium production, declares that the present price of radium—£10,000 to £14,000 a gramme—is too low, and before long may go higher still.) The price is monstrously high. The skilled use of radium is the best reply science has so far made to the most terrible scourge of modern civilization. Yet hundreds of thousands of sufferers from cancer are being robbed of hope because radium remains the most costly substance in the world. It is morally indefensible that control of the production and price of a thing so vital to mankind should be vested in any private corporation. Here, if ever, there was one, is a case for international co-operation through the machinery of the League of Nations, or some other properly constituted body acting on behalf of all national Governments.

Buy British

London Daily Mail (Ind. Cons.): We hope that the proposal which the Canadian Finance Minister, Mr. J. A. Robb, has just put forward for a closer Empire trade agreement will be promptly considered on its merits and without regard for ancient shibboleths. It marks another stage in the policy of buying British, and promises new and favorable openings for the industries of this country in Canada.

"I hear Einstein's new theory is selling in pamphlet form for twenty-five cents." "I'd sooner have the quarter; I can make head and tail out of that."

We understand that an attempt will be made shortly to achieve publicity by flying the Atlantic without a stop away on board.

WIDE WATERS

By CAPTAIN A.E. DINGLE

BEGIN HERE TODAY.

Alden Drake, formerly a sailor, now grown soft and flabby through a life of idle ease, visits Sailortown, where he meets Joe Bunting, a seaman, with whom he drinks himself off his feet in a barroom. Awakening next morning Drake hears Captain Stevens of the Orontes denounce him as a "dude." Angry, Drake sneaks aboard the Orontes as one of the crew. For awhile he passes muster as "Peter Finch," until Stevens recognizes him. There follows a fight between Drake and Stevens, in which Drake is soundly trounced. He is put down in the ship's articles as Boy, thereby shaming him before Mary Manning, daughter of the owner, who is a passenger on the Orontes. Joe Bunting and Drake join hands in the fore-castle.

NOW GO ON WITH THE STORY

"Captain Stevens refused to let me have things out of the slops. Said at my rate of wages I'd need all the allowance coming to me to buy oilskins and boots when the weather gets bad."

"Then I'd wear my old dungarees till I was bare-legged, me lad!" growled Joe. "Show 'im up afore th' gal!"

"I wonder, Joe," grinned Drake, stealing a glance aft.

Joe sat beside his pal and threaded a needle. He could help, if he could not dissuade. As he stitched he, too, stole glances aft, for he was a loyal little man, was Joe. He sided with Drake. For the proverbial pair of fat weevils he would have marched aft and demanded clothes for him.

Mary Manning laughed merrily. Drake glanced up, to gratify the senses with sight of her. As she stood there in sailor blue, her brown hair full of golden glints, her face alight in the last rich rays of the setting sun, she was a vision for a sailor to see.

"Wot's bitin' th' Old Man now?" growled Joe. Drake started at the voice. It dragged him out of his dream. He looked at the skipper. And he, too, wondered what could be the matter. Jake Stevens was not looking at Mary Manning. His eyes were cold and hard. He was smiling, in truth, but it was the smile of a sailor-fed shark. And it was fixed full upon Drake and the work in his hands. The skipper spoke to Mr. Twining, and the mate's whistle shrilled out.

"You, Drake! Lay aft!"

"Go on, mate!" urged Joe hoarsely. "Don't give 'im no chance to git after yuh!"

Drake laid down his work leisurely, and rummaged among the canvas "Go on!" wheezed Joe, painfully. The skipper was scowling. Drake picked up the scissors he had borrowed and walked aft, trying to brush and pull his soiled and torn dungarees into some sort of fitness as he went.

"Get a move on, m'lad!" cried the mate. The skipper's eyes glittered. Mary took her eyes from the fore hatch gathering and looked interestedly at Drake as he mounted the lee side ladder.

"You told me you had been to sea before," snapped the skipper.

"Yes, sir," smiled Drake, meeting the glittering eyes squarely, wondering what new humiliation was to be tried out upon him.

"Take the helm. Mister Twining, watch him! If he's been lying, keep him there until he learns!"

Captain Stevens turned to Mary, and she looked up rather surprisedly into a face wreathed in a broad smile. Sometimes she was puzzled at Stevens' moods. She felt certain this sudden decision to have Drake stand a trick at the wheel was induced simply by meanness. As for the genesis of that broad smile, she did not know what it was. Only a sailor could be expected to know the supreme disgrace of being driven from the helm of a sailing ship for incompetency. Besides, she had no inkling of the depth to which Stevens had been stirred by her outspoken championship of the mature ship's boy. The helmsman whose proper trick it was, passed on his way to join the singsong, grinning expectantly, for he was one of the fore-castle hands who could not under-

stand Drake and therefore disliked him.

"Shall we walk a mile?" the skipper suggested, taking her arm in a strong grip. They turned and walked the deck, past the wheel, to the taffrail and back to the forward rail. Mr. Twining stood beside the wheel, watching the compass with a queer look on his face.

Drake stood at the helm as unconcerned as if he had done nothing but steer clipper ships all his life. Mary glanced at him, and smiled less broadly. Next time they passed he flashed a glance at the mate, who avoided his eye. And when once more they approached the wheel, the skipper stepped to the binnacle and peered in sharply.

"Drake steers better than anybody in my watch, sir," grinned Mr. Twining.

"Then you have a rotten lot! You're not watching him!" retorted the skipper.

"Why, the wake runs as straight as can be!" cried Mary, pointing astern where the after glow of the vanished sun touched with purple and gold the gancing foam-threads of the passing waters.

CHAPTER IX.

MARY TAKES THE HELM.

The Orontes romped through the North-East Trades with a bone in her teeth, and with never a pull-haul of



He used his fists entirely.

brace or hallard to keep the crew from growing fat and discontented.

Drake soon discovered himself the centre of difference between two sharply defined factions in the fore-castle. There was a friendly faction, headed by rubicund Joe Bunting, backed nobly by Nick Coombs, and given dignity by Sails. There was a frankly unfriendly party urged on by Tony, headed by the two young and lusty seamen, Tubbs and Sims. Tony would have led that gang, but his two lieutenants proved far too assertive. Old Bill Gadgett played a sort of Jack o' both sides. That was old Bill's way. He played the winner after the race, always. There was the cook, too, and Chips; these distrusted each other so vehemently that neither would declare himself, each waiting on the other.

But little did Drake worry about factions. He was only concerned in the progress he was making. Physically he was satisfied. He had tried some of the stunts practiced by the apprentices; stunts he used to do himself in bygone years; and he could swarm a backstay as far as the best of the lads. More, he gave them something to ponder over one fine evening by swarming clear up to the collar of the topmast backstay and there hanging by one hand for five minutes before descending hand under hand.

When he went to the fore-castle after that gratifying trial of strength, he found a wordy battle on between Tony and Joe, and the gang egging them on. Tony had a bitter spite against Joe ever since having been hauled from his bunk in favor of Drake. Joe was busy upon a general overhaul of his bunk.

"I t'enk you keesa da boy sometime, Joe, ha?" challenged Tony desperately. Joe seemed to be proof against his jibes.

"M'lad you run away an' play before you get hurt," replied Joe, his head and shoulders still buried in his bunk gear. Drake stood just inside the door, wondering at the silence that suddenly came over the waiting gang.

"Who weel hurt me, ha?" demanded Tony, stepping nearer and touching Joe's bending back. Joe slowly emerged, his fat red face wearing an annoyed expression, his keen gray eyes glittering. And after the fashion of some fore-castle fighters, Tony leaped to get the advantage before his foe could straighten up. He fell upon Joe while the fat little red man was twisted halfway around, and drove him back savagely upon the sharp edge of his bunk. It was an old trick, and one likely to break ribs if properly followed up. Tony proceeded to follow

Minard's Liniment for ach'ng joints

it up. One knee was on Joe's hips. Tony's nervous fingers were twisted in Joe's gray-shot red hair. The sailors drew up their legs and howled delightedly, for nothing could stop the fight now until one man was beaten to a pulp. That was sailors' way. But they had to wait just one breath longer. Before Tony had fairly seized Joe's red hair, Drake left his place by the door and reached the pair in one smooth leap, and his hands dug down into Tony's shirt collar.

"Fair play, Tony! Let him up!" he shouted, and with a knee at Tony's back forced him upright.

"I t'enk you ask for get keel, by dam!" stuttered Tony, and let go of Joe to punch Drake in the eye. Joe got up and thrust at Drake.

"Leave him to me, Joe," Drake said quietly, and methodically went to work upon the spitting Tony. Even Joe stared. Drake had not gone through a sea apprenticeship without learning to fight; and, being intelligent, and hating a beating, he had learned to fight to win. But winning by such tactics as he used was a new experience in the fore-castle. He used his fists entirely. When Tony, almost blinded by straight jabs, his lips split, and his nose a gory ruin, rushed cursing to a clinch and used knees, skull and teeth in desperation, Drake used one arm to force space for himself, and with his free fist drove uppercuts to Tony's chin that came near to unshipping his head.

(To be continued.)

Boys in Uganda

The schoolboys themselves trailed into the school grounds, where there was soon a hum and stir all over the place. Here from the carpenter's bench came the buzz of saws, the swish of shavings, and the tap of the mallet. Looking in at the windows of the shop one could see the boys making tables and desks, spade handles, chairs, and many other things that their forefathers never dreamed of. The very school itself was built by the boys, the bricks made and laid, the windows shaped and framed, and doors constructed. Most of these boys are the sons of local chiefs.

One boy was making a revolving bookcase for the king who, at the capital, can be seen driving down in his Rolls-Royce to the side of the opposite hill to the bookshop, which is run by the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge. There he can buy books that will help him and his prime minister and chiefs to rule their country, wisely. Other boys were weaving wickerwork chairs from tough twigs brought from trees near the lakeside.

In some schools, at six o'clock in the morning the boys, like thousands of other young men and women of Uganda, are up and out and off with hoes (iron hoes with crooked wooden handles) over their shoulders, their brown bodies gleaming in the early sun. They trudge barefoot along the footpaths into the fields. The fields are full of young cotton plants, and the boys are fighting the weeds that, under the hot sun in the warm damp earth, thrive like black magic. For two hours before school they work there in the cotton fields, where the plants grow so swiftly that, within three months of sowing, the white balls of cotton—and some of the best cotton in the world it is—are shining in the sun, and the boys are out picking and stuffing it into sacks. The cotton is then crammed into two-hundred-pound bales, which are carried on the heads of men down to waiting motor-lorries. The lorries come down one after the other in harvest-time, loaded with tons of cotton.

The lorries when loaded are driven along the road to a ginning factory. There the cotton is carried in, the bales are undone, and in the ginning machines the cotton fabric itself is worked away from the seeds. The factory has a white man at its head, but the machines are tended by the men and older boys of the country.

Some of the boys enjoy reading and there are now a number of books, though still too few, printed in the language of Uganda. The youth even has his paper to read. It is called the Grey Heron. It is a quaint name for this paper, which is edited and printed entirely at Nairobi in Kenya Colony by Baganda men. The grey heron is a bird that stands in the fields of Uganda all day without showing any movement, but taking in everything that is going on. Then in the evening it flies away up into a tree, where it meets ten or twenty others, and they all chatter, making a terrible din. The Baganda say that the heron family are all discussing in the tree the things the grey heron has seen during the day; so that is the reason why the paper has that name. Through it the boy learns about the news of the great outside world: an industrial strike; a football match between American and British teams; an upheaval of anti-foreign feeling in China; attempts to fly to the North Pole (though he finds it difficult to understand what ice and snow are), and so on.—Basil Mathews, in "Black Treasure."

Said a lady to a clergyman, "Why do the clergy always address a congregation as brethren, when usually the majority present could better be described as sisters?" "Oh," said the clergyman, "the one embraces the other." To which the lady replied, "Yes; but not in church, surely?"

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South Africa and the Empire

London Daily Telegraph (Cons.): The position of General Smuts, as leader of a party beaten for the second time, and with little visible prospect of recovering its lost ground in the agricultural areas, is one of the tragedies of the public life of the Empire. In any country leaders of his attainments, or with a comparable record of statesmanship in the broader sense, are rare; yet the man who did most to save South Africa to the Empire, and who was among the chief architects of the League of Nations, appears condemned to a future in which his genius will have little scope.

Keep Minard's Liniment always handy

Slow to Learn

Glasgow Herald (Cons.): The post-war economic and political education of the French people proceeded more slowly than that of any other nation. It is only now that they are beginning to realize that there are limits to what Germany can pay, that the evacuation of the Rhineland cannot be long postponed, and that their war debts to Britain and the United States must be paid according to the schedules contained in the Churchill-Caulaux and the Mellon-Berenger agreements. This last lesson especially, is an exceedingly hard one for them to learn.

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Crossing The Ocean By Zeppelin

By HUGH ALLEN

Regular transoceanic passenger travel by dirigible airship now seems definitely assured at a comparatively early date. The Germans have made the first start. But with Great Britain completing two great ships, each half again as large as the "Graf Zeppelin," and with America constructing two naval ships, each almost twice that size, as precursors of the American commercial fleet, the next five years should bring many significant developments.

After its round trip across the Atlantic, which was highly successful in spite of extraordinary difficulties, the Graf Zeppelin recently completed two Mediterranean cruises, each lasting over eighty hours. Both of these were without other incident than the magnificently smooth performance of the ship and the rigorous following of schedule and route.

The many passengers on both cruises were enthusiastic over the opportunities the air cruise offered for sightseeing and were loud in their praise of the convenience of this mode of travel. The transatlantic voyages and the two Mediterranean cruises comprise the first long commercial journeys made by a rigid airship and they are excellent evidence of its practicality both as a means of travel and as a commercial enterprise.

It was in 1900 that Count Zeppelin built his first airship. Although the ship was presently wrecked due to motor failure, the principles incorporated in its design were those that still form the basis of dirigible construction. By 1908, Count Zeppelin had built five ships, and had won recognition for the inherent soundness of his ideas. France, Italy, and Great Britain began experimenting with lighter-than-air ships, though the larger expansion was not to come until the World War.

By 1912, the Zeppelin produced at Friedrichshafen had reached the point of development where they contained comfortable passenger quarters. They were used for regular passenger transportation within Germany—a service which was continued and was expanded on several routes until the late summer of 1914, when all Zeppelins were commandeered for military purposes.

From the beginning of the war, the works at Friedrichshafen were going day and night at full force; and toward the end of the war, using the full resources of the enormous works, the Germans were able to complete a Zeppelin every six weeks. At the cessation of hostilities in 1918, the Zeppelin Company had manufactured one hundred and sixteen airships since the memorable first one produced in 1900.

In the meantime, the British and French had made serious efforts to reproduce Zeppelins. The R-34 was the outgrowth of British development in dirigible construction, and as such was the first airship to cross the Atlantic, flying in 1919 from Pulham, England, to Mitchell Field, Long Island—a distance of 4,700 miles—in seventy-five hours.

Activities at Friedrichshafen were resumed for the construction of the ZR-3, afterward the Los Angeles, which was turned over to the United States Government as payment of reparations. This craft, upon its completion in 1924, was the one-hundred-and-seventeenth to be built at the Zeppelin works. It was flown across the Atlantic and delivered to the United States Navy at Lakehurst, New Jersey, after having made a flight of 5,100 miles in eighty-one hours.

At the time of this writing, while the Graf Zeppelin, the highest refinement of German dirigible ingenuity, is cruising over the Mediterranean, Great Britain is building two enormous airships of the Zeppelin type—each of 5,000,000 cubic feet capacity—and the United States is building two more aircraft of the same type each of 6,500,000 feet capacity, almost twice the size of the Graf Zeppelin.

The new British ships will have accommodations for a hundred passengers, and will be both stronger and faster than the R-34. Instead of being shaped like a lead pencil, as the earlier ships were, they will be shorter and fatter-shaped more nearly like a cigar.

These new American ships will be inflated with helium, which is a non-inflammable, natural gas. Helium is superior from the point of view of safety to the hydrogen gas used by

Great Britain and other nations, but it requires a somewhat greater volume to lift a given weight than does hydrogen gas. For that reason the American ships of 6,500,000 cubic feet capacity will have approximately the same lift as the British 5,000,000-cubic-foot-capacity ships.

A feature peculiar to helium ships is a ballast device on the motors worked out by the United States Navy. A problem that has vexed dirigible pilots since the inception of this type of aircraft is the fact that Zeppelins in flight grow continuously lighter with the consumption of gasoline and oil by the motors. The Los Angeles, on its delivery flight to the United States in 1924, was twenty-two tons lighter when it landed at Lakehurst than when it left Friedrichshafen.

In order to compensate for some of this decreased weight, some of the lifting power had to be discharged during flight. However, this procedure would involve a serious difficulty for the American ships, in view of the fact that helium gas is considerably more expensive and is a natural product that cannot be manufactured on demand.

The consequence is that American naval engineers have developed a water-recovery device which receives the gasoline fumes (mixed with moisture from the atmosphere) and condenses them, using the resultant water as ballast. Since water has a higher specific gravity than gasoline, and is therefore heavier than the gasoline which it replaces in the airship's fuel tanks, this is an extremely practical method of stabilizing the ship without loss of any of the precious helium gas.

The new American ships will also be stronger and safer than any that have yet been built. It has been the practice to build a single longitudinal rib from end to end, along the keel of the ship. Into this keel rib is built the control car, the fuel tanks, and the crew's quarters. Its entire length becomes the 300-foot gangway from the nose to the stern of the ship.

The new American ships will have not one, but three such backbones, one at the keel and two others, each partly up its sides, so rigidly connected as to form a triple backbone. The power cars will be actually built into the new American aircraft, so that the whole will retain an accurate streamline shape.

It has been generally conceded that a ship equivalent in size to the two British and two American craft now in the process of construction is required for a commercially feasible unit for regular service.

The present construction hangar at Friedrichshafen will have to be superseded by a much larger one if such a ship is to be built there, and since the German Government, in the recent formulation of its budget, has practically cancelled the appropriation and subside intended for the Zeppelin works, this may be delayed for some time.—From the June Living Age.



Perch: Who won the nail driving contest at the picnic?
Bass: Why the hammer-head shark of course!
csa.fbs etaoi etaoi et etaoitao

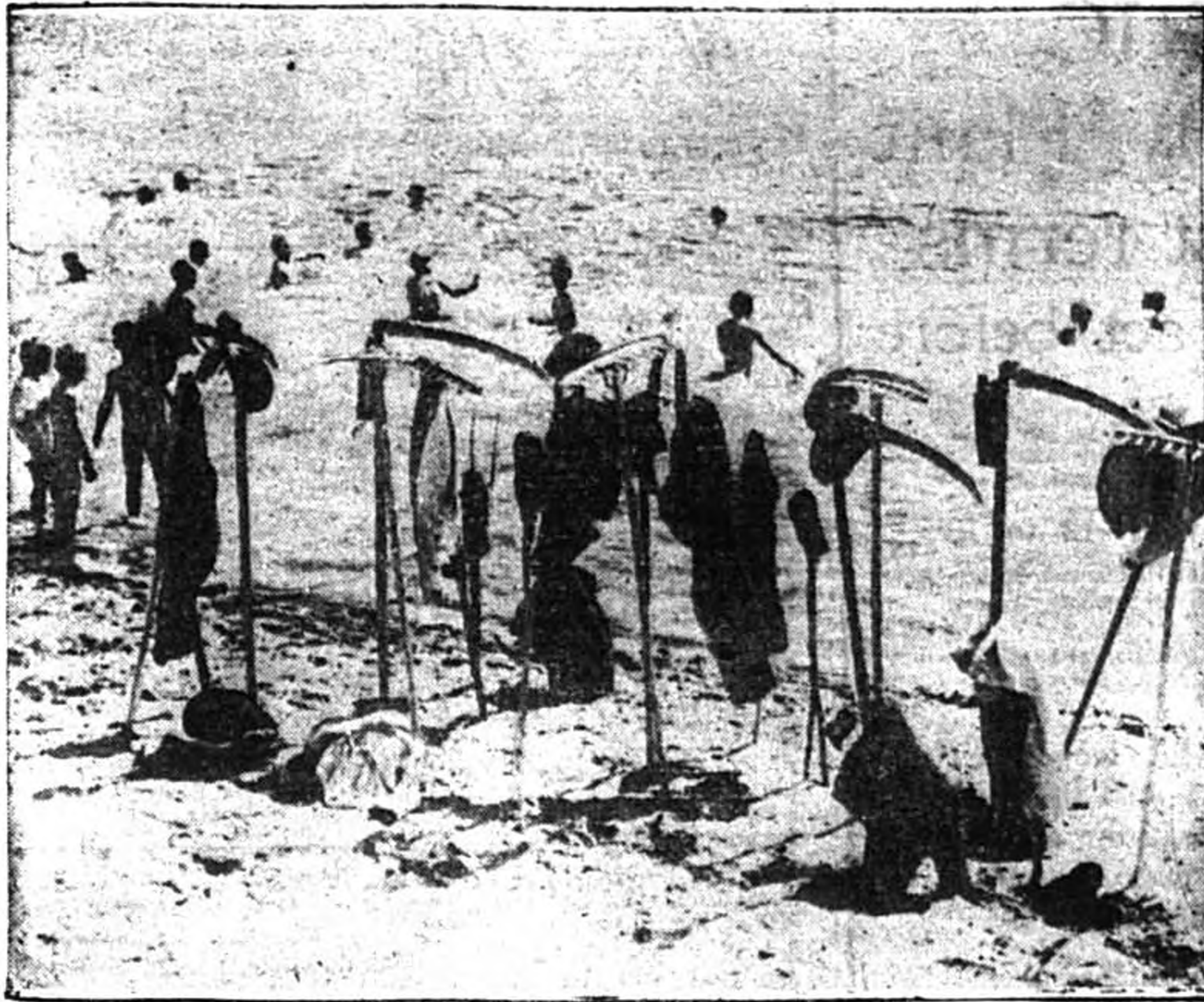


Mosquito (to fly): Well, here we are again. Let's hope we go through the summer without getting slapped or caught.

When the motive is right and the will is strong
There are no limits to human power;

For that great force back of us moves along
And takes us with it, in trial's hour.
—Ella Wheeler Wilcox.

A Quaint View of the "Old Swimming 'Ole" in Russia



YOUNG RUSSIA COOLING OFF AFTER THE DAY'S LABOR IN THE FIELDS
Using rakes, scythes and pitchforks on which to hang their clothes, young Russians are here seen making the most of a refreshing plunge.

Sport of the Desert

By CARL R. RASWAN

Before sunrise all of us were ready for the chase, which was to be in the neighborhood of Khabra Miriya, the only rain-pool in this region which contained any water. The mares with their riders stood in a large semicircle around the great Shaalan tent. The thin greyhounds were leaping about the horses. They would follow us on the leash, but, once we were past all danger from their enemies the ferocious shepherd dogs of the camp, they would be freed. They knew it was their day. Joyous were the falcons, also, perched before the tents, cooling to their trainers and masters.

At a word from Fauz, who slave mounted on his war-horse, a slave wearing a leather gauntlet on his hand released one of the falcons, and, when Fauz called her with the falconer's shout, "Idi-idi!" she alighted upon his raised left fist.

After he had hooded the falcon again, he rode over to me and with his free arm clasped me to his heart. "We are going to hunt through the endless space of the air," he said. "The chase is a sister to the battle, because the prey, when brought to our feet, is a defeated hero."

Our party made a brilliant scene as it rode away. Fauz had thirty negro slaves with him, each one carrying a hunting falcon and also, after the dogs were released, taking care of two greyhounds. Eight of the prince's relatives and friends, astride their celebrated mares, also carried falcons on their gloves, and more than two hundred riders followed us or rode several miles ahead.

Suddenly his trained eyes discovered a heron mounting higher and higher into the air. Shouting some joyous words, "Yi aini, ya yihidd, hanak el-talak!"—"Oh, my eye, O Hawk, there is thy prey!" he tried with eager hands to unfasten the hood and the foot-thongs of his falcon while his mare was still going at full gallop. Excitedly he went on: "Oh, thin eyes are quicksilver and thy chest is gold-brocaded silk! Oh thou art the lightning and the thunder, one sword of heaven!"

Now that he had loosed the lash, he cried to her: "Iftah, iftah, iftah el-yefarir!"—"Open, open, open thy wings!" and, lifting her up and down and swinging her sideways in his hand, released her.

The cruel but noble bird soared into the air with fluttering wings and cries that rang unnaturally shrill upon the desert emptiness. Then downward she darted like an arrow, falling with bowed wings in order to seize the heron, who, at the very last moment, flung himself away. Thereupon, falling again in a terrible "stoop," she used the increasing speed for a sudden upward curve, in the path of the wind, which carried her windward of

the quarry and gave her a new position, higher and of greater advantage for her attack.

Fauz cried out in delight, "Praise be to the Lord, my falcon is swooping down!" and from the old Arabic poem he recited: "She catches the prey in her talons as in a net!"

With her feet held close to her body, she rushed down, straight and steady, and then with a quick, nearly unnoticeable spread of her wings, swooped again—stopped and swooped once more—on to the prey. Rolling and falling, once stopping for a moment, because the big heron was fighting for his life in the blue ocean of the air, came the ball of scuffling birds. Feathers, torn loose, fluttered to the ground. Then I saw that the falcon had been able to separate herself, not without dealing the final deadly blow. Thereafter she sailed away in the wind and, as the quarry bounced to the desert ground, gave herself a satisfied swing and with a swoop brought herself close to us.

Two of the jirwa, or female greyhounds, were now sent after the prize, which they dragged in. A rider met them half-way and cut off the head of the big bird.

Finally we sighted a herd of gazelles. New life came into the whole party. We spread out over a long line of attack, more or less in a half-circle. We came very close to some of the gazelles, but they managed to break suddenly to the side.

The sport lasted for at least an hour. Some of our mares became exhausted and were kept back. Swiftly the rest of us kept on moving, assisted by the greyhounds. I slowed my mare down when I noticed that four Bedouins, including the prince, with twitching hands were again loosing the leather hoods and foot-leashes and straps of their hunting-birds.

Buzzing and crying, the birds sailed away the moment they were set free and in an almost incredibly short time were gliding down, close to the ground, on the poor, unlucky gazelles, which, with dashes and side jumps, with new increased speed and with despairing strength, tried to shake off the gruesome murderers from their bleeding necks and heads. The object of the falcons was to blind the animals.

Five gazelles had been killed, but there was one young buck that had led us a merry chase. He had shaken off two birds already, one of them lamed. The Bedouins were not going to give us up; they knew that he was nearing the end of his strength. You could see him distinctly a few miles ahead of us, watching. Slowly our left and right wing of riders closed in on him. My hope was that he might escape, but the hope seemed vain.

He was losing ground rapidly, and the two strongest falcons of one falconer, and two more, belonging to Fauz, had the burka removed. These terrible birds soon had the poor buck

in their talons and were trying to reach the glistening eyes with their beaks. Eagerly the Bedouins called to them their respective names: "Ya khattaf!"—"Oh my snatcher!" "Ya saffaj!"—"O my striker!"

The young gazelle buck was wiser than they thought him. Suddenly he stopped and leaped into the air with three falcons sticking to his head and neck—and then down he went, burrowing his dagger-like little horns with a quick side thrust of his head into the ground. It was the work of an instant, but there was only one falcon on his head when he dashed away. After a while we saw that not even this one bird was torturing him any more. The hero of the day disappeared into the sanctuary of the desert.

Our return was not so glorious as our departure from the tented plains had been. The mares looked the best of all; they carried not only their tired masters but the delicate greyhounds, which had sore feet from the fine gravelly ground and the hot pebbles on some rock-strewn stretches of the desert, and also the tropics of the chase thrown over their croups or withers—good cheer for the hunter's pot and for hunger-bitten souls.

I had my fill of hunting with falcons and greyhounds that day, and in the future found it more enjoyable just to run after a fleeing hare or gazelle on my swift mare, though I never succeeded in outdistancing either one of them.—From the June Asia.

Holidays

Phoebe Fenwick Gaye in the London Morning Post: Change should be the keynote of our leisure days, and what we need is not only change of air, but change of mind. We cannot expect to recapture the careless bliss of childhood if we take away with us, along with our bag and baggage, a disgruntled and weary point of view. There are people so weary that they take perpetual holidays, and suffer great liners to carry round the world those bodies whose brains are too blasé to do active work themselves. The Seven Wonders cannot awe such people. They pause, murmur "How pretty" yawn a little, and pass on.

Skepticism

This faith which I repudiate
I saw disproved by common grief,
Saw fearless doubt annihilate
The citadel of my belief.

So I proclaim with my last breath
Quaint heresies, securely won:
I am incredulous of Death,
I do not trust Oblivion!

—Ruth Forbes Elliot in the Century.

ASACRED PLACE

"The place where two friends first met is sacred to them all through their friendship, all the more sacred as their friendship deepens and grows old."

Economy Corner

SWEDISH TEA RING.

Two cups milk, $\frac{1}{4}$ cup butter, 1 yeast cake, 1 tsp. salt, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup sugar, $8\frac{1}{2}$ cups flour, 3 eggs. Scald the milk and cool to luke warm. Add the yeast, salt, sugar and butter, which has been softened but not melted. Add half of the flour and beat in the eggs. When all has been mixed thoroughly, add sufficient flour to make a stiff dough. Knead for a short time and place in a bowl to rise. When risen to double its bulk, roll into a rectangular shape from $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch thick, brush with butter, sprinkle with sugar and cinnamon and a few raisins or chopped nuts. Roll like a jelly roll and place the two ends together on a cookie sheet so as to form a ring. Fasten the ends thoroughly together. It is easier to cut a piece from each end before oiling. Then with a scissors, cut through the edge of the ring nearly to the centre and slightly at a slant. Make the cuts about 1 inch apart and turn the cut slices over so as to show the layers of dough. Brush with milk, dredge with sugar and bake for about half an hour.

MACARONI MOUSSE.

One cup macaroni broken in 2-inch pieces, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ cups scalding milk, 1 cup soft bread crumbs, $\frac{1}{4}$ cup melted butter, 1 pimento (chopped), 1 tablespoon chopped parsley, 1 tablespoon chopped onion, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ cups grated American cheese, $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon salt, $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon pepper, dash paprika, 3 eggs. Cook the macaroni in boiling salted water; drain. Pour the scalding milk over the bread crumbs, add the butter, pimento, parsley, onion, grated cheese and seasonings. Then add the well-beaten eggs. Pour the macaroni into a thickly-buttered loaf pan and pour the milk and cheese mixture over it. Bake about 50 minutes, or until the loaf is firm, in a slow oven. Serve with mushroom sauce, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ cups milk, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup liquor drained from mushrooms, 1 tablespoon butter, 4 tablespoons flour, $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon salt, $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon pepper, dash of paprika, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup chopped mushrooms. Make a sauce of the butter, flour and seasonings, and the milk and mushroom liquor. When thick add mushrooms.

Blazes Trail For Air-Mail Route

Huge Plane Lands at Edmonton on Winnipeg-Vancouver Flight

Edmonton, (C.P.)—Pride of the Western Canada Airways fleet and the second largest machine in Canada, the mammoth super-Fokker Universal airplane, piloted by W. L. Brintell, with Premier Bracken, of Manitoba as the principle guest, made a fine landing at the municipal flying field late Wednesday on its Winnipeg-to-Vancouver flight. The 900 mile hop from Winnipeg to Regina and then Edmonton was completed in nine hours and 30 minutes, despite a head wind encountered on the first leg of the journey.

The plane will be flown through to the Pacific Coast in the interests of the proposed air-mail routes in Western Canada.

On this trail-blazing trip through the west, those aboard included Premier Bracken, Major A. M. Narraway, director of aerial service at Ottawa; Donald Cameron, president of the Winnipeg Board of Trade, and Mr. Brintell, who is operating manager for the Western Canada Airways.

Questioned in regard to the air mail, Mr. Brintell said he had no information as to when it would go into placing of night beacons and laying out of emergency landing fields every 30 miles on the Prairie route was a huge engineering task, and would naturally take some time for this to be properly organized.

Six airplanes will be operated on the Prairie service, while there will be one or more for spare or reserve purposes, said Mr. Brintell. There would be three routes, one running from Winnipeg to Regina, another from Regina to Saskatoon, North Battleford and Edmonton, while the other would be from Regina to Moose Jaw, Calgary and Banff.

Enlarge Prince Albert Park

The area of the new Prince Albert national park, in northern Saskatchewan, has been increased from 1,377 to 1,348 square miles. This park was officially open on August 10, 1923, by the Rt. Hon. Mackenzie King, Premier of Canada.

S'MATTER POP



An ELECTRIC Water Supply Plant on the easiest terms if you act before August 31st.

A small down payment with 12 to 18 months for the balance will place an automatic electric water supply plant on your premises. No farm or village home is complete without one.

There is no necessity to wait longer for this wonderful convenience. Just think of it. A plentiful supply of water always available on the instant for every purpose—laundry, lawn bathing, housework, stock.

Consult our nearest office or any employee.

**Gatineau Electric Light
Company Limited**



The New Drink with the Real Flavor!

"RADIO"

"RADIO" Drinks are proving very popular
they are so refreshing

Phone 211, for Service

Radio Bottling Works, - Lachute, P.Q.



Guaranteed to give absolute satisfaction.

Sold and Installed by

R. McArthur & Son, - Phone 172w

If you are building—

We wish to inform you that our
Factory in the West End is equipped
to handle any work you may entrust
to us.

Our prices are most reasonable and
we are ready to execute all orders of
Mill work at shortest possible notice.

E. Charlebois,

Chatham Street,

Lachute Mills.

WANT ADS

RADIO FOR SALE.—Marconi, 8
tube set, in perfect order. Apply
to P. D. Lessard, Lachute. X.

FOR SALE.—A few good work horses
and drivers. Prices reasonable
Gilbert E. Arnold, Grenville, Que.

FOR SALE.—A kitchen range and
heater in good condition. Cheap to
quick buyer. Apply Watchman
Office. X.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—On Main St.,
East Ward, a brick dwelling house
eight rooms, hardwood floors, and
all modern conveniences, lawn and
garden. Apply Mrs. Jas. McQuat,
Lachute, Que. X.

FOR SALE.—About 35 arpents of
sugar bush and sugar making out-
fit, also 100 building lots (for sale
en bloc), or will be sold separately
at the buyer's option, situated in
Brownsburg, on the Dalesville
Road. Apply to H. Filion, Baker,
Lachute. X.

FOR SALE.—200 tons of ice at \$3.00
per ton. F. O. B., C. N. or at ice
house of V. A. Paquin, Ice Dealer,
Lachute. X.

FOR SALE.—A large size Brass bed
and spring. Apply to Mrs. Robt.
Miller, Phone 181 w., Lachute.

MONEY WANTED.—\$2500.00 for
two years, 7% first mortgage on
property, value \$5000. Town of
Lachute. For further particulars
apply Watchman Office. A-1 -4

HOUSE FOR SALE.—In the West
End, close to Exhibition Grounds,
frame house and a lot of land;
water and electric light. Apply
to Nelson Lepage, Lachute Mills.
A-23-1-P.

ROOMERS WANTED.—Three or
four girls in warm house, hot and
cold water, all modern convenien-
ces. Apply to the Watchman office.
A-23-1-P.

FOR SALE.—Stewart Warner radio,
5 tube set, in good condition. Cheap
to quick buyer. Apply to Harold
Nicoll, Lachute, Que.

LOST.—A Folding Kodak Camera
with film at the Brownsburg Pic-
nic. Finder please leave same at
the Watchman Office and receive
reward.

LOST.—On Sunday morning, between
St. Anastasie Church and Catholic
Cemetery, a Fox Fur. Finder
please return same to Verni-
que Lapiere, Lachute, Mills, Que.

—The best selected Apples and Pure
Clover Honey, may now be had at
the Laurentian Orchard, or the
principal Grocers and Butchers in
Lachute. X

NOTICE

Any persons indebted to the late
Mrs. Thos. Braney or those having
any claims, in any way will kindly
call and settle same at the home of
Mr. Thos. Braney, Grace St., Lachute.

WANTED TO BUY.

BOOKS: Private collector pays
highest prices for old books and
prints. Also magazines and news-
papers printed before 1850. Write
Room 100 - 362 Notre Dame West,
Montreal.

FAARMER:—Wanted an experien-
ced farmer to take charge of a pro-
perty in the Province of Quebec,
must have knowledge of bush work
wife to be experienced with butter
making. House equipped with
water supply and bathroom. Ap-
ply giving experience and referen-
ces to Box 600, Lachute Watch-
man.

NEW MANAGEMENT

Having purchased the business of
Mr. Whissell on Bethany Street, I beg
to advise the public that I shall be
pleased to continue on the Cash and
Carry System as before and will en-
deavor to keep a full and complete
line of Choice Groceries and I would
solicit a share of public patronage.

CHRIS STEPHENS,

Bethany St., Lachute.

WELL DRILLING

An persons desiring to have their
well drilled, can have same done
while the undersigned is in the vicin-
ity of Lachute. Apply to Arthur
Campbell, Phone 17 ring 4, Planta-
gent, Ont.

AUCTION SALE

There will be sold by Public Auc-
tion at the residence of
HOWARD McADAM,
3 Miles West of Staynerville
TUESDAY, SEPT. 10th, 1929

The following effects:—15 Milch
cows, 1 two year old bull, 3 spring
calves, 2 spring pigs, work horse, 1
mare and colt, hens, Massey Harris
Binder No. 5, Massey Harris Mower
6 ft. cut, hay rake 12 ft., Froot and
Wood gang plow, Vilas walking plow
set disc harrows, set grubbers, Noxen
seeder, set double harness, set single
harness, cart saddle, waggon and
rack, double express, buggy, set of
sloop sleighs, box for tumbler cart, 1
horse fork, rope and pulley, driving
pole, 1923 Ford Touring car, lawn
mower, sap cans and pan, 2 eight
gallon milk cans, milk pails, cross
cut saw, circular saw, 2 hay forks,
forks, shovels and hoes, 25 tons of
hay, 300 bushels of oats, and many
other articles too numerous to men-
tion.

Sale to 10 a.m. (Standard Time).
TERMS: \$10.00 and under cash,
over that amount 9 months credit on
furnishing approved joint notes. 4
per cent off for cash.
W. J. BOYD, Licensed Auctioneer.

CHURCH NOTES

LACHUTE UNITED CHURCH
Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.
Preacher for the day, Rev. J. W.
Pierce, Toronto.
Service at Thomas' Gore at 3 p.m.
Rev. J. W. Pierce.
East Settlement service at usual
time, conducted by Rev. J. Macaskill,
B. A.

**LACHUTE PRESBYTERIAN
CHURCH**
Rev. H. Cousens, B.A., B.D.
Services, Aug. 25th., 1929
Worship, Lachute 11 a.m.
Worship, Upper Lachute 4 p.m.
Services on Daylight Saving Time.
There will be no service at Browns-
burg.
Joint Picnic of the Lachute and St.
Andrews Presbyterian Churches will
be held on Wednesday, Aug. 28th., at
the Tyndale Camp Grounds.

BROWNSBURG UNITED CHURCH
Services, August 25th., 1929.
Rev. A. E. Hagar, B.A., Pastor.
10.30 a.m., Sunday School.
11.30 a.m., Worship
7.30 p.m., Worship.
All Welcome.

BAPTIST CHURCH SERVICES
Rev. A. Penman, Pastor.
Mr. Thos. McClure, Assistant
Lachute, Sunday School 9.45 a.m.
Worship 10.45 a.m. and 7.00 p.m.
Dalesville, Worship 11.15 a.m. and
7.30 p.m.
Sunday School 7.00 p.m.
Mabel, Sunday School 10 a.m.
Worship 11 a.m.
Brownsburg, Sunday School 1.30
p.m.
Worship 2.30 p.m.

MISSION OF NORTH GORE
Rev. R. G. Fiander, B.A.,
Priest in Charge
August 25th., 1929.
13th. Sunday after Trinity
Louisa 10.30 a.m., Holy Commu-
nion.
Dunany 2.30 p.m., Evensong.
Lakefield 7 p.m., Evensong.

MONUMENTS

I wish to remind the public gen-
erally that I am prepared to supply
monuments of any size, quality or
description on shortest possible notice.
Re-lettering & adjustments of stones
already erected will be carefully at-
tended to by H. J. Hammond, Monu-
mental Works, Simon's Block, Beth-
any Street, Lachute.

CONSULT

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

Here and There

(362)
Canada has one motor vehicle for
every nine persons of population.
A recent estimate places the aggre-
gate number of motor vehicles in
the Dominion at 1,076,819. Only
three countries exceed Canada in
heavier density of motor cars,
namely, United States, with one for
every 5.11 persons; Hawaiian Is-
lands 7.9 persons, and New Zealand
8.0 persons.

The New England conscience got
busy recently in a small town in
Massachusetts when a resident
mailed back anonymously to the
maitre d'hotel of the Royal York,
Toronto, a package of spoons, ser-
viettes and dining room "sundries"
borrowed some time previously.
The writer, in returning the articles
to Monsieur Maillard, the maitre,
said: "My conscience has been bother-
ing me a great deal since and I
have been unable to keep them any
longer."

The Stoney Indians, Alberta,
cannot be said to be a "vanishing
race," for while the section of the
tribe living on the Nordegg reserve
was making a two-week trek to at-
tend the annual Indian pow-wow at
Banff, four babies were born. Mothers
and children are all healthy and
well.



**LAURENTIAN LODGE NO. 14,
I.O.O.F. LACHUTE**
Meets every Tuesday night at 8 p.m.
in McARTHUR'S HALL,
H. Cunningham, Noble Grand,
Jas. Warwick, Rec.-Sec'y.
Visiting Brethren always Welcome

I Will Remember

That my life assurances protects my
loved ones and ensures my future in-
dependence.

That every deposit increases the
value of my policy.

That my life assurance reflects my
estimate of my own economic value.

That no life assurance company in
the world is stronger than the

**SUN LIFE
ASSURANCE COMPANY ..
- of Canada**

C. A. McNOWN, Local Agent,
Phone 261 Box 246.

Quick, Reliable, Clean Service

We have always on hand tender roasts of beef, lamb, veal, which
are to be relied on, so place your order with us by phoning 136, and
you will receive, prompt service.

Cold meats, vegetables and tinned goods also freshly stocked.

Jos. Speight, - Meat Market

ALCIDAS LAURIN,
Builder and Contractor
Estimates given on House or Barn
Construction.
Agents for all kinds of Farm Im-
plements.
PHONE 246 J.

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

GRACE ST., LACHUTE, Main Street, Lachute, Que.

Metropolitan Life

Insurance Company

The Biggest, because the Best.

Every policy pays profit

J. E. Ranger, - Lachute. - H. Courtois,
Tel. 294. Tel. 312.



Wait! Let's have your Shoes

Don't be in such a hurry to buy
new shoes. You may think your
old shoes are beyond repair, but
our expert attention can save
you many a dollar.

Harness Repair a Specialty

Wilfrid Deslauriers,
Main Street, - Lachute, Que.

The first Straight-8 in the \$1500 field IN CANADA the Roosevelt MARMON-BUILT

THERE have been any
number of four-cylinder
cars at this price. Today there
are many sixes at this figure.
But there is only one straight-
eight—the Roosevelt.

You can do things with this
Roosevelt that have never be-
fore been possible with any car
selling around \$1500.

**There's power, punch
and get-away** that no other
car at the price can possibly
cope with.

There's sureness and con-

fidence of control that takes
all the fight and tension out
of driving.

**There's new hill-climb-
ing ability**—just give the
Roosevelt a little heavier toe
and watch eight cylinders really
go to work.

There's comfort made pos-
sible by extra-long springs and
extra-deep cushions.

A Roosevelt
is ready for
you today.



Roosevelt, \$1422;
Marmion 68,
\$2210; Marmion
78, \$2973; Prices
at Windsor, Ont.

CHAS. McKALE, Pointe-au-Chene

To My Many Customers and Friends!

Having sold my Business, I wish to thank my many customers and
friends for their patronage during my stay in Lachute and bespeak a
continuance of the goodwill which has existed for my successor. Mr. C.
Stephens, who will carry on in my stead. Your encouragement will be
appreciated.

Yours truly,

H. Whissell

To be Sold at Once

Owing to leaving town I will sell my stove
and water tank costing \$90, will sacrifice for
\$25, also my Willys-Knight Car, last years
model, cost \$1810 and will sell for \$1100.

H. Whissell.

The Watchman,

And Ottawa Valley Advocate.

VOL. LIV.

LACHUTE, QUE., AUGUST 30, 1929.

NO. 33



LEST YOU FORGET

August is pretty well along now, folks, and before you realize it the cooler weather will be setting in.

So here's a "money-saving" reminder to

Order Your Coal Now

Prices Low - Prompt Delivery

T. McQuat & Son, Phone 12

Try some pasteurized milk for your week-end at the lake. It will keep better.

LACHUTE DAIRY,
Bradford & Matthews, Props.
PHONE 74.

COMING EVENTS

The regular weekly dance will be held at Gordonville, on Saturday evening, August 31st., 1929.

Don't forget the regular weekly dance in River Side Hall, Lachute, on Friday, August 30th., 1929. Come and enjoy yourself. Gents 50c., Ladies free.

Chicken Supper and Programme, under the auspices of the Point Fortune United Church Ladies' Aid, to be held in the Church Hall, Saturday evening, September 7th. Admission Adults 50c. Children 25c. Everybody welcome.

SCHOOL OPENING NEXT TUESDAY

After the summer's recreation school will re-assemble on Tuesday next and the scholars will get down to work for the coming year. There is quite a change in the personnel of the teaching staff who are listed as follows:—G. L. Thomson, B.A., Principal; H. G. Green, B.A.; Miss Winnifred I. Gee; Miss Muriel Marshall, (French Specialist); Miss Miriam Patton; Miss Hazel H. Gibson; Mrs. R. Graham; Miss Edith E. McVetty; Miss Lottie H. McDowell. The presentation of prizes will be held as usual in the United Church at 8 o'clock on Tuesday evening, when it is hoped the parents and friends will be there in goodly numbers, thereby showing their interest and co-operation in the work.

A TRUE FISH STORY.

A fisherman, returning home from an unsuccessful fishing trip (as far as fish was concerned) stops at a fish store and purchases 6 fish. As the clerk was about to hand them to him he stepped back from the counter, and requested the clerk to throw them at him.

As he left the store he was heard to say, "Well, I'm no liar, I can tell my wife I caught them myself."

For that fishing trip, Labor Day, I will throw you 6 cans Vulcan Sardines for \$1.00. You can get all the other dainties, which go to make a successful fishing trip or picnic, at Stephen's Cash and Carry, Bethany St., Lachute.

Large Assortment of
CHINA WARE — CUT GLASS
WATCHES, RINGS
and all kinds of small fancy and useful articles for all occasions.
A. C. LAPIERRE,
Watchmaker and Jeweller
Bethany Street, Lachute.

It Pays to Read Between The Lines

Economy! That is our key word in business, when we estimate to our clients. Our experience has taught us just how and where we can save money, and no job is too big for us to handle.

Smartness! Furniture of the highest class workmanship is in our showroom for your inspection, beautify your home at a moderate expense.

Supplies! We can supply you with lumber, planed or rough, wall-board, shingles, etc. Phone 42 for requirements.

J. W. Cottingham, Lachute.

LOCAL NEWS

Mrs. Hugh R. Martin and daughter Helen are spending this week at Dunany.

Miss Mamie Morrison is the guest of her cousins, the Misses Murdoch, of Mabel.

Messrs. Chas. Duncan and Howard Jones are visiting friends in Toronto, Niagara and other points.

Misses Marion and Kathleen MacVicar spent last week at Lake Louise guests of Mrs. A. E. Mathews.

Messrs. Allan Langille and Morton Morrison motored to Northfield, Vermont, for a week's vacation.

Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Penman are spending a few days this week visiting friends in Ottawa and Buckingham.

Mr. W. Geo. Tucker, of Montreal, spent Thursday and Friday of last week the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. J. Rogers.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Paul and son Hartland and Mr. Stuart Jones are spending this week at Old Orchard and other points.

Miss Helena Rogers returned on Saturday last from Breckenridge, where she was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Hurdman.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Strong and daughter May, of Flint, Mich., and Mr. C. Young, of Smith Falls, Ont., were visiting friends in town this week.

Mrs. Wm. Deacon and daughter Louise returned home on Sunday, after spending a pleasant visit in Cleveland, Ohio, guests of Mrs. J. N. Pitney.

Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Giles and son of Three Rivers, who have been spending their vacation at Lake Louise, returned home on Saturday last.

Mr. and Mrs. Finnimore, of Brooklyn, N. Y., spent a few days in town this week guests of her father, Mr. Wm. Painter at the home of Mrs. W. McFaul.

Mrs. Marks and son Jack returned to their home in Toronto, after spending the past month in Brownsburg, the guest of her mother, Mrs. Geo. Rushbrooke.

Mrs. McLaren and son Wallace, of Montreal, Mrs. Hunt and son Deacon, of New York, are spending this week, guests of Mrs. Geo. Y. Deacon at Long Lake.

Mr. and Mrs. Ed. MacLellan and daughter Hope, of Boston, who have been guests of Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Tomalty for a month left for their home on Tuesday.

Quite a number of old-time friends received a pleasant surprise on Saturday, when called upon by Hartley Thomas, of Kingston, Ont., after an absence of twenty-one years.

—Miss Pauline R. Paquette wishes to announce that she will re-open her studio for Piano and Violin lessons after Sept. 2nd. Phone 17 or call at O. Paquette, Main St. A-30-2-P.

Messrs. Lorne Groves and L. Layhen, of Montreal, also the Misses M. Yelland and Hazel Webber, of the General Hospital, were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Yelland over the week-end.

Mrs. Elizabeth McGee sailed on the S. S. Regina on Friday for her home in Dunfermline, Scotland, after spending the past month guest of her brother, Rev. A. Penman, of Dalesville.

Jas. W. Cottingham Limited have received the contract for the construction of Mr. L. L. Legault's new home on Main St. at Bethany Corner and have already started on the work.

Work on the new station grows apace and this week will see the roof covered. It will doubtless be ready for occupancy early in October and the public will see a building of which we may justly feel proud.

Mr. Rodolphe Beaulne had the misfortune to have his Studebaker Car burnt on Sunday last when returning on the Lakefield Road. The fire was thought to have started through a short circuit.

Miss Alice Sherwood who has been spending the summer with her sister Mrs. G. Leggett sailed for her home in Boughton Malherbe, Kent, England, on the C.P.S.S. Montclare on Thursday, after a delightful visit in which she has made many new friends.

Mrs. W. G. Tucker and son Clifton, of Montreal, are at present the guests of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. J. Rogers, after a very pleasant three months vacation the guest of her sister at Arrowwood, Alta., also visiting Calgary, Banff, Lake Louise and other points.

Our mail this week brought us the Special Number of the Huntingdon Gleaner which contains a real fund of information on the Beauharnois Canal project. The publication triples the size of its regular weekly and bears an interesting four pages of pictorial scenes depicting the life and progress of Canada. The whole is splendidly edited and reflects great credit upon the editor and his efficient staff.

Mr. and Mrs. M. Jones spent Thursday in Montreal.

Mr. and Mrs. James Dawson visited friends in Mille Isle on Sunday last.

Mrs. Cleroux and daughter, also Miss Gertrude L'Abbe spent Tuesday in Montreal.

Mr. and Mrs. R. Peel, of Brownsburg, spent the week-end in Ottawa visiting friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Armstrong, left for their home in Portage la Prairie on Saturday last.

Mr. Norman Jackson, of Montreal, was the guest of his sister, Mrs. Geo. Graham for the week-end.

Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Dion, also Mr. and Mrs. A. L'Abbe, of Stayerville, motored to Lake Echo on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. C. Meuns have left for their home in Brooklyn, N. Y., accompanied by Mrs. R. E. Carkner.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Walker and son Dixon also Master John Dixon are spending this week at Fraser Lake.

Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Rogers and family visited friends in Morin Heights and Shawbridge on Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Walker McArthur spent the week-end in Huntingdon and on their return were accompanied by Miss Willow Lavery.

Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Patterson motored to Hazel Land, on Sunday and were the guests of Mr. Russell and the Misses Amy and Myrtle Patterson.

Mr. Roper, of Lancashire, England, arrived on the Duchess of Bedford, on Saturday last, and while in town will be the guest of Mr. and Mrs. H. Stansfield.

Mr. Jas. MacKimmie Sr., Mrs. W. Wilson Sr., and Miss Elizabeth MacKimmie arrived home on Thursday last after a pleasant visit with friends in New Haven, Conn., and other points.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Robertson and son Edward left for their home in Thorold, Ont., after spending the past week in town the guest of his mother Mrs. T. Robertson. They were accompanied by Mr. Russell Robertson who will spend the next week visiting friends in Thorold, Niagara, Toronto and other points.

—Mrs. J. A. Rochon wishes to announce that she is prepared to receive pupils in pianoforte playing, after Sept. 1st—studio at her home near Presbyterian Parsonage. Mrs. Rochon holds the Licentiate A. Mus. Diploma, was a pupil of the late Doctor Percival I. Halsey, graduated from the Dominion College of Music Montreal, and is thoroughly qualified to give musical instruction.

HONORED BY PRESENTATION

Rt. Wor. Bro. Jno. A. McGibbon is the proud possessor of a handsome Past Master's Jewel that was presented to him on Wednesday evening by the members of Loyal Orange Lodge, No. 2231. Mr. McGibbon has been upwards of 52 years an Orangeman and the members thought this a favored opportunity in which to tangibly express their appreciation for his long and faithful service and devotion to the order. Many visiting brethren were present among whom were Messrs. Wm. Roberts, Deputy Grand Master, L. James, Prov. Grand Treasurer, J. Troughton, Grand Secretary, Ed. James and J. Loughton, all of Montreal. The presentation was made by Worshipful Master M. C. Copeland who also read the following address:—

Rt. Wor. Bro. J. A. McGibbon, Esq., Lachute, P. Q.

Dear Sir:—The brethren of Loyal Orange Lodge, No. 2231, appreciative of your loyalty and devotion to our beloved order, have taken this opportunity of extending their congratulations upon attaining your fifty-second year as a member, by presenting you with this Past Master's Jewel, which we trust you will long be spared to wear. It is but a very slight token of the high estimation formed of you by your fellow men and we are proud of your association with us and the wise counsel extended.

That the remaining years both for you and yours, will be years of real health and happiness is the earnest wish of the brotherhood.

MELVIN COPELAND, W. M.

A pleasing hour was spent around the festive board and a number of interesting and eulogistic addresses were delivered by the brethren.

CARD OF THANKS

Mr. Thos. Brancy and relatives wish to extend to their many friends sincere thanks for kindness and sympathy shown them, also for beautiful floral tributes.

IN MEMORIAM

SHERITT.—In fond and loving memory of our darling mother Mrs. A. G. Sheritt, who departed this life, Aug. 31st., 1928. Gone but not forgotten. Inserted by her family.

Silk Stockings

19c. 29c. 49c. 69c.

Wash Goods, clearing at
25c per yard

W. Banford and Son

Our Specials

Flour and Feed of all Kinds
Choice line of Groceries
always on hand

J. D. Campbell, - Phone 50

Cream of the West is our Best

Gifts!

For Every Occasion

Silverware, knives, forks and spoons, 2 pieces in trays and cases \$10.00 and up. A new lot of beautiful bakeware and other hollow ware. India and China Brass, fancy and crystal glassware. Best assortment we have had up to date.

Frank E. Earle,
Lachute, P. Q.

Dinged Fenders Repaired

Nearly every car sooner or later meets with minor accidents and the fenders are dinged. The valuation of your car so disfigured immediately depreciates in value and looks shabby. Your fenders can be easily repaired if you will entrust your work to us. We have the modern tools for making such repairs. The expense compared to the results will be trifling.

Gasoline - Oil - Tire Service
- Storage -

Geo. Y. Deacon
Phone 26 Lachute Mills

A Queer Hobby

Tiny Town on Turkey Creek Attracts Thousands to its Mining Toyland

Denver, Colo.—In a setting formed by gigantic mountains, with towering peaks of 14,000-foot altitude, guarding the distant sky line, lies "Tiny Town."

This little village, built on the banks of Turkey Creek in the Rockies 21 miles from Denver, is a midsize city whose main business street is only a few feet long, and whose highest business structure is the height of a medium-sized man.

George E. Turner, a business man of Denver, is the designer of "Tiny Town." Originally he intended merely to build a toy village, partly to amuse children and partly to advertise his business. To-day, "Tiny Town" is in many respects a faithful reproduction of a mining town of the 70's, with its old-fashioned hotel, grocery store, "general emporium," hall and railroad station.

Against the mountain sides are perfect reproductions of the mine structures of some of the famous gold mines of Leadville, Cripple Creek, Idaho Springs and Black Hawk. A bridge spans a "river" near the little railroad station. An ore wagon, drawn by six cast-iron horses, stands on a mountain road, headed for one of the mills.

There is now a complete residential section to "Tiny Town," all built to scale. Every building and all of the streets are electrically illuminated at night, so that travelers in Turkey Creek can see the lights twinkle for a considerable distance. Inside a little "cathedral," with twin spires, a loudspeaker has been installed, and on Sundays the strains of a choir may be heard to issue from it. The loudspeaker is connected by wire with a phonograph in Mr. Turner's bungalow, a short distance away.

Some time ago Mr. Turner, finding that his hobby was taking too much attention from his business, turned it over to others after eight years' work on it.

"I had packers in my warehouses construct the little houses and stores in their spare time," he said, "and shipped them up the canyon. In the meantime I designed and laid out the scheme of streets and building groupings."

The entire village takes up less than a city block of space. There is scarcely an hour in the day that sightseers may not be seen around.

The Mountain Ranch

Just at the base of Laramie Peak, a great conical pinnacle on the eastern slope of the Rockies, there is an interesting cattle ranch which remains unchanged through the years. In order to reach it, one must journey over many brown, undulating foothills. It is wise to pause on the last hill and to look down upon the weather-beaten log buildings as they sprawl in the sunny hollow.

At first, the home consisted of a single log cabin, but now there are many rooms to the right, to the left and to the rear; while a railed porch straggles along the front in a vain endeavor to keep up with the growth. Rough logs have been used in all the buildings, and time and the elements have mellowed the fluted bark and the exposed surfaces until the whole structure has turned a dull, velvety brown not unlike the color of granite boulders after a dashing rain.

A stout stockade, circular in form, built of straight boles of aspen and pine, stands near the ramshackle barn and the scattered corrals. Here the boys were wont to gentle the young colts and the bronchos.

The front yard and fenced land is brown and dry during the greater part of the year, but a few scattered, majestic pine trees throw patches of grateful shade over weathered roofs and sagging fences.

Cows and horses stand about near the barn and corrals, and under the trees a few saddled cow ponies switch and stamp before the hitching rail.

A crude gate, mounted in the hub of a wagon wheel, swings inward at the touch of the traveler; and the broad road, beaten down like a path, leads directly to the front step. On sunny days the old cattleman may be found tilted back in a wide chair on the shady porch. When you pause on the last hill above the ranch, your host will be sure to say you; and, if you listen, you may hear his shout back into the kitchen and give orders for your entertainment.

Doing Good

How often do we sigh for opportunities of doing good, whilst we neglect the openings of Providence in little things, which would frequently lead to the accomplishment of most important usefulness? Dr. Johnson used to say, "He who waits to do a great deal of good at once will never do any." Good is done by degrees. However small in proportion the benefit which follows individual attempts to do good, a great deal may thus be accomplished by perseverance, even in the midst of discouragements and disappointments.—Crabb.

An Only Possession

A faithful friend is better than gold—a medicine for misery, an only possession.—Burton.

The Broken Music

"There is no music in a rest," says someone, "but there is the making of music in it." How does the musician read the "rest"? He beats the time with unvarying count and takes up the next note true and steady, as if no breaking-place had come in between.

In our whole life-melody the music is broken off here and there by "rests," and we foolishly think we have come to the end of the time. God sends a time of forced leisure, sickness, disappointed plans, frustrated efforts, and makes a sudden pause in the shal hymn of our lives, and we lament that our voices must be silent and our part missing in the music which ever goes up to the ear of the Creator.

Not without design does God write the music of our lives. Be it ours to learn the time and not be dismayed at the "rests."



"Is Jim making fair money these days?"

"I'll say he is—he's a street car conductor."

Inter-Imperial Trade

London Free Press (Cons.): Perhaps never in the history of the Empire was there such a general feeling in favour of development of inter-imperial trade as to-day. The sentiment is very apparent in this country; both parties are tumbling over themselves in favour of the such a policy. The press is almost unanimous on the subject. But the movement is not confined to Canada. In Australia, New Zealand and Great Britain there is the same feeling in favour of fostering, as much as is economically reasonable, trade with the Empire. The United States by its ultra-high tariff policy has given an impetus to the movement.

From a Younger Country: New Zealand

This stubborn heath, whereon are tossed White roses from the sea's green bough, Has never sheathed a Roman prow Nor flinched beneath a Norman host.

Yet in my bones I feel the stir Of ancient wrongs and vanished woes, And through my troubled spirit goes The shadow of an old despair.

—A. R. D. Fairburn, in Poetry.

Reconciliation in South Africa

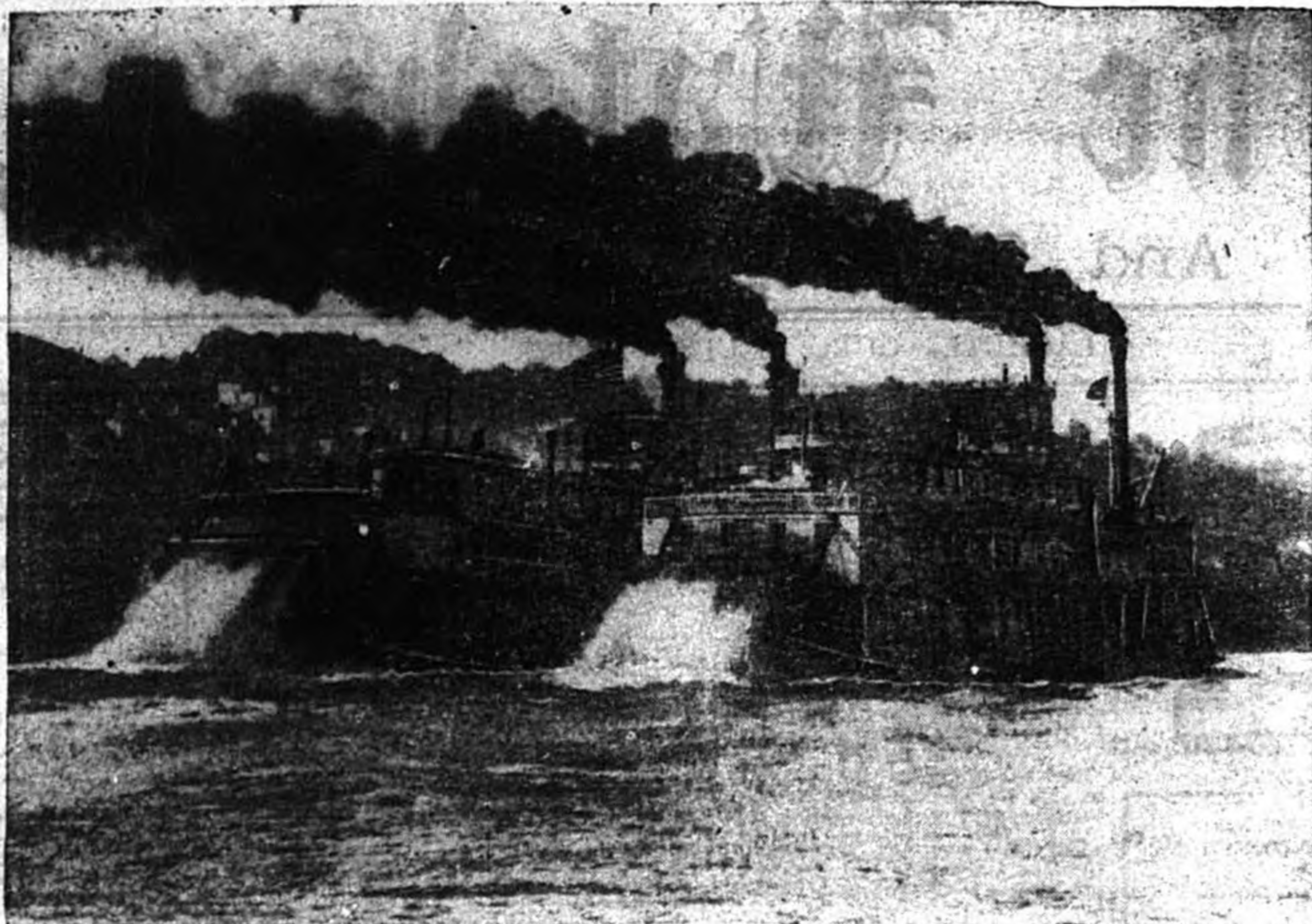
Bishop of Bloemfontein in the London Spectator: Seventy per cent of both British and Dutch are heartily sick and tired of animosity, kept alive by some politicians and some irreconcilables in the Press. It discarded with weariness and, indeed, ridicule by the majority of South Africans.

USELESS ANXIETY

I shall add to my list as the eighth deadly sin that of anxiety of mind, and resolve not to be pining and miserable when I ought to be grateful and happy.

Sir Thomas Barnard

River Packets Still Ply the Waters of the Ohio



TOM GREENE PANTS IN FIRST AS OHIO RIVER STEAMBOAT RIVALS RACE FOR COVETED CROWN

Before humanity-lined river banks the Tom Greene, stern-wheel river packet, slashed her way into New Richmond (O.), just ten feet ahead of Betsy Ann, her rival, winning a twenty-mile race from Cincinnati.

Kindness to Animals

BY HELEN DRUMMOND

Everyone should be kind to animals

It pays to be kind, but it does not pay to be cruel to animals. The Humane Society is doing wonderful work all over by stopping, in several different ways, cruelty. It is very easy to be kind to animals. In the cold winter-time, when one goes to the stable to harness a horse, the bit is too cold and frosty to put in the horse's mouth. Just hold the bit in your hand for a short time till it becomes warmer so that it will fit to put in the horse's mouth. Checks are also cruel to use on a horse. Checks take the pretty, natural curve out of the horse's neck and make it straight. It also hurts the horse's neck. Blinders are not so cruel, but they do not give the horse a chance to see all around it. The horse may easily be frightened by any object or noise behind it and may cause it to run away and do serious damage.

Dogs are very sensitive animals. One should not kick or stone a dog. It is better to be kind and gentle to them than to be rough, and they will be, in return, kind and gentle to you. Many other animals should be treated with kindness. When an animal is balky or stubborn, it is better to be kind to it than to be cruel to it, and it will not be so determined.

If everyone would be kind to animals they would profit in many different ways by it.

ROADS TO SUCCESS

There is no royal road to a successful life, as there is no royal road to learning. It has got to be hard knocks, morning, noon and night, and of every purpose. Never has there been a time in the history of the world when so much opportunity offered for the leading of a successful life as to-day.

Charles M. Schwab

Best Dressed Blonde in Paris Outlines Formula She Follows

Paris—Gentlemen dressmakers prefer design dresses for blondes. And among all the blondes, they prefer Lady Abby, for she can lay claim to the title of the "best dressed blonde in Paris."

Lady Abby is possessed of an English title by marriage and divorce, although born Russian and trained a Parisian. She is everywhere that the smartest of elite Paris society gathers and her presence is enough to stamp any gathering a success.

It is said of Lady Abby that she never wears a hat twice. It takes a considerable fortune to be able to live up to such a reputation, for the hats that Lady Abby chooses are not simple pieces of colored felt. She likes the bonnet type, moulding the head, for she has a perfect profile, knows it and is proud of it.

Her taste in dress stamps her an individualist. It would be hard to copy her clothes or hats and dress like her. So few women have ever been able to attain that perfect blonde color of hair, and even then who has the poise and charm that this beautiful Russian-English-French woman possesses?

Lady Abby gave the United Press her formula for good dressing.

- 1—Be yourself, don't imitate.
- 2—Dress to your type. If you are a blonde don't wear brunette costumes because fashion demands it.
- 3—Black is perfect for afternoon or evening, alternating with subdued colors.
- 4—Dress to harmonize with the circle in which you are to be.
- 5—Don't cover yourself with doodads. If you are small wear small bracelets. If you are larger you can choose larger ornaments.
- 6—Don't be eccentric. Nothing is as distasteful as freak fashions, you are judged by the clothes you wear.

"If you are a blonde, you are bless-

ed by nature with a decided advantage," Lady Abby said.

"But if you belong to the millions of auburn or brunettes, you must dress to fit your eyes, your hair, your complexion. Study well dressed women, study old paintings and find a personality that you fit. Then dress to support it. You would not wear bright red to a funeral, and it would be just as unwise to attend the opera in a sports suit.

"Yet many women do not realize that it is just as foolish to clash with their surroundings. Study where you are going, and then decide what to wear."

Lady Abby wears much black, not because she is in mourning, but because she knows that black sets off blondes to their best advantage. At home she wears gorgeous colors, but on the street in the afternoons, she wears subdued tones of brown, blue, green or gray, also a rich blue-black.

She was a pioneer of the movement to bring dress lengths back to normal not for any structural fault of her own. She contends that short dresses are comfortable, but cut the line and fall of their esthetic purpose.

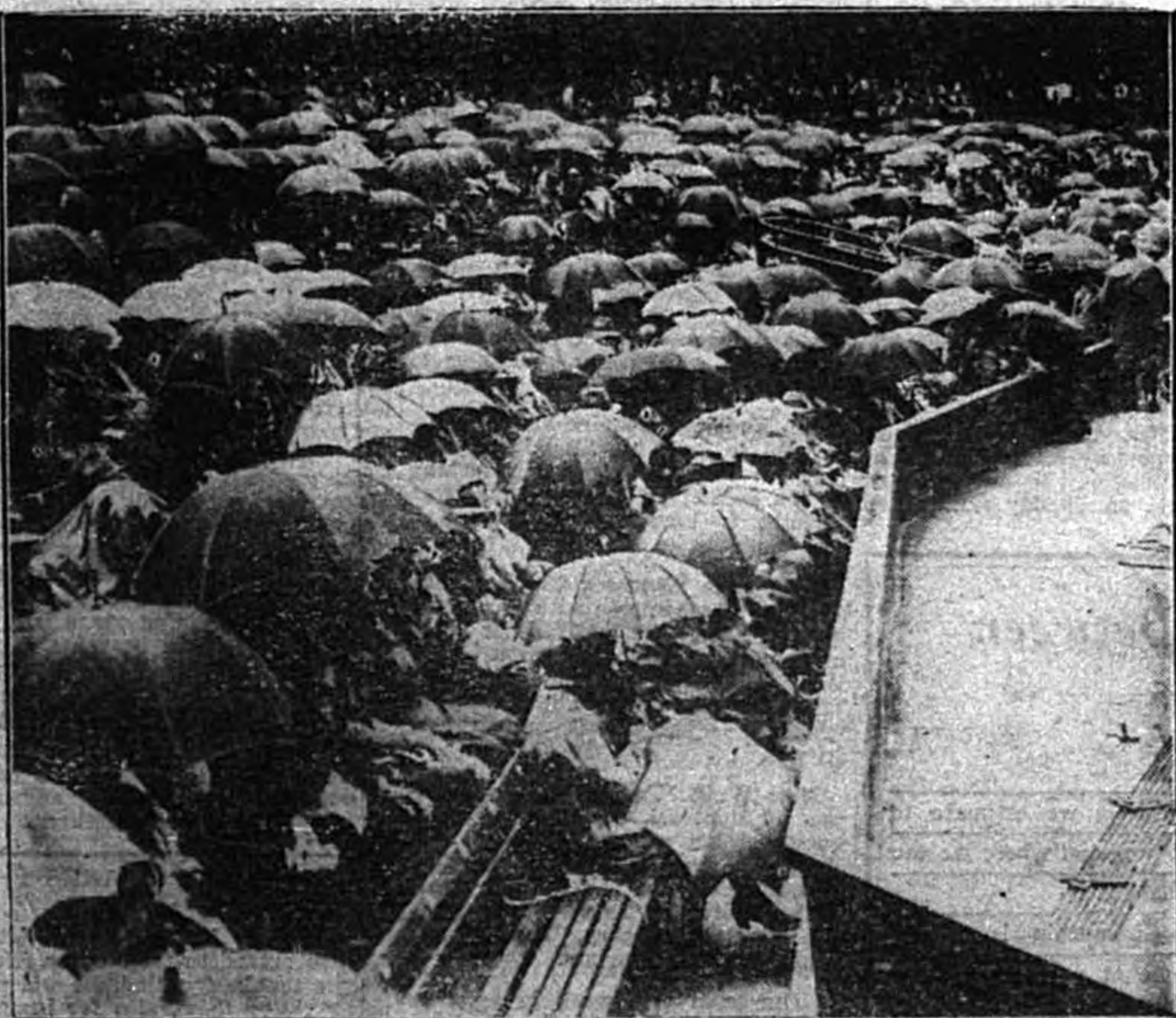
Blondes are so popular and so successful that Paris is fast becoming a Nordic capital. Once Frenchwomen were proud of the black tresses of the Latin, but hairdressers are booked solid for weeks to make blonde hair grow where black ones shone before.

A HIDDEN LIFE

The growing good of the world is partly dependent on unhistoric acts; and that things are not so ill with you and me as they might have been, is half owing to the number who lived faithfully a hidden life, and rest in unvisited tombs.

George Elliot

Imagine Continuing a Tennis Game in the Rain in Canada.



NO RAIN CAN QUELL CROWD ENTHUSIASM AT WIMBLEDON TENNIS COURTS

Scene at tennis finals in single matches at Wimbledon recently when the crowds reared umbrella topped battlements in answer to rain gods.

The Fly is a Menace to Health

Summer, with the holiday pleasures which it brings, is often marred by that pest of health and comfort—the fly. The presence of flies around any dwelling means that there has been carelessness on somebody's part. A few necessary precautions taken in time is all that is necessary to prevent the annoyance and dangers to health which can be safely attributed to this pest.

Types of Fly

The flies which bother us around the house and at summer resorts are of two main types—the house fly and the blow fly; the latter are larger than the house fly and have bright, metallic bodies and make considerable noise when flying. The stable fly is generally found around cattle and horses; in appearance it resembles the house fly, but has no distinguishing feature—it bites and sucks blood and is especially active before storms.

Control of the Fly Pest

When we study the life cycle and habits of flies, we know beyond all doubt that to be effective, the work we do to destroy them must be aimed at the distribution point, viz., the breeding grounds. There are several methods of attack:

Use of Larvicides

(a) Chloride of Lime applied in layers of about 1/4 inch thick on the fresh exposed contents of outdoor privies every four or five days is an effective, cheap agent for destroying the larvae of the blow fly which breeds chiefly in outdoor privies.

(b) Crude Coal Tar Distillate—proves a most effective method in the control of the house fly breeding in stable manure, garbage piles, etc. A satisfactory strength is a three or four per cent solution; this is sprinkled on the edges of the piles wherever the larvae appear. The action is rapid and the results very marked.

The blow fly (blue bottle and green blow fly) breed also in garbage, decaying vegetable matter and pig manure. Sprinkle crude coal tar distillate (four per cent solution) over the infested areas.

Crude coal tar distillate may be secured from your druggist.

Supplementary Methods

(a) Trap—the cone-shaped type is best; it is so built that the fly after being attracted by bait placed underneath passes through a small opening in the top of the cone into the trap proper.

(b) Screens—wire of twenty meshes to the inch is necessary to keep out house flies.

(c) Poisoning—a cheap and effective poison may be made in the home by adding to a pint mixture of milk and water three (3) teaspoonfuls of formaldehyde. This may be poured on pieces of bread placed in shallow saucers. Place safely out of reach of young children.

Kitchen garbage should be tightly wrapped in paper or kept in fly-proof cans.

Labor in Queensland

Cape Argus (Capetown): Queensland of late years has been dominated by an oligarchy of workers, mostly unskilled, while the luckless primary producer fills the role of the coolie. Widespread discontent prevails and confidence is so gravely impaired that capital is rarely obtainable for new projects. Such a state of affairs is truly remarkable, for Queensland ought to be immensely prosperous. It is the largest of the States of the Commonwealth except Western Australia. Leaving out Russia, it is greater than any country in Europe. So rich is its soil and so varied are its resources, that it could be made capable of supporting in reasonable plenty a population of many millions. Actually the population of this country is less than that of Melbourne, the second largest city of Australia. The gem of the island continent has been brought to this sad pass by the rashness of its Labor rulers, who snapped their fingers at the economists when they warned them of what was bound to happen.



"When the maid has had an argument with the cook she takes steps to settle it while there's a cake in the oven."

Farm Notes

Cost of Rearing Draft Horses

One of the big problems that the farmers of many provinces will have to face for at least some years to come is where the necessary draft horses may be purchased. Will they be good horses and the kind desired? How much will they cost?

With the object of throwing light on this question, cost studies have been made at the Ste. Anne de la Potatiere Experimental Station since 1921. From that year to 1926, thirteen Percheron colts were raised to the age of two and one-half years. The weights of the colts, food consumed, and cost for each colt, was tabulated.

To grow these colts to working age, an average of 4,921 pounds of hay, 3,664 pounds of oats, 990 pounds of bran, and 7.7 months of pasture was required, at an average cost of \$116.37 per colt weighing 1,517 pounds.

No mention is made of the service fee as this varies with the stallion used and district, nor has any charge been made of the mares having nursed these colts. At this station, as at many farms where colts are raised, the mares, as a rule, are, before giving birth to the colts and after weaning, worked more than necessary to pay for their upkeep during the year. From the figures given above on the feed consumed by the thirteen colts reared in this five-year period, it will be seen that the average cost is 40 per cent. below the cost of draft horses of similar qualifications and weight in the open market. These experiments and many others appear in the annual reports of the Experimental Farms and Stations, which may be had on application to the Publications Branch of the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa.

Protective Measures for Mosquitoes

The annoyance from mosquitoes and black-flies may be greatly lessened by the application to the skin of mixtures that have repellent qualities. While many mixtures have been tried, none of them are entirely effective, but some are of great value especially when the insects are very numerous. Some mixtures that have been found useful to campers are described by Mr. M. B. Dunn, Entomologist of the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa, in Pamphlet No. 55. While suitable preparations can be obtained at drug stores, very effective mixtures can be made at home. One of the best recommended by Mr. Dunn is composed of oil of Citronella 3 ounces; spirits of Camphor, and oil of tar, 1 ounce each; oil of pennyroyal, 1/2 ounce; and castor oil, 4 to 6 ounces. A simple mixture is made of oil of citronella and castor oil each 2 ounces and oil of pennyroyal, one-eighth of an ounce. The purpose of the castor oil is to prevent injury to the skin by the other ingredients. Tallow may be used instead but the mixture made with it is in the form of grease or salve which of itself may add discomfort. Whatever dose is used should be applied liberally to the skin of the hands, face or neck that is exposed, about once an hour. As a safeguard against accidents it is recommended to carry the liquid dose in an aluminum flask or screw top tin rather than in a glass bottle which may be broken in the pocket.

Smudges for Mosquito Control

When mosquitoes and black-flies are troublesome much relief can be secured from smudges. To be effective for any length of time, however, it is important that they be well built. In Pamphlet No. 55 of the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa, on the subject of protection from mosquitoes, black-flies and similar pests, instructions are given for building a smudge that should last for an hour. An area several feet square should be cleared of debris and top soil. A bright fire should then be started and several fair sized sticks of wood added. These should be allowed to burn until reduced to bright embers. On these should be placed, a small quantity at a time, green ferns, leaves, shrubs, damp leaf mould, and rotten wood. The addition of dry wood from time to time may be necessary to keep the fire sufficiently alive to burn the damp material which will give off a heavy smoke. If used within a tent smudges should be confined to a metal pail. Such smudges as are described are especially useful at meal time and may be of service to drive mosquitoes from a tent or camp. To clear a tent the smudge should be placed in the part farthest from the door, the smoke being blown to the roof and in the direction of the door with a bit of bark. The insects will move ahead of the smoke and if the door be previously opened for a few moments, most of them can be driven out. This process, according to Mr. M. B. Dunn, the author of the pamphlet, when repeated every hour will keep the tent in a fairly habitable condition.

The Chinchilla Rabbit

Of the many breeds of rabbits that are bred for their fur, the chinchilla is perhaps the most valuable. According to Bulletin No. 28 of the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa on "Rabbits," the chinchilla originated in France about fifteen years ago. Since then it has spread to Great Britain, the United States, Canada, and many other countries. The standard of registration set up for the fancy chinchilla by the Canadian Small Breeds Association, gives the color as resembling the wild chinchilla, with an intermediate portion pearl-grey, merging

into dark grey and black, then white, and finally tipped with black. The weight is 6 and 7 pounds for does and 5 1/2 to 6 1/2 for bucks. Other qualifications are described in the pamphlet, which treats of housing, feeding, breeding, and marketing the carcasses and skins.

Two Principal Methods of Canning

The one-paned cold-pack method is so called because the uncooked or partly cooked food is packed into a jar and covered with some liquid, such as syrup or water, and both the jar and its contents are heated simultaneously by boiling water or steam. This method may be used for all fruits and vegetables and is recommended for home use. It is a very simple process and completely sterilizes inasmuch as the product is placed in the sterilized jars which are closed during the cooking process so that the organisms are killed and access by any bacteria from the air and other outside sources is rendered impossible. The appearance of the finished product is superior as each berry or slice remains intact. There is no crushing. The flavor, color and texture are more natural.

Another method, described in Bulletin No. 77, "Preserving Fruits and Vegetables in the Home," obtainable from the Publications Branch of the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa, is the fractional or intermittent method, which involves the carrying on of the sterilization period for three successive days. This is used in the case of vegetables which are not strictly fresh, and especially applicable and desirable for those vegetables lacking acid, such as peas, corn and beans. It is more thorough as regards sterilization than the one-day process owing to the fact that spores, which may develop after the earlier sterilization, are bound to succumb during the successive periods of sterilization, but the intermittent sterilization involves considerably more handling than is necessary in the one-day method; also more fuel is consumed. Issued by the Director of Publicity, Dominion Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

Ancient Relics Found in Mexico

Government Excavations Reveal Ancient Relics of Mayan and Toltec Civilizations

Mexico City.—With the coming of summer and the rainy season archaeological activities of the Mexican Government have been suspended, except for the vigilance kept over the more than 1,200 sites where remains of pre-Columbian buildings or carvings are preserved.

The most important work of Mexican archaeologists in the Maya area this year was the restoration of "El Castillo," in Chichen Itza, Yucatan. The white limestone temple of Kukulkan, topping a great pyramid which commands the ancient city, its entrances guarded by warrior-priests carved on the door lintels and by feathered serpent columns, is now practically completed.

The pyramid itself once faced with limestone slabs held on in panel and provided with four steep stairways, is being reconstructed on its north and west faces with the fallen material, the rest to remain as found.

In Uxmal, another Maya city of Yucatan, repairs have been completed on the failing facade of the Governor's House, called the most beautiful royal dwelling known.

In the ancient Toltec city of Teotihuacan on the Mexican highlands, excavations were made this year in front of the "Subterranean Buildings" which are noted for their frescoes. Walls, floors and terraces were found, and pottery pieces, one of which bears the painted figure of a Toltec priest.

Possibly the most interesting of all the work of the Mexican Direction of Archaeology, which is under Jose Regadas Vertiz, has been the excavation and restoration, just completed, of an Aztec pyramid at Tenayuca near Mexico City, unique in the entire country. When dug up it was found as described by an eyewitness of the Spanish Conquest, surrounded on three sides by walls of coiled stone serpents, and with a great stairway on the fourth side, the side of the setting sun.

In it were found carved and polished ornaments of jade, volcanic glass and stone, fine arrow heads and spear points of obsidian, pieces of a large-linked gold chain, and perhaps most important of all, wads of charred cloth, for finds of genuine pre-Columbian textiles are now rare.

He Belongs

New York Herald-Tribune: It leaks out that while the President likes news reels and mystery films he does not care for the "talkies." Hollywood, which is "talkies" mad, regards the Presidential preference as an outrageous usurpation of powers which the Constitution never granted to the White House and threatens to go Democratic in consequence. The rest of us, however, will throw up our hats with an extra cheer for Mr. Hoover. Mr. Hoover may have translated Agrippa from the Latin and he may be an up-to-date 1929 efficiency engineer, but if he really likes the old-time silent "movies" he is one of us after all. He belongs.

Mussolini opposes beauty contests because Italian girls never win. If only he would apply that reasoning to the Caesar complex.

Please Keep Out



FEATHER WATCH DOG

Daisy, a butcher's goose in London, stays at the door all day and keeps out cats and dogs who might try to steal a bone or a piece of liver.

Animal Fallacies

By DAVID LEE WHARTON

Strange, is it not, how certain fallacies in regard to animals become so deeply embedded in the human mind? Many who are really fond of animals and should know better, still cherish these illusions. For example, it is commonly believed that it is from choice that animals upon the approach of death steal away to die alone. Now any one who has soothed the last moments of a loved and loving subhuman friend, waited with him to the gates of death and watched them close upon him, knows that an animal longs for the companionship of his loved ones in the hour of death as much as does any human. Wild animals who have no human friends seek seclusion, perhaps, in order to avoid vulgures, or the cannibalistic of their own kind. And, speaking of death among animals, what becomes of the thousands of sparrows which must die annually in large cities? Only after a severe storm or terribly cold period is a dead bird seen on city streets. Even in the woods a dead bird is an unusual sight. There is an old legend which affirms that birds do not die, but are borne away to Heaven while alive. At any rate, it is a rare thing to come across a bird which has died of itself.

Another queer idea is that animal faces are inexpressive. Why, no face on earth is so capable of registering astonishment as that of a dog! His look of amazement is, at times, so exaggerated as to be ludicrous. Consider the expression of fatuous complacency upon the face of a (supposedly) fierce bull-dog or blase Thomas cat when being fondled and flattered. The dog, especially, is a pantomimist par excellence. Curiosity, contrition, in fact almost every emotion is portrayed without effort. He makes himself understood even by man, the "dumbest" of animals. A bear when living among men and treated with kindness, acquires such a human expression as to be uncanny. And what a fine fellow is a bear, and how little understood! One of the most companionable of beasts.

Domestic animals are said to become more attached to places than to persons. In rare instances this is true, but not as a rule. To the average household animal home is where the "Boss" is. In the days before every family owned its car it was not unusual to see, chained to the seat of a moving van, beside the driver, a weebe gone canine. Moving day has its terrors for him as well as the rest of the family. The new domicile may not be as much to his liking as the old home, but he proceeds to make himself as comfortable and happy as possible.

Still another mistaken idea is that animals do not care for cleanliness. Every animal is happier when clean, even those who dislike water. Cats and monkeys, as heartily as they detest a washing, are delightfully comfortable and happy after a forcible bath.

Even the sparrow, who is no dandy, mockingbird, will bathe at every opportunity. Watch the sparrows gather and enjoy a "shower" when the sprinkler is left going on the lawn. The canary, of course, must have his bath daily.

The majority of people firmly believe that dogs understand only tones and gestures, and not the words themselves. Any one who talks with dogs and not merely to them, will smile at this assertion. Mention, even casually, dogs or cats, in the hearing of a dog, in the language to which he is accustomed, and see his instant interest, but speak of them as emphatically as you please in a foreign language, and he pays no attention, simply because he does not understand the words.

One of the most cruel and unjust of fallacies in regard to animals is that they are incapable of mental suffering. Never a day glides into eternity but bears the life of at least one "beast" who has died of a broken heart.

That domestic animals are able to provide food and shelter for themselves is another pernicious delusion. Where in Heaven's name can a dog or cat find refuge from the elements with every garage and cellar door locked, or food, with every morsel cast into a garbage can and closely covered? How little time and effort it would cost to put the edible scraps in a pan, or even upon a paper, and place it where some hungry wail could get it!

That animals are possessed of instinct only, and not of reason, is still another foolish error. Why is it so difficult, apparently, to realize that the "lower" animals are creatures of like feelings as ourselves, and that the lordliest king and lowliest living thing are "brothers under the skin"?

United States Senator Schall of Minnesota, who is blind, has a very intelligent police dog who acts as his guide in Washington. Schall called at the White House and while there the President, then Calvin Coolidge, asked him to bring in his dog of whom he had heard a great deal.

"This dog is the first visitor I have had in nearly eight years that didn't want something," the President remarked, patting the dog's head.—Capper's Weekly.

It has taken Niagara Falls 30,000 years to move seven miles. It's just like Sunday traffic.

Czechs Awaiting Budapest Report Of Border Incident

Governments Eager for Peaceful Settlement of Espionage Affair

Vienna.—The arrest of a Czechoslovak railway cashier, on a charge of espionage, at the frontier station of Hidas Nemethi, in East Hungary, by Hungarian police officers, continues to occupy the attention of the central European press. The Czechoslovakian Ambassador in Budapest protested on behalf of his Government that, whether this man is guilty or not guilty of spying, his arrest is quite contrary to the railway agreement signed by both states.

Czechoslovak Cabinet Ministers, meeting in Prague, after discussing the affair, decided to await further explanations from the Hungarian Government. Though the ultra Nationalist press of both countries alike has demanded suspension of all railway traffic along the whole frontier, both the governments and the saner press organs are anxious for a peaceful settlement.

Unfortunately the present incident is but one of many which have happened recently, in which a number of arrests of nationals of one state in the other have occurred. The Prager Tagblatt declares that the worst of the present situation is not so much the incident itself as the atmosphere it has created.

The Neue Freie Presse demands a conference for central and east Europe, to do for these states what Locarno and the Young plan are doing for the western powers. Many thousand Hungarians who annually visit Czechoslovakian spas have now canceled their arrangements and are going elsewhere.

Prince of Wales Opens Air Show

London.—The Prince of Wales opened at the Olympia the most important air exhibition yet held in Europe. France, Germany, Italy, and for the first time in Europe, the United States were represented. The British Air Ministry released some hitherto secret aircraft, though their capabilities remained unpublished.

Interesting items include the submarine Southampton, a flying boat; Vicker's fighting machine, capable of speeds upward of 200 miles an hour; Vicker's Victoria type which rescued more than 600 persons stranded at Kabul during the Afghan trouble; a new 40-seater Handley Page biplane, and a Parnall seaplane which folds its wings and slips into a submarine. This tiny machine was contrasted with a huge Fairey monoplane capable of carrying over 1,000 gallons of petrol.



Bareback Rider: And you really love me?
Sword Swallower: Love you up to the hilt!

The English Play Attitude

The British have given free rein to their play-instinct, but, while confining it by rules, they have not thwarted its natural development. Here and there, under Puritan influence, play has been forcibly repressed, but such repression was temporary and had little effect on developments in other directions. It is this natural evolution of the play-spirit which has given English character its most interesting features and from the political, cultural and broadly human point of view, its most important aspect.

The play-attitude is essentially naive. English games are not "made," nor are they necessarily organized; they are entirely natural. In whatever sphere, sport, drama or music, they have arisen as naive expressions of natural instinct. "The naive is childishness occurring where least expected." In writing this, Schiller had no thought of England, but if he had been describing English character he could not have been more to the point. The English language has no word to define the most characteristic. We have to borrow it from the French *naivete*. And it was in looking for something little in keeping with their own character that they discovered it. But with the English, *naivete* is a permanent quality. Play gives them the means of retaining happy childhood right into old age. It is nowadays everywhere the fashion, and a very pleasant one, to appear, and inwardly to be, younger than the calendar permits or our grandfathers could have expected. In England this fashion is no discovery.

Reaction against leaden Puritanism has been mainly instrumental in stimulating the Hellenistic spirit, the cult of physical beauty, the play-attitude of the ancients, which ranged from the theatre to the arena. Human nature carves out its path urged on by a desire for free rhythm and new harmonies... such harmony is only obtainable when one can remain naive, and make sport merely a link between the physical and the intellectual; when one can keep in the background not only artificial organization and its excesses, but athletic exaggeration; in short, when the play-attitude achieves more than a brilliant kick or an absurd record. To have achieved such harmony, in their own way and not without some trembling (of the balance, is the merit of the English people. In the past Puritanism, often unconsciously and unintentionally, has been the most dangerous enemy to the development of childlike *naivete* in the British character. In our own time the greatest danger and rival has been the commercialization of sport.

In the field of sport England has returned to both natural and national paths, but the nation is beginning to get back, in the same natural manner, to all other kinds of play as well. Thus a wide vista is opened up, for the motive force behind this childlike simplicity is, like everything fundamentally natural, potential artistic power and a mainspring of national culture. England's most valuable intellectual and artistic achievements have always been based on a popular foundation, and the same can almost be said of English art.

By virtue of their play-sense the English have acquired certain qualities which are as precious to themselves as they are pleasing to others; a rare sense of humor... meeting its blows with laughter; on the other hand, remarkable social and moral gifts, the result of team work, that is to say, mainly rivalry under the guise of fair play.—Rudolf Kireher, in "Fair Play: The Games of Merrie England." Translated by R. N. Bradley from the German.

Mr. Maxton's Party

London Evening Standard (Ind. Cons.): More than once already Mr. Maxton has fired, as it were, a warning gun for the new Government, but in Glasgow recently he let off what can be described only as a positive salvo. "I want to suggest," he said, "that there are more than three parties in the field."... There is not much doubt as to what he means. The fourth party that he has in mind is his own, the "Socialism in our time" movement, which is represented by the thirty-three Labor members who were nominated as candidates at the general election directly by the Independent Labor Party. Just as nineteenth century Radicalism bred to its left a Labor Party which could not definitely be called Socialist, so that Labor Party has bred this, which definitely can. For a long time the Liberal Party was accustomed to reckon the Labor members in the House among its own forces. Up to now the official Labor Party, with Mr. MacDonald at its head, has been accustomed thus to reckon Mr. Maxton and his followers. There have been divergences of opinion and questions of party discipline, but it was not doubted that in the last resort the Maxtonists were really behind the party. That seems now to be changed, and it looks as though Labor, which has always spoken with two voices, were now going to develop two bodies.

Our Needs

As you grow ready for it, somewhere or other you will find what is useful for you in a book or a friend.—George MacDonald.

"How is your wife with the cook book?" "I suspect she uses a mystery novel."

Renewing Many Friendships Made During the War



PRINCE OF WALES INSPECTS HIGHLANDERS AT TROOPING OF COLORS

His Royal Highness took the salute of the first battalion of Seaforth Highlanders, of which he is colonel-in-chief, at their recent ceremony of trooping the colors.

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When you see a fellow with a swell suit, and a cheap or common Hat, Shirt and Tie, doesn't it remind you of a "flivver" with a "regular" horn.

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CANADA TAPPING ITS WATER POWER

If British Columbia puts into effect the project of spending several years and a considerable sum of money over a survey of its water power possibilities, it will have taken a notable step in the process that is changing Canada from a loose-linked group of provincial centers to a great industrial unit.

Canada with more acres than the United States and a population that could almost be packed in New York City, has, like its sister to the south, been driven because of its size to attach overwhelming importance to its economic conditions. Boldly thrusting line after line of railway athwart its vast expanse, it laid the foundation for the growing and marketing of its wheat. But the limitations of the steam-driven railway—its high cost of construction and maintenance, the inflexibility of its routing and the fact that it is available for transport only—became increasingly apparent. If the Canadians were to harness properly the great land mass at their command, it was clear that all the resources of hydroelectric power must eventually be brought in to supplement the railways and gradually to take over the main burden of future development.

Canada has approximately half the potential water power available in the United States, distributed mainly between the great lake and river system of the East and the great mountain and river system of the West. The East pointed out the line of campaign. Ontario's hydro electric power commission controls a \$297,203,769 hydro electric railway concern, nearly a third of the capital of which is owned by the municipalities, and which supplies electrical energy to the people of the Province at something less than two cents per kilowatt hour—said to be the lowest rate in North America. Moreover, under the "rural power district" system, the farmer is brought to more or less equality with the urban industries. Some 31,000 country people are served through the Province's 3790 miles of transmission lines.

It was natural that the great eastern population center should evolve its power system. But the outlying provinces of the West have not been far behind in getting a grasp of the power situation. Winnipeg is taking new electric power to its factories and mines at a cost of \$25,000,000 in the next two years. Saskatchewan is working on a great centralizing project for all its power resources. Alberta is actively locating sites for future plants, while in British Columbia, with its immense power resources, transmission lines have already found their way to small farming communities in several districts.

These are mere beginnings, it is true. But in laying down a hydro-electrical system it is necessary to look ahead of present needs, and electrical authorities in western Canada make no secret of the fact that they are looking at no distant date to a linking up of the power resources of British Columbia, Alberta and Saskatchewan in a vast interconnected system.

It is but a step further to see the whole of Canada so completely harnessed by power from its own water systems that the great half-idle land mass will burst into wealth and activity worthy of its immense size.

THE LESSON OF PALESTINE.

In Palestine a serious situation has developed in consequence of an attack by Arabs upon the Jewish population. Latest reports say that the rioting continues, that five British warships have been ordered to the Holy Land from Malta, that troops are being despatched from Egypt and that United States residents of Jerusalem have appealed to the United States Department for protection.

People sometimes ask why Britain doesn't clear out of India, out of Mesopotamia, out of Egypt?

A partial answer, we think, is supplied by this episode in Palestine. If Britain were to abandon India, what would most likely happen among the various sects in India? What would happen in the Near East? What in Palestine?

The possibilities are worth thinking over by the easy critics of "imperialism."

—Toronto Exhibition, cheap rates, Lachute to Toronto and return \$14.80. Going dates until Sept. 7th. Return limit Sept. 11th.

Sherbrooke Exhibition cheap rates, Lachute to Sherbrooke and return \$7.00. Going dates until August 30th. Return limit Sept. 3rd.

Quebec Exhibition, cheap rates, going Aug. 31st. to Sept. 6th. Return limit Sept. 10th. Lachute to Quebec and return \$8.30.

LAKEFIELD.

Sunshine and clear skies brought out a large crowd to the Lakesfield Women's Institute and Farmers' Club Picnic at Mr. Austin Kyle's Farm, on Wednesday afternoon, Aug. 21st.

There was much interest shown in the sports and many of the contests were won with shrieks of excitement especially the bean race and the needle and thread race.

The following were the winners:
Girls 6 to 10,—Julia MacBurney, Amy Kyle.

Boys 6 to 10,—Gordon Andrews, E. Evans.

Girls 11 to 15,—Mary Evans, Julia MacBurney.

Boys 11 to 15,—Percy Tomalty, E. Tomalty.

Girls 3 Leg Race,—Mary Evans & Julia MacBurney; Violet Butler and Mabel Everette.

Boys 3 Leg Race,—Mervin Gain, & Earle Tomalty; Kinton Cleaver and Charlie Knapp.

Young Ladies' Race,—Mary Evans, Jessie MacGregor.

Married Ladies' Race,—Mrs. Edgar Morrow, Mrs. Woods.

Young Men's Race,—Mr. Henry McDonald, Mr. Beauchamp.

Married Men's Race,—Mr. Kuhring Mr. Madden.

Married ladies' Nail Driving Contest,—Mrs. MacDonald, Mrs. Butler. Young Ladies' Nail Driving Contest,—Miss M. Sherritt, Miss D. Smith.

Boys High Jump,—Percy Tomalty 4 ft. 8"; Gordon Hynes 4 ft. 7". Men's High Jump,—Mr. H. MacDonald, Mr. S. Kuhring.

Necktie Race,—Mrs. Andrews and Mr. Percy Tomalty, Miss Sherritt and Mr. H. McDonald.

Girls High Jump,—Miss Jean Young 4 ft. 1 in.; Miss Mae Simmers.

Running Broad Jump,—Mr. H. McDonald 17 ft.; Mr. H. Madden.

Thread and Needle Race,—Miss Simmers and Mr. A. Kerr. Miss Hynes and Mr. H. McDonald.

Cabir Throw,—Mr. Henry McDonald, Mr. Wilbert Sherritt.

Hop, Step and Leap,—Mr. H. McDonald, Mr. A. Kerr.

Bean Race,—Miss Mary Evans and Mr. Oscar Tomalty; Mrs. Madden & Mr. Madden.

Horse Shoe Throwing,—Mr. A. Tomalty, Mr. W. Sherritt.

The next meeting of the Women's Institute and Farmers' Club will be held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Alex. Bothwell in Lachute, on Friday August 30th., at 7.30 p.m., Standard Time.



AYLMER SOUPS Assorted per tin 8c.

GENUINE KRAFT VELVEETA CHEESE Half lb. box 19c.

LIBBY'S MUSTARD 2 9 oz. jars 19c.

GRAPE NUTS Package 16c.

TASTY WRAPPED BREAD 24 oz. 10c. EACH Date Cakes 18c.

Fruits and Vegetables

Lemons 39c doz.
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Pears 45c doz.

VICTORY PICKLES Sweet, 12 oz. 25c

HEINZ KETCHUP Large Bottle 27c

Domino Golden CORN Tin 19c

CLARK'S BEANS Large Tin 25c

Delmonte Sliced PINEAPPLE Tin 35c

Crossed Fish SARDINES Tin 19c

Cook's Friend Baking Powder, 16 oz. Tin 32c

VI-TONE, 1/2 lb. Tin 35c. 1 lb. Tin 54c.

PUFFED WHEAT Package 15c

Christie's Assorted BISCUITS, 16 oz. Box 35c

BONBONNETS Wrapped Candy lb. 19c

CHIPS Large Package 23c

Many Flowers SOAP, 4 for 25c

LIFEBUOY SOAP 3 for 23c

Domino Tea Black 1b pkg. 65c

Richmello Coffee 1b tin 63c

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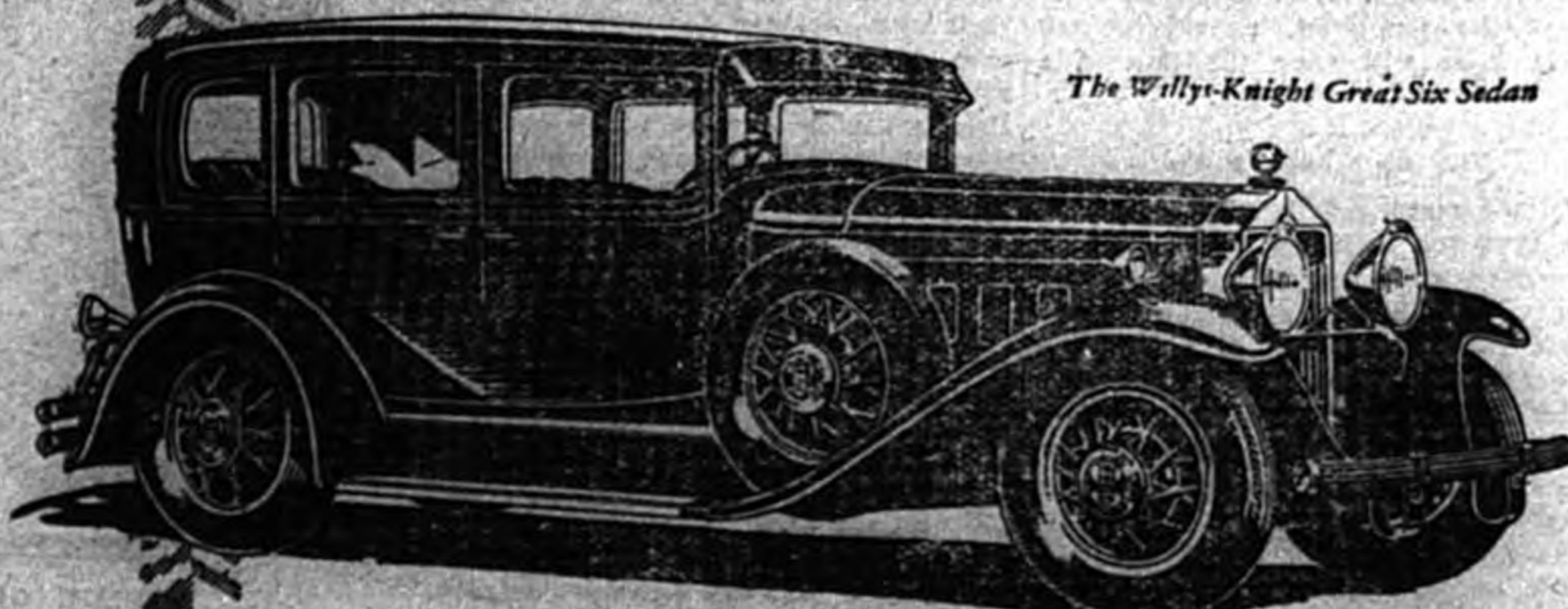
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"70-B" The Companion Car is distinguished by a grace of line, harmony of color and special interior refinements hitherto obtainable only in more expensive cars. It is powered, of course, by the same type of sleeve-valve motor as the Great Six. Coach \$1420; Coupe \$1420; Roadster \$1420; Sedan \$1545; Touring \$1325; "70-B" Sedan Special 115-inch wheel-base \$1695. All prices f.o.b. Factory; Toronto, taxes extra.



The Willys-Knight Great Six Sedan

WELDEN BROS. Calumet and Lachute.

Dime a Day Top Pay for China Workers

Rapid Disappearance of Handicrafts Before Advance of Machine-Made Goods Indicated by Economic Investigation of Conditions in Peiping

Peiping (Peking)—Perhaps never in the whole history of China have the occupations of her people been so disturbed as at present, declares Prof. L. K. Tao, after an eight-months' study of handicraft workers in Peiping for the China Foundation, an institution established with some of the money returned under the American Boxer indemnity.

Dr. Tao and his assistants selected 500 representative families, engaged in artificial flower-making, crocheting, making match-boxes, toy-manufacture and other occupations which can be done in the homes, or in small factories. He discovered that in most cases it is impossible for families so engaged to support themselves, even when the small children work. Of the 500 families, 299 are receiving charity in some form or other.

This study was undertaken before the capital was removed from the North to Nanking, so that the conditions incidental to removal of the government offices do not affect the survey. The picture which Dr. Tao draws is that of a disappearing group—the handicraft workers of China. Since the appearance of machine-made goods in the Orient, they have fought a losing fight. Dr. Tao points out, and disturbed political and economic conditions have hastened their defeat in competition with the machines from

Unpaid or unemployed workers the West. trained for one occupation, have turned to others as a last resort, said Dr. Tao. In consequence, he found unpaid policemen working as house servants, shop assistants who have lost their jobs becoming jinrikisha pullers, and workers in some handicrafts which have been almost destroyed turning to others, increasing the competition and lowering the prices.

Dr. Tao found that the average total earning of the 500 households was only \$157 Mexican, a little more than \$75 gold per year for an average of more than four persons. Living in the simplest possible manner, the investigators found that the 500 families spent about \$1 gold per year on food for the family, the remaining \$25 gold having to cover everything.

Of the 5157 Mexican, which represents the yearly earnings of a family, only \$68 Mexican (about \$35 gold) is derived from handicrafts, the rest coming from other work. In the 500 families studied, there were 934 handicraft workers, skilled in some form of handwork. Their daily earnings ranged from 2½ to 11 cents gold, the highest paid not receiving enough for 10 or 12 hours of work to live on.

Dr. Tao believes it will not be long before the handicraft worker will entirely disappear.

Woman Doctor on Keeping Young

Mental "Muscles" Need Exercise and Stimulation, She Says

So much time and trouble are spent in maintaining a youthful aspect physically that it is sometimes forgotten that the mental make-up is at least as important, writes a woman doctor in the London Daily Express.

Victorian women became stout and elderly at thirty through exercise, quite often relapsing into a state of semi-invalidism which is practically unknown in these days. Modern women have not a retinue of servants, but labor-saving devices and smaller households combine to give them a considerable amount of spare time.

Letting Mentality "Sag"

It is fatally easy to let mental "muscles" run to fat. They need exercise and stimulation like the rest of the body. Too often the reading done, the plays and films seen, even the concerts attended are less stimulants than narcotics.

How many of us must plead guilty to the accusation—recently levelled at us—of allowing music to drift past our ears as stream of sound, without making the slightest effort to understand it. Similarly "easy" novels are selected. "Something light for the week-end," the librarian is asked for, and someone else is allowed to choose our mental diet.

It has been suggested that education be left till minds have matured; that the young be urged to "do," and the older in order to be able to think to any purpose, and once one loses the reins and lets one's intellectual processes drift, it requires a real effort to get the upper hand again.

A Stimulating Tonic

The brain can be kept in training alert, youthful, open to new ideas, and attuned to catch the best output from other brains, either by pursuing some special branch with real enthusiasm, filling those spare hours with definite work at a particular object outside one's ordinary concerns, or in maintaining a certain standard of what can only be called "culture" in all the arts, taking literature, drama, music, in whatever form, as small tonic doses, not as sleeping draughts.

Those who complain they are not "brainy" can turn their practical gifts into new channels, developing arts and crafts that will astonish them. The joy and enthusiasm in finding a new job or hobby, however one regards it, and the first glorious flush of success has to be experienced to be appreciated.

There can be no doubt as to its rejuvenating effect.

Relief Work for Unemployed

Spectator (London): Germany in the days of her profoundest depression gave the whole world an example by setting her house in order. She freely scrapped old industrial plant, and set up modern industrial plant against the day when her trade should revive. What are the unemployed but a standing warning that we now have the same opportunity? Trade seems to be slowly reviving, and there may never again be such a surplus of labor that could be turned on to put our house in order.

Poison Gas

London Daily Chronicle (Lib.): The authorities dare not count upon an enemy refraining from the use of this deadly weapon for slaughtering civilians in their homes. We are inclined to agree with Lord Halsbury, who has said that if there is to be panic about gas attacks, let us have the panic before the event.



CHINA'S FINANCE KING

T. V. Soong, minister of finance for China, who has tackled the difficult job of balancing a Chinese budget, stabilizing her currency and establishing the nation's credit abroad.

"Sherlock Holmes" Fooled for Once

Conan Doyle, Noted Spiritualist is Victim of Hoax Revelation

Nairobi, East Africa.—Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, famous author of the Sherlock Holmes detective stories and more recently prominent as an advocate of spiritualism was the victim here of a hoax revelation.

Sir Arthur, who is touring and lecturing on spiritualism, was exhibiting "ghost pictures" which he had accepted as authentic physical manifestations of spirit existence. One in particular he had pointed out, a dim figure which he asserted was a spirit which had inhabited a local haunted house. He called attention to the "hard, wicked face" of the apparition and suggested that it perhaps was the spirit of a clergyman "earth-bound because of his sins."

At this point Spencer Halmer, a dentist well-known hereabouts, arose and announced: "That's me!" He explained that the picture was taken 15 years ago at Nottingham, England, 100 miles northwest of London. After he and friends had unsuccessfully watched all night at a haunted house for signs of a ghost, he said he had dressed in a night shirt and a friend had made the photograph.

Alaskans Explore Yukon

Searching for Mastodon

Eagle, Alaska.—Seeking prehistoric animal remains Orin Wicks and Abe Miller have started down the Yukon River ice watching intently along the shores for signs where the action of frost may have uncovered tusks or other evidences of buried mammoths. There is a fortune awaiting the finders of a mastodon frozen solid in the ago-old ice, for up to \$50,000 has been offered by several eastern museums.

The last well preserved carcass was found near Dawson in 1904. It is now mounted in the National Museum. Each spring remains of the ancient monsters are found along the Yukon especially where avalanches from clay bluffs expose old glacial strata.

Marriage and Divorce

Death Ingo in the London Evening Standard (Ind. Cons.): When a man and woman have pledged their vows of life-long fidelity to each other "in the sight of God and this congregation" they have made the most solemn covenant which they will sign in the whole course of their lives. To break this vow is, in my opinion, one of the most disgraceful acts of which a human being can be guilty, and those who have broken it have no right to expect to be received into the society of decent people.

These Attractive Girls Should Know England



THEY HAVE TO TOUR 2,000 MILES FOR NOTHING

Misses Nancy and Betty Debenham will make a 2,000-mile tour of England at a cost of nothing on a wager with Kaye Don, the famous motorist. The girls will make their expenses writing and carrying parcels.

Breeding Enemies of Our Insect Foes

"Beneficial" Parasites—that is, beneficial to man, are those that infest and kill pests that injure our domestic animals and cultivated trees and plants. These beneficial parasites are now being bred and exported in large quantities to points where their services are needed to war against local pests.

A laboratory for breeding beneficial parasites, established by the British Empire Marketing Board, has now been at work for rather more than a year. Consignments of insects have been sent out in response to requests from Canada, New Zealand, Australia, South Africa, Kenya, the Falkland Islands, and different parts of England. Between 20,000 and 30,000 larvae of the pine tortrix, 90 per cent. infected with a parasite that attacks it in its larval stage, were recently collected (largely from Brandon, in Suffolk) for Ontario. Ontario also received 20,000 parasites of the greenhouse white fly, which was exported on whole tomato sprigs and sent over in cold storage.

Adult parasites of a scale insect that attacks fruit were sent over in small sealed test-tubes to Vancouver and provided with raisins for nourishment in transit. The wood wasp Sirex infests most timber-growing countries. Its larvae bore their way into tree trunks, leaving behind them neat circular tunnels in the wood. The Sirex parasite is another fly, Rhyssa, with a long ovipositor which it thrusts right through the grain of the wood until it penetrates the body of the wood wasp larva, on which it lays its egg. Three hundred and fifty of these Rhyssa larvae have been collected in Devon and shipped to the Cawthron Institute in New Zealand.

"The sheep blow-fly, a big green bottle, lays its eggs in dirty and matted wool on living sheep, and the maggots that hatch out eat their way into the animal's body. There is, however, a parasite which in turn lays its eggs in the blow-fly-maggot and eventually kills it. Hundreds of thousands of these maggots, with their appropriate parasites, are being bred at the laboratories, and some have already been exported in the chrysalis stage to Australia, South Africa, and the Falkland Islands, where the blow-fly causes enormous loss of sheep life. Other recent exports include parasites

Island Which Britain Ceded to Norway Now Reported to Be Only an Iceberg

London Paper Declares Many Mythical Islands Have Been Charted—Alleged Land Located 15,000 Miles South of Cape of Good Hope

London—"A year ago the peace of the world was shattered by the news that Norway was claiming an island 15,000 miles south of the Cape of Good Hope which Great Britain maintained was hers," says the Daily Telegraph. It continues: "Last November we breathed again. With wondrous magnanimity our Foreign Office waived all and any British claim to Bouvet Island. And now comes the news that it is not an island at all but an iceberg. The magnanimity of the Foreign Office thus appears less than the original estimate, though its wisdom shines brighter than ever."

"But we take this iceberg story with every kind of suspicion, though even if it would not be unique of its kind. Many mythical islands have been put on maps. In the far Antarctic Sir James Ross charted one by

the name of "Doubtful Island" because he could not make out whether it was land or an iceberg. It turned out to be mere ice. These remote lonely southern seas provided navigators with many imaginary landfalls.

"Close to Bouvet Island itself another has been reported and called by the name of 'Thompson.' Captain Norris, in 1825, saw a second island to the northeast and a cluster of others. But nobody else can find them. Shall we believe Bouvet Island a myth or an iceberg? It cannot be. In 1893 a German oceanographic expedition landed. They reported it a volcanic cone 3,000 feet high, coming down to the sea in steep cliffs pentagonal in shape and five miles across. How can it have become an iceberg? How do these tales of the sea get told?"—Christian Science Monitor.

of the woolly aphids of the apple, sent to India and Kenya Colony, and of the earwig, sent to New Zealand and Canada. Three Australian scientific men from the Commonwealth Department of Entomology are carrying out research at the laboratories under the superintendent, Dr. Thompson, who is himself a Canadian. One is working on the sheep maggot, or blow-fly, already mentioned; one on a parasite of the apple-ravaging codling-moth, and on an insect that attacks a troublesome weed, Saint-John's-wort. Dr. Myers, of the Farnham Royal staff, has gone to the West Indies to deal with tropical parasites, and he will organize shipments of beneficial insects between the various islands and British Guiana."

Canada's Mining Industry

The variety of Canada's mineral deposits, the large scale on which operations are conducted, and the great extent of its mining lands, make it evident that the Dominion is a country of great mineral possibilities, that it is undergoing rapid development, and that it offers an attractive field for exploration and development companies.



LONG DISTANCE PHOTO

Mars only about 35,000,000 miles away when this photo was made through a very high powered telescope at the Yerkes Observatory. Note the alleged mountains and valleys.

I do not like to get into a discussion about Mussolini.—Senator Claude A. Swanson of Virginia.

The Scope of Canada's Mineral Field



Among the evidence of Canadian progress in 1928, none is more gratifying than that which again reveals, in stronger light than ever, the real worth of the Dominion as a field for mineral industry. The preliminary figures for the value of the country's mineral output, recently issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, reach a peak well above any previous level. There are two physical facts that carry a broad and special interest in connection with the steady ascent of Canada's mineral production in late years.

One is to be found in the sheer variety of minerals that enter into our annual output. In financial circles the wisdom of "diversity of investment" is a byword, and it may well be said that Canada's strength as a mining field likewise lies largely in "diversity"—in the fundamental fact that Nature has invested the Dominion with mineral assets which, in variety, are matched by few, if any, countries. It is in this wide range of resources that the Canadian mining industry mainly owes both its enjoyment of present prosperity and its assurance

of stable, well-sustained growth. A second physical fact of no less importance exhibits itself in the breadth of territory afforded by the Dominion as a fair ground for more intensive prospecting. A major portion of Canada has so far been subjected only to cursory study, but even so, ample information has been gained as to the potential mineral wealth of the less known regions of the country to confirm the Canadian mining industry in its title to an ample field for further development.

English Raise Stonehenge Fund

Premier Heads Effort to Preserve Majestic Isolation of the Ancient Monoliths

A new and vigorous effort is being made to preserve the setting and surroundings of Stonehenge, that mysterious legacy from early British civilization. Prominent Britons, among whom are Premier Stanley Baldwin, ex-Premier J. Ramsay MacDonald and Lord Grey, fear lest the vicinity of the ring of huge hanging stones take on the aspects of a popular holiday resort and the monoliths lose their majestic isolation on the Salisbury Plain. To purchase the land surrounding the stones, a fund of about \$25,000 is being raised and must be made up before March 31.

About ten years ago the Stonehenge circle was presented to the nation by Sir Cecil Chubb. The land surrounding the stones, however, is still private property, and there is danger lest the erection of unsightly buildings on the Plain spoil the setting. During the war the military authorities erected an airdrome on the Plain and rows of huts near the circle, many of which are still standing. A café has been erected near the stones, and it is feared lest other commercial buildings rise to mar the solitude of the unique monument.

The total area under consideration is 1,444 acres, all of which might be called "the Stonehenge skyline." Options have been obtained on the plots; two of the three have already been purchased, and demolition of their buildings undertaken. There remains one plot of 650 acres to the north of Stonehenge. Unless this, too, is secured, the members of the Stonehenge Protection Committee feel their previous work will have been in vain. Co-operating in the project are representatives of the National Trust, the Wiltshire Archaeological Society and the Society of Antiquaries, acting with the approval of the Office of Works.

Many theories have been advanced regarding the period and purpose of the ring of stones, situated about seven miles north of Salisbury in Wiltshire, in a bare field containing a series of prehistoric barrows of the Bronze Age. Nennius believed that they were built to commemorate the treacherous slaying of 400 nobles by Hengest in 472. The stones have been thought also to be the remains of a Roman temple. Wealthy bards had a legend that Stonehenge was erected by the successor of Volturnus, aided by the Magician, Merlin, who moved the huge stones from Ireland, whither they had been brought from Africa by giants.

Other stories relate that Stonehenge was a temple of the Druids and a place where human sacrifices were made; that it was a temple to the sun; that it was a temple of the Bronze Age 1500-1000 B.C.

Stonehenge is composed of a series of circles of large hanging stones, many of which have long since toppled from their places. They are located within a circular earthwork about 200 feet in diameter. The outside circle of stones is about 100 feet in diameter, and originally contained, it is believed, thirty great monoliths. The circle within consisted of approximately forty stones. The other circles, of ten and nineteen stones respectively, completed the monument.

The circles were open at one end, making a great horseshoe, the open part facing the sunrise at the summer solstice.

Salisbury Plain is considered one of the most important archaeological sites. Here is also Old Sarum, fortress of the early Britons, where Cedric, who founded the West Saxon Kingdom in the sixth century, established his headquarters. Alarm is widely felt lest the Plain lose any of its historical value, and contributions to aid the effort to preserve its setting may be sent to the Stonehenge Protection Committee, 7 Buckingham Palace Gardens, S.W., London.

The Barriers of Class

Viscount Knebworth in the Saturday Review (London): It is an indisputable truth that the real interests of the worker are bound up with the interests of the concern for which he works. It is equally a truth that this fact has so far been concealed from him. Any policy which tends towards lifting the curtain and enabling the worker to see in what direction his real interests lie must strike at the very heart of organized class.

The New Art

Willson's Monthly. When new ideas are invented, it usually happens that they strike the public mind, first, as being silly, and next, as being dangerous. So it was with the new art. At first the paintings seemed to be the crude productions of childish minds, and then they seemed to be menaces to all that was sacred in the orderly tradition of painting. Finally they became recognized and now even the staidest museums and galleries are paying high prices for Cezannes and Van Goghs.

What the poets refer to as the touches of spring aren't a marker to the touches of the Christmas season.—Chicago Post.



Aching Feet

The newest scientific methods of obtaining immediate and lasting relief will be explained

By Dr. Scholl's Foot Expert

Wed. September 4.

If you have a painful, stubborn foot ailment of any kind—corns, callouses, bunions, crooked or overlapping toes, weak or broken down arches, weak or swollen ankles, tender heels, excessive perspiration, hot or odorous feet—you can now get quick and lasting relief.

Through Dr. Scholl's newest scientific and advanced methods of correction, any foot trouble is now immediately relieved and the cause removed. To demonstrate this fact a Foot Comfort Expert of Dr. Wm. M. Scholl's personal staff will be in attendance at our store on the above date.

Without removing your stockings, this Expert will make a scientific analysis of your feet on Dr. Scholl's Podo-Graph and show you what your trouble is and what caused it. He will then demonstrate how simple and easy it is for you to have real relief. No charge is made for this valuable service.



CORNS
Dr. Scholl's Zinc-paste gives instant relief, softens, healing, soothing. 15c box.



CROOKED TOES
Dr. Scholl's Toe-Flax straightens crooked toes naturally and comfortably. No pain.



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Dr. Scholl's New Improved Arch Support relieves pain, restores normal action, makes you feel like a new person. 15c to 25c per pair.

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Foundry Street, LACHUTE, QUE.
Sales conducted at my Auction Rooms daily or by private sale. I will buy direct from parties not wishing to wait for Public Auction, or publicly sell any articles you may wish to dispose of.

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MONUMENTS
—I wish to remind the public generally that I am prepared to supply monuments of any size, quality or description on shortest possible notice. Re-lettering & adjustments of stones already erected will be carefully attended to by H. J. Hammond, Monumental Works, Simon's Block, Bethany Street, Lachute.

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CANADIAN PACIFIC

STANDARD TIME

GOING EAST

No. 426 daily, due at Lachute 8.36 a.m.

No. 422 daily, due at Lachute 10.17 a.m.

No. 430, Saturday and Sunday only, 4.07 p.m.

No. 424, daily due at Lachute 7.22 p.m.

GOING WEST

No. 421, daily, due at Lachute 9.09 a.m.

No. 423, daily, due at Lachute 6.18 p.m.

No. 425, daily, due at Lachute 12.34 a.m.

No. 427, Saturday and Sunday only, 1.12 p.m.

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

Here and There

280
Statistics gathered by the New Brunswick Government bureau of information and tourist travel show an increase of 25 per cent. in the number of motor tourists from the United States entering Canada at border points of the province starting their vacation in Canada.

His Excellency the Governor-General of Canada will extend his patronage to the Canadian Pacific series of concerts of British and Canadian music to be given across Canada, beginning in September and continuing until Spring of 1930, according to information given out by J. Murray Gibson, general publicity agent of the railway.

Fishing bowed to chivalry one day recently at St. Ignace Island, Canadian Pacific angling resort in the Georgian Bay, when Judge B. Williams of Jackson, Mich., got a bite simultaneously with his wife, both fishing from the same boat. The guide couldn't handle the case so that both anglers would have a chance to land a fish, so the judge put pressure on his catch which broke away. Mrs. Williams, after a half-hour fight landed a fine fish.

Lord Luke of Pavenham, chairman of Bovril Ltd., arrived in Canada recently on the Empress of Australia en route to Australia. His Lordship is operating a settlement scheme in the Argentine whereby farmers rent lands from a company, paying 15 per cent. on the company's marketing of their crops. He is contemplating a similar company in Australia in connection with sheep raising. He will also examine possibilities in the Prairies for a similar settlement organization.

Heavy entries are reported for all classes of athletics, piping and dancing events to be decided at the Highland Gathering and Scottish Music Festival to be held at Banff, August 30—September 2, as also for the Dominion track and Field Championships to be held there Labor Day. A practically new track has been built at Banff to accommodate the sports scheduled.

Dissolution of the present Japanese Government and the advent of a new one within a year is predicted by Viscount E. Mushakoji, Japanese Minister to Scandinavia, who arrived at Vancouver recently aboard Canadian Pacific steamer Empress of France on his way to resume diplomatic duties at Stockholm. The present Japanese Premier is in minority control of the Diet.

William Baird, steamship passenger traffic manager of the Canadian Pacific Railway who inspected the Bremen in New York recently, said that in view of the shorter distance between Cherbourg and Quebec as compared with Cherbourg and New York, the 40,000-ton new Canadian Pacific liner Empress of Britain to be placed in Atlantic service next spring, might make a strong bid for the blue flag of the Atlantic. This giantess will be an oil burner 720 feet long, 97-foot beam and will carry more than 1100 passengers in first, second and third class.

I Will Remember

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That every deposit increases the value of my policy.

That my life assurance reflects my estimate of my own economic value.

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Climbs Mountain Named After Him



Rt. Hon. L. C. M. S. Amery, secretary for the Dominions in the late Baldwin Administration, who arrived in Canada recently on the Empress of Australia, had as his objective in this country the climbing of the 11,000-foot Mount Amery, named after him, in the Canadian Rockies. There is no official record of this mountain ever having been climbed before

this attempt which was undertaken with the famous Swiss guide Edward Feuz. Colonel Amery at once took the 2500-mile trip across Canada to Lake Louise whence in company of Feuz and A. O. Wheeler, honorary president of the Alpine Club of Canada, he set out for the peak located near the junction of the Alexandra and

Saskatchewan Rivers. Lay-Out shows (1) the vast rampart of Mount Amery with the great ice-field below (2) Edward Feuz Swiss guide, all set for the ascent and (3) A.O. Wheeler (left) and Rt. Hon. L. C. M. S. Amery, chatting outside the Banff Springs Hotel just prior to setting out north with a pack train to locate and climb the peak.

REPORTS OF COUNTY W. C. T. U. CONVENTIONS BRING INSPIRATION TO LOCAL UNIONS.

Throughout Quebec Province County W. C. T. U. Conventions have been held, the delegates returning in each case to their own Unions, bringing fresh inspiration for another year's work.

In Sutton, a temperance rally was held in which four Unions took part. Several interesting papers were read and enjoyed. Ormstown Union made and filled a dozen comfort bags for sailors. Franklin also made these much appreciated bags and sent a generous contribution to the fund for the projected women's building at Montreal. Brockton Union accomplished a good deal of social service work during the past month, including flowers, cards and delicacies for the sick. Comfort bags were also sent to sailors. Bury Union, in Compton County, made these bags too and held a shower for a bride-to-be among their members. The other Unions in the county carried on work along similar lines during the month. The United Counties of Mississquoi and Shefford had a very successful county convention, with inspiring addresses by local clergymen.

Sherbrooke County has for several years held a membership contest with a prize for the Union gaining the largest per cent increase during the year. The prize this year was a silver cup to be won three times in succession before final ownership and went to Milby Centre Union for this year.

M. ELIZABETH McCURDY,
Prov. Supt. W. C. T. U. Press Dept.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that the undermentioned LANDS and TENEMENTS have been seized, and will be sold at the respective times and places mentioned below.

FIERI FACIAS DE TERRIS.
Magistrate's Court, County of Argenteuil.

Canada,
Province of Quebec,
District of Terrebonne,
No. 890.

ROBERT ELLIOT, es-qualite, of Lachute, plaintiff, vs. JAMES DAY, of Mille Isles, defendant.

As belonging to the said defendant the following immovable, to wit:

The West half of the property known and designated on the cadastral plan and book of reference for the municipality of Mille Isles, under Nos. 199 and 201, and all the buildings thereon erected.

To be sold at the Registration office of the county of Argenteuil, at Lachute, district of Terrebonne, on the THIRD day of SEPTEMBER, 1929, at TEN o'clock in the forenoon (Standard Time).

J. W. CYR,

Sheriff's office,

St. Jerome, July 30, 1929.

A PLEASANT SURPRISE

A series of happy surprises await the traveller on his first visit to the Maritime Provinces! Then he will see how well-merited is Prince Edward Island's title of "The Garden of the Gulf"; then will he marvel at the beauties of sea and sky and forest in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, thrill to the tug of wary fish that abound in their waters, glory in the silver beaches and pine-scented breeze.

There are ideal resorts here for all tastes in vacations, with comfortable hotel and boarding house accommodation, foremost among which is the famous Pictou Lodge at Pictou, N. S.

Canadian National services reaches all points in the Maritimes. Consult any Canadian National Agent or City Ticket Office, for details regarding hotels and train service.

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In September each travel dollar buys most—sail on one of these dates:

Montreal - Glasgow - Belfast - Liverpool
Boric Sept. 7 Oct. 5 Nov. 3
Bagin Sept. 21 Oct. 19 Nov. 16
Laurentic Sept. 28 Oct. 26 Nov. 23

Montreal - Southampton - Havre - London
Magantic Sept. 5 Oct. 3 Oct. 31
Calgaric Sept. 19 Oct. 17 Nov. 14

Let our travel experts help plan your trip, there's no obligation. Phone, write or call personally.

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You cannot expect people to come and ask you your business—especially when so many other firms are anxious for their trade and tell them so.

To help our advertisers to present their merchandise to the people of this community in an attractive and convincing way we have placed at their command the entire resources of the Bonnet-Brown Sales Service, an organization that produces the best in Advertising Copy and Illustrations.

We would be glad of an opportunity to show you how this Service can be fitted to your needs.

The "Watchman"

Presentation.

A very interesting little function took place on Saturday last when the employees of the Canadian Safety Fuse Co. presented Miss Decaire, a former employee of the company with a handsome marble clock to mark the event of her approaching marriage and her departure from The Fuse where she had worked for a number of years. Mrs. Enlow making the presentation on behalf of the employees offered heartiest congratulations and every good wish for success and happiness. Miss Decaire expressed her felicitous appreciation. The happy event takes place at the home of the bridegroom Mr. D. Leclair, Cushing, on the 2nd. prox.

Baseball:

The Brownsburg Baseball Club received a visit from Montebello Club at the C. I. L. Picnic grounds Sunday. The Brownsburg Team are regarded with a certain amount of respect in Baseball circles and were generally expected to emerge victorious from Sunday's encounter. The Montebello Team were an unknown quantity and perhaps on that account were under-estimated by the home club. The game, though closely contested, was of a mediocre nature and cannot be said to have reached a high standard of play at any time. Nevertheless excitement ran high and if the partisan encouragement of the by-standers amounted to anything a greater flip would have been evident during the progress of the game. Both sides showed evident signs of fatigue towards the end and were manifestly untrained. The visitors won by a handsome majority.

Sportsmanship:

On several recent occasions when encounters between baseball and softball teams have been in progress a very poor exhibition of sportsmanship is displayed by a section of the by-standers. Epithets of an ungentlemanly nature are thrown at the various competitors and apparently the better the player the more vigorous and ruder the comments. Brownsburg are by no means the worst offenders as on Picnic Day a very nasty attempt by a visitor to injure an opponent was met in correct and sportsmanlike manner by a handshake, from the would-be victim. The chagrin which rewarded the attempt taught a humiliating lesson and will probably prevent a repetition.

Trying to discourage a visiting player by distracting and approbrious observations is illustrative of the old adage of the cock crowing on his own dung-hill. The fact that only a small section of supporters indulge in these disagreeable tactics is no excuse as a team is responsible for the behaviour of its partisans, and field officials owe a duty to the other spectators who have paid their money to witness the game; to see that dog-fighting tactics are eliminated. Apart from these considerations. He is a very poor sport who must decry a player because he shows a superiority over an opponent. That is not how the game is played. Unfortunately this abuse is becoming too prevalent to ignore as an isolated instance, and is degrading into a discordant accompaniment of most local ball contests.

Enthusiasts of ball games would do well to profit by the fine clean manly spirit which permeates athletic meets hearty spontaneous applause greets the winner be they known or unknown friend or stranger. The spirit which applauded Myrtle Cooke or Percy Williams when they broke the tape on their world-wide conquests. The spirit which greets them as champions and recognizes their merits in the universal domain of sport irrespective of national or political demarcations is the spirit which would guide and actuate the endeavours of footballers and baseballers alike. Have done with roudism and jealousies and play the game for the game's sake.

BROWNSBURG.

Mrs. Graves and little son, who have been spending the past few weeks with her mother Mrs. J. Turney also Mr. Graves who came later to attend the wedding of his niece, Miss Hattie Hawkins, have returned to their home in Windsor, Ont. Their many friends gave them a little surprise party at the home of Mr. John Turney last Thursday evening; a very pleasant evening being spent.

"TELL HIM HOW"

If with pleasure you are viewing Any work a man is doing, If you like him or you love him, tell him now; Don't withhold your approbation Till the parson makes oration And he lies with snowy lilies o'er his brow.

For no matter how you shout it, And the noise you make about it, He won't know how many tear-drops you have shed; If you think some praise is due him Now's the time to slip it to him, For he cannot read his tombstone when he's dead.

More than fame and more than money Is the comment kind and sunny, And the hearty, warm approval of a friend;

For it gives to life a savor, And it makes him heart and spirit to the end.

If he earns your praise, bestow it; If you like him, let him know it; Let the words of true encouragement be said;

Do not wait till life is over And he's underneath the clover, For he cannot read his tombstone when he's dead.

—George A. Turner.

Mrs. Patton has returned to her home here.

Mrs. Bezanon, is visiting her aunt in New Brunswick.

Miss Eva Ritchie, of Montreal, spent the week-end with Mrs. Charman.

Rev. Mr. MacLeod, of Montreal, is at home of Mrs. C. T. Wales for a few days.

Mr. Keil Oxley, of Longueil, was the guest of Mr. Keith Pitcairn during the week.

Miss Jean McMartin's house on Queen Street has been sold to Dr. Kerr, of Montreal.

Rev. J. R. Heyworth and family left on Saturday to motor back to their home in Chicago.

Mrs. J. Macaskill and Miss Mary are spending a couple of weeks at Miss Brown's in Pt. Fortune.

Mr. Chubb and family are spending their holidays on the North River in their launch Jaberwack.

Miss Helen Perks went to Ottawa with Mr. and Mrs. Cousens, of Grenville, to attend the exhibition.

Miss Margaret Hyde is very ill at the present time. Her niece, Miss Johnson, of Montreal, is taking care of her.

Dr. Williams, of Montreal, and a party of friends have been spending a few weeks at the mouth of the North River in his beautiful boat Minerva.

The St. Andrews Quoting Club expect to entertain several outside clubs on Labor Day, Sept. 2nd. Interesting competition will be participated in and a splendid prize will be given. Everyone welcome.

Mrs. Lauder and her two sons (the Doctors) and Miss Natalie Lauder have come in their motor launch from New York via the Hudson, Lake Champlain and the Richelieu, St. Laurence and Ottawa Rivers to St. Andrews and are the guests of Mrs. Lauder's sister, Mrs. Norman McGregor.

An entertainment, sponsored by Mr. Horace Davis, was given on Saturday evening in the new barn of the Presbyterian Church, and was attended by a large audience. Mr. Davis put on some very interesting moving pictures. Two blind boys, who were to benefit from the proceeds, sang and played, and Miss B. Taylor rendered a solo. Addresses in French and English were given by Mayor Ladouceur and by Mr. Davis. The financial returns were satisfactory, and a very pleasant evening was passed by those present.

Saturday evening, Sept. 24th, a farewell social was held in the Sunday School room of the United church in honor of the Rev. J. R. Heyworth and family and Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Flower. A large number of friends attended. Miss Tita Wales and Miss Betty Flower played a duet, and Mr. Flower sang two solos. Charades and games contributed toward a very enjoyable evening. Mr. Macaskill made an address expressing regret at the departure of Mr. and Mrs. Flower and their children, and appreciation of all they have done for the church while here, and Mrs. Edward McGregor spoke on behalf of the Women's Guild. Happy responses were made by Mr. and Mrs. Flower, whose holidays here are ending this week. Mr. and Mrs. Heyworth and daughter Eileen, being on their way to Chicago arrived late and were greeted by a rousing applause and the singing of "They are jolly good fellows." An appropriate address was made by Mr. Macaskill and was responded to by each of the Heyworths, who had many pleasant things to say about St. Andrews.

GRENVILLE.

Miss Helen Heatlie, of Mabel, visited in our village last week.

Miss Charlotte Perkerson, of Sutton, Que., was a recent guest of Miss Vera Gauley.

Mr. and Mrs. D. McIntyre Jr. and Mrs. John Gauley motored to Avoca on Sunday last.

Miss Ellen Steele, of Montreal, is spending a few weeks with her sister Mrs. John Gauley.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Skelcher, of Toronto, and Mr. W. Skelcher, of Montreal, spent the week-end here.

Mr. and Mrs. D. J. McLellan and son spent a few days with her brother Mr. H. Cameron recently.

Miss Margaret McLellan, of Cobden, Ont., visited her grand parents, Mr. and Mrs. D. McIntyre recently.

Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Irving and children have returned home, after enjoying a few week's holidays in New York State.

Miss Helen Eaton, teacher of Montreal, is enjoying a few weeks vacation with her aunt Mrs. J. Gauley and other friends.

Mrs. J. T. Wilson and Mrs. Thomson, of Milton, Ont., are at their old home for a short time. Mrs. McCrea is their guest at present.

Mr. George Kains, of St. Thomas, who was a former resident of our village, also his brother and Mr. C. Kains, of Cushing, spent Sunday here.

Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Lancaster and two sons of Montreal, were recent guests of Miss Isabel Carson in Grenville Bay. Mrs. Lancaster has also spent a few days with her brother Mr. J. Carson.

Miss Vera Gauley, teacher of Montreal, is spending her holidays at her home; also spending two weeks at Cedar Lodge, Lake Memphramagog, attending camp held by the Religious Education Council for those training for Christian Leadership.

The important part played by the home in the education of children is being more forcibly recognized by educational authorities. In view of this opinion of experts it is well that parents awaken to the tremendous responsibility and opportunity which is theirs to see that the home surroundings be such that they will stimulate and encourage the child to employ to the utmost the educational advantages which he receives during his school hours.

A deplorable tendency of the present day is to leave the cultural and disciplinary side of a child's life entirely to the teachers, but unless the teaching of the school is reinforced and supplemented by the home environment something of incalculable value will be missing. Teachers are undeniably doing some of the most important and constructive work in the world today, but it obviously is unfair to expect that they can cram into a few short hours that which should be the outcome of the daily and hourly experience of the child in the home. That there is something to be learned from right family traditions was exemplified recently when a splendid specimen of an English school-boy was heard to say: "Well, you see, my family have always been pretty fine and I can't let

them down." In giving him such a sense of honor and responsibility, the home had co-operated with the school in a manner that was invaluable in the formation of his character.

BROWNSBURG GIRL GUIDES AND BROWNIES

The Brownies and Guides of Brownsburg are having very good times these days. On Wednesday of this week they went on a hike to Mr. J. A. Campbell's in Dalesville. The first part of the afternoon was spent in games, peanut hunts, races, etc., then there was a sing song and by that time the corn was ready and everyone hungry, so that price of corn will go up after this. Captain Nan Hanson was unable to be present but the Brown Owl Mrs. N. E. Smillie and the Tawny Owl Mrs. F. Kettyle were there to carry on and with the aid of the Committee every one got plenty to eat. Mrs. Campbell kindly gave the use of her stove to cook the corn and tea on. After a very pleasant afternoon all returned home safe and tired but happy and looking forward to more good times in the near future. Come and join the happy crowd. Mrs. Ardill and Miss E. Hanson kindly assisted in conveying the Brownies to and from Dalesville.

"REX" Theatre, Lachute

30 — 31 — SPECIAL
"A L I B I"

Comedy and Pathe Review

Sunday Only — Sept. 1st.

KEN MAYNARD brings 4 chapters of American history to the screen in "GLORIOUS TRAIL"

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Comedy: RODEO

Cartoon

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Review

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Oddities: DYING JUNGLE

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Only Frigidaire will give you all these 8 Outstanding Features

- 1 The Frigidaire Cold Control... which speeds the freezing of ice cubes and makes possible dozens of new desserts.
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FRIGIDAIRE has always been powerful and designed to freeze ice cubes quickly. And now you can freeze them even more quickly. In fact you can now regulate at will the time it takes to freeze them.

Each Frigidaire household model is now equipped with the new Cold Control... a simple patented device with six different freezing speeds. If a large party or excessively hot weather creates an unusual demand for ice cubes, simply set the dial at colder and use all the ice cubes you need.

Another important feature of every household Frigidaire is the patented self-sealing ice trays. The tray fronts automatically seal the trays into the intense cold of the freezing unit. They permit you to keep the freezing compartment colder without making the food compartment too cold.

See these features on the beautiful models now in our showrooms. Study the construction of Frigidaire point by point. Note that the compressor is in the bottom of the cabinet protected from dust and dirt; that the removable shelves are elevated to a convenient height; that interior surfaces are finished in seamless porcelain enamel—clean and easy to keep clean.

See Frigidaire. Then learn how little it costs. Find out how easily any model may be purchased on General Motors easy terms. Come in today.

FRIGIDAIRE
MORE THAN A Million IN USE

"There is only one Frigidaire, and it is built by General Motors."

ARGENTEUIL MOTOR SALES

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\$14.80 return. J. S. GILES, Agent.**

Italy's Inferiority Complex

By G. A. MARTELLI

It is seven years since Signor Mussolini, the dictator, seven years during which he has ruled with as absolute a power as almost any man in history. And the questions continue to be asked: How does he do it? How long will it last? Why do the Italians stand it?

Endless energy has been spent, and still is being spent, eulogizing or reviling a man. But scarcely any effort has been made simply to understand a state of affairs. The time, therefore, seems to have come to seek some explanation of Mussolini's power which is founded on the desire for truth and not on political or temperamental bias. And the only approach to truth is through examining the psychology—not of her ruler—but of the Italian nation itself. The psychology of a nation, like the individual's, shows itself best in its history. To understand the mentality of Italy to-day we must look at the antecedents which have gone to its make-up.

The first thing to note is that before 1870 there was no such expression as the Italian Nation. She is, therefore, the youngest, and—excepting Germany—by several hundred years, of all the great nations in Europe. As everyone knows, one of the main characteristics of youthfulness is its acute consciousness of itself, resulting in a sense of inferiority in face of the experience of its elders and betters. Italy has always suffered from this more than most young nations.

To most foreigners, in spite of the grandeur of the Risorgimento, in spite of the Cavour and Victor Emmanuel (and perhaps because of the almost incredibly romantic Garibaldi), Italy remained essentially what she had been along—a museum of pictures and sculptures and splendid buildings, which one visited without paying any attention to the guardians, except possibly to notice that the country was beautiful and the inhabitants picturesque though dirty.

And the Italians tended to acquiesce in this estimate. Nothing is easier when you have a reputation than to believe it is unalterable and to go on living up to it. It did not take very many years of demagoguery, with its constant changes of government from one group of egoists to another labelled differently its corruption, and immense inefficiency, to convince a large section of Italians that the new state was incapable of the standard set up.

Comparing themselves with the German model, which was functioning with the order and precision of a regiment of Prussian soldiers, they could easily be persuaded that it was given only to the virile Nordic races to enjoy their liberty in the modern world, and that the Latins were condemned by their effectiveness to endure alternately disorder and despotism.

In contrast there was a strongly nationalist school, who, because they were the most sensible of it themselves, strove to get rid of this cancer of inferiority, seeking every opportunity, such as the war in Libya, to give their countrymen and the outside world a better idea of Italy's worth.

Another opportunity came in 1914, and there was never any doubt that Italy would seize it though she took a year to decide when and on which side to enter the war. But the chance of winning military glory for a people which suffered from self-depreciation was one which could not be refused.

Italy came out of the Peace with everything she fought for—Trieste and the Trentino frontier—granted, but profoundly and secretly dissatisfied with herself. She had won the reward of her sagacity in joining the winning side, but in her heart of hearts she knew she had been beaten. She felt her disparagement in the attitude of the allies and of the rest of the world which took any interest, and what was worse, she felt it in herself.

The old inferiority—several centuries old by now—reappeared, and in none the less virulent form because it was hidden under a skin of self-congratulation. It had become, in fact, the most deep-rooted and unrecognized of symptoms; the senility of the Italian nation.

We are all acquainted with this trait (complex, to use the jargon of science) in individuals and use to recognizing its symptoms; the sensitiveness to take offense, the over-confident manner, the boasting, and

blustering, and bullying, which a person who is ashamed of an insignificant appearance, or ignorance, or cowardice, or poverty, employs to cover up his weakness and compensate for the hurt to his vanity. The psychological laws which apply to individuals very often hold good for nations.

Assuming, therefore, that as has been shown the essential idea in the Italian mass mind is a sense of political inferiority, we should expect it to show the same sort of symptoms as those that have been described. And they are what we find, in fact, almost exclusively in the words and deeds of her accepted ruler throughout the time of his office.

The bombastic speeches about "destiny" and "glory," the vague threats of "legitimate expansion," the noisy but carefully indefinite challenges, and the as carefully unadvised withdrawals if there is danger of the challenge being taken up, are nothing but the signs of a profound self-distrust, combined with the fear of its being discovered—the simulation of a confidence in one's strength which is lacking.

But nobody imagines that it is the Duce himself who suffers from lack of self-confidence. He has been accused of nearly every crime, but not his worst enemy would charge him with diffidence. When he rattles the sabre in its scabbard it is the inner doubts of Italy herself to which he is giving expression.

And that is the secret of his position. He is the symptom of Italy's inferiority complex, the perfect symbol of the nation's reaction to every reminder of its weakness, whether it comes from without or within, from critics abroad or her own realism. He is an idol set up by Italy in her own image, the image of a young or badly treated or moderately endowed person who blinds himself to his deficiency by a constant display of self-assertiveness and self-commendation.

He has discovered with an almost uncanny divination the means of consoling and compensating Italy for all the insults, slights, and self-pityings of the past; and for that she is willing to put up with anything: the suppression of liberty in speech and press, the arrogance of Fascist squads, the loss of the constitution, and endless petty tyrannies. It is because of this so-called which he brings that he has been able to make himself supreme, and that his personal ascendancy remains solid as a rock.

The Italians have no such passion for order that they would tolerate its inconveniences for its own sake alone. But they cannot get on without the comfort of Signor Mussolini's oratory, booming defiance over a world startled at last into taking notice. And that is why he will stay at the helm—and the broadcaster—for as long as Italy refuses to grow up; that is, until she learns there is nothing shameful in accepting one's limitations—especially when they mainly derive from youth.—Cornhill Magazine.

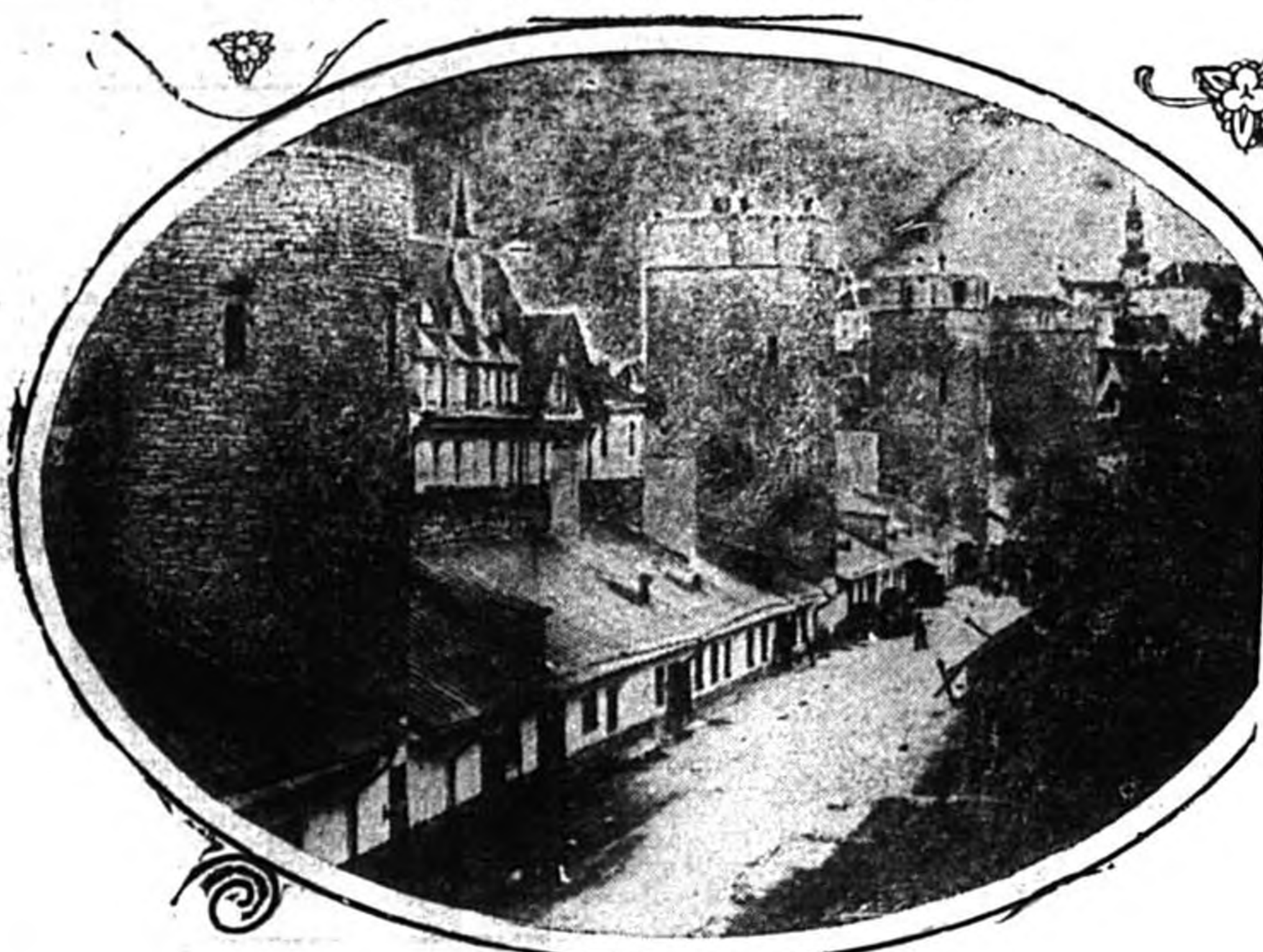
The Labor Party's Chance

La Patrie (Cons.): It is our belief that the Labor Party will be able to do more than any other party in the realm of industry. It can intervene, in fact, without being tied down by any particular attachment. If there are mines to be closed, it will close them without being embarrassed by the interests of such a powerful partisan. If there are advantages to be conceded to this or that branch of industry, to save it from disaster, the Labor Party can give them without having to pass under the Caudine Forks of this or that group and without hurting anybody's feelings. And in consequence everybody will be the better off. It is the advantage of new parties which count less on material support than on popular sympathy.

Simplicity

Simplicity is a jewel rarely found.—Ovid.
Simplicity is the virtue of nature.—Mrs. Ogle.
The expression of truth is simplicity.—Seneca.
Simplicity is the perfection of neatness.—Horace.
The affection of simplicity is a subtle deception.—Rochefoucauld.
Simplicity of all things, is the hardest to be copied.—Steele.

A Quaint Old World Relic of the Past



BEST PRESERVED MEDIEVAL TOWN

Wall towers of ancient Tallin, Estonia, looking like giant chimneys rising from roof-tops of these homes. Wall was built by the Danes in 1320.

Speed King Turns Cop

Sir Henry Seagrave Tells How He Would Make Life of Britain Motor Bandits Uneasy

High speed crime is setting the police an entirely new problem. All kinds of fantastic theories have been suggested to them for catching motor bandits or thieves who use the motor car for getting as far from the scene of their crime in the shortest possible time.

Meanwhile, no doubt, the police are quietly perfecting their plans. They are unlikely to publish these for the benefit of the criminals they have to hunt.

This article is, therefore, not of critical nature. It is, however, a subject that interests me keenly. A considerable part of my life has been in motor-racing, trying to catch up and overhaul cars ahead of me.

Police Handicap

In the race between the escaping motor bandit and the police it may be said that the motor bandit, except on very rare occasions, starts with a big lead. More often than not the handicap makes it impossible for the police to overtake him in a straight race before he can clear town and abandon his stolen motor-car.

Let us take a concrete case. A gang of modern highway robbers in their stolen mass-produced car (they usually choose one that is difficult to identify, and not a racing car as many people suppose) hold up a bank in the Wellington Road, North London, England.

They slip into their car with the proceeds of the robbery and start away. Now let us presume that the Flying Squad method is to be used in catching them. Much, of course, depends on where the nearest chaser car in the neighborhood is stationed. But in any case a delay of probably ten minutes must occur before communication can be established between headquarters and the Flying Squad car.

Ten minutes' start in London is a big start. I should not like to give a driver of a small 10-h.p. car a ten-minute start in a race from Westminster to Putney Bridge, even if I was driving a 40-h.p. sports car capable of a really high speed.

The motor bandit has also this advantage. He can dodge from street to street and leave his pursuers utterly confused.

Fast cars are admittedly useful and the police authorities are wise in procuring the fastest available. Consideration should also be given to the question of acceleration, a vital matter in any chase in congested cities.

Road Barriers

But it is obvious, in view of recent experiences, that fast cars are not alone sufficient. A great deal has been said and written about road barriers. What has probably been overlooked is the fact that in Central Lon-

don, at least, we have the most effective road barriers possible. I refer to our traffic. It only needs the policeman at any important crossing to hold up his hand to secure in a few seconds the most effective barrier possible—a traffic block.

No doubt there is some means of communication available between the various police headquarters and substations for communicating with the traffic control police. But these could not be as rapid as telephonic communication would be.

Exits Guarded

By the establishment of telephonic communication between the traffic control police at various points, the telephone could be placed on refuges or lamp standards, these officers could quickly be informed when motor bandits were trying to escape out of London.

This telephonic system would have to be carefully mapped out. I should imagine that there is not a single exit from London that is not guarded at some point by a traffic policeman. The Portsmouth Road, the Brighton Road, the Great North Road, and the Great West Road are all patrolled at points where they make their exit from London.

No General Hold-Up

The argument that occurs at first against this principle is that whenever a motor raid occurs the whole traffic of London would have to be held up. But this would not really be necessary.

Let us presume that our motor bandits have been identified and reported to be making their escape in a westerly direction out of town. As a precaution all the police at the exit points would receive a telephone warning. The reason for warning all police would be in case the bandits were doubling on their tracks.

Filtered Traffic

As soon as the policeman at the control point on, say, the junction of the Great West Road and the old Brentford Road received his warning he would blow his whistle and procure the services of other constables. He would not stop traffic entirely but it filter past.

In the meanwhile other constables would examine the line of traffic in search of the wanted car. If they identified it all traffic would be stopped. Unless by a curious bit of luck the escaping bandits happened to be at the head of the queue, they would effectively be hedged in by other traffic.

In this way car bandits in London and other large cities could be effectively hedged in. Meanwhile the chasing cars could play their part in scouring side-streets and by-ways into which the thieves might be driven.

If these cars could also be in wireless communication with the traffic police, so much the better. They could, if they spotted the wanted car, wireless at once to the traffic police at the exits for which the hunted criminals were making.

This system could not be employed in the early hours of the morning because there would not necessarily be

sufficient traffic on the road to form a traffic barrier against the thieves.

It would not apply, either, in the case of motor bandits who rob country houses and escape from the scene in stolen motorcars.

A similar system with, however, the employment of real barriers could be operated.

In my view the time has arrived when police controls at various points on our roads have become necessary. And at these controls the police should have a means of effectively stopping cars whose drivers have a particular desire not to be stopped.

Mapped Areas

Here again, areas would have to be carefully mapped out so as to create as little as possible delay to traffic generally. But the controls would also have to be so arranged that escaping motor bandits would be confined to a small area. The barriers could be constructed on similar lines to those used at some level crossings—that is, they could be raised or lowered as required.

So as to cause as little delay as possible, the control police could let innocent traffic filter through. As with the controls in London, the police in charge would be in telephonic communication with police headquarters in London, and, of course, all country stations.

Chaser cars would try either to catch the thieves or, failing that, to drive into the police controls. In country towns local authorities which could not afford the expense of fast chaser cars might use fast motorcycles for the purpose.

What Is a "Yardstick"?

Chicago Tribune: Both the formula of equality and the idea of a technical yardstick are very difficult of application. Equality, if it is not to be a delusion especially injurious in its influence upon our thought and policy, involves many more factors than the proposed yardstick can measure. It involves strategic positions and bases, naval units and merchant shipping, natural resources, responsibilities, and interests. The yardstick, measuring tonnage, speed, radius of action, armament, and age, is sufficiently complicated, but it can cover only one phase of the concept of quality.



"Was it a case of love at first sight?"

"No second sight. The first time he met her he didn't know she was an heiress."

Factory Uses Shark Products

Istar's Owner Classifies 514 species and Estimates that 500,000 Migrate Daily in Mozambique Channel

Durban, Nats.—A recent visitor to Durban, Prof. Alfred Ehrenreich, has some interesting data to relate with regard to the conversion of sharks into articles of commerce.

His floating factory, the Istar, which recently arrived in Durban Harbor for fuel and timber on its way to Tulcar in Madagascar and attracted a great deal of attention is the only boat of its kind in the world.

Dr. Ehrenreich has given 24 years of study to the habits and species of the shark and has gathered together an amazing amount of knowledge. So far he has been able to classify 23 families, 63 genera and 514 species.

He estimates that about 500,000 sharks are migrating daily in the littoral field in the Mozambique Channel. Contrary to the general belief sharks are to be found in temperate, arctic, and antarctic as well as in tropical and subtropical waters. The knowledge of their migration is of great importance to Dr. Ehrenreich in his work.

The Istar is equipped with small boats, each fitted with a full Diesel engine for use when working in the littoral field or with drifters when working in the pelagic field or deep sea. Each of these small boats is provided with nets made of linen thread, steel nets being of little use, as owing to their rigidity the shark bites through them.

The commercial return from a shark is the astounding factor connected with this floating industry. The fins have an unlimited demand in the Far East and are considered a great delicacy. Many kinds of leather are made from the skin the finest of which is used for the manufacture of ladies' shoes.

Other commodities produced include liquid for the manufacture of basic dyestuffs, gloves and wash leather, fish meal, animal fodder, tanning, fertilizer and glue, while the dried and smoked meat is very much sought after in the Dutch East Indies, the Far East and Central Africa. All the species of shark are eaten in the civilized world.

Ships Upside Down Tickle Seaside

Mirage Adds to Gayety of Seashore Resorts Just North of Boston

Mirages come to the Atlantic seaboard as well as to western desert regions of the United States. Schooners sailed across the sky upside down as residents on the North Shore of Massachusetts Bay viewed the finest mirage in a quarter of a century.

The Pilgrim Monument at Provincetown loomed up across the bay for nearly 3½ hours, although it is normally out of sight. Residents of Marblehead, 50 miles north of the monument, saw it clearly outlined against the sky.

Portions of the South Shore came into view, with boats in harbor sending columns of smoke both up and down from double funnels produced by the optical illusion. The mirage was unusually clear at Hampton Beach, N. H.

War Propaganda

Le Devoir (Ind.): ("During the war, lying, became a patriotic virtue.") We are now paying the bill for our war propaganda. The French press and war missions on the one hand, the British and American press on the other, our foreign news agencies, all of them sowed among us a propaganda often puerile and childish, which made a few shrug their shoulders, but bore its fruit elsewhere among the masses. Since the war it has continued; now that the propaganda of wartime is over, it is still with us in peace time, an insidious force—with its rain of decorations, its titles periodically distributed, and all the rest. So many people will believe anything—and so many are only grown-up children.

The individuality can only be properly made prominent through good manners.

S'MATTER POP



The Modern Housewife

By Hildegarde Kneeland

In most masculine eyes—and even in some feminine—the average housewife today is a Cinderella in modern dress. The magic wand of the Industrial Revolution is supposed to have transformed her from a household drudge into a lady of leisure. On every hand the opinion is heard that she has ceased to be a "producer," that insofar as she still has a job, it is that of director of consumption.

According to this view, another wave or two of the wand will imperil her very existence. Her early demise as an occupational type seems inevitable.

In the long run life prediction as to the housewife's fate will probably prove correct. For her fairy god-mother seems to have no intention of ceasing to lighten her burdens. Every year, every month, sees a further increase in the use of ready-cooked food, ready-made clothing, ready-washed laundry, even ready-trained children—and this despite our almost violent prejudice for the home product.

But we appear to have overestimated the speed at which the transformation has been taking place. We have been so absorbed in watching the changes in the home that our ideas as to what has already happened have gotten somewhat ahead of the event; we gaze into the future and think we are viewing the present.

In the days of our great-grandchildren the housewife may be as extinct as the dodo. But at the present time some 25,000,000 hale and hearty followers of the trade might arise and announce in the words of Mark Twain, "The reports of my death have been greatly exaggerated."

With the help of the extension and research staffs of several colleges, we have induced more than 2,000 homemakers to keep careful daily records of how they spent their time for seven days of a typical week.

Most of these records came from middle-class homes—from farm and village women with whom the college extension service is in touch, and in smaller numbers from club-women in towns and cities. The results so far tabulated are surprising to those of us who by temperament belong to the historical, eyes-on-the-future school.

Five-sixths of those home-makers spent over 42 hours a week in their homemaking, more than half spent over 48 hours, and one-third spent over 56 hours. The average for all is slightly over 51 hours a week. If this be part-time work, what, one may ask, would be full-time?

No standard has yet been set for a reasonable working week for the homemaker. But probably we should all agree that more than eight hours a day for seven days of the week would exceed a reasonable figure, and that less than the 42-hour week of the white collar worker would be unduly low.

If we take this range of 42 to 56 hours as roughly marking the limits of what might be considered a full-time job in homemaking, exactly half of the homemakers in the study will be found within this class, while one-third will be classed as over-worked and only the remaining sixth as under-worked.

Judged by this group of housewives, homemaking is still for the majority a full-time job, and too much work is still a more frequent problem than too little.

When we turn to the farm records, and include in our figures the time spent in the care of poultry and milk, in gardening and in other farm work which falls to the homemaker's lot as "naturally" as does her part-time jobs fades to a negligible figure, and the extent of overwork takes on serious proportions. The average time spent in all work by the 950 farm women whose records have so far been tabulated is over 62 hours a week—almost 9 hours a day every day of the week.

The similarity of the urban and rural records holds even in the distribution of the total time among the various household tasks. The city homemakers, to be sure, spent a few hours more during the week in care of children and purchasing, and a few hours less in cooking and dishwashing. But this smaller amount of time spent in the kitchen is mainly due to the larger number of meals eaten away from home by members of the city routine tasks the figures are almost identical—about 7½ hours a week, on the average, for cleaning, 5½ for laundering, 1½ for mending and 4½ for sewing.

But the conclusion seems justified that even in the large cities the over-worked housewife has by no means passed into history; in fact she may still outnumber the housewife with too much leisure.

How can we account for this situation? In view of the transfer from the home of the spinning and weaving and sewing the butchering, baking and candlestick-making of our great-grandmother's day, in view of the decrease in the size of the family and of the smaller and more convenient houses in which we now live, why is it that so many homemakers are still overworked?

A partial answer is undoubtedly to be found in the regrettable fact that our great-grandmothers were even more overworked.

—and more important, perhaps, is

the fact that a larger share of the work of the home was formerly done by other members of the household. Not only were there more families employing hired help, but more had grandmothers, unmarried sisters, unmarried daughters living and working in the home.

Much of the gain which the Industrial Revolution has so far brought has gone into reducing the work of the household to a one-worker job. A sixth of the homemakers included in the bureau study received no help whatever, either from paid workers or from members of the family. And on the average they received from all sources only 10 hours a week of help. Only about 5 per cent of the paid workers, and there is little reason to expect that this number will greatly increase in the future.

Whatever may have been true of our great-grandmother's day, this much is certain: the primary problem of a large proportion of homemakers is still how to cut down their hours of work to a reasonable number. But how about those homemakers who do not have enough work? Even today there are several millions of them, and we may confidently expect their ranks to increase. What solution can be found for their problem of too much leisure?

The answer is usually made, "a job outside of the home." But those who make this suggestion are clearly not among the 2,000,000 married women who are trying it.

The great majority of jobs available are full-time jobs, and the homemaker usually finds that where she had too much leisure when she did only her household work, she has too little when she does that and another job in addition.

The conclusion seems inevitable, then, that the time spent by married women in house-keeping must be reduced—not only for those who are over-worked, but reduced as well for many others to a leisure-job which can be done by the homemaker outside of regular hours.

From the June Survey Graphic

Norumbega Tower Norse Site

Capt. John Smith called New England Norumbega when he gave an account of his travels thither to Charles I. But it was Prof. Eben N. Horsford, Rumford professor of chemistry at Harvard University, who in 1839 built Norumbega Tower near the Waltham-Weston boundary line to mark what he believed was the site of a Norse settlement dating back to the year 1000. The settlement, it will be recalled, is spoken of in the Saga of Eric the Red.

It is probably true that, in those early days, the explorers of the North American coast on the east gave the name "Norumbega" to various sites, as well as to a river and to a mythical Indian city. In 1539 the name was applied to the whole coast from Cape Breton to Florida. Mercator's map, published in 1547, locates an "Anorumbega" near the Hudson River.

The origin of the word has been attributed to many languages; as an Indian word meaning "still waters," and a Spanish word meaning "fields" and as a Norse word, taken from "Norvegr" meaning Norway. Professor Horsford was not only a professor of chemistry, he was a discoverer; he put a new face on the Christian missionary achievement by revealing the once unknown Christian continent of faith and thought, in Wellesley College, where he taught, he devoted one room to a collection of literature from the peoples that had no literature, that is to say, until Christianity came. He made a collection of languages reduced to writing, of alphabets made, of grammars and dictionaries printed and, from the translated Bible, the nucleus of literature; all this was in addition to his work as an antiquarian in historical and geographical fields.

Professor Horsford did not believe that the French or English discoverers in the fifteenth, sixteenth and even the seventeenth centuries were responsible for the evidences of occupancy in New England before the Pilgrims, but that they went back direct to the Norsemen. The sagas tell that mainly in Vineland the Norse explorers conducted their mercantile interests. Their trade was in furs, fish, masur wood and agricultural products. This barter probably extended over a period of 350 years, from 1000 until the last Norse ship put back to Iceland, perhaps about 1347.

Norumbega Tower was raised because Professor Horsford believed it was very near by that Leif Ericson built his home and the amphitheater on the borders of the Charles River. Certainly the site, four miles above tide water on the river, bears out to some degree Professor Horsford's contention that here was the center of Norse trading activities in New England.

Patrolling Our Highways
Patrols and work gangs maintain nearly 45,000 miles of roads in Canada in repair at an annual cost of over \$15,000,000.

CHARACTER
The happiness of woman, as of man, depends in a greater measure upon the individual completeness of character.

The pen is mightier than the sword; but it does just as many foolish things

England in 1929

By Harold J. Laski

We have reached in England a more critical period than at any epoch since the end of the Napoleonic wars. Then, as now, classes confronted one another in a struggle for supremacy. Then, as now, a commercial crisis, a currency crisis, an industrial crisis, taxed for a generation the quality of her statesmen.

In 1815 it was not less clear to the discerning mind than in 1929 that the institutions of the state stood in need of renovation. Then, as now, the ability to reform, not less than the skill to preserve, was the obvious lesson of great events.

But England emerged from the Napoleonic wars with one supreme advantage she does not now possess. Her primacy over other peoples in the process of industrial transformation was, broadly speaking, unchallenged until the eighties of the last century.

To-day England fights in a world market with rivals at least as well equipped as herself. She fights, too, at a period when the unstable equilibrium of Europe and of Asia makes the restoration of markets a matter of profound difficulty. She competes with an America quite obviously destined to the economic leadership of the world. England, in a word, has no longer those ample margins of economic security within which, at any period make concessions to the disinherited.

There are over one million and a half unemployed persons in England. The mining industry is at an ebb even lower than 1924. The distress in the coal fields has reached proportions so vast that in South Wales and the Tyneside there are whole villages where not a single wage-earner enjoys the security of continuous employment.

The iron and steel trades are in a condition so bad that the employers have demanded a protective tariff, while the trade unions are asking for a thorough governmental inquiry into every nook and cranny of the industry. The textile trades have never known worse markets; and the workers have been either completely idle or on short time for so long that they have wholly forgotten the brief gust of prosperity eight years ago.

The shipbuilding industry tells a similar tale; pictures might be drawn of unemployment in Glasgow, on the Mersey, and on the Tyne, which seem in their grimness to outstrip even the legends of the hungry forties. These are the staple industries of England.

The result as the elections show, is that the Liberal party is less able effectively to attract the voter to its side. Its disappearance into the major parties is inevitably a question of time.

The Labor party is undergoing so rapid a transformation that description of its place is by no means easy. It is a socialistic party, committed by its character to the inception of vast changes.

Most of its leaders realize that, given the utmost good will, system overnight; and it has followers to whom the ideal is deliberately revolutionary action, by constitutional means. As a result, it is still overwhelmingly a working-class party.

England in 1929 is, therefore, at a halting place. The force of circumstances has, over a century, made it into a political democracy; its problem is now that of transformation into a social democracy as well.

It is no easy task to uproot the tradition of aristocratic control in a country as old as England. It is no easy task, either, because it has to be accomplished in the midst of an economic world revolution, in industrial supremacy has gone. To accomplish it, there is need for the revision not only of the accepted notions of in-

Real Cherry Blossoms



JAPANESE MERMAIDS IN INTERNATIONAL MEET

These Japanese girls are the first of their race to go aboard for international competition. They will represent Nippon in the swimming meet at Honolulu this summer.

dustrial and political control, but also of the historic notions of English foreign policy. What does all this imply?

Anyone who analyzes the character of English industrial organization and compares it with that of America will be struck by a number of small but significant facts. Compared with America, the size of the industrial unit in England is small, the age of the average director is high, and much of the plant is all adapted to modern demand. The three conditions, of course, hang closely together.

English industry is still largely in the personal stage. Father and son still tend to be associated together in business; and the tendency is to make a finished product of high quality for a small market.

The price, too, is high, for the business man in England seeks a high return on a small capital rather than a low return on a high one. He does not show much anxiety to experiment, either with the commodity he produces or with the market he explores. In the result, he is too often unable to compete with rivals much more alert than he to new market demands.

Yet, clearly, the future of industry is with the big unit and with mass methods of production. The future, too, is with the younger in industrial direction, men who are still speculative enough to adapt themselves to new ways.

The way out seems to lie in a deliberate policy of rationalization, conducted in co-operation with the trade unions. Conferences with the unions may well, if they go forward, mark an epoch in English history. For English trade unionism is marked by a new spirit. It has realized that a mere policy of negotiation will carry it nowhere. It is anxious for efficiency and reorganization as a condition of prosperity for its own members.

The next years, accordingly, will see either voluntary or forcible reorganization in the industrial field; and if it is the second, a Labor government will be the active agent in the process. It will, indeed, have no alternative.

No party representing the working class can do other than compel the examination of the basic industries

and set their house in order. Inevitably, that will mean a wide extension of government control; inevitably, also, it will mean an effort to give employees a definite place in industrial governance.

England in 1929, with all its problems, gives one the sense of being upon the verge of an intellectual renaissance. There is an eagerness for knowledge abroad, a sense of spiritual hunger, which gives to the observer a vision of spaciousness not characteristic of a people that has passed its zenith. The new mind, indeed, requires a new body. The new body involves medicine more drastic than the patient has been willing to swallow.

Yet the new England, if it can be made, will more than repay the cost of construction. For the first time, her liberty will be real since it will be born of equality. For the first time, the principles of her life will seek to express the ideal of justice. And having thus saved herself by her exertions, England, once more, may hope to have saved Europe by her example.

From the Spring Yale Review

Two Palaces of 700 B.C. Are Uncovered in Iraq

Chicago—Palaces of two Assyrian kings whose conquests are recorded in the Old Testament, magnificent buildings long buried and forgotten, have been discovered, the University of Chicago announces.

Prof. Edward Chiera, directing the Assyrian expedition of the university's Oriental Institute, has just returned from Iraq with a romantic story about the finding of the royal abodes of Sargon II and Sennacherib. The expedition was "blessed with almost too many results," said Dr. Chiera. Crating and moving the massive fragments was little short of an engineering feat. One item now en route to Chicago is a great stone bull which weighs 40 tons. In all, 125 tons of Assyrian art are on their way here while another 125 tons have been turned over to the Iraq Government museum, the Government having assisted the Chicagoans generously.

Opis, Dreaming Among Its Ruins,

Toledo, O.—Opis, known in Babylonian literature for 1000 years and an important city of business and art built upon the forgotten ruins of ancient Akshak, is to be visited again this summer by Leroy Waterman, professor of Semitics at the University of Michigan, who, with his aides, will direct the third annual expedition jointly fostered by the Toledo Museum of Art and the university.

On the previous journey rich finds rewarded the explorers. The workmen dug into the home of a gentleman and among its 20 rooms found his office. There were 460 tablets there and further investigation uncovered more than 4000 documents. There was evidence that his library had been burned in a great fire, but since the writings were traced on brick, Professor Waterman explains that the flames only blackened them and in a way helped to preserve them.

Evidence that the same site was later the city of Ctesiphon of Grecian origin, and still later Seleucia, the capital of a province, given to one of his generals by Alexander the Great, has also been uncovered at this point. In fact, the leaders feel they have found indications of five Hellenistic cities above the Babylonian and Sumerian cultures.

Location of the site was the result of years of study by Professor Waterman. Through literature he had traced and retraced the ebb and flow of commerce, art, and arms, the effect of geographical and climatic changes, and when he arrived on the spot to do some digging he found conclusive proof that he had located the ancient cities he sought.

The area of exploration comprises 360 acres in the far-off valley of the Tigris and Euphrates, giving testimony of seven great cities piled one on top of another through more than 5000 years.

Disappearing Isle of Falcon, Near Tonga, Decreasing

Auckland, N.Z.—From time to time news reaches New Zealand of the activity of one of the most curious volcanoes in the world, the disappearing island known as Falcon, near Tonga.

This island has had a most checkered history. It was first seen as a breaking reef by H.M.S. Falcon in 1865. Twelve years afterward another warship saw smoke issuing from the sea where the reef had been. In the 'eighties it was found that an island over a mile long and 150 feet high had been thrown up, a mass of ashes with deep water all round. It sank again and later rose longer than before, and so on. Last year two American natural scientists landed on the island accompanied by the Prime Minister of Tonga, who claimed the spot for his tiny country.

There are signs that Tonga's new possession will shortly disappear again. On a recent round trip of the steamer Tofua, whose home port is Auckland, the captain took the ship slightly off her course so that the passengers could get a close view of Falcon Island, and it was seen to be decreasing in size.

According to an account published in the New Zealand Herald, the island is without life. The Prime Minister of Tonga planted a coconut palm there, but no signs of a tree were seen. The island is a mass of cinders and lava, with a burst of steam coming every now and then from the crater. The Pacific swell is eating into the sides and the heavy tropical rains are taking their toll.

"Equal Partners"

Christchurch, N.Z., Press: As long as our own Dominion depends on the British Navy for protection and upon British markets for the disposal of its products, we cannot—as of course we do not—pretend to be an equal partner with Great Britain, and the same is true, though in some cases to a lesser extent, of the other Dominions. No New Zealander will mind being told that the peace and welfare of his country depend "on the maintenance of stable government and wise statesmanship in Britain," and neither will a Canadian or a South African if he takes his stand on realities rather than on constitutional formulas.

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Our special terms for automatic electric water supply plants close positively on August 31st. Arrange NOW for yours and enjoy the benefit of a plentiful water supply for every need — laundry, lawn, bathing, housework, stock.

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This sturdy, automatic system, only 21" high gives abundant fresh water under pressure for a few cents a day. It is noiseless and entirely enclosed in a lovely blue lacquered container.

WANT ADS

HOUSE TO RENT.—Apply to H. Filion, Lachute.

FOR SALE.—One Truck panel body 4 ton G.M.C. 1927; 1 Ford Coupe 1925; 1 Ford Tudor 1927; 1 Chevrolet 1924. These cars must be sold and will be a real snap to quick buyer. W. Graham, Lachute.

GARAGE FOR SALE.—12 x 18 portable Garage in A 1 condition. Apply Leonard Pollock, Lachute. S-6-2-P.

MOTOR CYCLE FOR SALE.—Indian 2 cylinder in first class order. Cheap to quick buyer. Apply to Geo. Armstrong, Lachute. A-30-1-p

RADIO FOR SALE.—Marconi, 8 tube set, in perfect order. Apply to P. D. Lessard, Lachute. X.

FOR SALE.—A few good work horses and drivers. Prices reasonable. Gilbert E. Arnold, Grenville, Que.

FOR SALE.—Two Ensilage Cutters, in good condition. Apply to W. D. McQuat, Lachute. X.

FOR SALE.—A kitchen range and heater in good condition. Cheap to quick buyer. Apply Watchman Office. X.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—On Main St., East Ward, a brick dwelling house eight rooms, hardwood floors, and all modern conveniences, lawn and garden. Apply Mrs. Jas. McQuat, Lachute, Que. X.

FOR SALE.—About 35 arpents of sugar bush and sugar making outfit, also 100 building lots (for sale en bloc), or will be sold separately at the buyer's option, situated in Brownsburg, on the Dalesville Road. Apply to H. Filion, Baker, Lachute. X.

FOR SALE.—200 tons of ice at \$3.00 per ton. F. O. B., C. N. or at ice house of V. A. Paquin, Ice Dealer, Lachute. X.

NEW MANAGEMENT

Having purchased the business of Mr. Whissell on Bethany Street, I beg to advise the public that I shall be pleased to continue on the Cash and Carry System as before and will endeavor to keep a full and complete line of Choice Groceries and I would solicit a share of public patronage.

CHRIS STEPHENS,
Bethany St., Lachute.

AUCTION SALE

There will be sold by Public Auction at the residence of

HOWARD McADAM,

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TUESDAY, SEPT. 10th., 1929

The following effects:—15 Milch cows, 1 two year old bull, 3 spring calves, 2 spring pigs, work horse, 1 mare and colt, hens, Massey Harris Binder No. 5, Massey Harris Mower 6 ft. cut, hay rake 12 ft., Frost and Wood gang plow, Vilas walking plow set disc harrows, set grubbers, Noxon seeder, set double harness, set single harness, cart saddle, waggon and rack, double express, buggy, set of sloop sleighs, box for tumbler cart, 1 horse fork, rope and pulley, driving pole, 1923 Ford Touring car, lawn mower, sap cans and pan, 2 eight gallon milk cans, milk pails, cross cut saw, circular saw, 2 hay forks, forks, shovels and hoes, 25 tons of hay, 300 bushels of oats, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

Sale to 10 a.m. (Standard Time).
TERMS: \$10.00 and under cash, over that amount 9 months credit on furnishing approved joint notes. 4 per cent off for cash.
W. J. BOYD, Licensed Auctioneer.

CHURCH NOTES

LACHUTE UNITED CHURCH
Sunday, September 1st., 1929
Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m., conducted by Rev. Jas. A. MacKenzie, B.D., of Saskatoon, Sask.
The Session meets on Saturday, 31st., at 7.30 p.m., and the Official Board, same day at 8.30.
East Settlement service at usual time, conducted by Rev. Jno. Macaskill, B.D.

LACHUTE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH
Rev. H. Cousens, B.A., B.D.
Services, Sunday, Sept. 1st. n
Worship, Lachute 11 a.m.
Worship, Brownsburg 7.30 p.m.
Services on Daylight Saving Time.

BROWNSBURG UNITED CHURCH
Services, Sept. 1st., 1929.
Rev. A. E. Hagar, B.A., Pastor.
10.30 a.m., Sunday School.
11.30 a.m., Worship.
7.30 p.m., Worship.
All Welcome.

BAPTIST CHURCH SERVICES
Rev. A. Penman, Pastor.
Mr. Thos. McClure, Assistant
Lachute, Sunday School 9.45 a.m.
Worship 10.45 a.m. and 7.00 p.m.
Dalesville, Worship 11.15 a.m. and 7.30 p.m.
Sunday School 7.00 p.m.
Mabel, Sunday School 10 a.m.
Worship 11 a.m.
Brownsburg, Sunday School 1.30 p.m.
Worship 2.30 p.m.

MISSION OF NORTH GORE
Rev. R. G. Flander, B.A.,
Priest in Charge
Sept. 1st. - 14th. Sunday after Trinity
Lakefield 10 a.m., Holy Communion
Shrewsbury 2.30 p.m., Evensong
(No change of service).
The Venerable Arch Deacon Overing will conduct both services.

STEPHEN'S Cash and Carry Store

PORK & BEANS, Large	25c.
PORK & BEANS, Med. 2 for	25c.
SOAP, Assorted	10c.
SALMON	15c.
SALMON	20c.
SALMON	33c.
JONES' EXTRACTS, 2 for	25c.
MEADOW SWEET PEANUT BUTTER	25c.
MEADOW SWEET PIE FILLER, 2 for	25c.
SALADA TEA	70c.
ORANGE PEKOE	68c.
SOAP CHIPS, 2 lbs. for	25c.
OLD DUTCH, 2 for	25c.
FEL. NAPTHA SOAP, 2 for	19c.
SHREDDED COCOANUT	28c.
SHELLED WALNUTS	28c.
KEEN'S MUSTARD 1/4 lb.	28c.

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WANTED.—A qualified Protestant Teacher for No. 3 School, Laurel, Que., in Municipality of Wentworth. Term eight months. Salary -50.00 per month. Duties to commence soon as possible. Apply A. E. Tomalty, Sec.-Treas., Louisa, P.O., Que. A-30 S-6-2

NOTICE
Dr. E. P. Kelly who has been practicing with the late Dr. F. J. Pattee, of Hawkesbury, Ontario, wishes to announce that he has taken over Doctor Pattee's Hospital, fully equipped and that Mrs. H. Jerome, R.N., will remain with him as Head Nurse and Superintendent.

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