

The Watchman,

And Ottawa Valley Advocate.

VOL. LIV.

LACHUTE, QUE., OCTOBER 4, 1929.

NO. 38

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COMING EVENTS

Don't forget the Dance in Silver-son's House, Lakefield, on Saturday evening, October 5th. Everybody welcome.

Don't forget the regular weekly dance in River Side Hall, Lachute, on Saturday, Oct. 5th., 1929. Come and enjoy yourself. Gents 50c., Ladies free.

DANCE

The Jerusalem - Bethany Women's Institute intend holding a Dance in McArthur's Hall, on Friday Oct. 11th 1929. Orchestra. Refreshments. Admission 50c. O-11-2

A musical treat, under the auspices of the Presbyterian Church will be given in the Town Hall, St. Andrews East, on Saturday evening, Oct. 19th., at 8.15. Artists: Mr. R. Dumbrell, Miss Taylor, Mr. Allan Murray, Mrs. Ernest Kerr and others. Please keep date open.

A meeting of the Literary and Dramatic Society is called for Tuesday next, Oct. 8th., in McArthur's Hall, at 8.15 p.m. As this is the opening meeting and there are several matters of important business, a large attendance is requested.

The Upper Lachute Women's Institute will have an exhibit of the work of members of Women's Institutes, in the Walker School House East End, at eight o'clock in the evening of October 11th. Ladies from the Montreal Handicraft Guild will give informal talk on Handicrafts of this Province. Visitors are welcome.

Rev. Dr. T. T. Shields, Pastor of Jarvis Street Baptist Church, Toronto (the largest Baptist Church in Canada, having a membership of over 2,000); President of the Union of Regular Baptist Churches of Ontario and Quebec, and Editor of "The Gospel Witness," is scheduled to spend two days in Lachute and district, and to deliver addresses as follows: Tuesday, October 15th., at 8 p.m. in Dalesville Baptist Church; Wednesday, October 16th., at 2.30 p.m., in Brownsburg Baptist Church, and at 8 p.m. in Lachute Auditorium. Dr. Shields is one of the outstanding preachers on this continent, and his visit is being looked forward to with much interest. Further announcement will appear in our columns next week.

CARD OF THANKS

The undersigned wishes to express her deep sense of gratitude to the many friends for kindness and sympathy extended to her in her recent sad bereavement.

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LOCAL NEWS

Mrs. W. K. McArthur is visiting in Montreal this week.

Mr. Duncan Dawson, of Cambria, spent Friday last in town.

Mr. H. C. Masciah of Maisonneuve, spent Sunday with his mother.

Mrs. Jno. Hope and Mrs. Griffith spent the week-end visiting friends in Montreal.

Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Evans, of Tenafly, New Jersey, left for home on Saturday last.

Mr. J. Lockwood's familiar face was among those at the Masonic Meeting on Friday.

Mrs. Geo. Larock, of Outremont, was the guest of Mrs. K. S. Massiah over the week-end.

Mr. Norman Jackson, of Montreal, was the guest of his sister, Mrs. Geo. Graham over the week-end.

Mr. and Mrs. Agnew and Mr. and Mrs. McKeown and son Meredith, of Verdun, were Sunday guests of Mrs. A. Elliott.

Mrs. W. J. Brown, of Shrewsbury, accompanied by Mr. Daniel Brown and Mrs. A. Chapman spent the week-end in Montreal.

Mr. Percy O'Brien who is attending Lachute Academy spent the week-end guest of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Jas. O'Brien, of Chabro.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Evans, Mr. and Mrs. George McGowan and niece Miss Kathleen McIntosh, of Montreal, were guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. A. McIntosh on Sunday.

Miss Hilda Sutton, of Montreal, Miss Bertha Curran, of St. Amadee, Messrs. Andrew and Clarence Neill, of Louisa, and Mr. H. Sutton motored to St. Amadee on Sunday.

Miss Elizabeth Murray wishes to announce that she is prepared to receive pupils for pianoforte and theory instruction at her home, on Bethany Street. Phone 330. O-4-1-p

Mr. and Mrs. M. McDonald, left on Friday last for their home in Kirkland Lake, Ont., after spending a few weeks the guests of Mrs. Jos. Boyd, of Louisa, and other relatives in the vicinity.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Murray and Miss Elizabeth Murray returned home on Saturday last, after an extensive tour of the States and Western Provinces, where they visited many relatives and old Lachute friends.

Owing to a mistake, (deponent saith not whose), Miss Alice Riddell was named Tea Convener for the Red Cross Society, and though she would grace that position she is eminently fitted for that of Treasurer to which she was elected.

The change of foliage into the scarlet golden hues, betokens that winter is fast approaching, but the glorious pictures of changing color will remain with us during the bleak cold days that are to come and bring back pleasant memories of the beauties with which we are surrounded.

The Rev. R. J. and Mrs. Millar, of Fort Colonge, motored to Lachute and St. Andrews East and spent a pleasant few days renewing old acquaintances. They were accompanied by Mr. Earl Cameron, student of the Presbyterian College, and their grandson, Master Robert Woods.

Fire broke out in the early hours of Sunday morning in the sheds and barns of Martineau's Restaurant at Grenville. The fire was in between the Bank of Nova Scotia Building and Martineau's and as it was assuming a dangerous attitude they put in a call for the Lachute Fire Brigade who promptly responded and succeeded in allaying any further damage.

The new train service came into effect on Sunday last, and consequently there is much comment. No. 421 which is the Ottawa train from Montreal and 424 from Ottawa, both are scheduled for Windsor Station which is a new innovation entirely, but one which is likely to prove very popular as it carries a parlor car and buffet service. The 424 passes through Lachute at 6.27 thus giving passengers the opportunity of being able to spend the evening in the city and allow of their return on the late train. Of course there are some who will disapprove of the change to the earlier hour, but it has doubtless been worked out with due consideration for general advantage.

Is it not about time to right about face and instead of wasting money on flowers that the dead cannot enjoy spend it on memorial that will endure, that will alleviate the maladies of the living.

A cottage hospital could be bought and equipped if the money spent on flowers was pooled and used for the benefit of the many.

Think of how many of our relatives, friends and acquaintances have had to endure the journey to a city hospital in order to obtain the skilled attention of surgeon and physician, their malady aggravated by the tiresome journey, and in many cases their death hastened thereby.

Three hospitals in Alberta are in running order through the efforts of Junior Red Cross members.

A Memorial bed in a cottage hospital would perpetuate the memory of a loved one.

Sunday last saw the termination of extra Summer services which have been carried out by the Lachute and Dalesville Baptist Churches since the beginning of June, made possible by the presence of Mr. Thos. McClure, of Belfast, Ireland, a brilliant second-year student of The Toronto Baptist Seminary, in co-operation with the Pastor, Rev. A. Penman. The final services were well attended, particularly the evening meeting in Dalesville at which five new members were received. On Thursday evening of last week, a social gathering was held in the Dalesville Church, when, in view of their early return to Toronto to resume their studies, a parting gift of money was presented to Mr. McClure and Mr. R. J. Smith, (another Seminary student who has spent the Summer in Lachute.) An interesting programme of vocal and instrumental solos, also dialogues, etc. was rendered, followed by supper in the dining room, served in the Dalesville ladies' usual efficient manner, and enjoyed by all. Messrs. McClure and Smith left for Toronto on Monday by auto, with Rev. and Mrs. Penman. The regular order of services, viz: one service each at Lachute, Brownsburg and Dalesville, will be reverted to next Sunday.

LACHUTE ACADEMY ANNUAL FIELD DAY

The scholars of Lachute Academy were treated with fine weather for their Annual Field Day which took place on Saturday last, and several records were broken during the events which were keenly contested. Following is a complete list of prize winners:

Throwing Baseball,--Stuart Jones 82 yds.; Howard Jones, R. Underhill. Broad Jump, Intermediate,--Howard Jones 16'8", new record; G. Clarke, S. Langille.

Broad Jump, Senior,--G. Connelly 19'8" new record; S. Jones, W. Drew. Hop, Step & Leap, Intermediate,--H. Jones 34'5" new record; G. Clarke, S. Langille.

Hop, Step & Leap, Senior,--George Connelly 36'9"; R. Underhill, Stuart Jones.

High Jump, Intermediate,--Howard Jones 4'6"; G. Clarke, L. Canning.

High Jump, Senior,--J. Berniquer 5'; G. Connelly, Stuart Jones.

High Jump, 12 and under,--Cyril Drew 3'9"; L. Armstrong, B. Jenkins.

Vaulting,--Stuart Jones 8'; George Connelly, W. Drew.

Putting Shot, 16 lbs.,--G. Connelly 25'3"; W. Drew, Stuart Jones.

Broad Jump, 10-12,--C. Armstrong 13'11" new record; B. Jenkins, L. Graham.

Broad Jump, 8-10,--H. Lister 12'6" new record; L. Armstrong, D. MacKimmie.

Broad Jump, 8 and under,--Sidney Drew 9'10"; Douglas Hay, J. MacKimmie.

100 yds. Dash, Intermediate,--H. Jones 12% sec.; Garfield Clarke, S. Langille.

100 yds. Dash, Senior,--G. Connelly 10% sec.; R. Underhill, S. Jones.

100 yds. Dash, 10-12,--Clifford Armstrong 14% sec.; Sam Milnes, L. Cox.

75 yds. Dash, 8-10,--L. Armstrong 11 sec.; Harry Lister, Douglas MacKimmie.

75 yds. Dash, 8 and under,--Lister Connelly 13% sec.; Douglas Hay, J. MacKimmie.

Old Boys' Race,--Mr. Mossman Gall, Teacher's Race, (Needle Race),--Miss M. Marshall.

440 yds. Intermediate,--S. Langille 1'11% sec.; H. Jones, G. Clarke.

400 yds. Senior,--George Connelly 1'4% sec.; R. Underhill, W. Drew.

75 yds. Girls over 14,--F. Hay 10% sec.; Christina MacKenzie, Ruby Gordon.

75 yds. Girls 12-14,--Doris Boyd 10% sec.; Betty Clunie, Gertrude Morrison.

75 yds. Girls 10-12,--Edna Aikens 10% sec.; Alice Berniquer, Isabel Hay.

50 yds. Girls 8-10,--Margaret Graham 8 sec.; Pamela Blackwell, Violet MacKith.

50 yds. Girls 8 and under,--Margaret MacKenzie 8% sec.; Doris McIntosh, Mary Belanger.

75 yds. Girls Needle Race,--Betty Clunie, Kathleen Clunie, Florence Hay.

120 Hurdles, Intermediate,--H. Jones 17% sec.; Kenneth Falconer, G. Clarke.

120 Hurdles, Senior,--R. Underhill 15 sec.; G. Connelly, W. Drew.

Girls' Relay Race,--Grade XI, Audrey Monk, Florence Hay.

Basket Ball Game,--Blues defeated Reds.

Class Race Junior,--Grade III.

Class Race, Senior,--Grade XI.

Medals: Junior,--Clifford Armstrong 8 points.

Intermediate,--Howard Jones 19 points.

Senior,--George Connelly, 21 pts.

IN MEMORIAM.

TITLEY,--In loving memory of Mary Elizabeth Titley, who died on Oct. 1st., 1927. As time goes on, we miss you more. Mother, Father, Brothers and Sisters.

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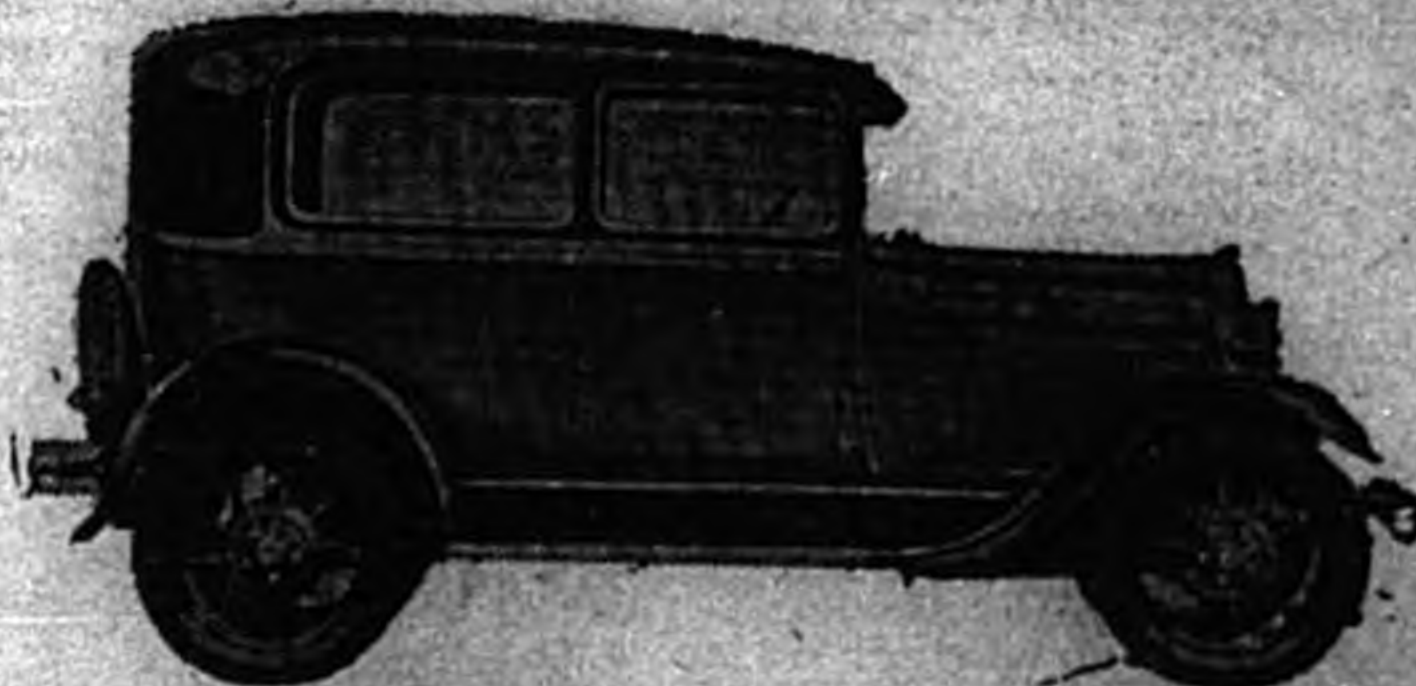
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Italy's Inferiority Complex

By G. A. MARTELLI

It is ~~seven~~ years since Signor Mussolini ~~himself~~ dictator, seven ~~years~~ ~~ago~~ 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 effectness 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 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 sensibility of the Italian nation.

We are all acquainted with this trait (complex, to use the jargon of science) in individuals and use to recognize 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 unadverted 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 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.

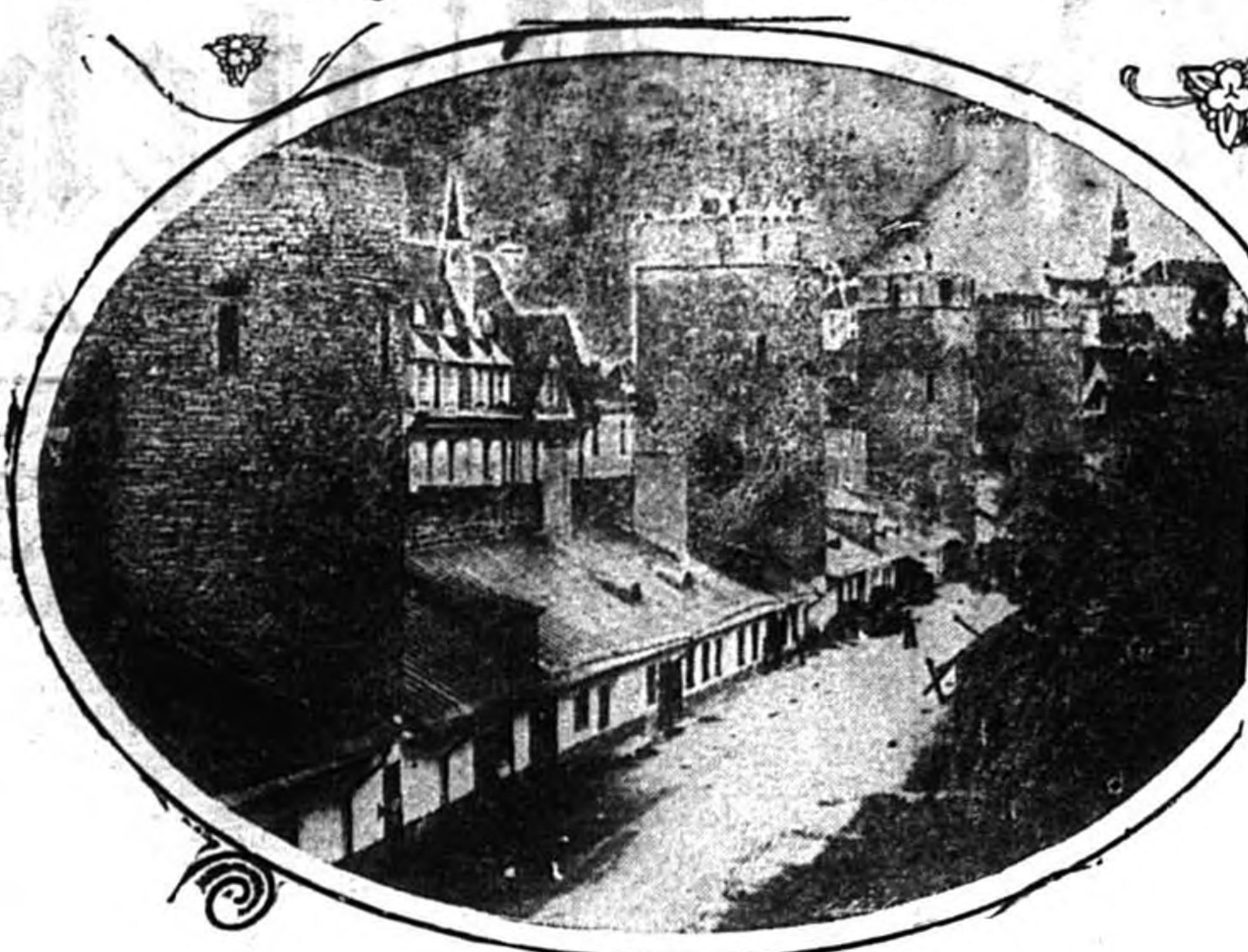
The Labor Party's Chance

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 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 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 London, 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 'not 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 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 dyestuffs, 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 3 1/2 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 to-day 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 homemakers spent over 42 hours a week in their homemaking, more than half spent over 43 hours, and one-third spent over 46 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 over-worked?

A partial answer is undoubtedly to be found in the regrettable fact that our great-grandmothers were even more over-worked.

—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 ploy 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 to-day 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 greatU 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 1882 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 "Norvegi" 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 is 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 with 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 ill 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 400 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 860 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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J. S. Giles, Editor & Proprietor.

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In Canada—\$1.50.
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Note:—When estimating count
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as one line.

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inch.

A MEMBER OF "THE OLD GUARD"

The Conservatives of the Eastern
Townships honored Senator Rufus
Pope last week upon the occasion of
his 72nd birthday. Senator Pope is
one of "the old guard" of the Con-
servative party in Quebec. His father
before him, Hon. J. H. Pope, was
one of the closest friends and advisers
of Sir John A. Macdonald. He
was minister of railways and canals
in the Macdonald Cabinet, and it was
said to be his influence which per-
suaded Sir John A. to give further
backing to the C. P. R. at a time
when the road was facing bank-
ruptcy.

Sir William Van Horne in his book
of reminiscences tells the interest-
ing story of how he, along with Lord
Mount Stephen, visited Sir John A. to
tell him that they had reached the
end of the tether. Unless something
was done construction work could not
be continued and bankruptcy would
be the outcome. The pay train could
not go out the next day. Sir John
A. felt that, politically, it was im-
possible to advance further aid, nei-
ther the public nor Parliament would
support it. In despair they visited
Pope in his Ottawa apartments. After
he had heard the story, although
it was midnight, he called a cab and
drove to Earncliffe. It was in the
early hours of the morning before
Pope returned to tell them the good
news that Sir John A. would agree
to a further loan.

Senator Rufus Pope succeeded his
father as member in 1889 and sat for
Compton until 1900. He was defeated
in 1904 and 1908, and after the elec-
tion of Sir Robert Borden in 1911
he was elevated to the Senate. He is
steeped in the traditions of the Con-
servative party, carried down from
the days of his father and Sir John
A. While not a political orator, he
is a good debater, and always effec-
tive on the hustings.

UNITED STATES AND BRITAIN AWAKE FROM THEIR NAVAL NIGHTMARE

A full and forward-looking naval
agreement between Great Britain and
the United States is today a cer-
tainty. The gratifying news that
Ramsay MacDonald the British Prime
Minister, will arrive in the United
States on October 4, and the assur-
ance that his personal conversations
with President Hoover will place the
capstone of success upon their nego-
tiations, burst like a resplendent light
on the horizon of the English-speak-
ing world and awakened Anglo-
American friendship from its tem-
porary nightmare of friction and sus-
picion.

The significance of these develop-
ments can scarcely be overstated.
Such an agreement will definitely
crush the movement toward the com-
petitive construction of naval arma-
ments in both Great Britain and the
United States. Such an agreement
will strengthen the bonds of Anglo-
American solidarity as they have
never been strengthened before. Such
an agreement will present to the
nations a joint leadership in the
cause of world disarmament which
cannot be denied.

The virtually complete understand-
ing which Great Britain and the Uni-
ted States have now reached places
the forthcoming five-power naval
conference in December in a highly
favorable position to obtain prompt
and positive results. With these two
principal naval powers determined to
stop substantial tonnage from every
category of fighting ships by 1936,
there is every reason to believe that
France, Italy and Japan will be wil-
ling to join in this great peace-pre-
serving commitment.

The background of the Hoover-
Macdonald negotiations yields many
valuable proofs of the determination
of both the President and the Pre-
mier and their colleagues to reach
agreement and understanding where
only disagreement and misunder-
standing had prevailed before.

And what made possible this agree-
ment and this understanding? Prin-
cipally the fact that the conversa-
tions were not wholly conditioned by
talk of tons and guns but were ever
susceptible to concession and com-
promise. Every point of the twenty-
point pact, it is authoritatively
stated, was won on the basis of
mutual concession. What a differ-
ence between these negotiations and
the conflicting purposes which marked
the abortive conference of 1927
at the conclusion of which each dele-
gation was relentlessly placing the
responsibility for the breakdown upon
the other!

The forthcoming visit of Premier
Macdonald to the United States is

itself one of the most happy by-pro-
ducts of these negotiations. It is a
gesture of good will and large-mind-
edness which will be deeply appre-
ciated by the American public—a
gesture which citizens of the United
States should evaluate as highly as
though their President were soon to
embark on a similar mission to Lon-
don.

It is certain that when President
Hoover and Premier Macdonald make
known the complete agreement of
their governments on this naval ques-
tion their announcement will com-
mand the spontaneous approval of
the people of Great Britain and of
the United States. This pact will
have already been ratified in the
consciousness of the great mass of Eng-
lish-speaking peoples on both sides
of the Atlantic. Such a pact will
but crystallize their earnest wishes.
Naval reduction is no longer to be
a myth; it is to be a reality.

ST. ANDREWS EAST.

Mr. and Mrs. B. Howell and family
are visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs.
A. Howell.

Miss Beatrice Robertson was at her
home here for the week-end.

Dr. Robert Simpson and family
with friends are occupying his home
on the North River.

Mr. and Mrs. G. F. Wales, of New-
ton Centre, Mass., visited Mrs. C. T.
Wales on Saturday, while on a motor
trip to Gaspé.

The Y. P. S. of the St. Andrews
United Church entertained a party of
young people from East Settlement
at their last regular meeting.

Mr. and Mrs. D. L. Taylor are leav-
ing for Detroit with Mr. and Mrs. J.
Taylor. They will also visit their
son George while away.

Misses Allison and Mary Taylor
have been visiting their parents, Mr.
and Mrs. D. L. Taylor and are taking
their sister Helen back to Montreal
with them.

The Women's Guild held their meet-
ing in the Church Hall last Thursday.
Mrs. Dewitt has returned to her
home here, after a very pleasant holi-
day.

Misses S. Wilson, W. Clark and
Doris M. Leroy, teachers of the Con-
solidated School, attended the Tea-
cher's Conference in Lachute last Fri-
day.

Mr. Seymour Jones and daughter
visited Mr. Robert Jones on Sunday
last.

Miss Thelma Ferguson has return-
ed to Montreal, after a week's holi-
day with her aunt Mrs. Patton. Miss
Lefebvre, of Westfield, N. J., is now
a guest of Mrs. Patton.

Mr. Harold Yale, Mr. John Watson
and Miss Dolly Ferguson, of Mont-
real, spent the week-end with Mrs.
Patton.

On Sunday morning, Sept. 29th.,
the Anglican Church held its Harvest
Festival, the keynote of the service
being thankfulness, especially in re-
gard to the bountiful gifts of the
earth, whose seed-time and harvest
never fail. Wheat, oats, fruit, vege-
tables, flowers, etc., in profusion
were charmingly arranged. The or-
gan was played by Mr. Rochard,
organist of Grace Church, Montreal,
and his skillful and reverent render-
ing of the impressive Church of Eng-
land music gave much pleasure to an
appreciative congregation.

CUSHING

Mr. Albert Starnes, of Montreal,
spent the week-end with his wife and
family.

Mrs. Johnston Smith was the Sun-
day guest of Mrs. W. Y. King.

Miss Elsie Graham, of Verdun,
spent the week-end with her parents
Mr. and Mrs. A. Graham.

Miss A. Davidson visited friends in
Montreal the latter part of the week
motoring home on Sunday with Mr.
and Mrs. S. Beecher and sons who
were her guests for the day.

Mrs. S. Beecher, Mrs. L. Maw and
Miss Alice Eadie, of Montreal, motored
to Cushing on Thursday and at-
tended the meeting of the Ladies'
Aid of St. Mungo's Church at the
home of Mrs. John Douglas.

Mr. Harold Gerrigle, of Orms-
town, was the week-end guest of Mr.
and Mrs. John Innes, with Miss Viola
Innes as a Sunday guest. Mr. F.
Innes and Mr. Mac Walker were also
week-end guests the previous week.

Miss Alberta Cleland left on Mon-
day for Montreal, after being the
guest of her mother for a few days.
Miss Leila Cleland spent last week
visiting friends in Montreal.

Rev. Mr. McLean, left on Tuesday
for a few days visit in Montreal.
At the meeting of the Ladies' Aid
this week it was decided to hold the
Annual Chicken Pie Supper in the
church on the evening of October 25.
Watch for notice in coming event
later.

Guests at the home of Mr. and Mrs.
Archie Graham on Friday last were
Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Graham and son
Earl, of North River; the Misses H.
Robinson, Mollie and Edna Foreman
and Messrs. Cuthbert Foreman, Percy
and Ralph Robinson, of Calumet.

Mr. Roy Dobbie and Miss Ruth
Dobbie were guests of Mr. and Mrs.
Joseph Bradley Jr. on Saturday.

Mrs. L. M. Gaston entertained the
Ladies of the Women's Auxiliary
Society at their monthly meeting on
Tuesday afternoon of this week.

Capt. and Mrs. J. D. Weir and fam-
ily of St. Anne de Bellevue, were Sun-
day guests of Mrs. T. Weir Sr. Miss
Eileen Weir remaining for the week.

SCOUT NEWS

The attendance this week was not
as large as usual, owing to weather
conditions.

Scout Sam Milnes passed "Kim's
Game" test this week.

The October competition has com-
menced thus:

Bull Dog Patrol 30 points.
Fox Patrol 28 points.
Crow Patrol 25 points.
Wolf Patrol 23 points.



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Choice Quality CHUM SALMON call tins 2 for 27c

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Stuart's Raspberry JAM 16 oz. jar	19c	Standard Quality WAX BEANS 2 Tins	25c
Kraft Velveeta CHEESE Package	19c	Standard Quality TOMATOES No. 2 Tin, 2 for	25c
Domino Baking POWDER 16 oz. Tin	25c	Sloop Brand BELGIAN PEAS No. 4; 2 Tins	25c
Catell's Eggwheat NOODLES Package	10c	Crown SYRUP, 5 lb. Tin	39c
Shirriff's Lushus JELLIES 3 Packages	23c	Tasty Wrapped BREAD White or Brown, 24 oz. loaf	10c
Australian PEACHES No. 2 Tin	21c	Tasty Fruit CAKE, lb.	29c
Bean Hole BEANS, Tin	15c	Lux Toilet SOAP, Cake	8c
Classic CLEANSER, Tin	9c	Snap HAND CLEANSER, Tin	18c
Clark's Chicken SOUP, Tin	14c	PUFFED RICE, 2 Pkgs.	35c
		H. P. SAUCE, Bottle	29c
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salt from inferior mines. For salting meats,
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SYRUP... It makes an ideal icing
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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.

LACHUTE ROAD

Miss Kathleen Bradley, of Montreal, spent the week-end with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Bradley.

Mrs. McIntyre and two children have been visiting Mr. and Mrs. L. M. Hooker, Lachute Road, for a few days.

Mr. and Mrs. G. J. Fraser and daughter Miss Lillian spent a day in Montreal visiting friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Judd and daughter, of Point Fortune, spent Sunday among friends in St. Andrews.

Miss Laura Bradley, of Montreal, spent Sunday with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Bradley of Isle-aux-Chats.

The "Social Evening" in the Lachute Road Community Hall was well attended and a most enjoyable affair. Progressive games, refreshments and dancing constituted the programme. The proceeds being in aid of the newly installed lighting.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward McGregor, in company with Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Taylor, of Detroit, motored to Vank-leek Hill and spent a day visiting friends.

The Dedication of Tyndale Presbyterian Settlement Camp, at Isle-aux-Chats, near St. Andrews East, was held at the camp site on Thursday, Sept. 26th. The service was conducted by the Rev. Geo. H. Donald, D.D., minister of the church of St. Andrew and St. Paul, Montreal. Dr. R. L. Ballantyne was present, and fifteen Presbyterian ministers from Montreal, together with a number of friends. Service was held at noon and immediately after lunch was served by the ladies of Lachute and St. Andrews Sessions. The visiting ministers and friends were entertained in the afternoon by Mr. John Fair, at his summer residence at St. Andrews East.

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Calgaric Oct. 17 Nov. 14

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White Star Line
Canadian Service

WILL CANADA ASSIST ENGLAND

The terrible results of the long continued drought in the British Isles during the past summer leads to the thought. Will Canada assist the Mother Country in her present stress of coping with the problems of unemployment and of the sufferings and privations which the agricultural and mining conditions are sure to entail?

Early in the summer of the present year indications were evident that schemes to relieve unemployment in England might reach Canada. At a meeting of the Labor Cabinet in June, proposals were discussed regarding an inquiry into the works of utility which might be going on in any part of the Empire including the Crown Colonies and Canada.

The Dominions were to be asked to state to what extent they could provide employment for labourers from the Mother Land, provided England assisted in financing the scheme.

It was felt that such a scheme would greatly relieve the unemployment situation in the British Isles, at the same time that it would foster immigration to Canada, and would materially assist in the work of harvesting the wheat crop in Western Canada. Since that time the outlook has undergone unexpected changes. Comparatively little help was advertised for the Western harvest fields. And England has experienced an unexpected failure of much of her own agricultural produce, throwing thousands of farm hands out of work as well as raising the cost of living in almost every respect.

The question arises: Will Canada, at this crisis, arise to the occasion, and assist the Mother Country in whatever ways may be possible?

M. ELIZABETH McCURDY,
Prov. Con., Publicity Committee,
Quebec Women's Institutes.

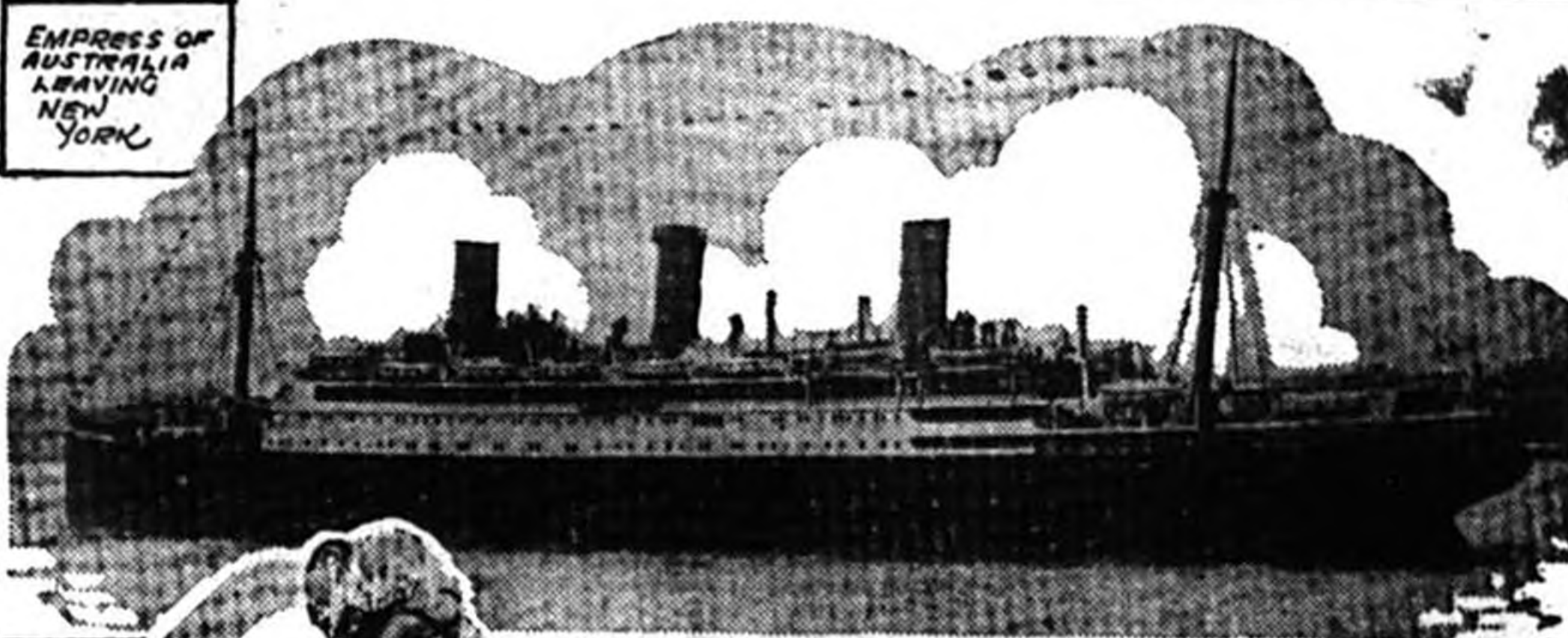
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"The World's Mine Oyster," Said Falstaff

EMPEROR OF AUSTRALIA
ARRIVING
NEW YORK



“JAPANESE DANCING GIRL”

"Why, then the world's mine oyster, which I with sword will open," said a famous character of Shakespeare, but the modern version relates to going around the world in a big and comfortable steamship with no sword to open the oyster. These are days of peace and world travelers now planning their tours will be interested to know that one globe-girdling liner will call at ports hitherto omitted from her itinerary—ports rarely touched by cruising steamers. The "Empress of Australia," a 21,850 gross ton vessel, long a favorite with globe trotters, will sail from New York December 1, 1929, on the seventh annual Canadian Pacific World



"OLD NEPTUNE COMES ABOARD"

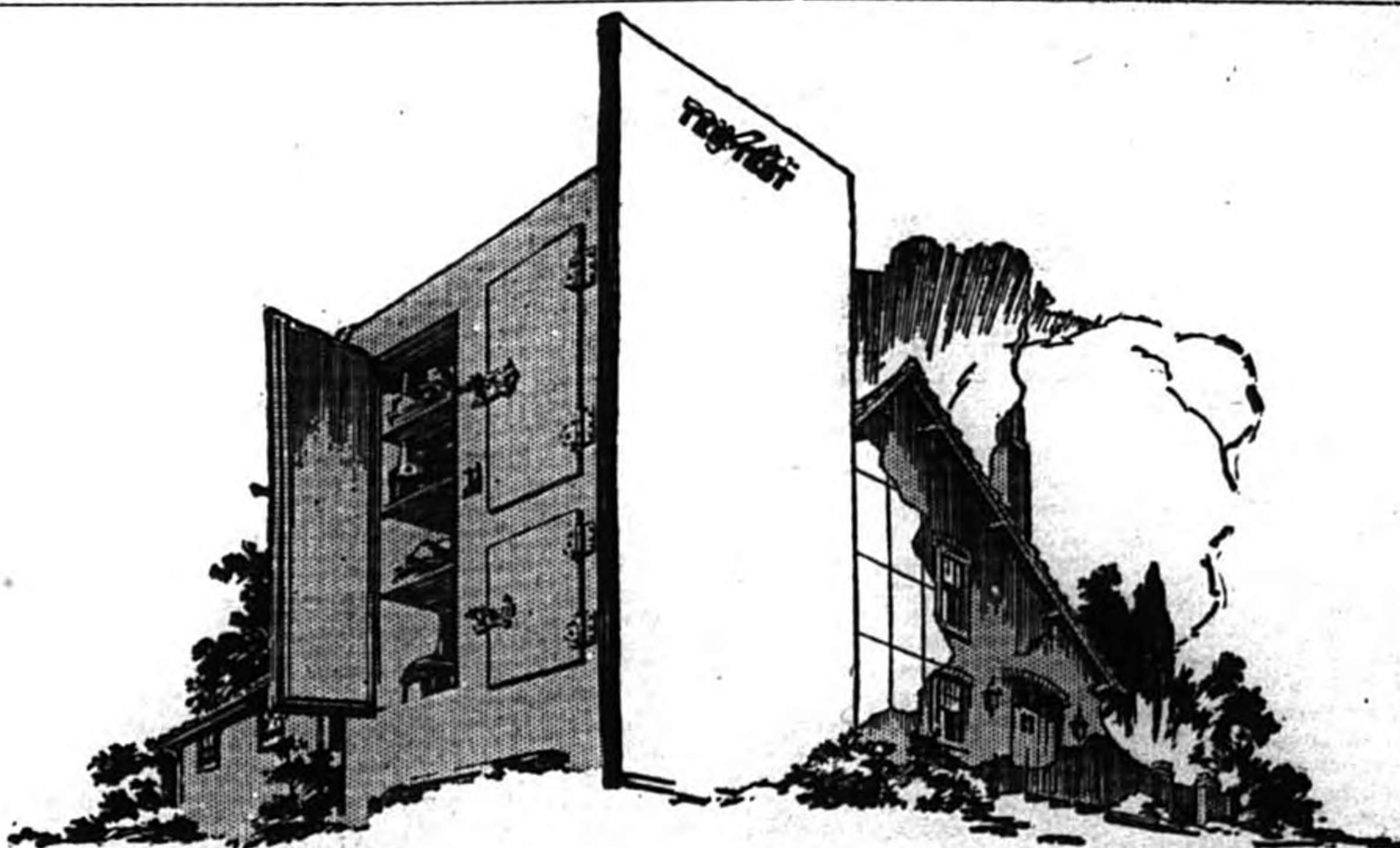
Cruise. Besides making her regular visits to the highlights of the Mediterranean, to India, Japan, China, Hawaii and other fascinating places, her itinerary this time has been extended to include Athens in Greece, Paknam and Bangkok in Siam, with further calls at Keelung for Talkoku, in Formosa. She will be gone 187 days, visiting 81 ports and places in 24 countries.

Athens is really three towns in one—the twisted lanes of the Athens that was little more than a Turkish village before the Greek War of Independence, the broad straight streets of the modern capital and the interesting ruins clustering round the Acropolis representing "the Glory that was Greece." The Parthenon, one of the most interesting ruins here, was chief among the buildings with which Pericles adorned the Acropolis about 500 B.C.

Bangkok, the capital of Siam, was originally built on floating

pontoons or piles on the river's edge, but nowadays well-planned roads and streets radiate from the city in all directions, beautiful Buddhist temples are scattered all over the town, and the Royal Palace is one of the show places of Bangkok.

Keelung, the chief port of the Island of Formosa, is a hive of industry. Formosa is half the size of Ireland and is governed by the Japanese. In its northern fastnesses, still largely unexplored, lived the headhunters. The Japanese campaign of subjugation, however, has all but wiped out these barbarous people. The seat of government at Formosa is Taihoku. Here fleets of Japanese, manned by coolies, transport the visitors around the town, one of the chief attractions of which is the Governor-General's garden, where the world's most beautiful tropical plants bloom in exotic profusion.



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Before you build or remodel, or buy, be sure to learn more about TEN/TEST. Many a non-insulated home is paying the price of TEN/TEST... without enjoying its advantages. Ask your architect or contractor. And write for the free booklet, "TEN/TEST and the Most Wonderful Adventure in the World."

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Farm Notes

Harvesting the Soy Bean

The soy bean promises to be a crop of considerable importance in this country and is already being grown successfully, particularly in the south-western portions of the province of Ontario. In its native soil of Eastern Asia it provided food for both man and beast. In this country its usefulness is confined chiefly for hay, silage and green manure. It has been yielding in some cases more than two tons of hay to the acre when grown for fodder and from twenty to forty bushels to the acre of seed when allowed to mature. In Pamphlet 93 of the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa the handling of the crop is described. When grown for hay the crop is ready to be cut any time after the pods have developed until the leaves begin to turn yellow. Results have indicated that the best time to cut is when the pods are well filled, for at this stage the highest yield and best quality of hay is obtained. The plant of the soy bean is quite juicy, and when cut with the mower should be left in the swath for about a day until the leaves are thoroughly wilted. They may then be raked into windrows and allowed to cure or after two or three days in the windrow, put into small cocks. The hay should be thoroughly cured before hauling and handled in such a way as to preserve the leaves as much as possible.

If the crop is desired for seed the harvesting should be delayed until the seed is in the hard dough stage. By this time most of the leaves will have dropped off. If cut earlier the seed will be immature and difficult to keep from moulding, and if cut later there is danger of considerable loss from shelling out. Unless the plants are very short the grain binder is perhaps the best machine to do the cutting. It is then handled as other grain, being allowed to cure well in small shocks. The seed may be threshed with the ordinary separator but adjustments have to be made to prevent the splitting of the seed. To avoid loss from this cause not only is it necessary to reduce the speed of the cylinder by at least one-half, but the first concave should be removed, a wooden plank put in its place, and some of the teeth removed from the second concave.

In storing seed the authors of the pamphlet recommend the exercising of care to avoid heating in the bin. In this matter it is well to store the seed as to make it easy to turn it over a few times with a shovel should heating commence.

Mangel Seed Growing

There are many reasons why the farmer who uses mangels for his stock should make it a point to grow his own seed.

By producing the seed on his own farm the grower makes himself independent of the uncertainty of the market, and will be sure of getting good seed of the variety he desires.

In addition, home-grown seed, according to the experience of seed-growing farmers, produces larger and surer crops of mangels than seed obtained through the ordinary channels of commerce. Seed growing for home use therefore not only means saving money on the seed, but also increased yields of roots.

Exhibition Circular No. 53 entitled "Mangel Seed Growing" outlines the growing and handling of the seed roots, harvesting and storing, and is a practical treatise on the subject.

Judging from results of experiments, there are large areas in the Dominion where soil and climatic conditions are suitable for profitable mangel seed growing. At the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, and also at several Branch Farms and Stations in Eastern Canada and British Columbia, quite satisfactory crops of mangel seed of excellent quality were harvested last year. On the whole, experience gained so far by the Experimental Farms' system, tends to show that wherever a satisfactory crop of mangel roots can be grown a satisfactory crop of mangel seed may also be raised.

Copies of this circular will be sent on application to the Publications Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

The King of Fruits

Enthusiasts give this name to the apple, and there is need for more of these people in the Dominion.

In the order of their ripening the varieties line up as follows: Red Astrachan, Transparent, Chenango and Duchess, followed in order by Alexander, Wolf River, Gravenstein Wealthy, Colvert, St. Lawrence, Maiden's Blush, Blenheim, Ribston, Hubbardson, Fameuse and McIntosh Red, the latter two being dessert apples. Many of these fall varieties will keep in a cool place until well into the winter.

The winter apples as they appear on the market are in the following order: King, Rhode Island Greenings and Wagener, but these are closely followed by other excellent winter varieties such as the Baldwin, Seek, Pewaukee, Ontario, Jonathan, Yellow Newtown, Spy, Golden Russet, Ben Davis, Stark, Fallawater, Roxbury Russet, Spitzenburg and Rome Beauty.

Information on the culture of the apple with hundreds of recipes covering practical uses for the apples will be found in a Bulletin entitled "Canadian Grown Apples" which you may have on application to the Publications Branch, Department of Agriculture.

ture, Ottawa.—Issued by the Director of Publicity, Dom. Dept. of Agriculture, Ottawa.

Return of the Loons

With the coming of twilight a shroud of brooding quiet spread over the wild, rock-girt northern lake, around whose shadowy rim a vestige of ice still clung.

Before the mantling dusk had quenched the crimson and orange flames of the western horizon, two tiny black specks rose into the cloudless vault above the ragged crest of fir forest that skirted the lake's southern border. Swiftly the specks enlarged until the sturdy wings that bore them quivered against the dimming blue background. Faintly at first, then in a swelling crescendo the wild, weird notes of a clarion cry filled the heavens with early music. In undulating volume, as the winds of the upper levels willed, the eldritch sound floated earthward, stirring the inhabitants of the woodland glooms to sleepy protest. But it brought only a passing tremor to their hearts; the wildlings knew it for the herald song of the loons, spring migrants from the southland returning to their northern home for the nesting.

When the travellers were just above the lower boundary of the lake the clamor hushed abruptly as they dipped in their flight; and swerving down a by-path of the windy aerial roadways, the swift-swinging birds headed in a long slant toward the water. Like feathered black stones from a catapult the great gooselike bodies struck the lake's placid bosom, ploughing over it in an upflung smother of spray until the impetus of their long, swift flight was spent. Then with noisily flapping wings and necks outstretched they rose upon the surface until they seemed to stand upright on their short, stiff tail-feathers, and from each extended throat issued peal upon peal of wild, exultant laughter. In wanton glee, for a space of minutes the pair crazily dived and swam about in circles, sending the water in silvery cascades over their dark thick-feathered backs, the uncanny merriment of their voices multiplied into a demoniac medley by the rocky walls of the lake.

Suddenly, as by a signal, the mad frolic ceased, and turning toward the shore, the loons swam sedately into a little remembered cove, and in a tangle of last year's matted growth just beyond the water's edge composed themselves for the night. — From "Green-Timber Trails," by William Gerard Chapman.

World's Learned Societies to Build Cathedral Home

Manchester Eng.—Proposals for the establishment of a "cathedral of (natural) science," to serve as a home for learned and technical societies, were outlined by Sir Arnold Wilson at the forty-eighth annual meeting of the Society of Chemical Industry held here.

With a view to bringing together the experts of the research world, Sir Arnold said that the project would involve the erection of a structure costing £350,000, where organizations dealing with chemistry—including rubber, mining, metallurgy and fuel—could centralize their activities. A suitable site in Westminster, London, was being chosen. A library of 100,000 volumes is proposed.

Sir Arnold characterized the project as "a great scheme that had been passed unanimously by the councils of all the societies concerned."

The presentation of the society's gold medal to Sir Richard Threlfall was a feature of the closing proceedings of the annual meeting. The medal is awarded each year to the natural scientist whose work, in the opinion of the council, is of the greatest merit.

Sir Richard has successfully developed many inventions and has done important work in connection with the use of helium in airships and with instruments for detecting the presence of explosives in gases.

Honorary degrees of Doctor of Science were conferred on the retiring president of the society, Dr. Arthur D. Little of Cambridge, Mass., and Francis Howard Carr, a former president, by the university of Manchester.

Dairy Cattle

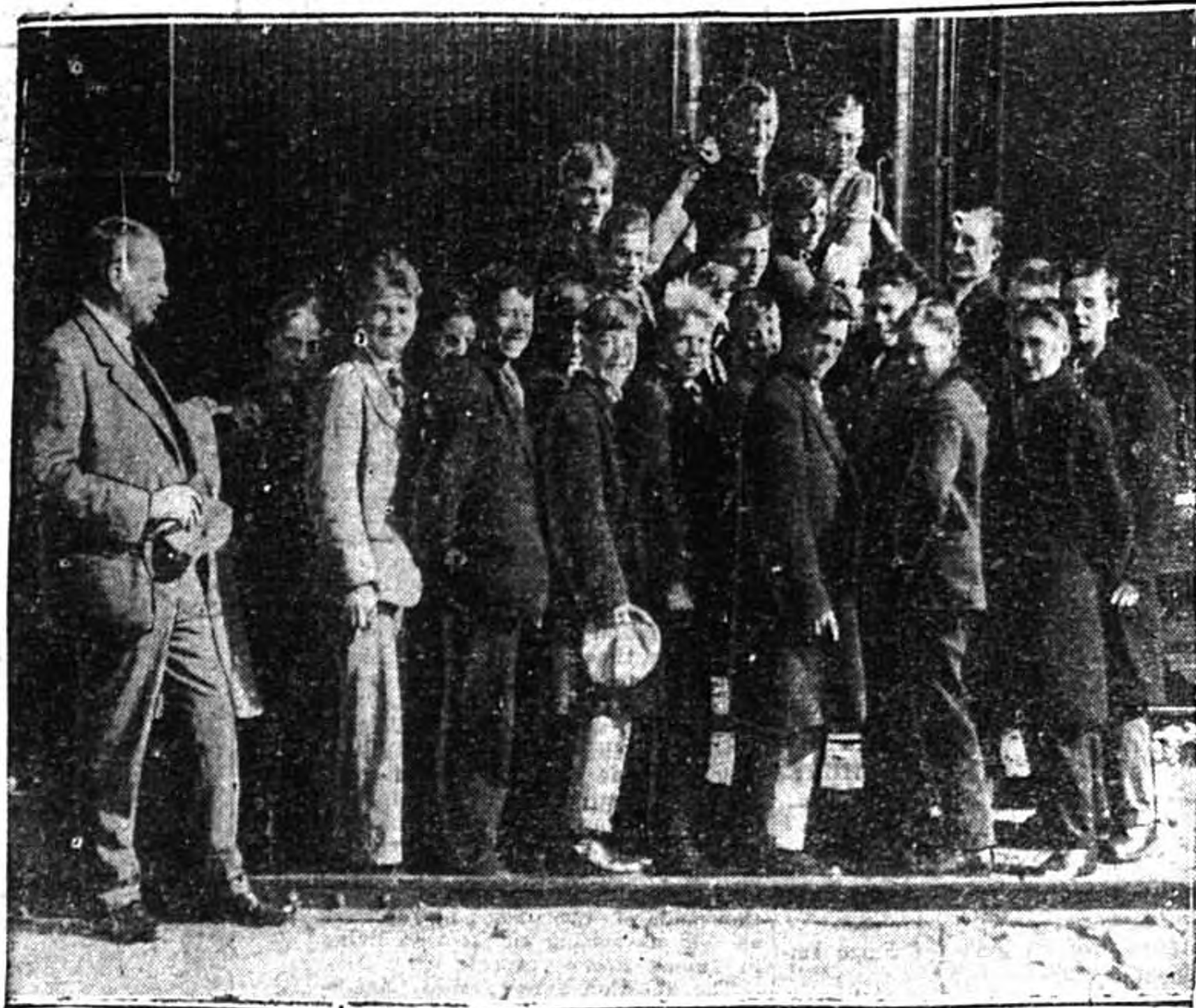
The prize money for the dairy cattle classes for the Royal Winter Fair next November at Toronto has been increased in four of the classes as compared with last year's figures. The prizes are now scheduled as follows: Holsteins, total \$4,440, an increase of \$710; Ayrshires, total \$3,300, an increase of \$280; Jerseys total \$3,220, an increase of \$200; and Guernseys, total \$3,220, an increase of \$200.

OPINIONS

He that never changed any of his opinions never corrected any of his mistakes; and he who never was wise enough to find out any mistakes in himself will not be charitable enough to excuse what he reckons mistakes in others. — Dr. Whitehead.

Plaintiff at Bow County Court—"Your husband is earning good money." Woman—"It's good money in a way, but there's not enough of it."

The Kind of Immigrants Canada is Proud to Welcome



TESTED SCOTTISH LADDIES TRAIN FOR AGRICULTURAL LIFE IN CANADA

Having been "tested" at Cosnar Boys' Farm, Glasgow, these lads arrived in Canada on board the liner Athenia, and after a short period of training in New Brunswick will become full-fledged Canadian farmers.

Civil Aviation In Canada

Progress in Commercial Flying Since 1919—Air Mail Service and Aeroplane Clubs

Civil aviation in Canada has become an important factor in the many phases of the business and community life of the Dominion. It is just ten years since civil aviation began in the Dominion, when, after experiments carried out by the Federal Government in forest fire protection, a commercial aviation company obtained a contract from the Quebec Provincial Government to patrol a large area of forest land in the St. Maurice valley for fire detection during the summer of 1919. Since this beginning progress has been steady and new developments in aircraft and methods of operation have aided greatly the general advancement of this branch of flying.

Many uses have been found for aircraft which include forest fire detection and suppression; timber cruising; air photography; transportation of passengers, express and mail; instruction; advertising; sightseeing; and "joy-riding." Sixty-two organizations or individuals are now engaged in civil flying, including the Ontario Provincial Air Service, while twenty-one Light Aeroplane Clubs are in operation. There are 330 aircraft licensed for commercial use in the Dominion, by the Department of National Defence, and 278 commercial pilots and 253 air engineers hold certificates. Fifty-three airports and seaplane ports are similarly licensed, while a large number of municipalities in every province are giving consideration to the construction of airports. Nine schools of flying are conducted and a large number of pupils are receiving instruction. In addition, there are twenty-two private owners of aircraft, and 221 licensed private pilots.

Apart from the forest areas, which are patrolled during the season of

fire hazard each year by Dominion Government, Ontario Provincial Government, and commercial operators covering some 250,000,000 acres, perhaps the most important part being played by aircraft is in connection with mineral development in the northern parts of the Dominion. Commercial companies have been formed, and without assistance or subsidy from the Government, have successfully organized the northland with adequate fuel caches so that to-day every district is within flying range of a base. Flying in these regions is continuous throughout the year. The numerous lakes and rivers which abound everywhere in northern Canada provide suitable alighting places for float seaplanes in summer and the frozen surfaces provide good landings in winter. Cabin aircraft and air-cooled engines enable flying to continue under the most severe weather conditions. Hundreds of tons of equipment and freight have been transported, mails delivered, and mining executives, prospectors, and employees conveyed to and from the scenes of activity.

Another important phase of development is the carriage of mail by air, linking scattered communities and annihilating distance. Eighteen months ago mail was delivered to a few outlying districts under special arrangement between the Post Office Department and commercial operations. In December, 1927, the Postmaster General awarded the first contract for the carriage of mail between Leamington and Pelee Island, Ontario, for the period of closed navigation. Since then extensions of the air mail service have been made and in 1928 there were ten services in operation. This year further extensions are being made with the ultimate object of establishing a main trunk line from the Atlantic to the Pacific, with feeder lines from other centres. The Department of National Defence plays an important part in the organization of these airways.

The services at present in operation under contracts with the Post Office Department are:—Winter: Leamington-Pelee Island, Quebec—Seven Is-

lands—Anticosti, Moncton-Charlotte-town, Moncton-Magdalen Islands, Summer: Rimouski-Montreal-Ottawa, Lac du Bonnet-Wadhope-Bissett. Yearly: — Montreal-Toronto-Windsor-Detroit, Montreal-Albany, N.Y., Toronto-Buffalo, Winnipeg-Regina-Calgary-Banff-Edmonton, via Saskatchewan, Sioux Lookout-Red Lake Area, Kiasiasing-The Pas.

During 1928, 316,631 pounds of mail were conveyed, of which 277,184 pounds were carried under Post Office contracts. For the first six months of this year 245,750 pounds have been carried by contractors. Certain routes operated throughout the year are being lighted and radio beacons will be erected by the Department of National Defence to enable the mail to be conveyed rapidly during the hours of darkness. Special services are run between Waterways and Simpson, on the Mackenzie river, with occasional trips to Good Hope on the Arctic circle, and from Whitehorse to Dawson, Yukon Territory. An experimental service was run over the route Ottawa-Montreal-St. John-Hallifax, during last winter, with a view to hastening the trans-Atlantic mails throughout the year.

The Light Aeroplane Club movements, inaugurated in the autumn of 1927 by the Department of National Defence to encourage aviation, has shown splendid results. Twenty-one clubs are active and it is expected that three more clubs will receive the Government grant of two aircraft in the near future. These clubs have a membership of 4,248 of which 279 are solo pilots; and have to their credit a total of 5,975 hours in the air to date this year. One hundred and fifty-eight Private Pilot and forty-seven Commercial Pilot licences have been obtained by members. Besides stimulating public interest in flying, the clubs ensure good aerodromes wherever they are established, which stimulating public interest in flying.

The construction of an airship base and airport at St. Hubert, near Montreal, followed the decision of the Dominion to participate in Empire air communication by airship. A mooring tower has been erected and equipped with the most efficient machinery

"Scooters" Are Popular in England Too



SURF BOAT RIDING THRILLS

Outboard motor surf riding is an innovation of the common or ordinary garden variety. The scene here is at the British Outboard Club meeting, recently.

obtainable for the reception of the British airship R-101, which is expected to make its first trans-Atlantic passage in the autumn of this year. An aerodrome, comprising 792 acres, is being constructed which, when completed, will rank as one of the finest in the world. A number of commercial aviation companies use St. Hubert for passenger, freight and mail services. It is the terminal for the International Air Services between Montreal and New York, and Montreal and Detroit. Radio and meteorological stations have been established, and facilities installed for broadcasting reports to operators over established routes.

—From National Resource and published with the approval of the Deputy Minister of National Defence, Ottawa, Canada.

An Ancient Cat

28 Years of Age—"Mommie" Holds World's Record For Longevity in Felines

Known among her friends as the world's oldest living cat, "Mommie" will celebrate her twenty-eighth birthday soon at the home of her master William S. Arthurs, postmaster of Kenton, Del., says "The Hartford Courant."

The exact date of the cat's birth is not known, but it was in June, 1901, that a very small and emaciated stray kitten neared piteously outside the back door of the Arthurs' home and was taken in, fed and adopted.

"That kitten was 'Mommie,'" said Mr. Arthurs. "She was very small at a kitten, and still is a very small cat, as you can see."

"She was a very hard worker until her age began to tell on her. She shows her age now, lying around almost all the time. She is very fond of milk, but eats very little of anything else."

"Mommie" is a white cat, with a few streaks and spots of black and brown. Though her teeth are no longer serviceable and her hearing is poor, her tongue retains much of its old-time vigor and with it she keeps her fur sleek, fluffy and immaculate.

"I think 'Mommie' is the oldest cat living," he continued. "I never heard of one that was older."

Mr. Arthurs' claim of twenty-eight years as "Mommie's" age was not disputed by cat experts here. Dr. William A. Cooke Jr., veterinarian of the Caroline Earle White Free Dispensary for Animals, maintained at 445 South Chadwick Street by the Pennsylvania Women's S.P.C.A., said the oldest cat he knew of was twenty-three years of age.

"Healthy cats are more long-lived than dogs," says "Encyclopedia Americana." "Authentic records tell of not a few over twenty years of age and of some even thirty."

King May Go To Mediterranean

London.—The Daily Express says that the Royal yacht Victoria and Albert has been ordered overhauled and made ready for the use of King George early in October.

It was said that the King's doctors were believed to have advised him to spend the winter on the Mediterranean, fearing that His Majesty will be unable to face the rigors of another winter in London.

It was recalled that, at the beginning of the King's illness, the King and Queen of Spain offered him a palace at Malaga on the Mediterranean. King Fuad of Egypt also offered him the use of a Mediterranean estate.

Britain and the U.S.A.

Leo Maxse in the National Review (London). It is a melancholy fact that just as we had persons in high and responsible places in this country anxious to do the dirty work of Berlin before the war, which they helped to precipitate, so since the war responsible statesmen have been crawling around the White House and begging it to boss the Planet. British adjectiveness is largely liable for the grotesque result that American financiers are actually invited to regulate the affairs of the Eastern Hemisphere, while the Washington Government formally disclaims all responsibility for their decisions and refuses to participate in any effort to give effect to them. Kow-towing to Germany ended so badly that we cannot help being nervous as to the ultimate upshot of all this kow-towing to Washington and New York.



"Why did he shake the farmer's daughter?" "He said she harrowed his 'eckers' too much."

POINT FORTUNE

Mrs. MacLachlan and Miss Elsie MacLachlan were in Montreal on Friday last.

Mr. and Mrs. Heber Robinson and Miss Eliza Paul spent the week-end with friends in Carp.

Mr. Harold Williamson and daughter Thelma, of Ottawa, were guests of Rev. and Mrs. A. W. Williamson on Sunday.

Mrs. Wm. Usher was in Montreal on Friday and Saturday and attended the W. M. S. Conference.

Mrs. W. Brown, of Cowansville, is staying with her mother Mrs. John Crosby, who is seriously ill.

Mr. and Mrs. George Wishart, of Belleville, Ont., are guests of Rev. and Mrs. William Usher.

Miss Stanley, of Metcalfe, Ont., has been visiting her sister, Mrs. William Boas.

Mrs. King, of Cushing, addressed the W. M. S. meeting which was held at Mrs. Coles on Wednesday last.

ST. ANDREWS EAST

Col. Evans and family motored up from Montreal and spent the week-end at their home here.

Miss Jones and friend of Montreal, have taken the Murray cottage for the next two weeks.

Mrs. R. J. Simpson, Mr. Shirley Simpson and Mrs. Jones, of Montreal, spent the week-end in St. Andrews.

Major Shorey and family moved back to Montreal on Monday, having spent most of the summer in St. Andrews.

Mr. and Mrs. Fair and Miss Fair have been at "Abernor Hall" enjoying the beautiful September weather for a week.

Mr. and Mrs. B. York and a friend of Ottawa, spent the week-end at the summer home of Mr. Ernest Larmouth.

Mr. and Mrs. and Miss Fair entertained about twenty-five clergy to afternoon tea last Thursday at Abernor Hall.

Mr. and Mrs. Rothead of Montreal, spent the week-end guests of Mrs. J. E. Ireland. Mr. Rothead is organist of Grace Church, Point St. Charles, and took charge of the organ in Christ Church on Sunday for the Harvest Thanksgiving service.

The Women's League met at the home of Mrs. Ballantyne on Wednesday afternoon. Quite a few were present and they decided to hold a Thanksgiving Supper and Sale of Xmas Gifts around Thanksgiving.

We extend to Rev. Dr. Ballantyne our heartfelt sympathy in the loss of his brother Hector, new of whose death reached him last Thursday on his return from Tyndale Camp, where he and about thirty other ministers took part in the dedication service of Tyndale Camp.

Among those who spent the week-end in St. Andrews were Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Simpson and family; Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Simpson and family; Miss Wilson, Mrs. Murray, Mr. Allan Murray, Miss Hazel Ireland, Mr. Melville Ballantyne, Miss Elizabeth Walsh, Miss Kay Bradley and Miss Gertrude MacQuat, Mr. Laing and Mr. B. Howell.

GRENVILLE BAY

Mrs. T. H. Grey of Montreal, spent the week-end with Mr. and Mrs. Brechin.

Mr. George Moncrieff, of Brownsburg, and sister Grace were welcome guests of Mrs. Brechin recently.

Mr. and Mrs. Hollis, of Montreal, spent the week-end with their friends Mr. and Mrs. Wm. McCullough.

Mr. & Mrs. Hugh A. Cameron and baby spent Sunday in Avoca, the guests of Mrs. J. Young.

Mr. Laurence Chantall has taken an apartment in Montreal.

Mrs. Chantall and son motored to Montreal this week.

Mr. Edgar Larose and his bride are expected home shortly.

Mr. T. D. McMichael has gone to Montreal to work for the winter.

CUSHING.

Mrs. S. O. Hartley has closed her residence and left on Sunday evening for Montreal.

Mrs. Jas. Harcourt of New Glasgow, motored up to Cushing on Tuesday and spent the day with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. R. Pinkerton.

Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Watson and Miss Westgate attended the funeral of the late Jas. Campbell at Lachute, on Thursday last.

Miss K. Flood, of Montreal, was a guest of Miss Wheelahan over the week-end.

Mr. Charlie and Miss Margaret Kelly, also the Misses Grace and Katie Wheelahan were Sunday guests at Mr. E. Wheelahan's.

Mrs. T. Weir and daughters Dorothy and Helen spent Saturday in Hawkesbury.

Miss Olive Hartley entertained a number of friends very pleasantly at her mother's residence here recently. The party consisted of the Misses H. Allyn, Betty Howell and Doris Robertson, who arrived on Friday, Sept. 20th, also the Misses Ethel Lochead and Margaret Fields and Mr. Bruce Clarke who motored up on Sunday the party all returning to Montreal on Sunday evening. The Misses Allyn and Howell are leaving shortly to attend college in the States, the former in Boston, Mass., and the latter at Washington, D. C.

Here and There

(394)

In commemoration of the ill-fated d'Anville expedition which encamped on the shores of Bedford Basin in 1746 and in which d'Anville and many of his men died of illness, His Honor Lieutenant-Governor Tory of Nova Scotia unveiled a monument erected by the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada at Rockingham, N.S., recently. Many distinguished guests attended the ceremony.

Total quantity of strawberries exported from Nova Scotia to the United States during the present season was 7,804 crates with 32 boxes to the crate. The blueberry crop of the province has attained record proportions, 20,914 crates having been shipped to Boston so far this year, with another month to go, as compared with 17,442 crates for the whole season of 1924.

Major prize winners at the Highland Gathering and Scottish Festival recently held at Banff are announced as follows: — Pipe-Sergeant Donald McLeod, of the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders of Winnipeg, is the winner of the special inter-regimental competition for delegate pipers from Canadian Highland units and holder of the E. W. Beatty Trophy; Pipe-Sergeant J. K. Cairns, of Hamilton, is the winner of the special trophy competition, open to all regimental pipers who are regular members of a pipe band officially connected with any regiment or unit of the Canadian militia; and Piper Hector McDonald, Royal Highlanders, Montreal, took the highest aggregate number of points over all in the open piping events.

According to figures obtained by the Canadian Pacific Steamships Limited, the port of Vancouver now ranks first of Pacific Coast ports, outstripping San Francisco and Los Angeles in volume of outward and inward shipping traffic and tonnage of exports and imports.

"I am paying my first official visit to Canada as Chief of the Salvation Army and while here I hope to meet at the three annual gatherings to be held in the Dominion every officer of the Salvation Army in Canada and Newfoundland," said General E. J. Higgins, newly elected head of the Salvation Army, who arrived at Quebec recently on board S.S. Empress of Australia.

More than 365 miles of new rail lines in western Canada will have been completed and turned over to the operating department of the Canadian Pacific Railway in the period between June 15 and September 16 of this year, is the statement made recently by D. C. Coleman, vice-president of western lines of the system. This mileage does not include, Mr. Coleman added, a further 370 miles of lines under construction as at September 6.

Inauguration of 1,250 miles of air mail services on the Prairies is expected about October 1, linking Winnipeg with Canmore, Alta., and thereby saving a day's time between the points.

The Peace River country was invaded by the most important group of visitors ever to penetrate its territory on September 5, when 300 members of the 1929 convention party of the Canadian Chamber of Commerce left Edmonton in three trains for a four days' sojourn in that section. The party was joined later by 80 delegates to the 14th annual excursion of the Vancouver Board of Trade.

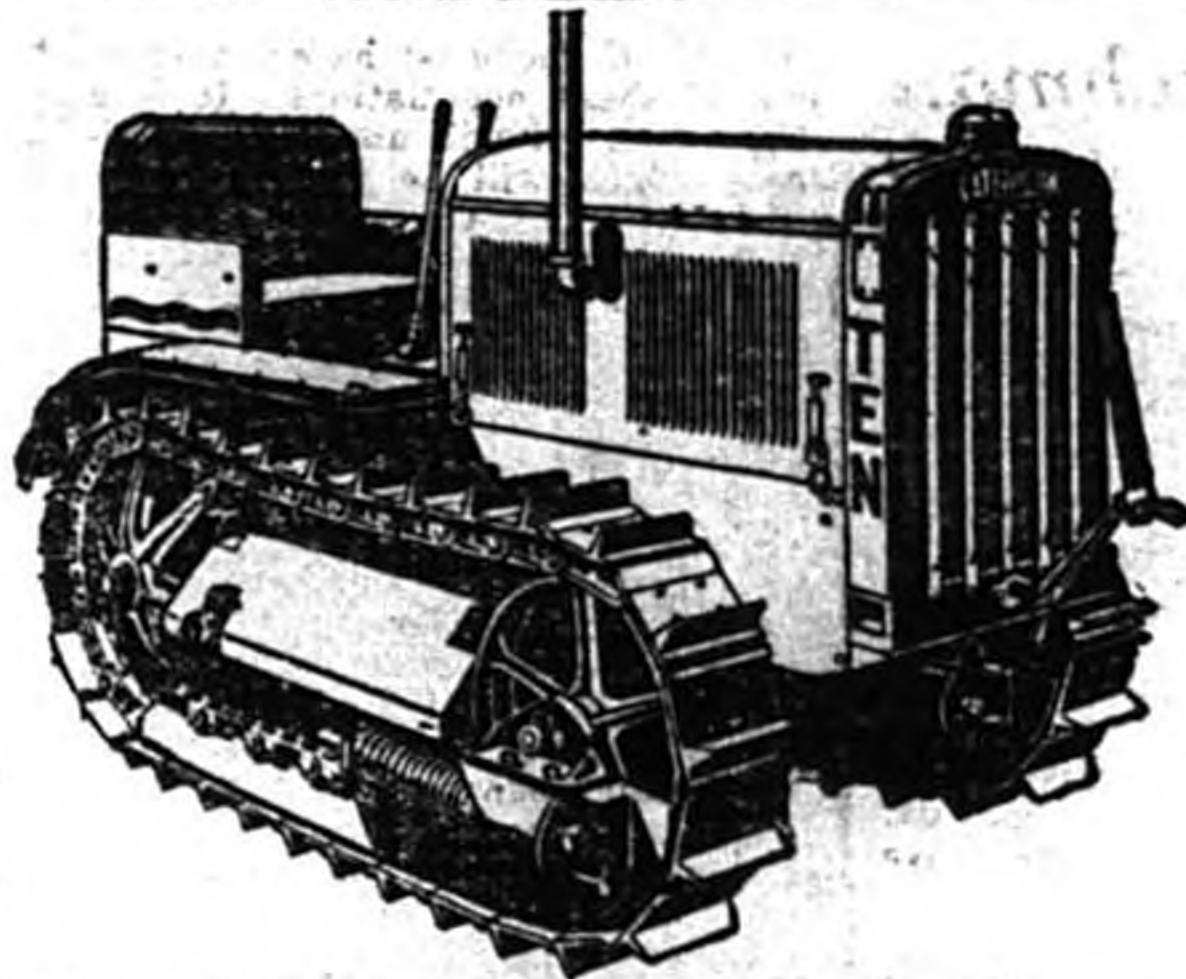
"We manufacture 15 million pieces of toffee per day in Great Britain, but not enough of it comes into Canada and we are seriously considering the opening of a Canadian factory to cater direct to the Canadian people," said Sir Harry MacKintosh, head of the famous British candy firm of the same name, interviewed on his arrival aboard S.S. Duchess of Bedford at Quebec recently.

One of the most beautiful and costly displays in the recent Exhibition at Toronto was the exquisite diamond replica of the latest Canadian Pacific Hotel, the Royal York, in Toronto. To build this unique miniature which was valued at over \$300,000, more than 15,000 Ellis faultless quality diamonds were utilized. These were mounted on a framework of satin wood covered with the finest wax. The miniature was drawn true to scale and measured 18 inches high by 12 inches broad.

The farm of James H. Walker, at Raymond, Alberta, of which 70 acres were sown to Kharkov wheat, yielded 2,800 bushels of 40 bushels to the acre, says the Lethbridge Herald. This particular crop was produced on a summer fallow field. The farm is diversified and rotated. Sugar beets do well on it and there is a flock of 2,000 sheep to help keep it in shape.

In a summary of the wheat situation the Manitoba Free Press points out that wheat is grading so high this year as to offset to a considerable degree the shortage in the crop. "Western Canadian wheat," it says, "has never graded so high in many years. The protein content of samples so far checked grade the highest that the West has known since the practice of testing for protein was inaugurated."

We are as young as our faith, as old as our doubt; as young as our self-confidence, as old as our fear; as young as our hope, as old as our despair.



Fall Plowing is easier, quicker and cheaper with the "Caterpillar"

When you step into the wide, roomy seat of an easy-steering "Caterpillar" Tractor you're set to do a better Fall plowing job than you've ever done before.

You feel the surge of power in that 14 h.p. engine, you feel the gripping "Caterpillar" traction taking hold. The stout chain goes taut against deep-set, wide

plow widths and—away you go.

Every furrow straight and true. Hug the fences. Work out the corners. Bad weather won't halt you. Sand, tough soil, hills, bogs, gullies, mud—the "Caterpillar" will go through, doing the job on time, saving you men, money and minutes, making Fall plowing really profitable.

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CATERPILLAR TRACTOR

CHURCH NOTES

Anglican Harvest Thanksgiving services in Lachute parish will be held (D.V.) on Sunday, Oct. 6th, in St. Simeon's Church, Lachute at 11 a.m. St. George's Church, Brownsburg 3 p.m. Thank Offerings for Missions.

BAPTIST CHURCH, LACHUTE
Rev. A. Penman, Pastor.

Lachute at 11 a.m.
Dalesville at 11 a.m.
Mabel at 11 a.m., (Final Service)
Brownsburg at 3 p.m.
Dalesville at 7:30 p.m.
No evening service at Lachute

LACHUTE UNITED CHURCH
Rev. W. B. Rosborough, B.A., B.D.
10 a.m., Sabbath School
11 a.m., Morning Worship Sermon on "Five Foolish Virgins."
2:30 p.m., Service at East Settlement.
7 p.m., United Bible Society service
Speaker: Rev. Mr. MacLennan.
A Cordial Welcome to All!

BROWNSBURG UNITED CHURCH
Rev. A. E. Hagar, B.A., Pastor.
Services, Sunday, October 6th.
Standard Time.

10 a.m., Sunday School.
11 a.m., Rally Service.
7 p.m., Young People's Service.
The services, morning and evening, will form a special feature of Sunday School and Young People's Work and should prove very interesting and instructive. The public are cordially invited.

LACHUTE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH
Rev. H. Consens, B.A., B.D.

Services, Sunday, Oct. 6th, 1929
Lachute Sunday School 10.00 a.m.
Lachute Worship 11.00 a.m.
Brownsburg Worship, Rev. George MacLennan, B.A., at 3.00 p.m.
"Come unto me all ye who are weary and heavy laden and I will give you rest."

FORTY-FIFTH ANNUAL PROVINCIAL W. C. T. U. CONVENTION TO BE HELD.

Delegates from all over the Province of Quebec will gather at Ormstown on October 15th, 16th, and 17th, for the forty-fifth annual convention of the W. C. T. U. Reports of all the many departments of work carried on by the organization will be given, and officers and superintendents elected for another year.

Much inspiration attends these gatherings of Quebec women, who while considering many ways of carrying on social service work, never fail to remember that the main plank in the platform of the W.C.T.U. is, and has always been, the total prohibition of the liquor traffic, root and branch.

The officers at present for the province are: President, Mrs. H. Wilson Athelstan; Vice-President, Mrs. Jas. Mabon, Montreal; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. L. M. Colcomb, Montreal; Recording Secretary, Mrs. R. L. Dean, Lennoxville; Treasurer, Mrs. E. P. Lyon, Ayre's Cliff.
M. ELIZABETH McCURDY,
Prov. Supt. W.C.T.U., Press Dept.

"REX" Theatre, Lachute

AT THE "REX" THE HOUSE OF BETTER PICTURES

4-5

Week of 4th. to 12th. October

Norma Shearer in Last of Mrs. Cheney

First Class Comedy

Pathe News

Sunday and Monday — Oct. 6-7

JOHN BARRYMORE, the aristocrat among actors in his most lordly role

"ETERNAL LOVE"

The King of hearts in a stirring drama of a heart king.
Com: All Abroad
Serial: Fire Detective

Tuesday, 8th. — One Day Only

BILL CODY in "WOLVES OF THE CITY"

A startling story of the Underworld

Western Featurette: Cowboy Pluck

Com: Wives Won't Weaken

October 9 — 10

RIN-TIN-TIN in "LAND OF THE SILVER FOX"

Drama of the Frozen North

Collegians: Dear Old Calford

Com: Shooting the Bull

Friday and Saturday — 11 — 12

CECIL B. DE MILLES Sensational Melodrama

"THE GODLESS GIRL"

With Noah Berry, Lina Basquette, J. MacPherson, Marie Prevost, Eddie Quillan, George Duryea.

Com: Stan. Laurel and O. Hardy in "Double Whoopee" Pathe News

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We offer the most reasonably priced sets as well as the more elaborate and costly equipment. Just a turn of the knob and you have entertainment from all parts of the world. The cold wintry nights will bring no cold chills to the fireside of a Radio Fan.

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J. W. Lefebvre -- Phone 76 Lachute

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FIND OUT for yourself what people mean when they tell you the new Eveready Radio Sets out-perform any others they have heard. Do not buy any set until you have actually tested one of these marvellous instruments in your own home.

Hear the clear, mellow tone that has held thousands under its golden spell, and note how unique methods of engineering have eliminated unnecessary parts. Fulfilling one great purpose, the delight of ear and eye. Eveready presents the first simplified radio sets, these superb instruments bringing an entirely new relation between price and satisfaction. Chassis guaranteed against mechanical defects for one year.

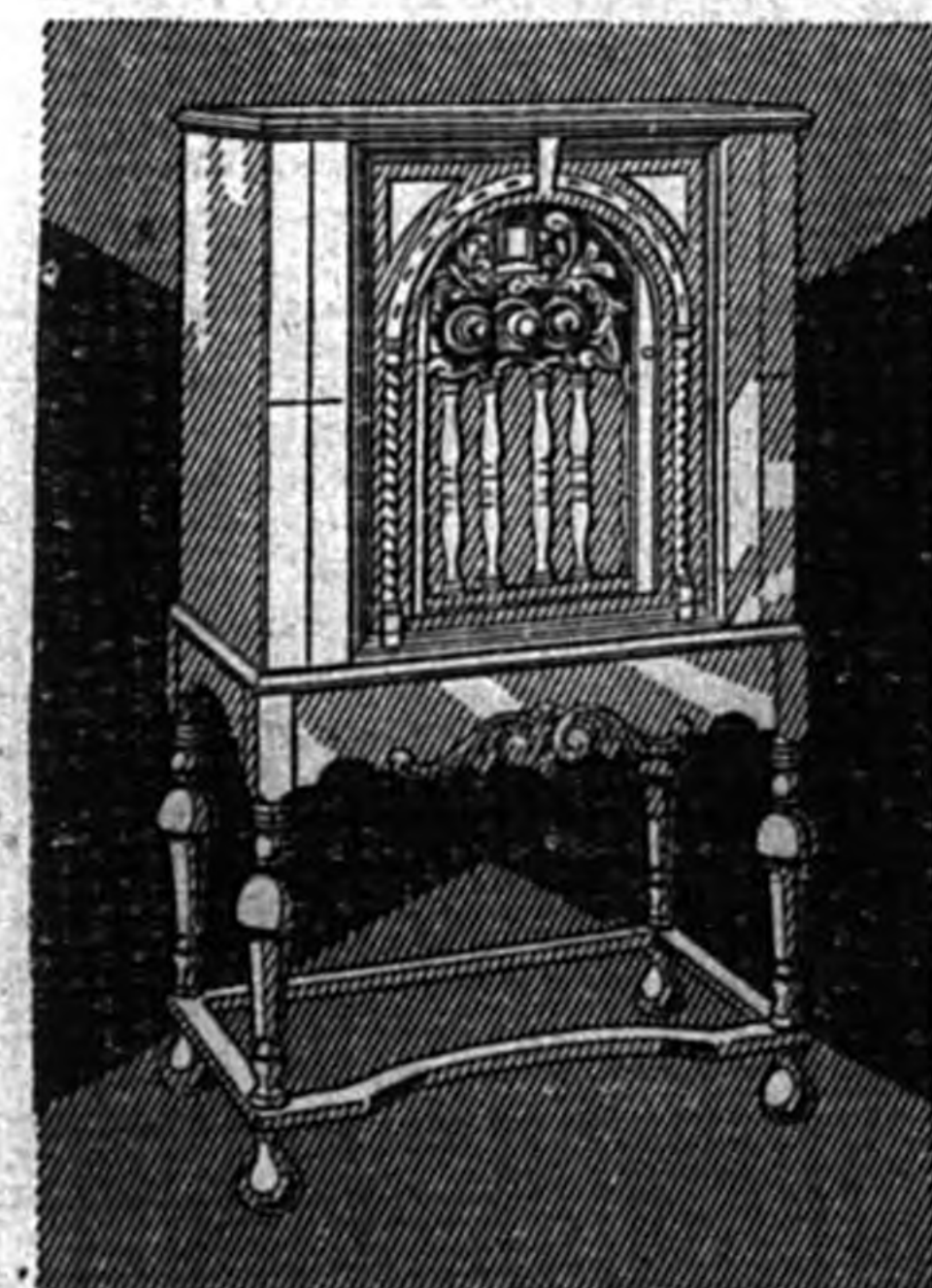
Your Eveready Set is now waiting. Use it. Compare it. Keep it only if it does what we say it will do—namely, out-perform all others. Your dealer will give you particulars.

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We recommend genuine Radiotron tubes.

EVEREADY Radio Sets



This is the Eveready Highboy Set. It is an all-electric with built-in electro-dynamic speaker. It is regulated to perform well under changing weather conditions and carries the Eveready Guarantee. Cabinet of lovely walnut finish. Price (less tubes) \$292.00.

Note these 1930 Eveready Features

Sensitivity more than doubled, giving reserve power for unusual distance when you want it.
New and unique variometer tunes the first circuit.
Antenna tuning control needs little attention—this is a real one-dial set.
Built-in dynamic speaker in all consoles.
Sealed against humidity, so damp days will not alter either sensitivity or selectivity.
Adjusted for temperature. Characteristics of the set will not change with the temperature. Built like a fine watch or clock in this respect.
All parts heavier, stronger, more rigid. Proof against the jars of shipment.
Will reach your home in exactly the perfect condition in which it left the Eveready factory.
Low prices made possible by scientific control of all manufacturing processes. Luxurious cabinets by Malcolm & Hill (No-Mar finish), designed exclusively for Eveready.
Chassis guaranteed against mechanical defects for one year.

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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 '50'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 shoral 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

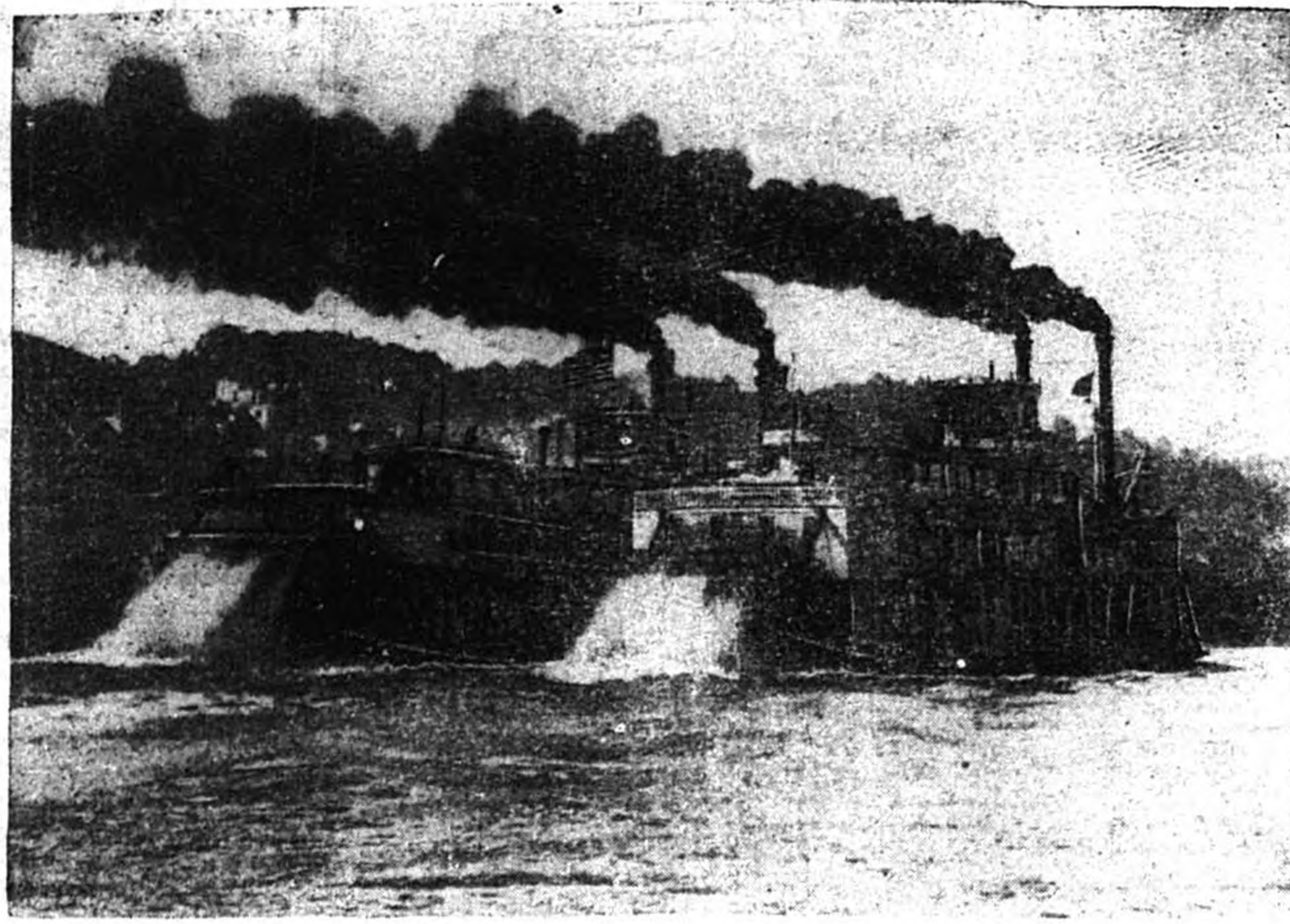
Bishop of Bloemfontein in the London Spectator: Seventy per cent of both British and Dutch are heartily sick and tired of animosity, kept alive by some politicians and some irreconcilables in the Press. It discarded with weariness and, indeed, ridicule by the majority of South Africans.

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

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 fixity 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 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 hooked 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 danger 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.

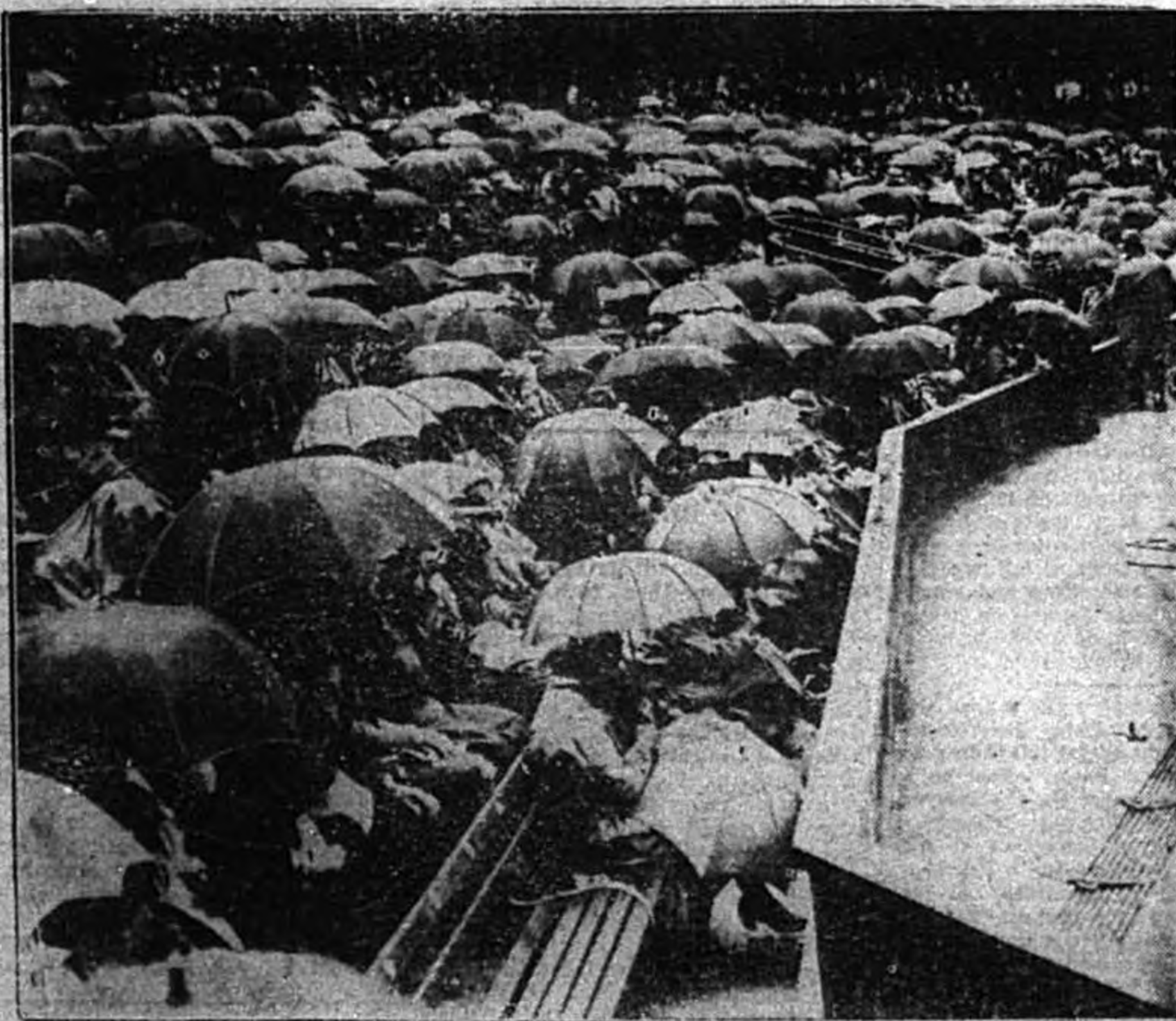
(c) Poisoning—a cheap and effective poison may be made in the home by adding to a pint mixture of milk and water three (3) teaspoonfuls of formaldehyde. This may be poured on pieces of bread placed in shallow saucers. Place safely out of reach of young children.

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.

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 stone 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 Poutiere 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 a 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 intermediate portion post-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, 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 falling facades 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 Agricola 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 reclusion, 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 wait 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 Fairley 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-inclined, but, while continuing 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 naïve, 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 naïveté 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 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."

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.

We Have For Sale TIME

Time for the new book you want to read; for the theatre, for your friends, for your children.....for the scores of things you really want to do but lack — the time.

We have TIME for Sale — taken from household tasks. Electricity, through its servant — you may call them electrical appliances — you can shorten your hours of work. These electric servants are within the reach of everyone. A family income must be small indeed that cannot pay Electricity's wage.

We have for sale — TIME



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IN OTHER WORDS "TELL THE PEOPLE WHAT YOU ARE DOING."

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"

SIMONDS Inserted Point Saws

The special steel used in the Simonds plant and is the same wear-resisting steel that is used in the most expensive cutting tools. Simonds Saw Bits hold their sharp edge under the most strenuous use and give exceptionally long service.

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The Biggest, because the Best.

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GOING EAST

No. 426 Daily for Place Viger due at Lachute at 8.36 a.m.
No. 422 Daily for Place Viger due at Lachute at 10.36 a.m.
No. 424 Daily for Windsor Street Station due at Lachute at 6.27 p.m.
No. 430 Saturday and Sunday only for Place Viger due at Lachute at 4.33 p.m.

GOING WEST

No. 421 Daily from Windsor Street Station due at Lachute at 10.14 a.m.
No. 423 Daily from Place Viger due at Lachute at 7.12 p.m.
No. 425 Daily from Place Viger due at Lachute at 1.04 a.m.
No. 427 Saturday and Sunday only due at Lachute at 3.02 p.m.
For further particulars apply to J. S. GILES, Town Agent, Lachute.

WANT ADS

FOR SALE.—Bicycle, in good condition. Price \$20.00 cash. For further particulars apply The Watchman Office. O-4-1.

WANTED.—A general maid between 18 and 20 years of age, capable of taking full charge of house. Family of four. Apply The Watchman Office.

FOR SALE CHEAP.—200 bags of Apples and 600 bags of Potatoes. Apply to T. W. Hoare, Jr., Box 13, Morrow Farm, Calumet, Que. O-11-2.

FOR SALE.—A Ford Truck in first class order, also a good horse, and 50 cords of stove wood. Apply to E. Lavigne.

FOR SERVICE.—A Yorkshire Boar Pig, at the farm of W. H. Hume. O-11-2-c.

WANTED TO BORROW.—\$500. on first mortgage. Apply Watchman Office. O-4-1.

RADIO FOR SALE.—Marconi, 8 tube set, in perfect order. Apply to P. D. Lessard, Lachute. X.

FOR SALE.—Hot Water Tank complete, in good condition. Phone 5. —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

FOR SALE.—Six Extra Choice Young Driving Horses, sound, and of show ring quality. Also a half dozen good, useful work horses priced at from \$50.00 to \$100.00 each. Gilbert E. Arnold, Grenville, Que.

FOUND.—Two racquet presses, in the Lachute Tennis Club Courts. Owners may have same by paying for this notice. Apply Watchman Office.

WANTED AT ONCE.—A Ford Tudor or Coupe 1927. Must be in good condition. Particulars apply to Watchman Office.

HOUSE TO LET.—Warm, 6 roomed house on Clyde St., with all modern conveniences, immediate occupancy. Apply Jas. Catton, Robert Street.

NOTICE

The Parish of St. Jerusalem Council will meet on Monday, Oct. 7th, at the Court House, Lachute, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which session the valuation Roll and Voter's List will be revised and homologated. St. Jerusalem D'Argenteuil, Parish Council, J. W. GALL, Sec'y.

Here and There

(100)

The Canadian Chambers of Commerce who have been making a tour of western Canada, has reiterated its previous stand in favor of a continuance of assisted emigration of selected British settlers of a desirable type. A report of the national committee on immigration, under the chairmanship of George W. Allen, K.C., of Winnipeg which has made an exhaustive survey of the subject, has been presented and accepted.

Expressing the firm conviction that China was desirous of obtaining foreign capital and that it held no sympathy for Bolshevism, Tsin Chi, one of the Chinese delegates to the recent International Postal Congress at Geneva, reached Quebec recently on S.S. Empress of Scotland, en route for Shanghai.

Back from a six weeks' inspection trip in the United States and western Canada, W. R. MacInnes, Vice-President, and George Stephen, Freight Traffic Manager, Canadian Pacific Railway, said that tourist traffic to Vancouver, Victoria and the Rockies showed very satisfactory increases this year. They emphasized that there was no feeling of pessimism in the Prairie Provinces.

It is expected that His Majesty King George, or His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, will unveil the Vimy War Memorial in 1932, stated Brigadier-General T. H. Hughes, of Victoria, chief engineer of the Canadian Battlefields Memorial Commission in France and Belgium. Interviewed on S.S. Montroyal on his arrival in Canada recently.

STEPHEN'S Cash and Carry Store

BUFFALO MATCHES, 1ge. pkg. 25c.
TOILET PAPER, 7-4 oz. rolls 25c.
IODIZED SALT, per box 10c.
CHINA QUAKER OATS pkg. 35c.
MARMALADE, 40 oz. 35c.
MAGIC BAKING POWDER 1 lb. 34c.
MAGIC BAKING POWDER 5 lbs. \$1.55
SALADA TEA, Black or Green 1 lb. 70c.
SHELLED WALNUTS, 1st. quality per lb. 60c.
SHREDDED COCOANUT, lb. 25c.
SWANDOWN FLOUR, pkg. 35c.
RAYMOND SWEET PICKLES 20 oz. bottle 32c.
RAYMOND SOUR PICKLES, 40 oz. bottle 38c.
CLARK'S PORK & BEANS, Medium, 2 for 25c.
BUTTER CROCKS, 4 gallons \$1.40
BUTTER CROCKS, 3 gallons \$1.00
BUTTER CROCKS, 2 gallons 80c.
BROOMS, 6 strings 48c.

Bethany Street, Lachute.

:- We Know Our Meats :-

They contain all the elements that guarantee health, vigor and a satisfied appetite.

We have all kinds of

FRESH AND CURED MEATS

We buy only the BEST, and keep our meats in a sanitary condition, in the most up-to-date refrigerator.

Jos. Speight,
Main St. Lachute.

136



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.

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.

Sanitary and Heating Engineers

Consult us about your heating for the coming winter, steam warmth is healthier, cleaner, and can be regulated easily, to suit the temperature you require, we make a specialty in this line, estimates furnished, phone 172 w for consultation.

Agents for :- Superior Equipment, Empire Milking Machines, Glidden Paints and Varnishes.

R. McArthur and Son

AUCTION SALES

There will be sold by Public Auction at the residence of
MISS ELLEN HAWKINS
Stonfield, Que.,

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 5th, 1929
The following Effects :- One rubber tired top buggy, 1 set of single harness, 1 phonograph and records, 1 kitchen range, 1 heater, beds, bedding also many other articles of furniture and household utensils.
Sale to commence at 2 p.m. sharp.
Terms: CASH.

There will be sold by Public Auction at the residence of
S. CHALOUX,
Grace Street, Lachute

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 5th, 1929
The following effects :- Two set heavy sloop sleighs, 1 set express sloop three seats, 1 set express sloop two seats, 2 burlows, 2 plane box cutters, 1 set heavy double harness, 1 set express double harness, 4 sets single light harness, 14 buffalo robes, buggy spreads and aprons, 3 driving horses, 1 colt 1 1/2 year old filly, 1 sleigh pole, 1 buggy pole, whiffletrees, and neck-yokes, chains cant hook, shovels and forks, axes, pick, 3 beds, 3 springs and 3 mattresses, single bed complete, kitchen table, extension table, 1 parlor suite, 5 pieces, 6 Canadian chairs and rocker, box stove, blankets, pictures, a lot of cellars, carpets, pots, pans and cooking utensils, dishes and many other articles unmentioned.
Sale to commence at 1 p.m. sharp.
TERMS: \$10.00 and under cash over that amount 9 months credit on furnishing approved joint notes. 5 per cent discount per annum for cash.
W. J. BOYD, Licensed Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE

There will be sold by Public Auction at the residence of
HUGH MacVICAR,
Glen Road, About Six Miles North of Calumet Village,

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 15th, 1929
The following effects :- Fourteen milch cows, (10 Pure Bred Holsteins and 4 Grades, all due to freshen in April and May), 2 Pure Bred heifer calves, (all stock has had two clean T. B. tests, there never was a reactor in my stables), 2 Heavy Percheron Mares with their harnesses (almost new), 1 Massey Harris gang plow, 1 grubber, 1 horse corn planter, 1 root cutter, 20 tons of hay, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

Everything to be sold without reserve, as proprietor is giving up farming.

Sale to commence at 1 p.m. sharp.
TERMS: \$10.00 and under cash over that amount 9 months credit on furnishing approved joint notes. 5 per cent off for cash.

HUGH McVICAR, Proprietor.

NOTICE

During October, I will give 10% discount, for cash, on everything except Gas and Oil. Miles Copeland General Store, Lakefield, Que.

Local Items

Miss L. Stalker, of Grenville, spent the week-end in town.

Miss Hazel Drysdale spent a few days in Montreal and Dorval recently.

Miss Jessie Logan spent a few days in Montreal the guest of Mrs. W. Weir.

Mrs. I. Sheppard, of Buckingham, called at the home of Mr. and Mrs. James Catton on Thursday last.

Mr. James C. Logan returned to Montreal on Friday last to enter Second Year Arts at McGill University.

Mr. and Mrs. T. Stewart and family accompanied by Mrs. W. Hume and son Lebert motored to St. Annes and Montreal recently.

The Watchman,

And Ottawa Valley Advocate.

VOL. LIV.

LACHUTE, QUE., OCTOBER 11, 1929.

NO. 39

Hardware to fill every requirement of the Home or Workshop.

Tools - that will stand every test you can put them to.

Tools for the Home—for the Mechanic for the Carpenter

Paints, Varnishes, Glassware, and fittings of every description for the Home.

T. McQuat and Son

The only safe milk is pasteurized.

LACHUTE DAIRY

Bradford & Matthews, Props.

COMING EVENTS

DANCE

The Jerusalem - Bethany Women's Institute intend holding a Dance in McArthur's Hall, on Friday, Oct. 11th 1929. Orchestra. Refreshments. Admission 50c. O-11-2

The Upper Lachute Women's Institute will have an exhibit of the work of members of Women's Institutes, in the Walker School House East End, at eight o'clock in the evening of October 11th. Ladies from the Montreal Handicraft Guild will give informal talk on Handicrafts of this Province. Visitors are welcome.

A Chicken Pie Supper will be held in St. Mungo's Church, Cushing, on Friday, Oct. 25th. Good programme. Tickets 50c. O-18-2.

The Farmers' Club of Gore will hold their annual plowing match, on Wednesday, Oct. 16th, at Lakeside, starting at 9.30 a.m. A. Kyle, President. Albert Tomalty, Sec-Treas.

Did you ever propose to a girl and forget to whom you had proposed? Willie Clump Did. See CYCLONE SALLY, OCT. 18th.

Don't forget the regular weekly dance in River Side Hall, Lachute, on Saturday, Oct. 19th, 1929. Dancing from 7 to 12. Come and enjoy yourself. Gents 50c. Ladies free.

The members of L.O.L. No. 2231, Lachute, will hold a Dance in McArthur's Hall, on Friday, Oct. 25th. Good music. Gents \$1.00. Ladies Free.

WEDDING BELLS. GRIFFITH — ROGERS

The marriage of Miss Irene Myrtle Lucinda, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. S. T. Rogers to Mr. John Allan Griffith, only son of Mr. and Mrs. I. Griffith, of East Settlement, took place on Saturday, Sept. 28th, at three o'clock. The Rev. J. A. Lackey officiated. The ceremony was performed under a large arch of autumn flowers and greenery while the rooms were decorated in mauve and yellow. Mrs. J. Wilson, sister of the bridegroom, played the bridal chorus from Lohengrin.

The bride given away by her father wore a French model of lace and crepe rousse. Her veil of embroidered silk net formed a cap effect, caught with clusters of orange blossoms on either side and she carried a large bouquet of pale pink roses, carnations and baby's breath. Her only ornament being a pendant, the groom's gift.

After a dainty repast had been served, Mr. and Mrs. Griffith left on the evening train. Going away the bride wore a brown transparent velvet ensemble with hat and bag to match.

They were the recipients of many valuable and useful gifts.

Try the TREASURE HOUSE of Lachute

A. C. Lapierre

Watchmaker and Jeweller

Always on hand, a big choice of Diamond Rings and Wedding Rings

Bethany Street, Phone 249.

Will you be Snug in the Winter ?

A warm comfortable house in the cold weather, is like having barrels of water on the Sahara desert in mid-summer. Now we can suggest many little improvements that will be for your benefit. Consult us, we talk from experience.

The Public we Serve



We Aim to Please

LOCAL NEWS

Mrs. Slogie of Montreal, is visiting friends in town this week.

Messrs. Gordon Scott and Earle Duffy spent Sunday last in Montreal.

Mrs. Wm. Hume, of Hill Head, is spending a few days in Montreal this week.

Mr. A. D. Raymond returned on Friday from a very pleasant trip to Halifax.

Miss Louise Parker, of Montreal, was the guest of Mrs. A. Beers over the week-end.

Mr. Thos. Stewart spent Friday last in Montreal, guest of Mr. and Mrs. A. N. MacVicar.

Mrs. Kennedy, of Montreal, spent a few days this week guest of her sister, Mrs. A. McFaul.

Don't forget that on Oct. 25th, the C. P. R. films will be shown in the Lachute Auditorium.

Miss Alice M. Earle, of Winnipeg, is spending a few days in town the guest of Mrs. J. D. Campbell.

Mrs. A. E. Parkin, of Montreal, spent the week-end in town, guest of her daughter Mrs. H. Underhill.

Miss Elizabeth Paul, of Montreal, spent the week-end in town the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Paul.

Don't forget to hear the Rev. Dr. Shields, of Toronto, who will speak in the Auditorium, on Wednesday of next week.

Miss Ellen Hawkins, of Stonefield, left on Monday last for Pasadena, Calif., where she will spend the winter months.

Mr. and Mrs. George Martineau, and Miss Atkinson of Montreal, spent a few days last week guests of Mr. and Mrs. H. Underhill.

The Academy was closed on Thursday and Friday of this week, owing to the teacher's convention, which is being held in Montreal.

—Watch for advertisement next week of Mr. Lamarre, who will have something special to announce for buyers of groceries and meats.

Mrs. and Miss Ruth Bissett, of Lachute, and Mr. and Mrs. N. McGillis, of Morrisburg, were the guests of Mrs. J. Mackie for a few days.

Mr. Alex. Bothwell spent last week in the Maritime Provinces where he purchased a carload of live stock for the farmers of Argenteuil County.

If a man were running after a car, which of Heinz's 57 varieties would he have in mind? See CYCLONE SALLY, OCT. 18th. for Answer.

The Misses Lily and Margaret Robinson, of Montreal, spent Wednesday in town, attending the funeral of their mother, the late Mrs. Jas. Robinson.

Miss May Howard celebrated her ninety sixth birthday on Thursday of this week and received the congratulations and good wishes of her many friends.

Mr. Fred A. Lavery, of Denver, Colo., Mr. and Mrs. Jas. McCracken, of Atholston, and Miss Willow Lavery of Montreal, are guests of Mr. and Mrs. W. K. McArthur.

The many friends of Mr. Jno. Boyd will be pleased to learn of his return home, after a five week's stay in the Montreal General Hospital, where he underwent a serious operation.

Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Roberts, and Miss Olive MacVicar, of Montreal, spent Saturday the guests of Mrs. H. Underhill and Sunday the guests of Mr. and Mrs. H. Brannan, of Calumet.

With approach of cold weather and the indulgence of that favorite pastime Curling, the executive have opened the Club Rooms so that the members, friends and prospective players may gather and pass their evenings in a social way until the time comes for regular play.

Credit Where Credit is Due

The Montreal Star in reporting the Post Office Burglaries gave all credit to the Mounties of Montreal whereas had it not been for the prompt service of Fire Chief Deacon and his men the young men now in jail might still be at liberty in carrying on further depredations. Their capture was made possible solely through the information imparted from Lachute and the public are indebted to the Brigade for their efficient work.

The many friends of Mr. A. E. Bishop will be sorry to learn that he met with a serious accident in Gananoque last week. He was doing some electrical work at the home of a farmer on the highway a few miles west of the town. The voltage was some 2200 volts and it was supposed to have been cut off at the time Mr. Bishop started to work. He was at the top of a high ladder near the farm house, when he received a shock that threw him off the ladder and across the lawn, rendering him unconscious. Mrs. Paddle, who witnessed the accident, rushed to his aid and attempted to raise him from the ground. She, too, received a shock through the injured man. Dr. E. S. Bird was summoned and after rendering aid, removed Mr. Bishop to his home. He is recovering, but very slowly.

Mrs. Wm. Garard and son Kenneth of Westmount, are the guests of the former's mother, Mrs. J. B. James

Mr. Fred Masson, who keeps in touch with the home town through the Watchman, was a welcome visitor this morning. He is superintendent of the Ground Wood Mill in Espanola where he has been for the last twenty-five years and is just returning from a business trip through the State of Ohio in the interests of his Company.

LITERARY and DRAMATIC MEETING

The Literary and Dramatic Club held their opening meeting on Tuesday evening last, when there was a real good turn-out and the addition of a number of new members.

Several matters of business were discussed, committees appointed, and reports given on the work for the coming year.

After the meeting refreshments were served and a pleasant hour spent in dancing.

THE "CANADIAN SPURGEON" TO VISIT THIS VICINITY.

The "Canadian Spurgeon" is the name given by England's outstanding religious Journal, "The Christian Herald," to Dr. T. T. Shields of Toronto, whose sermons are published in "The Herald" from time to time. Under his twenty years ministry, Jarvis Street Baptist Church has become the largest Baptist Church in the Dominion and it is generally conceded that he is one of the greatest preachers on the American Continent. Two years ago, the Union of Regular Baptist Churches, of which he is the honoured President, was formed by seventy out of the approximately one hundred churches which withdrew from the Convention of Baptist Churches of Ontario and Quebec, because of the appointment of a Professor whose teaching, they claimed, differed materially from the historic Baptist doctrines. As a leader in the fight against modernism, Dr. Shields has been severely criticized, and among his opponents, there have not been lacking those who are prepared to say all manner of evil against him falsely.

This was very evident in regard to the Des Moines University affair which was given such wide publicity some months ago. However, after the very fullest investigation into the charges made against him, the Board of Trustees of Des Moines University expressed to the world their unwavering confidence in Dr. Shields when they handed to the Press for publication their report, the concluding paragraph of which reads as follows:

"The Trustees refuse to insult the said officers of the Board by any vote of confidence in their faithful colleagues in a difficult task, but the Board takes pleasure rather in declaring to the world that the said officers of the Board have emerged from the recent furnace of absolutely baseless and malicious criticism without even the smell of fire upon them; and that the President (Dr. Shields) and Secretary of the Board, (Miss Rebmam), enjoy the Board's esteem affection and trust to a higher degree than ever before." To this may be added the statement of Dr. Van Osdel, one of the Trustees, in an editorial appearing in the "Temple Baptist news", in which he says, "No truer, nobler, Christian man ever lived than Dr. T. T. Shields, as will be noted by a reference to the advertisement column, Dr. Shields is to preach in Dalesville, Brownsburg and Lachute. All who can should avail themselves of the opportunity to hear this great Preacher. His messages will be interesting, enlightening and edifying."

OBITUARY

THE LATE MRS. WM. EARLE

The death occurred on Friday last after a long illness of Mrs. Wm. Earle of Winnipeg, at the advanced age of 84 years. Deceased lady was born in Dalesville, a daughter of the late Joseph Campbell and Jane McArthur and sister of the late John and Peter Campbell. After her marriage to Mr. Wm. Earle she lived in Belle Riviere and on the death of her husband which took place some 37 years ago, removed to Ontario for a few years and then on to Winnipeg, where the last 22 years of her life have been spent.

The funeral service was held on Saturday evening last, at her home in Winnipeg, at which there was a large attendance of her devoted friends and the remains were brought to Lachute, arriving on Tuesday accompanied by her two daughters Mrs. Keough and Miss Alice M. Earle. A short service was held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Stuart Campbell conducted by Rev. Mr. Rosborough, and interment made in the family plot at Lachute cemetery. She leaves to mourn the loss of a loving mother two sons and two daughters Wm. F. Earle, of Garson, Man.; Arthur H. Earle, of Bloomington, Ind.; Mrs. (Rev.) W. T. Keough, of Belleville, Ont.; and Miss Alice M. Earle, of Winnipeg; also two sisters and one brother, Mrs. Hews, of Webbfoot, Ont.; Mrs. Jones of Sudbury, Ont.; and Mr. Alex. Campbell, of Ottawa.

54 inch all wool flannel, a yard

\$1.00

Wm. Banford and Son.

Quality, Purity, and Economy.

These three things are to be found in our groceries, and they are necessary for the housewife, so she can make her table look attractive, at moderate expense. Prompt delivery, phone 50.

Feed of all kinds, Cream of the West Flour.

J. D. CAMPBELL



Engagement Rings

Wedding Rings

Wedding

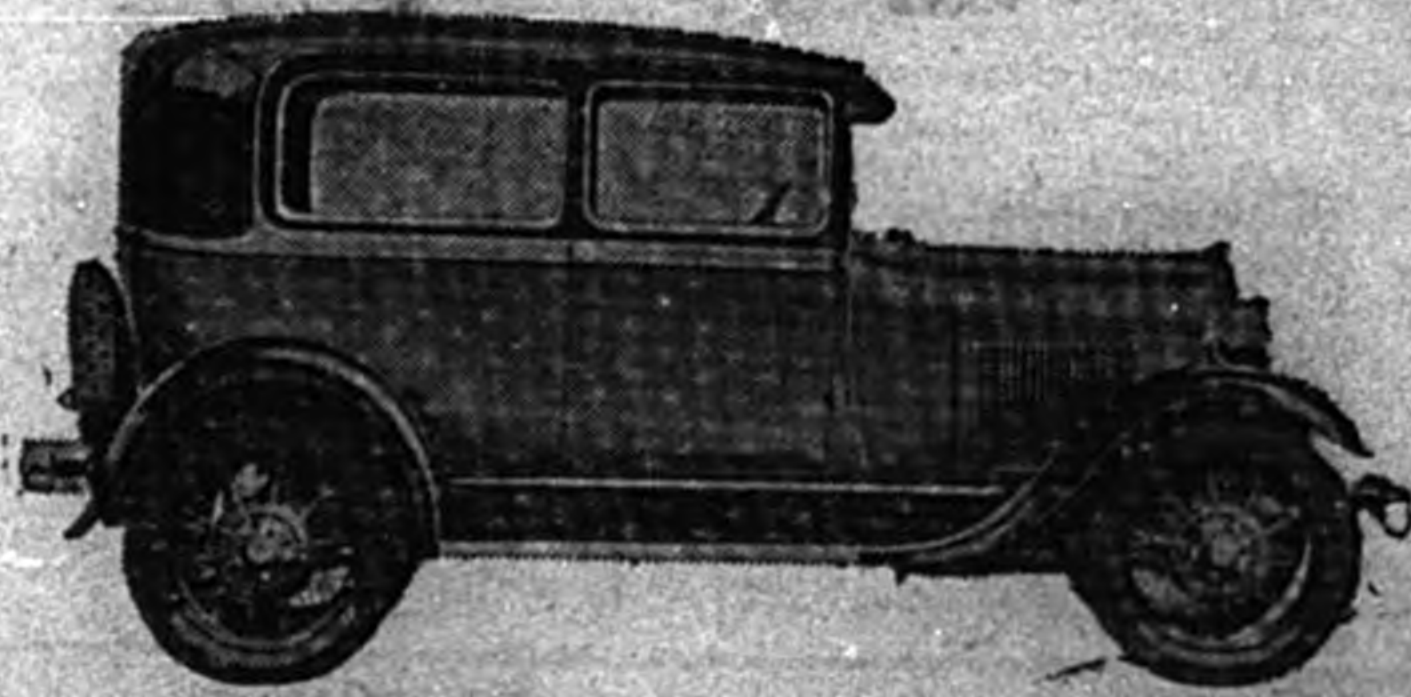
Presents

Gifts for

All Occasions

Frank E. Earle.

Main Street, Lachute, Que.



FOR SALE

Used Cars

in

Perfect Condition

Geo. Y. Deacon

Phone 26

Lachute Mills

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 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 effectlessness 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 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 sensitivity 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-commendation.

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 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.

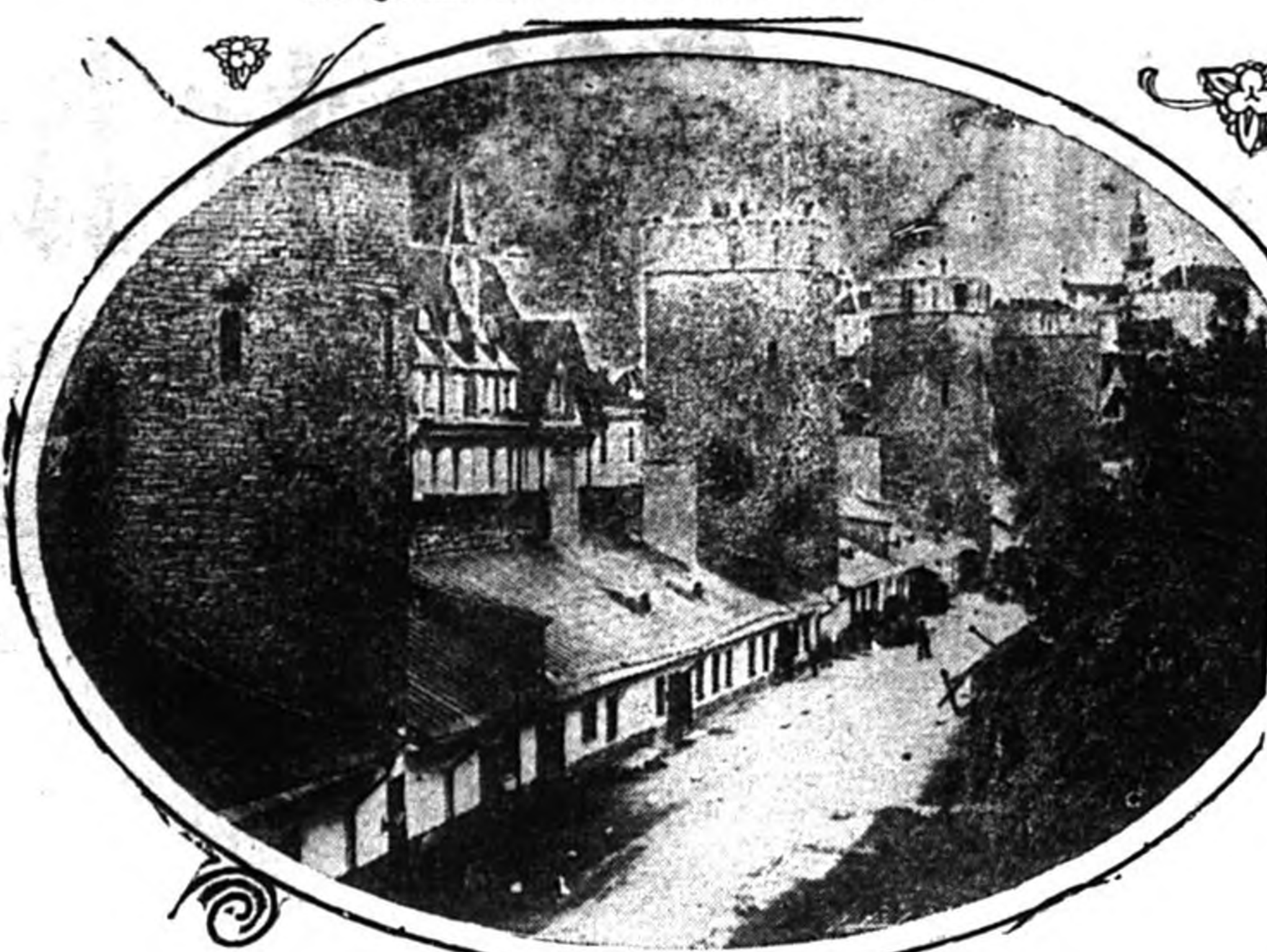
The Labor Party's Chance

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 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 sub-stations 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 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, 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 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 dyestuffs, 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 3 1/2 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 sown 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.

SMATTER POP



The Modern Housewife

By Hildegard 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 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 ploy 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 greatU 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 "Norveg" 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 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.

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.

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 400 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 Ctesiphau of Grecoan origin, and still later Saloukha, 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 860 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.



A woman has sunk pretty low, when she has to swing for it.

Just Consider

With September upon us, we now have to think about getting warmer and heavier clothing. Don't wait till the old "Thermom" is hanging around zero, before selecting your Haberdashery, step right along now and have first choice.

Ralph's - Main Street

It Is Not Too Late

To select the pattern for that overcoat. Let me show you a line of all woollen goods that will please you. My selection this fall is unusually fine and purchased at the right price.

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Order your coal now. Scotch Anthracite is the Best. No cinders to carry out.
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J. S. Giles, Editor & Proprietor.

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DISARMAMENT

The following editorial which appears in the September issue of the Canadian National Railway Magazine is one of the finest articles dealing with the question that we have been privileged to read, and we pass it along to our readers for mutual profit and understanding. It reads as follows:—

This is a current topic of conversation, and the inspiration of many a newspaper article and pronouncement. It is a healthy topic and a hopeful one, because the last great war came pretty near to ending our civilization and the next would most certainly do so; for ruthlessness unrestrained and mad would be its driving force, and with the perfection of engines of destruction the contemplation of results is a ghastly one. Most of us hate war and none more so than those who have had experience of it in all its futility, its brutality and insanity, and there are few who would not hail the day when this infernal spectre would be laid forevermore. We are told that the world is war-weary, which is a fact; but not necessarily a very promising fact, because weariness may be overcome.

A man may be work-weary but that is not to say that he will not return to his toil after a period of recuperation; so nations after a period of economic recuperation may be ready for conflict. Weariness is no guarantee against war. The only thing that can prevent war is that most powerful force—the force of public opinion. We can have no patience with the jingo who wants to see a chip always carried on the national shoulder or who is forever daring everybody to "tread on the tail of his coat." His instincts are akin to those of the slum bully. Neither can we have patience with the bloodless pacifist who denounces all force even though it were used for the purpose of self-protection. The man who would allow a burglar to enter his home and carry off his property without putting up a struggle, or who would see the defenceless inmates of that home maltreated by a ruffian and would not come to the rescue is a poor poltroon. We believe that aggressive war never accomplishes any good results and we would welcome the abolition of everything suggestive or productive of war if the conditions were favorable, but that is a big "if", and our statesmen, who, it is said, are now engaged in "conversations", should take that into consideration, lest after disarmament has taken place we wake some fine morning to discover that some parts of the world have not advanced as far as we have, and that we have allowed our idealism to run away with our common sense and ordinary prudence.

But between the jingo and the pacifist is the fighting-pacifist. He is the man who fulminates against war—that is, war between nations; but who breathes out threatnings & slaughter against certain classes of the community and has a tiger thirst for blood. He is one of our social menaces. Wars are not likely to come to an end either internationally or socially until a new spirit has taken possession of men; and disarmament is not likely to take place

until public opinion has a change of heart. Now public opinion is not something that springs up independently of the units that comprise society, and healthy public opinion can only arise from healthy minds, and though it may be a slow process to make the body right by making the individual units right, it seems to be the only way.

Whether or not international disarmament is feasible under present conditions there is another kind of disarmament which is feasible and can be carried out without risk to any, nay, with untold benefit to all. There is little use in beginning with ships, and guns, and poison gas unless something more fundamental is eradicated. Disarmament is not enough for nations nor laws, however stern, for individuals and communities and classes, there must be something to give law its sanction and disarmament agreements their binding force. Kant said one hundred years ago, "We are civilized to the point of weariness but before we are moralized we have a long way to go," and it is this moralizing process which must begin. Disarmament, like charity, begins at home. I am an individual, having relations with, or an attitude towards, all sorts of people my next door neighbor, my neighboring town, city, province, country, my own race, other races, my own class and other classes. I have a whole fleet of battleships with long range guns which I frequently bring into play, a host of destroyers, and a very respectable number of submarines; these I must scrap along with an arsenal that fairly bristles with the most destructive weapons. We shall name them jealousy and envy, ignorance and prejudice, hatred and purblind misunderstanding, greed and unrestrained ambition and selfishness and the desire to get with little desire to give. Those are weapons deadly and dangerous. Let me, and you my brothers begin by scrapping these and a happier and saner and better world would reap a wondrous harvest of good-will and generous association. By all means let disarmament come, but let it begin at home.

CUSHING

Mr. George Fuller, of Toronto, is the guest of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Fuller.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Canning and daughter Margaret spent Saturday in Lachute.

Miss Alberta Cleland spent a few days this week guest of her mother Mrs. Jas. Cleland.

Mrs. J. Cleland and daughter Leila are spending the week-end in Montreal, attending the marriage of Mrs. Cleland's grand daughter Miss Margaret Burton to Mr. Donald McDirmid formerly of Carleton Place, Ont.

Mrs. Henry Smith, of Brooklyn, N. Y., spent a few days this week, guest of Mrs. O. E. Leroy and Mrs. J. Smith.

Messrs. Gordon and Wm. Campbell and Miss Agnes Campbell, of Grenville, were guests of Mr. and Mrs. L. D. Smith on Sunday.

Mr. D. W. Candlish, of Montreal, was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. A. Graham on Sunday.

Rev. J. McLean spent Wednesday in Montreal.

Mr. Kenneth Weir, of St. Anne de Bellevue, motored to Cushing on Sunday and on his return was accompanied by his sister Eileen.

Mr. Arthur Peddle, of Verdun, motored to Stonefield on Saturday. Miss E. Hawkins and Mrs. Jas. Denmore Jr. returned with him. Miss Hawkins is leaving from Montreal for California to take up residence with her brother.

Misses Myrtle and Violet Bryerton and Mr. Arthur Bryerton, of Verdun, motored to Carillon and spent the week-end guests of Mr. Cecil Bryerton.

Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Croll, Mr. J. Reid and Mr. and Mrs. Wright Hudson, of Hudson, Que., were guests of Mr. & Mrs. Frank Fuller on Sunday.

Friends of Mr. Theo. Kelly, of St. Lamberts, will be pleased to learn that his sixteen year old daughter has already won enough laurels in running competitions to be chosen as representative of St. Lamberts at the representative of St. Lamberts at the Hill, on Friday of this week. She goes up in company with Montreal's picked team of Lady runners. Miss Myrtle Cooke the world's champion, will be the anchor on the Relay team.

Mrs. Johnston Smith was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. J. Burke, of Centreville, on Sunday.

Mrs. W. Y. King spent the early part of this week in Montreal.

The (Rev.) Mrs. Bruce Taylor was the guest of Mrs. W. Y. King last week.

Do Not Fail to
H E A R

Rev. Dr. T. T. Shields

President of the Union of Regular Baptist Churches of Ontario and Quebec.

Dalesville Baptist Church, Tuesday, October 15th., at 8 p.m.

Brownsburg Baptist Church, Wednesday, Oct. 16th., at 2.30 p.m.

Lachute Auditorium, Wednesday, October 16th., at 8 p.m.

Free-will offering at each meeting.



TAKE ADVANTAGE
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Belgian Peas No. 4 tin 11c.

ROLLED OATS 5 lbs. 25c.

Marshmallow BISCUIITS 2 lbs 23c

D.S.L. Special Blend Tea lb 47c Domino Green Tea lb 39c

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Large Basket Peaches \$1.25

Blue Grapes 70c a basket

CORN FLAKES, 3 Pkgs. 25c

Good Quality CORN, 2 tins 25c

Good Quality TOMATOES 2 Large Tins 25c

Royal Rose WAY BEANS, tin 21c

White BEANS, lb. 11c

Raymond's Strawberry & Raspberry JAM, 2 lb. Jar 55c

Excellent DATES, 2 lb. pkg. 27c

Fancy MOLASSES, Gallon \$1.69

Baker's Premium COCOANUT 1/4 lb. pkg. 10c

Fry's Breakfast COCOA 1/4 lb. Tin 27c

St. Charles Evaporated MILK, 2 Tins 27c

Tasty Bread 24oz. loaf 10c

Richmello COFFEE lb. tin 63c

Clark's Assorted SOUPS, 3 tins 25c

Pure LARD, lb. 20c

SALT, Bag 8c

Fine Old CHEESE, lb. 30c

BONBONNETTES, lb. 19c

CHOCOLATE BARS, 6 for 25c

CHEWING GUM, 3 pkgs. 10c

Good Quality PEARS, Tin 15c

Navy Toilet TISSUE, 3 for 25c

CHIPSO, large Package 23c

Lifebuoy The Health SOAP, 3 cakes 23c

Universal Brand Salt

As white as Snow
As pure as Crystal



Universal Brand Salt is the purest German Mined Salt obtainable. The instant you open the bag its snowy whiteness will reveal to you its superior quality over the common damp sandy colored salt from inferior mines. For salting meats, etc. Its flavour will add greatly to the taste and its greater strength will keep them much better and longer. Its purity recommends it as the ideal salt for cattle and grain.

Ask for and insist on Universal Brand and be assured of the best.

Distinctly
NEW!

For ice cream . . . or for sliced bananas, sliced peaches, berries and other fresh fruits, FRY'S CHOCOLATE SYRUP is delicious . . . Also delightful as a cake icing and filling and as a beverage with milk or water—hot or cold.



FRY'S CHOCOLATE SYRUP is chocolate with sugar and milk solids added . . . in thick syrup form . . . Your Grocer has it for you.

ENJOY A TIN THIS WEEK

J. & FRY & SONS (Canada) Limited, Montreal, Que.

JOHN McFAUL & SON, Lachute, Que.

Farm Notes

Harvesting the Soy Bean

The soy bean promises to be a crop of considerable importance in this country and is already being grown successfully, particularly in the southwestern portions of the province of Ontario. In its native soil of Eastern Asia it provided food for both man and beast. In this country its usefulness is confined chiefly for hay, soil-ing and green manure. It has been yielding in some cases more than two tons of hay to the acre when grown for fodder and from twenty to forty bushels to the acre of seed when allowed to mature. In Pamphlet 93 of the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa the handling of the crop is described. When grown for hay the crop is ready to cut any time after the pods have developed until the leaves begin to turn yellow. Results have indicated that the best time to cut is when the pods are well filled, for at this stage the highest yield and best quality of hay is obtained. The plant of the soy bean is quite juicy, and when cut with the mower should be left in the swath for about a day until the leaves are thoroughly wilted. They may then be raked into windrows and allowed to cure or after two or three days in the windrow, put into small cocks. The hay should be thoroughly cured before hauling and handled in such a way as to preserve the leaves as much as possible.

If the crop is desired for seed the harvesting should be delayed until the seed is in the hard dough stage. By this time most of the leaves will have dropped off. If cut earlier the seed will be immature and difficult to keep from moulding, and if cut later there is danger of considerable loss from shelling out. Unless the plants are very short the grain binder is perhaps the best machine to do the cutting. It is then handled as other grain, being allowed to cure well in small shocks. The seed may be threshed with the ordinary separator but adjustments have to be made to prevent the splitting of the seed. To avoid loss from this cause not only is it necessary to reduce the speed of the cylinder by at least one-half, but the first concave should be removed, a wooden plank put in its place, and some of the teeth removed from the second concave.

In storing seed the authors of the pamphlet recommend the exercising of care to avoid heating in the bin. In this matter it is well to store the seed as to make it easy to turn it over a few times with a shovel should heating commence.

Mangel Seed Growing

There are many reasons why the farmer who uses mangels for his stock should make it a point to grow his own seed.

By producing the seed on his own farm the grower makes himself independent of the uncertainty of the market, and will be sure of getting good seed of the variety he desires.

In addition, home-grown seed, according to the experience of seed-growing farmers, produces larger and surer crops of mangels than seed obtained through the ordinary channels of commerce. Seed growing for home use therefore not only means saving money on the seed, but also increased yields of roots.

Exhibition Circular No. 58 entitled "Mangel Seed Growing" outlines the growing and handling of the seed roots, harvesting and storing, and is a practical treatise on the subject.

Judging from results of experiments, there are large areas in the Dominion where soil and climatic conditions are suitable for profitable mangel seed growing. At the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, and also at several Branch Farms and Stations in Eastern Canada and British Columbia, quite satisfactory crops of mangel seed of excellent quality were harvested last year. On the whole, experience gained so far by the Experimental Farms' system, tends to show that wherever a satisfactory crop of mangel roots can be grown a satisfactory crop of mangel seed may also be raised.

* Copies of this circular will be sent on application to the Publications Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

The King of Fruits

Enthusiasts give this name to the apple, and there is need for more of these people in the Dominion.

In the order of their ripening the varieties line up as follows: Red Astrachan, Transparent, Chenango and Duchess, followed in order by Alexander, Wolf River, Gravenstein Wealthy, Colvert, St. Lawrence, Maiden's Blush, Blenheim, Ribston, Hubbardson, Fameuse and McIntosh Red, the latter two being dessert apples. Many of these fall varieties will keep in a cool place until well into the winter.

The winter apples as they appear on the market are in the following order: King, Rhode Island Greenings and Wagener, but these are closely followed by other excellent winter varieties such as the Baldwin, Seek, Pewaukee, Ontario, Jonathan, Yellow Newtown, Spy, Golden Russet, Ben Davis, Stark, Fallawater, Roxbury Russet, Spitzenburg and Rome Beauty.

Information on the culture of the apple with hundreds of recipes covering practical uses for the apples will be found in a Bulletin entitled "Canadian Grown Apples" which you may have on application to the Publications Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

ture, Ottawa.—Issued by the Director of Publicity, Dom. Dept. of Agriculture, Ottawa.

Return of the Loons

With the coming of twilight a shroud of brooding quiet spread over the wild, rock-girt northern lake, around whose shadowy rim a vestige of ice still clung.

Before the mantling dusk had quenched the crimson and orange flames of the western horizon, two tiny black specks rose into the cloudless vault above the ragged crest of fir forest that skirted the lake's southern border. Swiftly the specks enlarged until the sturdy wings that bore them quivered against the dimming blue background. Faintly at first, then in a swelling crescendo the wild, weird notes of a clarion cry filled the heavens with early music. In undulating volume, as the winds of the upper levels willed, the eldritch sound floated earthward, stirring the inhabitants of the woodland glooms to sleepy protest. But it brought only a passing tremor to their hearts; the wildlings knew it for the herald song of the loons, spring migrants from the southland returning to their northern home for the nesting.

When the travellers were just above the lower boundary of the lake the clamor hushed abruptly as they dipped in their flight; and swerving down a by-path of the windy aerial roadways, the swift-swinging birds headed in a long slant toward the water. Like feathered black stones from a catapult the great gooselike bodies struck the lake's placid bosom, plunging over it in an upflung smother of spray until the impetus of their long, swift flight was spent. Then with noisily flapping wings and necks outstretched they rose upon the surface until they seemed to stand upright on their short, stiff tail-feathers, and from each extended throat issued peal upon peal of wild, exultant laughter. In wanton glee, for a space of minutes the pair crazily dived and swam about in circles, sending the water in silvery cascades over their dark thick-feathered backs, the uncanny merriment of their voices multiplied into a demonic medley by the rocky walls of the lake.

Suddenly, as by a signal, the mad frolic ceased, and turning toward the shore, the loons swam sedately into a little remembered cove, and in a tangle of last year's matted growth just beyond the water's edge composed themselves for the night. — From "Green-Timber Trails," by William Gerard Chapman.

World's Learned Societies to Build Cathedral Home

Manchester Eng.—Proposals for the establishment of a "cathedral of (natural) science," to serve as a home for learned and technical societies, were outlined by Sir Arnold Wilson at the forty-eighth annual meeting of the Society of Chemical Industry held here.

With a view to bringing together the experts of the research world, Sir Arnold said that the project would involve the erection of a structure costing £350,000, where organizations dealing with chemistry—including rubber, mining, metallurgy and fuel—could centralize their activities. A suitable site in Westminster, London, was being chosen. A library of 100,000 volumes is proposed.

Sir Arnold characterized the project as "a great scheme that had been passed unanimously by the councils of all the societies concerned."

The presentation of the society's gold medal to Sir Richard Threlfall was a feature of the closing proceedings of the annual meeting. The medal is awarded each year to the natural scientist whose work, in the opinion of the council, is of the greatest merit.

Sir Richard has successfully developed many inventions and has done important work in connection with the use of helium in airships and with instruments for detecting the presence of explosives in gases.

Honorary degrees of Doctor of Science were conferred on the retiring president of the society, Dr. Arthur D. Little of Cambridge, Mass., and Francis Howard Carr, a former president, by the university of Manchester.

Dairy Cattle

The prize money for the dairy cattle classes for the Royal Winter Fair next November at Toronto has been increased in four of the classes as compared with last year's figures. The prizes are now scheduled as:

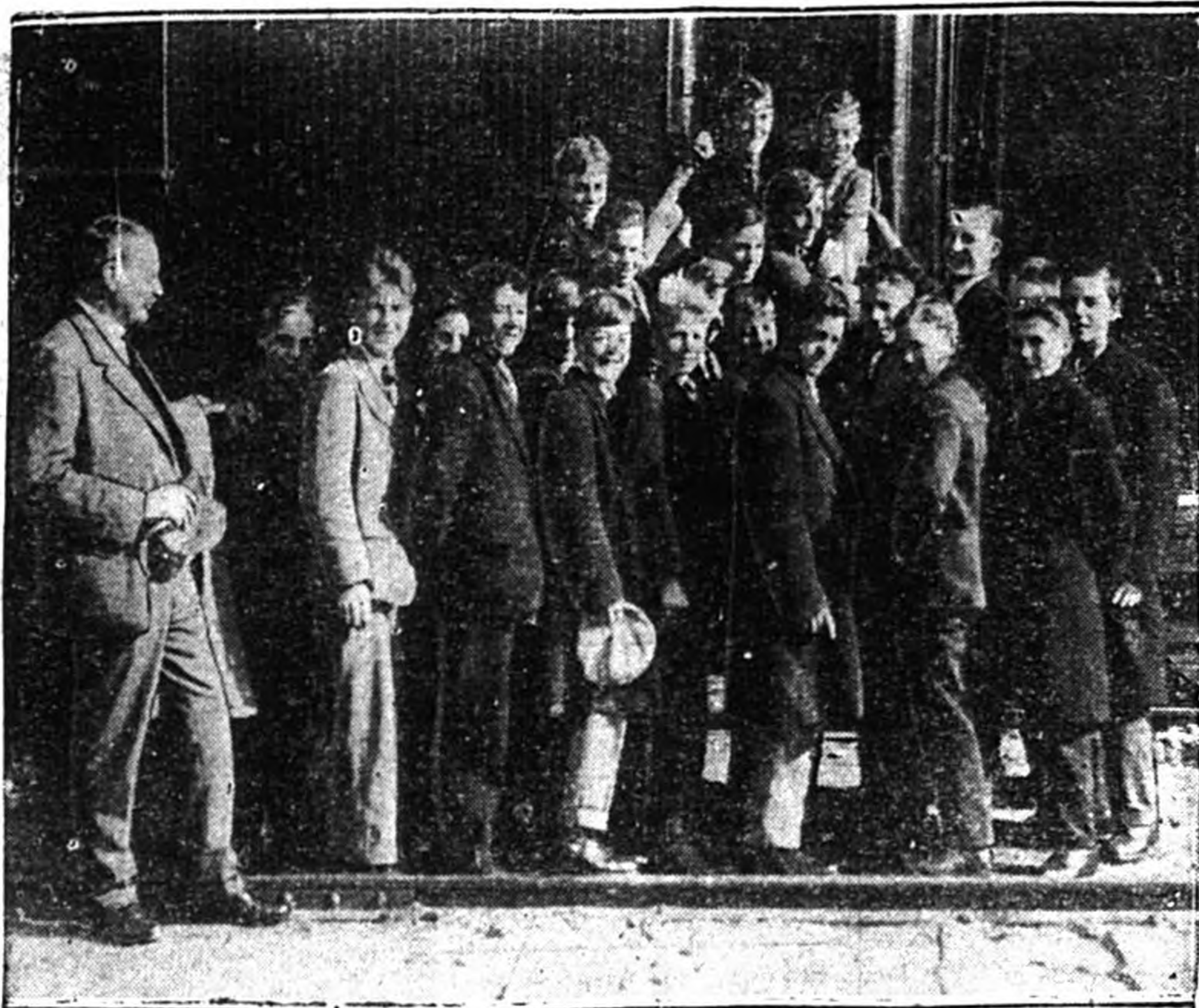
Holsteins, total \$4,440, an increase of \$710; Ayrshires, total \$3,300, an increase of \$280; Jerseys total \$3,220, an increase of \$200; and Guernseys, total \$3,220, an increase of \$200.

OPINIONS

He that never changed any of his opinions never corrected any of his mistakes; and he who never was wise enough to find out any mistakes in himself will not be charitable enough to excuse what he reckons mistakes in others.—Dr. Whitehead.

Plaintiff at Bow County Court—"Your husband is earning good money." Woman—"It's good money in a way, but there's not enough of it."

The Kind of Immigrants Canada is Proud to Welcome



TESTED SCOTTISH LADDIES TRAIN FOR AGRICULTURAL LIFE IN CANADA

Having been "tested" at Cossar Boys' Farm, Glasgow, these lads arrived in Canada on board the liner Athenia, and after a short period of training in New Brunswick will become full-fledged Canadian farmers.

Civil Aviation In Canada

Progress in Commercial Flying Since 1919—Air Mail Service and Aeroplane Clubs

Civil aviation in Canada has become an important factor in the many phases of the business and community life of the Dominion. It is just ten years since civil aviation began in the Dominion, when, after experiments carried out by the Federal Government in forest fire protection, a commercial aviation company obtained a contract from the Quebec Provincial Government to patrol a large area of forest land in the St. Maurice valley for fire detection during the summer of 1919. Since this beginning progress has been steady and new developments in aircraft and methods of operation have aided greatly the general advancement of this branch of flying.

Many uses have been found for aircraft which include forest fire detection and suppression; timber cruising; air photography; transportation of passengers, express and mail; instruction; advertising, sightseeing; and "joy-riding." Sixty-two organizations or individuals are now engaged in civil flying, including the Ontario Provincial Air Service, while twenty-one Light Aeroplane Clubs are in operation. There are 330 aircraft licensed for commercial use in the Dominion, by the Department of National Defence, and 278 commercial pilots and 253 air engineers hold certificates. Fifty-three airports and seaplane ports are similarly licensed, while a large number of municipalities in every province are giving consideration to the construction of airports. Nine schools of flying are conducted and a large number of pupils are receiving instruction. In addition, there are twenty-two private owners of aircraft, and 221 licensed private pilots.

Apart from the forest areas, which are patrolled during the season of

fire-hazard each year by Dominion Government, Ontario Provincial Government, and commercial operators covering some 250,000,000 acres, perhaps the most important part being played by aircraft is in connection with mineral development in the northern parts of the Dominion. Commercial companies have been formed, and without assistance or subsidy from the Government, have successfully organized the northland with adequate fuel caches so that today every district is within flying range of a base. Flying in these regions is continuous throughout the year. The numerous lakes and rivers which abound everywhere in northern Canada provide suitable alighting places for float seaplanes in summer and the frozen surfaces provide good landings in winter. Cabin aircraft and air-cooled engines enable flying to continue under the most severe weather conditions. Hundreds of tons of equipment and freight have been transported, mails delivered, and mining executives, prospectors, and employees conveyed to and from the scenes of activity.

Another important phase of development is the carriage of mail by air, linking scattered communities and annihilating distance. Eighteen months ago mail was delivered to a few outlying districts under special arrangement between the Post Office Department and commercial operations. In December, 1927, the Postmaster General awarded the first contract for the carriage of mail between Leamington and Pelee Island, Ontario, for the period of closed navigation. Since then extensions of the air mail service have been made and in 1928 there were ten services in operation. This year further extensions are being made with the ultimate object of establishing a main trunk line from the Atlantic to the Pacific, with feeder lines from other centres. The Department of National Defence plays an important part in the organization of these airways.

The services at present in operation under contracts with the Post Office Department are:—Winter: Leamington-Pelee Island. Quebec—Seven is-

lands—Anticosti. Moncton-Charlotte-town. Moncton-Magdalen Islands. Summer: Rimouski-Montreal-Ottawa. Lac du Bonnet-Wadhope-Bissett. Yearly: — Montreal-Toronto-Windsor-Detroit. Montreal-Albany, N.Y. Toronto-Buffalo. Winnipeg-Regina-Calgary-Banff-Regina-Edmonton, via Saskatoon. Sioux Lookout-Red Lake Area. Kispiox-The Pas.

During 1928, 316,631 pounds of mail were conveyed, of which 277,184 pounds were carried under Post Office contracts. For the first six months of this year 245,750 pounds have been carried by contractors. Certain routes operated throughout the year are being lighted and radio beacons will be erected by the Department of National Defence to enable the mail to be conveyed rapidly during the hours of darkness. Special services are run between Waterways and Simpson, on the Mackenzie river, with occasional trips to Good Hope on the Arctic circle, and from Whitehorse to Dawson, Yukon Territory. An experimental service was run over the route Ottawa-Montreal-St. John-Halifax, during last winter, with a view to hastening the trans-Atlantic mails throughout the year.

The Light Aeroplane Club movements, inaugurated in the autumn of 1927 by the Department of National Defence to encourage aviation, has shown splendid results. Twenty-one clubs are active and it is expected that three more clubs will receive the Government grant of two aircraft in the near future. These clubs have a membership of 4,243 of which 279 are solo pilots; and have to their credit a total of 5,975 hours in the air to date this year. One hundred and fifty-eight Private Pilot and forty-seven Commercial Pilot licences have been obtained by members. Besides stimulating public interest in flying, the clubs ensure good aerodromes wherever they are established, which stimulates public interest in flying.

The construction of an airship base and airport at St. Hubert, near Montreal, followed the decision of the Dominion to participate in Empire air communication by airship. A mooring tower has been erected and equipped with the most efficient machinery

"Scooters" Are Popular in England Too



SURF BOAT RIDING THRILLS

Outboard motor surf riding is an innovation of the common or ordinary garden variety. The scene here is at the British Outboard Club meeting, recently

obtainable for the reception of British airship R-101, which is expected to make its first transatlantic passage in the autumn. This aerodrome, comprising 700 acres, is being constructed which, when completed, will rank as one of the largest in the world. A number of commercial aviation companies, including Hubert for passenger, freight and mail services, it is the terms of the International Air Service between Montreal and New York, Montreal and Detroit. Radio meteorological stations have been established, and facilities for broadcasting reports to open over established routes. —From National Resources and Fisheries with the approval of the Minister of National Defence, Canada.

An Ancient Cat

28 Years of Age—Holds World's Record For Longevity in Felines

Known among her friends as the world's oldest living cat, "Mommie" will celebrate her twenty-eighth birthday soon at the home of her owner, William S. Arthur, postmaster, Kenton, Del., says "The Courant."

The exact date of the cat's birth is not known, but it was in June that a very small and emaciated kitten newed pitiously outside the back door of the Arthur's home was taken in, fed and adopted. "That kitten was 'Mommie'."

Mr. Arthur says "She was very small, a kitten, and still is a very small as you can see."

"She was a very hard worker," her age began to tell on her shows her age now, lying around most all the time. She is very old, but eats very little of anything else."

"Mommie" is a white cat, few streaks and spots of blue-brown. Though her teeth are longer serviceable and her hair poor, her tongue retains much old-time vigor and with it she is sleek, fluffy and immune. "I think 'Mommie' is the oldest living," he continued. "I never of one that was older."

Mr. Arthur's claim of twenty-eight years as "Mommie's" age was substantiated by cat experts here. Dr. H. A. Cooke Jr., veterinarian, Caroline Earle White Free Dispensary for Animals, maintained at 111 Chadwick Street by the Pennsylvania Women's S.P.C.A., said the oldest he knew of was twenty-three of age.

"Healthy cats are more long-lived than dogs," says "Encyclopedia Americana." "Authentic records tell of a few over twenty years of age, of some even thirty."

King May Go To Mediterranean

London.—The Daily Express states that the Royal yacht Victoria and Albert has been ordered overhauled and made ready for the use of George early in October.

It was said that the King's yacht were believed to have advised to spend the winter on the Mediterranean, fearing that His Majesty will be able to face the rigors of another winter in London.

It was recalled that, at the time of the King's illness, the Queen and Queen of Spain offered him a place at Malaga on the Mediterranean. King Fuaid of Egypt also offered the use of a Mediterranean cruise.

Britain and the U.S.

Leo Maxse in the National Review (London). It is a melancholy fact that just as we had persons in responsible places in this country anxious to do the dirty work of Berlin before the war, who helped to precipitate, so war responsible statesmen have been crawling around the White House and begging it to boss the British adjutantess is largely the grotesque result that financiers are actually invited to regulate the affairs of the Hemisphere, while the War Government formally disclaims responsibility for their decisions, refuses to participate in any to give effect to them. Koylo to Germany ended so badly it cannot help being nervous as ultimate upshot of all this is going to Washington and New



"Why did he shake the daughter?" "He said she harrowed him too much."

Milkmen's Strike Called Off

Fistic Encounter when Strikers prevent Shippers from loading

While the two organizations of the Milk Shippers and Milk Producers are one in their desire for obtaining their demand of 33 cts. the members of our local organization resent the attitude of the neighboring county's interference and their action gave rise to a bitter feeling which broke loose on Tuesday when Mr. Ed. Patterson sought to ship his milk into the city. The strikers forcibly prevented him from doing so and the row started and ended up in a free-for-all. Last Friday was the first day that Lachute was visited by the strikers and on Saturday they came in greater number and assumed such threatening attitude that Mayor Tremblay sought protection from the Provincial Police and Detective Department. At six o'clock Sunday morning three car loads of guardians arrived but no disturbance occurred in consequence. However on Monday a return was made by the strikers who claimed that Joubert was the only one who was opposed to meeting the demands of the strikers, but this was untrue as both the Guaranteed Pure Milk and the Elmhurst gave assurance that they were paying the highest price of any distributors in Canada and were as one in standing together against the demands of the farmers.

The encounter on Tuesday assumed such a grave attitude that the town authorities, fearing a further outbreak of hostilities, made another appeal for Provincial aid in quelling the riot. A strong cordon of police and detectives arrived for Wednesday morning, but word had evidently been passed around and all was quiet, save for the shipment of 8 cans of milk which were subjected to the camera's eye, evidencing the tie up. The C. P. R. withdrew the regular milk car, but a settlement having been since made, the car was on as usual Thursday morning.

The intervention of Premier Taschereau and the Hon. Mr. Perron had its effect and on Wednesday afternoon the strike was called off.

The milk strike initiated by the Milk Producers' Association of the Province of Quebec, last Thursday, was called off at 2.45 Wednesday afternoon, the producers accepting an offer of the distributors, of \$3.20 a hundred pounds for the months of December, January, February and March, and \$2.80 for the months of October, November, April and May.

This is calculated as a gain for the producers, though it does not amount to what they had asked, that is 33 cents a gallon. Hon. Mr. Perron who has acted as conciliator between the parties concerned since Tuesday, promised that he would do all possible to bring back the good relations which existed before the strike between producers and distributors.

When he met the milk producers Wednesday morning, Mr. Perron asked them if they had something new to announce. He was informed of a resolution passed by the association executive to the effect that they could not entertain his offer of arbitration and that they had resolved to maintain their demands in toto.

"Very well," said the minister, "but there is something I want the public to understand clearly. You have refused our offer of arbitration. It is your absolute right, though by doing so, you have put us in a position where we can do but very little for you or for the public in general."

MUST STOP VIOLENCE

"But I must tell you that the Government will not countenance any acts of violence such as has been committed during the last days. You can keep your milk at home, if, in your opinion you are not offered a reasonable price for it. But you have no right whatever to prevent others, who are satisfied with the prices offered, to sell their milk and to transport it on the public highways. Individual freedom must be protected in this Province, by all means. Let us not forget that. I regret to say that the acts of violence committed have produced a bad impression in the public, one that can not help your cause. Let us have no more of this, and it will be easier to come to an understanding."

The minister concluded that by the refusal of the arbitration, he was placed in a position of great difficulty. All that he could do, he said, was to act as go-between and try to bring both parties to meet and discuss.

J. C. Lassonde, one of the directors of the association, made it quite clear that the association condemned all acts of violence just as much as the minister, but he added that there had been great provocation on the part of some of the distributors. He regretted that the arbitration was impossible, offering no reasonable protection to the producers, but as a token of good will on their part, he proposed that a committee of three, composed of Messrs. Lassonde, Chartrand and Landry, be named to meet the representatives of the distributors, Messrs. Hogg, Ayers and Charest, who had arrived by that time.

Mr. Perron said he would willingly offer his own office for this meeting, which was gladly accepted. The minister accompanied the committee and presented them to the representatives of the distributors and all six, under his chairmanship, started to discuss the situation.

DEALER'S STAND

At the outset Mr. Hogg, of the Guaranteed Pure Milk Company, for the distributors, made it quite clear that they no more than the producers, could accept arbitration. "I respect too much our British citizenship," said he, "to endure the situation produced by the milk strike."

PRODUCER'S OFFER

Mr. Lassonde, speaking for the producers, stated that the farmers were anxious to come to an understanding with the distributors and to show this he made the following offer: milk to be paid 32 cents a gallon during the eight summer months, and 33 during December, January and February, based on an average of 20 gallons a sale a day. If more, the surplus to be paid at a price based on the delivery of 20 gallons a day during the three months aforementioned. Furthermore, said Mr. Lassonde, the companies were not to enforce inspection as now organized and would accept as a maximum of fat, 3.3, as accepted by the City.

Mr. Hogg, and Mr. Charest, in turn, stated that they could not accept the conditions offered. The most they could do was to buy milk having the qualities imposed by the municipal hygiene service. They would be willing to buy milk by the weight, but that basis was satisfactory to no one. The discussion had brought no result when the meeting adjourned, at noon.

Tuesday, Mr. Taschereau and the Minister of Agriculture received the same parties, and proposed arbitration, two arbitrations to be named by the producers, two by the distributors and one by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council. Though the Premier showed that he intended to give proper protection against violence from some of the strikers, he added that he was sure it would not be necessary to bring out militia in order to ensure that protection, the people of this Province being too law-abiding to countenance violence for any length of time.

The delegation of the distributors which interviewed the Premier Tuesday afternoon was headed by Walter G. Mitchell, Messrs. Hogg, of the Guaranteed Pure Milk, and Charest, of J. J. Joubert. The producers were headed by Liguori Lacombe, Federal member for Two Mountains; J. E. Chartrand, president, and the other members of the executive.

It is gratifying to know that the strike is settled and now it is up to the farmers of this County to properly organize their forces ever remembering that in unity there is strength. Mob rule is never a procedure to help in remedial measures, and it is a dire reflection upon our own locality when it has to depend upon their neighboring parishioners to forcibly dictate what they shall do in a crisis.

CONSECRATION OF CALUMET ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

The blessing of the new R. C. Church which took place on Sunday last at Calumet, was a marked event which will be long remembered by the parishioners.

At 9.30 a.m. His Grace Mgr. Forbes blessed the church and officiated at high mass at 10 a.m., assisted by M. Canon Archambault, M. Abbe Guilbault as deacon; the Rev. Father Roch. C. S. V. as sub-deacon and M. Abbe Martin as Master of Ceremonies.

M. Abbe Mandeville, priest of Calumet, bestowed a hearty welcome to Mgr. Forbes, and thanked the parishioners and all those who contributed to the erection of their new church. M. Abbe Brosseau, priest of Grenville, read the sermon of the day in French and English. He spoke in a kindly manner of the significance of the house of God for the individual, family and society.

A number of the St. Charles Choir of Ottawa, sang at the high mass and at the consecrating of the Holy Sacrament which took place in the afternoon and was presided over by M. Abbe Mandeville.

After High Mass a banquet was held in the Parish Hall.

Others attending from a distance were, M. Abbe Barrette, priest of St. Charles; R. P. Jasmin, O.M.I. of Ottawa University; M. Canon Bedard, priest of Lefavre; M. Abbe Desjar-

dins priest of Vankleek Hill; M. l'Abbe Chamberland, priest of Montebello; M. l'Abbe Desrosiers, priest of Thuroso; R. P. Lagros, S.M.M., Superior of Papineauville; M. l'Abbe Pilon, priest of L'Orignal; M. l'Abbe Rollin, Vicar at Lefavre; Dr. J. M. Laframboise, of Ottawa; M. Edouard Brunet; M. Gaetan Valois, Notary of Lachute; M. Dansereau, M.P.P. of Grenville; Rev. Father A. Brunelle C.S.V., College Bourget, Rigaud; Dr. J. B. Mandeville, M.D., Montebello, Que.; Mayor H. G. Brannan, Calumet, Que.; R. O. Quesnel, Montebello; Andre Saint-Amant, Pointe au Chene, Que.; M. H. Laurin, Grenville, Que.; Dr. E. Lalonde, Grenville; Gorges-Henri Brunet, N.P. Hull, Que.

ST. ANDREWS EAST

Mrs. Gilbertson and Mrs. Beanson were in Montreal for a few days.

Miss Mock has returned from Montreal and is at Dr. Wales' for the winter.

Miss Rachel Mae MacLean, of Sydney Mines, is visiting her uncle the Rev. Mr. Macaskill.

Miss Tita Wales was in Hawkesbury, on Friday and Saturday visiting Miss Hartley, A. N.

Miss Florence Thompson spent the week-end in Ottawa, in company with her sister, Miss Edna Thompson.



"Caterpillar"
will never pack
the bottom of the furrow

The "Caterpillar" Tractors ride on unplowed ground. They ride an even keel, without faltering, without slipping, without strain on nerves or machine. The long "Caterpillar" tracks grip in soft soil, wet soil, any kind of soil. Straight, clean furrows behind the "Caterpillar" that steers at a touch and "swings on its heel" close up to the fence. "Caterpillar" Traction and "Caterpillar" power will make a better, quicker and cheaper job of Fall plowing.

Descriptive literature and full particulars sent without the least obligation. Write—

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173 COLBORNE ST., MONTREAL



Mr. T. Duncan Patton, of the Y.M.C.A., Toronto, and Mrs. Patton are visiting friends in St. Andrews.

The annual meeting of the Bible Society was held in the Anglican Church on Tuesday evening, lead by the Rev. Mr. McLennan.

It is reported that Dr. Maude Abbott was knocked down by a car in the city, and is now in the Royal Victoria Hospital. We all wish her a speedy recovery.

The Rev. J. Macaskill and a number of the teachers of the St. Andrews U. C. Sunday School, attended the Sunday School Convention in Lachute on Wednesday.

The Fall and Winter lectures under the auspices of McGill University will commence Oct. 18th, and will be given after that on Nov. 1st; 15th; and 29th; Dec. 13th; Jan. 10th; and 24th. These lectures will be held alternately in the Lecture Rooms of the United and Presbyterian Churches the first one in the United Church, will have as its subject "The Last Days of Pompeii" and the lecturer will be Professor P. F. McCullagh. Prof. McCullagh is a very good speaker, and Pompey Eye is always interesting. We hope there will be a good audience.

CHURCH NOTES

BAPTIST CHURCH, LACHUTE

Rev. A. Penman, Pastor.
Lachute at 11 a.m.
Dalesville at 11 a.m.
Brownsburg 2.30 p.m.
Dalesville at 7.30 p.m.
No evening service at Lachute

LACHUTE UNITED CHURCH

Rev. W. B. Rosborough, B.A., B.D.
10.15 a.m., Sabbath School.
11 a.m., Rally and Promotion Service for Sabbath School. Special program. Everybody welcome.
3 p.m., Service at Thomas' Gore.
7 p.m., Evening service. Sermon on "Hiding Among The Stuff."

BROWNSBURG UNITED CHURCH

Rev. A. E. Hagar, B.A., Pastor.
Services, Sunday, Oct. 13th.
11 a.m., Communion Service.
7 p.m., Regular Service and Sermon.

Friday evening, Oct. 11th., 8 o'clock Preparatory Service. Music by the Young People's Choir.

LACHUTE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

Rev. H. Cousens, B.A., B.D.
Services, Sunday, Oct. 13th.
Lachute Sunday School 10.00 a.m.
Lachute Morning Worship 11 a.m.
Evening Worship 7 p.m.
Brownsburg Worship 4 p.m.
"Remember the Sabbath Day."

BIRTH

CARPENTER.—At the Buffalo General Maternity Hospital, on Oct. 2, to Mr. and Mrs. Robert E. Carpenter, (nee Jessie Cruise) a son.

BIRTH

MILLER.—At the St. Joseph Hospital, Detroit, Mich., on Monday, October 7th., to Mr. and Mrs. W. N. Miller, a son.

"REX" Theatre, Lachute

AT THE "REX" THE HOUSE OF BETTER PICTURES

11 — 12

"THE GODLESS GIRL"
Tremendous drama. A grim story behind walls of juvenile reformatory. The fire scene. The terror and panic is one of the most stirring ever put in motion pictures.
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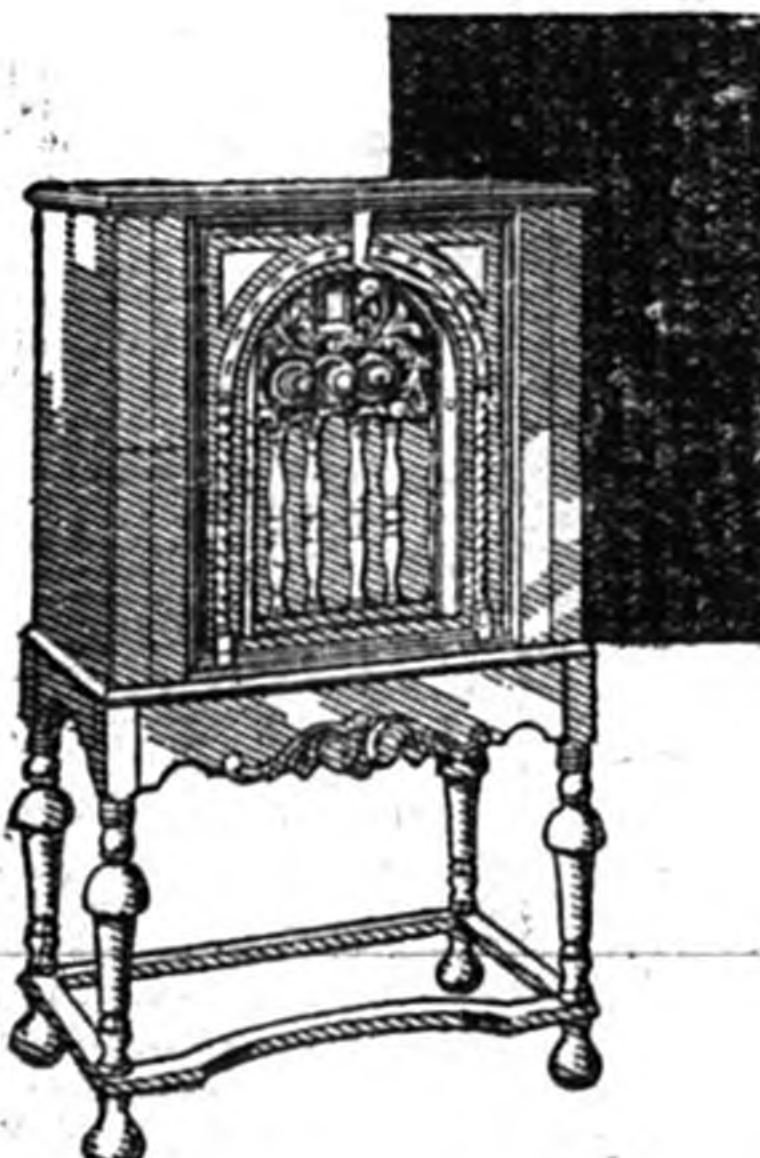
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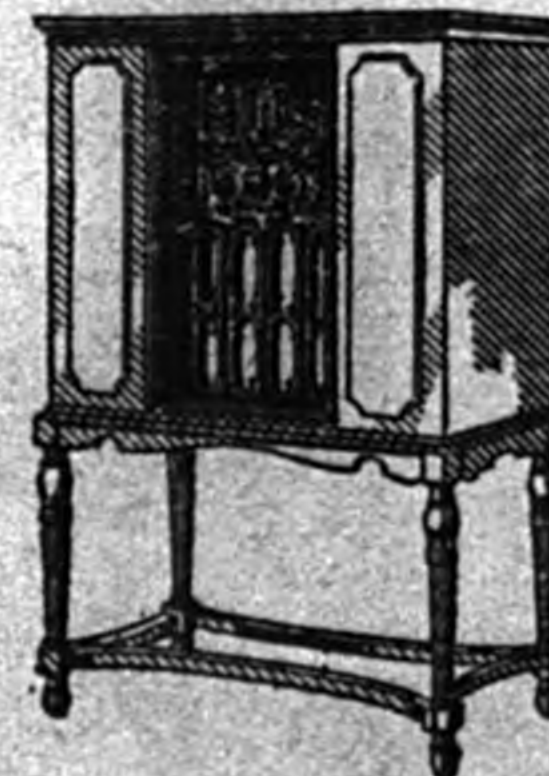
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A Queer Hobby

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.

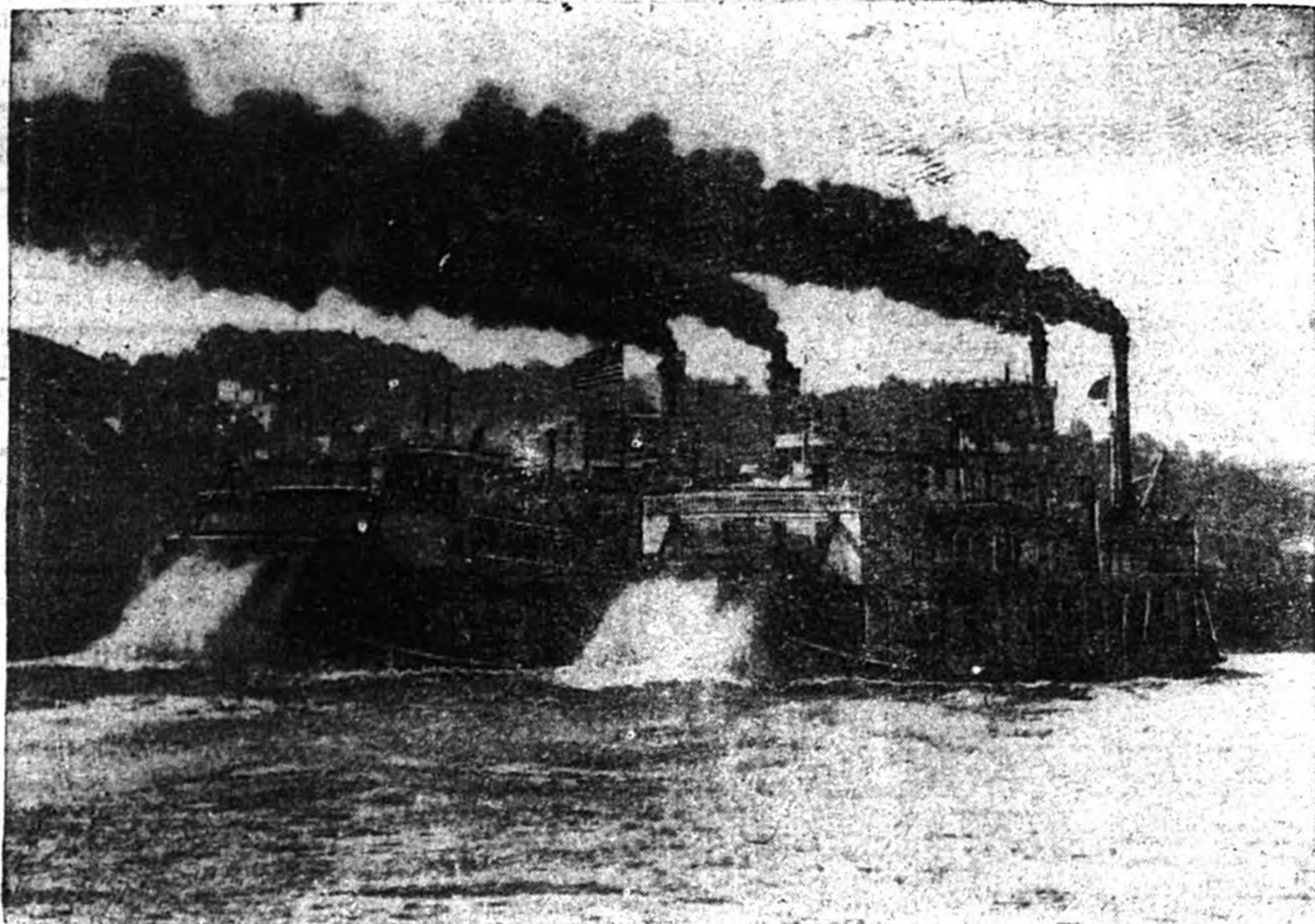
Doing Good

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.

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.

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 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.

Sir 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 fixity 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."

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.

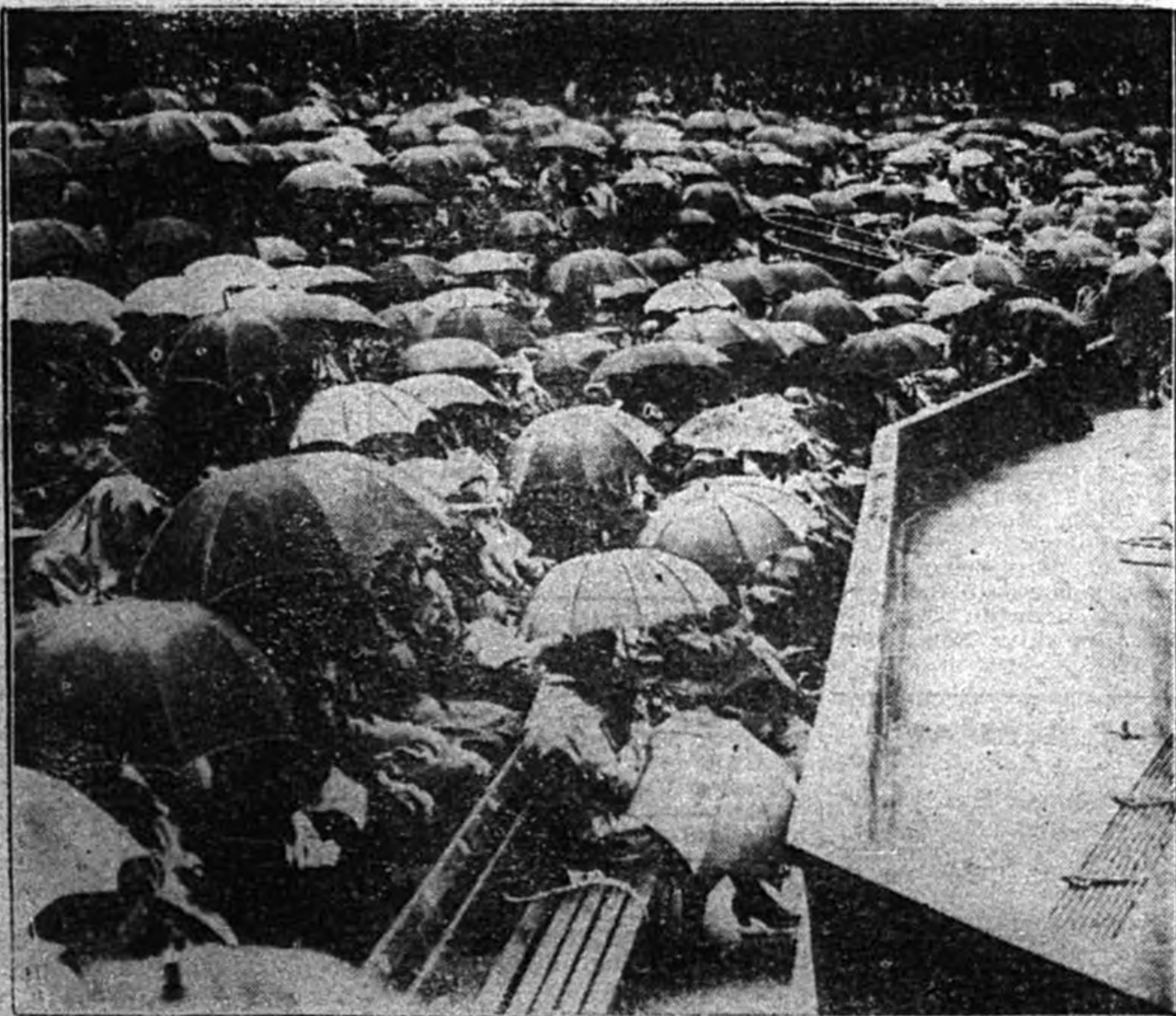
Blondes are so popular and so successful that Paris is fast becoming a Nordic capital. Once Frenchwomen were proud of the black tresses of the Latin, but hairdressers are booked solid for weeks to make blonde hair grow where black ones shore before.

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 coffee. 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 clock she takes down 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 Poutiere 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 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 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-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, 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 falling facades 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 Agricola 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!

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 points of view, its most important aspect.

The play-attitude is essentially naive. English games are not "made," i.e. 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, 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."

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 Slave of Aladdin's Lamp"

might move a palace a thousand miles", said Mr. Berton Braley, the well known author, in a recent address. "But...the slaves of Edison's lamp have moved civilization forward a thousand years."

"Where the slave of Aladdin's lamp could heap a hord of gold and jewels before Aladdin's wondering eyes, the slaves of Edison's lamp have created new wealth beyond the wildest dreams of Oriental magnificence."

Had electric light alone been the sole result of Edison's inventions the electrical industry would have justified itself. But it necessitated the invention of a system of generation and distribution, laying the foundation of the light and power industry as we know it today.

Those inventions "have moved civilization forward a thousand years."



Gatineau Electric Light Company Limited



Healthy Children are Always Happy

The nutritive value of Corn Syrup is recommended by doctors—it's known to be the healthy food for everybody. So why not assure strength, energy and happiness by having Crown Brand Corn Syrup always ready in your kitchen. It's delicious.

EDWARDSBURG

CROWN BRAND CORN SYRUP

Makers of Famous Food Products since 1858



The CANADA STARCH CO. Limited MONTREAL

G. I.

AUCTION SALES

There will be sold by Public Auction at the residence of **CELESTIN LAROSE**, East Settlement, One Mile from Four Corners

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 15th., 1929

The following effects:—One set of harrows, 1 disc harrow, cultivator, 1 plow, No. 5, double plow, mowing machine, seeder; grain binder, double wagon, hay rack; hay rake; horse clipper; 1 root cutter; single express buggy, rubber tired buggy, set of double sleighs; rack sleigh; sulky; light sleigh; separator; set of double harness; set of light harness; two stoves and all household furniture; 2 work horses; 4 cows (tested), 1 due to freshen in January), 1 spring pig; a quantity of dry stove wood, Ford car in running order; 1 scale 500 lbs. capacity, 1 grindstone, & many other articles too numerous to mention.

Sale to commence at 10 a.m. sharp. **TERMS:** \$10.00 and under cash, over that amount 12 months credit on furnishing approved joint notes. **CELESTIN LAROSE**, Proprietor.

There will be sold by Public Auction at the residence of **CAMILLE RAYMOND**, Bethany Street, Lachute, **SATURDAY, OCT. 19th., 1929**

The following effects:—Two parlor sets, 1 dining room set, 1 bedroom set, 1 book case, 3 carpet rugs, 1 extension table and other tables, stoves, chest of drawers, 4 rocking chairs, 2 wicker chairs, hat rack, 1

child's crib, 1 baby walker, 1 baby carriage, 2 baby sleighs, child's wagon, rocking horse, oil foot warmer many other household articles, 2 cutters, 2 buggies, 1 single wagon, double and single harness, and many other articles unmentioned.

Sale to commence at 1 p.m. sharp. **TERMS:** \$10.00 and under cash, over that amount 9 months credit on furnishing approved joint notes. 5 p.c. off for cash. **W. J. BOYD**, Licensed Auctioneer.

There will be sold by Public Auction at the residence of

HUGH MACVICAR, Glen Road, About Six Miles North of Calumet Village,

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 15th., 1929

The following effects:—Fourteen milch cows, (10 Pure Bred Holsteins and 4 Grades, all due to freshen in April and May), 2 Pure Bred heifer calves, (all stock has had two clean T. B. tests, there never was a reaction in my stables), 2 Heavy Percheron Mares with their harnesses, (almost new), 1 Massey Harris gang plow, 1 grubber, 1 horse corn planter 1 root cutter, 20 tons of hay, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

Everything to be sold without reserve, as proprietor is giving up farming.

Sale to commence at 1 p.m. sharp. **TERMS:** \$10.00 and under cash, over that amount 9 months credit on furnishing approved joint notes. 5 p.c. off for cash.

CANADIAN PACIFIC



WORLD'S GREATEST TRAIL SYSTEM

GOING EAST

No. 423 Daily for Place Viger due at Lachute at 8.36 a.m.
No. 422 Daily for Place Viger due at Lachute at 10.36 a.m.
No. 424 Daily for Windsor Street Station due at Lachute at 6.27 p.m.
No. 430 Saturday and Sunday only for Place Viger due at Lachute at 4.33 p.m.

GOING WEST

No. 421 Daily from Windsor Street Station due at Lachute at 10.14 a.m.
No. 423 Daily from Place Viger due at Lachute at 7.12 p.m.
No. 425 Daily from Place Viger due at Lachute at 1.04 a.m.
No. 427 Saturday and Sunday only due at Lachute at 3.02 p.m.
J. S. GILES, Town Agent, Lachute.

LOST—On Wednesday, Oct. 9th., a pair of Tortoise Shell Rimmed Glasses in black leather case, between Lachute Academy and Mrs. Robert Miller. Finder please phone 181 w. **O-11-1.**

LOST—On Thursday last between the C. P. R. Station and Rochon's Hotel, a black club bag, containing personal effects and papers. Finder please return to Watchman Office. Reward.

WANT ADS

CARPENTERS WANTED for outside work, at once. Apply J. W. Cottingham, Limited.

FOR SALE—One drop side couch, special mattress, five piece den suite (almost new). Phone 179 J. or Watchman Office. **O-18-2-p.**

WANTED—A maid for general housework, to sleep at home. Apply Mrs. Stead, Lachute. **O-11-1.**

FOR SALE—A 303 Savage Rifle in first class condition. Phone 301, Lachute Mills. **O-11-1-p.**

HOUSE TO RENT—On corner of Bethany and Grace Streets, three good sized bedrooms, bath room, also summer and winter kitchen and garage. Apply to Arcade Ethier, Lachute. **O-11-1-p.**

WANTED—A general maid between 18 and 20 years of age, capable of taking full charge of house. Family of four. Apply The Watchman Office.

FOR SALE CHEAP—200 bags of Apples and 600 bags of Potatoes. Apply to T. W. Hoare, Jr., Box 13, Morrow Farm, Calumet, Que. **O-11-2.**

FOR SERVICE—A Yorkshire Boar Pig, at the farm of W. H. Hume. **O-11-2-c.**

RADIO FOR SALE—Marconi, 8 tube set, in perfect order. Apply to P. D. Lessard, Lachute. **X.**

FOR SALE—Hot Water Tank complete, in good condition. Phone 5.

—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.**

FOR SALE—Six Extra Choice Young Driving Horses, sound, and of show ring quality. Also a half dozen good, useful work horses priced at from \$50.00 to \$100.00 each. Gilbert E. Arnold, Grenville, Que.

FOR SALE—A lot of household furniture consisting of dining room set, Chesterfield set, enamelled kitchen set, bedroom set, etc. in good condition, at reasonable prices as party is leaving town. Apply to Romeo Seguin, Lachute Mills, Que. **O-11-1-p.**

BROWNSBURG

Miss Eleanor Hanson was home for the week-end.

Mr. and Mrs. F. Kettyle have returned from their holiday.

We are sorry to report that Mrs. James Tomalty is very ill at present. Mr. John Mason and Mr. Theodore Zimmers were in Arundel on Tuesday.

Mr. L. Emard is in Montreal this week attending the Grand Ligne Convention.

Mrs. W. S. McGibbon was the guest of Miss Annie Stewart on Tuesday last.

Mrs. J. S. MacVicar was the guest of Mrs. R. W. Mason on Tuesday of this week.

Miss Annie Petley is spending the week end in Ottawa, the guest of Mr. and Mrs. M. C. Fletcher.

Mrs. A. M. Campbell left this week for Toronto to spend a few days with her daughter, Mrs. Robbins.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Beekingham and family, of Kingston, Ont., were in Brownsburg on Sunday last visiting old acquaintances.

Mrs. Thomas Jordan and Mrs. R. Yateman who have been visiting the former's son, Mr. F. Jordan, for the past week, have returned home.

We are sorry to report that Miss Margaret Duncan had to go home this week, as she was unable to teach school, after her accident. We wish her a speedy recovery.

It will no doubt be of great interest to many of the friends of the members of the Maple Avenue Regular Baptist Church to hear about the recognition service, which took place on Friday evening, Oct. 4th., 1929. There were delegates present from eleven different churches from the Ottawa Association. The service was opened with the singing of the doxology followed by prayer by Mr. L. Emard. Rev. H. R. Telford, of Cornwall, Ont., was then appointed as Moderator and Rev. Wm. Bilton, as Clerk. The council being accepted by the church, after the usual ceremonies of a recognition service; the Maple Avenue Church was recognized as a Regular Baptist Church. Rev. R. M. Carliner of Clarence, Ont., gave the charge to the church in a very capable manner.

Rev. H. Meritt, of Kenmore, Ont. gave the hand of fellowship to the church. The meeting closed by many beseeching prayers for the future activities of the church and that God in His own way would use every member as instruments in His hands. After the singing of the hymn "The Church is One Foundation," Mr. Dooce, of Grenville Church, pronounced the benediction. Refreshments were served by the ladies.

GRENVILLE

Mr. Hugh Lloyd, of Montreal, spent the week-end with his mother.

Mr. Wesley Dodd, of Gatineau P., spent the week-end with his family.

Mr. Earl Grey, Mrs. Gilbert Sr. and Jr.; also the Misses Eva and Jessie White, of Montreal, were the week-end guests of Mr. and Mrs. R. B. White.

Miss Helen Bradshaw spent the week-end with her grand parents, Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Pickett.

Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Bradshaw have returned from St. Laurent where they spent a few days at her daughters, Mrs. G. A. Clearihue.

We Know Our Meats

They contain all the elements that guarantee health, vigor and a satisfied appetite.

We have all kinds of

FRESH AND CURED MEATS

We buy only the BEST, and keep our meats in a sanitary condition, in the most up-to-date refrigerator.

Jos. Speight,
Main St. Lachute.

136



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.

Sanitary and Heating Engineers

Consult us about your heating for the coming winter, steam warmth is healthier, cleaner, and can be regulated easily, to suit the temperature you require, we make a specialty in this line, estimates furnished, phone 172 w for consultation.

Agents for:—Superior Equipment, Empire Milking Machines, Glidden Paints and Varnishes.

R. McArthur and Son



Does it pay to wear tires OUT?

It does not pay to run tires till they go to pieces—because—

- It's dangerous. A blowout may easily lead to a crash.
- It's false economy. You can't afford the time, the trouble and the inconvenience that blowouts bring.
- It's not worth the worry. You can't ride in comfort if you know a blowout is due any minute.

It will pay you to let us pull off those old tires and put on a set of brand new Dominion Royal Cords or Royal Masters. They will free you from worry. Royal Cords will cost you less in the long run than any other tire in their class—Royal Masters are in a class by themselves.

DOMINION TIRE DEPOT

LACHUTE Geo. Y. Deacon

AUCTION SALE

There will be sold by Public Auction at residence of

ANTOINE LAVIGUEUR,

Chatham, in the Fourth Range of Chatham

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 19th., 1929

The following effects:—Eight milch cows, 2 work horses, driving mare, 8 heifers one and a half years old, 4 Spring calves, 3 pigs, 25 hens, Frost & Wood seeder, set of harrows, single plow, single express with pole and shafts, buggy, mowing machine horse rake cutter, set of double sleighs, set of double harness (almost new, complete), set of single harness, tumbril cart, barrel churn, a quantity of hay, lot of straw, a quantity of oats a lot of potatoes, a lot of turnips, 1 Star automobile, baby carriage and many other articles too numerous to mention.

Sale to commence at 1 p.m. sharp. **TERM:** \$10.00 and under cash, over that amount 9 months credit on furnishing approved joint notes. 5 p.c. off for cash.

ANTOINE LAVIGUEUR, Prop.

FOUND—Two racquet presses, in the Lachute Tennis Club Courts. Owners may have same by paying for this notice. Apply Watchman Office.

STEPHEN'S

Cash and Carry Store

BUFFALO MATCHES, 1ge. pkg. 25c.
TOILET PAPER, 7-4 oz. rolls 25c.
IODIZED SALT, per box 10c.
CHINA QUAKER OATS pkg. 35c.
MARMALADE, 40 oz. 35c.
MAGIC BAKING POWDER 1 lb. 34c.
MAGIC BAKING POWDER 5 lbs. \$1.55
SALADA TEA, Black or Green 1 lb. 70c.
SHELLED WALNUTS, 1st. quality per lb. 60c.
SHREDDED COCONUT, lb. 25c.
SWANDOWN FLOUR, pkg. 35c.
RAYMOND SWEET PICKLES 20 oz. bottle 32c.
RAYMOND SOUR PICKLES, 40 oz. bottle 38c.
CLARK'S PORK & BEANS, Medium, 2 for 25c.
BUTTER CROCKS, 4 gallons \$1.40
BUTTER CROCKS, 3 gallons \$1.00
BUTTER CROCKS, 2 gallons 80c.
BROOMS, 6 strings 45c.
Bethany Street, Lachute.

NOTICE

During October, I will give 10% discount, for cash, on everything except Gas and Oil. Miles Co. and General Store, Lakefield, Que.

The Watchman,

And Ottawa Valley Advocate.

VOL. LIV.

LACHUTE, QUE., OCTOBER 18, 1929.

NO. 40

Hardware to fill every requirement of the Home or Workshop.

Tools - that will stand every test you can put them to.
Tools for the Home—for the Mechanic
for the Carpenter
Paints, Varnishes, Glassware, and fittings of every description
for the Home.

T. McQuat and Son

LACHUTE DAIRY

For Pasteurized Milk
Also Cream
Phone your Orders before 2 p.m.
Phone 74.
Bradford & Matthews, Props.

COMING EVENTS

"CYCLONE SALLY"

A Comedy in Three Acts
Will be presented in
LACHUTE AUDITORIUM
FRIDAY, OCT. 18th.

A Chicken Pie Supper will be held
in St. Mungo's Church, Cushing, on
Friday, Oct. 25th. Good programme.
Tickets 50 cts. O-18-2.

Don't forget the regular weekly
dance in River Side Hall, Lachute, on
Saturday, Oct. 19th, 1929. Dancing
from 7 to 12. Come and enjoy your-
self. Gents 50c. Ladies free.

DANCE

The members of L.O.L. No. 2231,
Lachute, will hold a Dance in McAr-
thur's Hall, on Friday, Oct. 25th.
Good music. Gents \$1.00. Ladies
Free.

The Annual Thank-Offering Meet-
ing of the Women's Missionary Soci-
ety of the United Church, will be
held in the Church Hall, on Saturday
afternoon, October 26th, at 3 o'clock.
Miss Christie, a returned Missionary
from China, will address the meet-
ing. A cordial invitation is extended
to all ladies interested in missions to
be present. Tea will be served at
the close of the meeting. O-18-1-p.

CONCERT

PHILHARMONIC MALE CHOIR
of Montreal - 30 Voices
UNITED CHURCH, BROWNSBURG
SATURDAY, NOV. 2nd., at 8 p.m.
Admission 50 cents.

A Concert, under the auspices of
the Presbyterian Church will be given
in the Town Hall, St. Andrews East,
Que., on Saturday, Oct. 19th., at
8.15 p.m. Artists.—Mr. A. Murray,
Mr. J. Deans, Mr. R. Dumbrell, Mr.
Sidney Nesbitt, Miss Taylor and Miss
Keane.

After enjoying "Cyclone Sally" you
will be prepared to see Canada from
a comfortable seat in the Auditorium
on Friday, the 25th., at 8 p.m. sharp.

This will no doubt make you feel
like taking a real trip through our
beautiful Dominion, with its infinite
variety of scenery, and its wonderful
growth. Towns, where but a few
years ago it was unbroken wilder-
ness, that were opened up to the
world's progress by the C. P. R.

Talking about treats believe me
there is one in store for those who
come to the free film show in the
Auditorium, which has been so gen-
erously given by the town council,
who are alive to the educational ad-
vantages of such events in our town.

Please bear in mind that no one
will be shown the seats except before
and between the films, as late comers
not only disturb the audience, but
also show a lack of politeness to the
lecturer.

Try the
TREASURE HOUSE
of Lachute

A. C. Lapierre

Watchmaker and Jeweller
Always on hand, a big choice of
Diamond Rings and Wedding
Rings

Bethany Street,

Phone 249.

Will you be Snug in the Winter ?

A warm comfortable house in the cold weather, is like having barrels
of water on the Sahara desert in mid-summer. Now we can suggest
many little improvements that will be for your benefit. Consult us, we
talk from experience.

The Public
we
Serve

EVERYTHING TO BUILD ANYTHING
COTTINGHAM

We Aim
to
Please

NO CHANGE

Quite a lot of interest was evoked
this past week among the citizens of
Lachute and the Lower Ottawa Valley
as a result of a published article in
a Montreal evening paper in which
it stated that this town through its
municipal leaders was about to ser-
iously consider the advisability of re-
christening the town. So far as the
Watchman can ascertain there is not
the slightest ground for this asser-
tion and upon enquiry from civic au-
thorities those parties were as much
surprised as other citizens as to how
such a rumour could be put in cir-
culation.

The name Lachute is extremely ac-
ceptable to the inhabitants of this
place and it is certain that our indus-
trial leaders who have made the
name a household word throughout
Canada would have good reason if
such a move was contemplated to
issue a loud protest.

While it is true that the name La-
chute may be in common with other
places beginning with La such as
Lachine or La Tuque, yet that is no
reason whatever why the citizens of
this town should throw overboard
the name that has stood the town in
good taste for generations. Every
man, woman and child, resident here
is proud of the County Town of Ar-
genteuil, and if there is anyone bold
enough to publicly support a change
in name, they might be well advised
to do so when we are all asleep.
It is felt that this published report
originated solely in the mind of a
reporter and it is to be hoped that
all his written articles for his paper
do not come as a result of the same
imagination and thereby carry no
accuracy or official confirmation

The re-organized Red Cross under
the presidency of Mrs. B. Stead are
giving much thought to the subject
of Peace time work, and its relation
to our town and County.

In order to do effective work a full
membership is required. We all know
of some things that would be good
to have in our town, in case of acci-
dent, or illness.

Mrs. Frank Brennan, Secretary;
or Miss Alice Riddell, Treasurer; will
be pleased to add your name to the
list of those anxious to do something
definite for the good of the commu-
nity. The fee is \$1.00 per year. Both
men and women are eligible for
membership. JOIN.

You who missed the first Handi-
crafts show of the Upper Lachute
Institute would have been pleased to
hear Mrs. B. E. Savage, of the Mont-
real Handicrafts Guild, who gave a
very nice talk on the aims of that
Society, and considered the work of
the members of Upper Lachute In-
stitute good enough to have place at
the Annual Exhibition in the Art
Gallery, Montreal, to be held on the
19th. inst.

The Upper Lachute Institute hope
to arrange for an exhibition of work
from all parts of the Dominion show-
ing the native industry in handicraft.

The family of Mr. J. D. Lemay re-
ceived a great scare on Saturday
when at one o'clock in the morning
they were awakened by two men
proving around their premises and
acting in strange manner. Mr. Le-
may fears burglarious intent as this
is not the first occasion. On Monday
Miss Clara when going upstairs for
her gloves was frightened by appear-
ance of someone behind the door. An
alarm was immediately given and
numbers of men quickly gathered, but
the miscreant made a get-away by
smashing the window and jumping
on to an outbuilding, and up to the
present there has been no clue as to
identification.

LOCAL NEWS

Miss L. Stalker of Grenville, spent
the week-end in town.

Mrs. H. Fraser, of Montreal, is the
guest of Mrs. Wm. Doig this week.

Mr. and Mrs. L. J. Lyster and fam-
ily, of Montreal, were the week-end
guests of Mrs. W. F. Boa.

Miss Germaine Lemay spent the
week-end at Ste. Jerome, guest of
Mr. and Mrs. A. Sylvestre.

Miss Ethel Doig, of Dundee, was
the guest of her mother, Mrs. A.
Doig for a few days last week.

Mr. David Black is in Toronto this
week, attending a meeting of the
National Dairy Council.

Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Brown, of
Shrewsbury, celebrated their fiftieth
anniversary, on October 14th.

Miss E. Meldium, of Montreal, was
the guest of Mrs. J. D. Campbell
over the week-end.

A sure cure for the blues. Come
and see "Cyclone Sally" in the Audi-
torium, Friday, Oct. 18th.

Mr. Stephen Stewart, of Harring-
ton, was the week-end guest of Mr.
and Mrs. Thos. Stewart.

Mrs. I. Percival and daughter Joan,
of Hill Head, have left for Halifax,
N. S., where they will take up cir-
cidence.

Mrs. Grover Jones, of Montreal,
was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Jas.
Armstrong, Hill Foot, on Thursday
last.

Mr. C. Booth, of Carling Lake, re-
turned on Monday from a pleasant
visit with friends and relatives in
Montreal.

The Ladies' Auxiliary of the Uni-
ted Church, Brownsburg, will hold
their Bazaar on Saturday, Nov. 16th.
Keep the date open.

Mr. and Mrs. W. K. McArthur and
Mr. Fred Lavery, of Denver, Colo.,
spent the week-end in Montreal and
Huntingdon.

Mr. and Mrs. A. N. MacVicar and
family, of Montreal, spent the week
end in town visiting their many
friends.

Miss Mary Sommerville, of Ottawa,
spent a few days in Centreville, at-
tending the funeral of the late Miss
Edith d'Hertel.

Mrs. Slogie returned to her home
in Montreal, on Wednesday, after
spending the past week in town, the
guest of Mrs. J. D. Campbell.

Miss Ethel M. Dixon who spent the
latter part of last week in Montreal
attending the Teacher's Convention
was the guest of Dr. and Mrs. J.
Casside.

Misses Evelyn and Lillian Hamil-
ton, of Montreal, and Miss Shirley
Hamilton of MacDonald College, were
guests of their parents Mr. and Mrs.
Robert Hamilton over the week-end.

If a man were running after a car,
which of Heinz's 57 varieties would
he have in mind? See CYCLONE
SALLY, OCT. 18th. for Answer.

The Misses K. and M. Bennet of
Buckingham, and Miss Gertrude Mc-
Mahon, of Jerusalem, spent the week
end with Mr. and Mrs. T. A. Patter-
son.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Joss, of Three
Rivers, who have been the guests of
Mr. and Mrs. George Hills for the
past week, left for their home on
Wednesday.

The Leona 5c. to \$1.00 Store are
putting on a special sale during the
next 8 days, and this will be your
opportunity to pick up some real bar-
gains. Watch our windows.

A Meeting of the Lachute Drama-
tic Society is called for Tuesday next
Oct. 22nd., at 8.15 p.m., at the
Academy. All new members are es-
pecially asked to be present.

Miss Gladys Cruise, of MacDonald
College, was the guest of her par-
ents, Mr. and Mrs. John Cruise over
the week-end. Miss Mary Cruise, of
the Montreal General Hospital Staff
is spending a couple of weeks in town.

The Ladies' Aid of Lachute United
Church will hold their Annual Bazaar
Saturday, Nov. 23rd., from 3 to 6
p.m., in the church hall. Articles for
sale will be found on the usual tables.
Special attractions are a "Wonder
Tree" and a "Grab Bag" for children.

Two of our town boys are now in
St. Jerome pending trial for an as-
sault committed on Mr. Geo. Therrien
last Saturday night when it is alleged
they struck Mr. Therrien in an en-
deavor to secure his money which
fortunately had been handed over to
his wife a short time before.

In reading this week's issue of the
Montreal Standard we were pleased
to see the picture of our well known
and respected citizen Mr. Jno. T.
Ayers. In a brief sketch of his life
it says in part:—

Under his capable guidance the
company has grown and extended its
output so that at the present time it
is chipping its products from coast
to coast in Canada, Newfoundland,
Mexico, N. Y., British Isles, Swed-
en, Finland, Australia, India and
Japan.

As a matter of fact, the Ayers are
the pioneers and leaders of the wool-
len felt industry in Canada.

—Mr. A. Plouffe wishes to an-
nounce that he has opened a Barber
Shop at Huberdeau, where customers
will receive prompt and good service.
N-1-3 p.

— Fall is coming and things look
dreary, but "Cyclone Sally" is full of
pep and a scream from start to finish.
See it at the Auditorium, on Friday,
October 18th.

Mrs. J. P. McArthur, accompanied
by her daughter Mrs. F. Toy and
Miss Lillian Toy, of Lowell, Mass.,
have returned home, after spending
the past two weeks, guests of Mr.
and Mrs. D. Stalker.

Much building is being rushed
through before the cold weather
closes in on us. The fine new home of
Major Mitchell, on Bedard Boulevard,
and that of Mr. L. L. Legault, Main
Street, are now well under way and
will be a credit when completed.
They are being constructed by the
J. W. Cottingham Limited.

The disturbances of late, with acts
of violence and petty thefts, recorded
are giving rise to the question of pro-
tection and there is general talk that
a uniformed constable should once
more be engaged by the town for the
preservation of law and order. Un-
like many other towns of like size
we are spread out rather than being
compact, and this makes it all the
more difficult to handle, but it is a
question among the other vexed prob-
lems that the town has to handle
and we are sure they are doing their
best for the town's welfare.

CYCLONE SALLY, a Three Act
Comedy is being presented in the
Auditorium, Friday, Oct. 18th., by
St. Simeon's Church. The play, is
full of fun and humor and should not
be missed by anyone. The following
is the cast of Characters:—

Jack Webster, owner of the Webster
Estate, Mr. C. Henderson.

Reggie Manners, A young English-
man; an adept at plucking peaches,
Mr. C. Gillard.

Jim Jenkins, Courtied for twenty years
but not yet discouraged, Mr. Skuff-
ham.

Willie Chump, Sue Bascom's beau and
the world's eighth wonder, Mr. H.
Stansfield.

Sally Graham, "Cyclone Sally", Mrs.
Geo. Leggett.

Jenny Thatcher, Forty; and the ob-
ject of Jim's persistence, Miss J.
Valpy.

Ruth Thatcher, A peach Reggie would
like to pick, Miss Rita Boyd.

Effie Varden, A cute little neighbour
Miss Edith Boyd.

Vivian Vernon, The belle of Cedar
Point, Miss M. Marshall.

Big Gatherings Greet Noted Preacher

That Rev. Dr. T. T. Shields, Pastor
of Jarvis Street Regular Baptist
Church, Toronto, and President of
the Union of Regular Baptist Churches
of Ontario and Quebec, is not
only one of the greatest preachers
of our day, but that he is also one
of the greatest Bible expositors that
we have, fully demonstrated in the
meetings he addressed here this week.

To a congregation which filled the
Dalesville Regular Baptist Church to
capacity on Tuesday evening, he pre-
ached a wonderfully sweet and power-
ful evangelistic sermon from the first
verse of second Samuel, chapter nine,
illustrating the loving-kindness of
God, and man's helpless condition.

The Church's attitude toward her
Lord, was the thought he emphasized
in the Regular Baptist Church,
Brownsburg, on Wednesday afternoon
to a goodly number of people, who
felt that they were being led into the
deeper things of the Christian faith.

The large audience gathered in the
Lachute Auditorium on Wednesday
evening, showed that many were an-
xious to hear this man who has been
so grossly misrepresented because of
his opposition to Modernism. His
eloquent, soul-thrilling challenge to a
life of faith in a Personal, Omnipot-
ent God, and obedience to Him, based
upon the twelfth verse of Hebrews
eleven, was listened to with rapt at-
tention by the great congregation.

The Lordship of Christ, and the Au-
thority of the Word of God, are al-
ways dominant notes in the preach-
ing of Dr. Shields, and Wednesday
evening's address was no exception
in this respect. There were many
who sighed regretfully when the
speaker brought his seventy-five
minutes' discourse to a conclusion, as
they realized they had been listening
to one who had been enabled to make
them feel that God was very near.

A great and loving welcome un-
doubtedly awaits Dr. Shields if he
should ever come this way again.

CARD OF THANKS

The relatives of the late Miss Edith
d'Hertel extend their sincere thanks
and gratitude to their many friends
and neighbours for kindness and sym-
pathy shown, also for flowers receiv-
ed, during their sad bereave-
ment.

54 inch all wool flannel, a yard

\$1.00

Wm. Banford and Son.

Quality, Purity,
and
Economy.

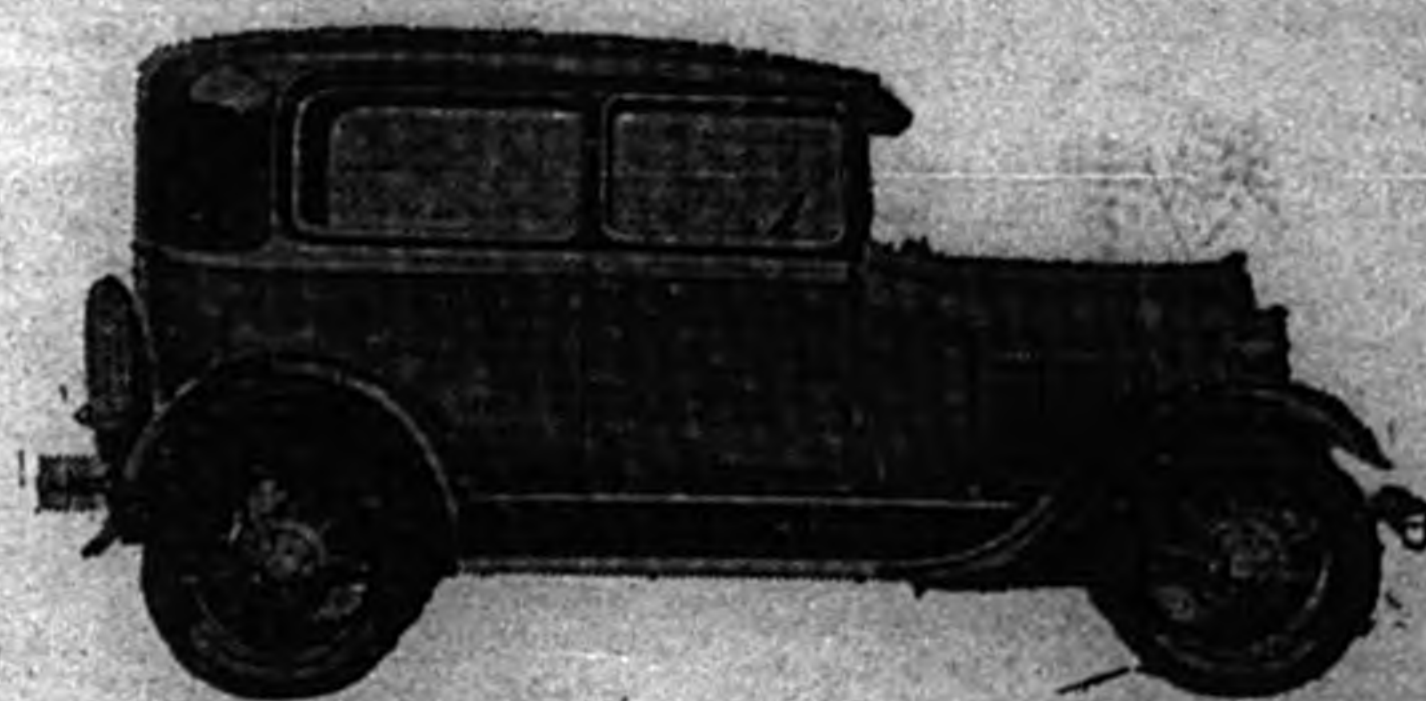
These three things are to be found
in our groceries, and they are neces-
sary for the housewife, so she can
make her table look attractive, at
moderate expense. Prompt delivery,
phone 50.

Feed of all kinds, Cream of the
West Flour.

J. D. CAMPBELL



Engagement
Wedding Rings
Wedding
Presents
Gifts for
All Occasions
Frank E. Earle,
Main Street, Lachute, Que.



FOR SALE

Used Cars
in
Perfect Condition

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 midget 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.—Burke.

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 shoral 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

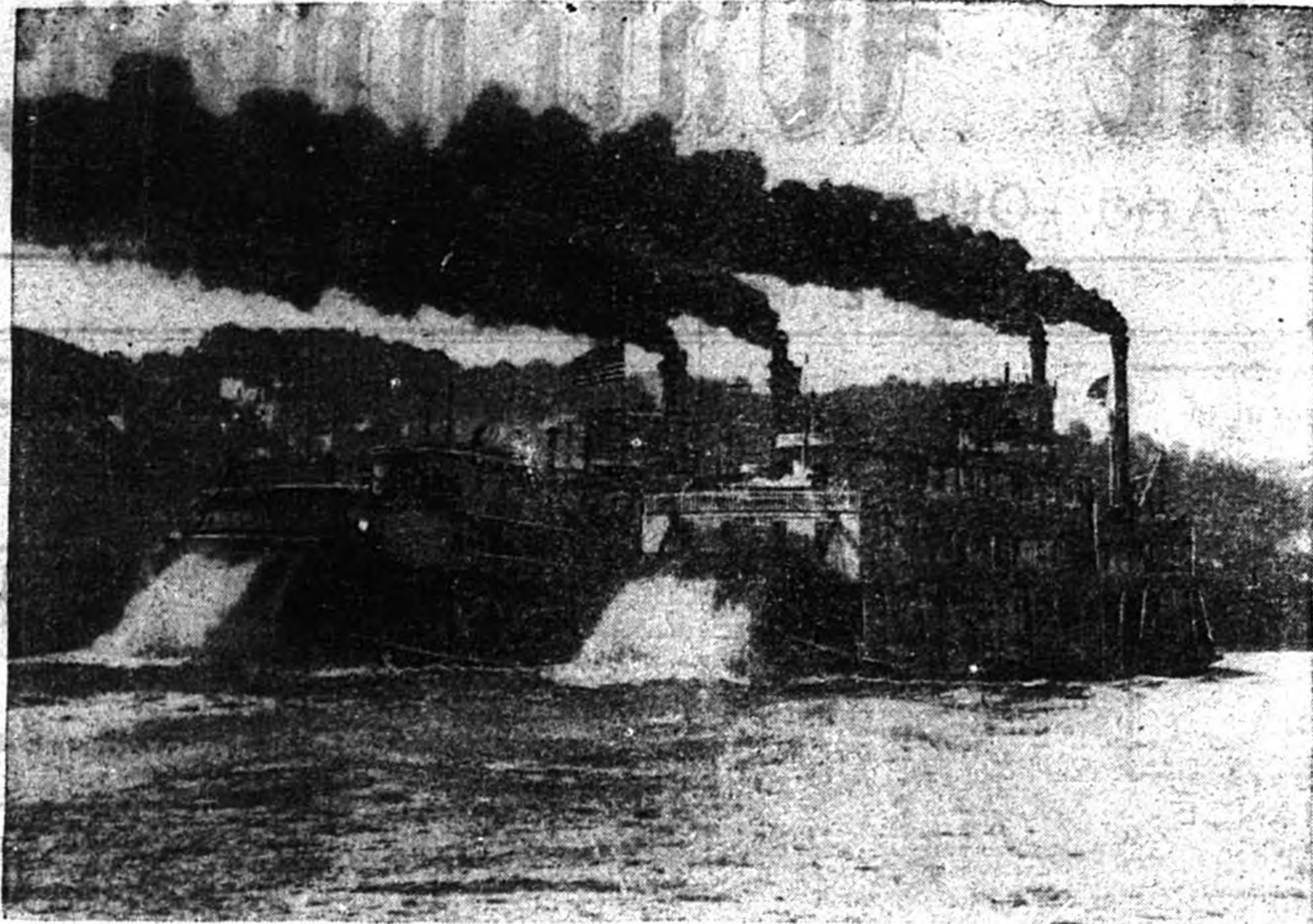
Bishop of Bloemfontein in the London Spectator: Seventy per cent of both British and Dutch are heartily sick and tired of animosity, kept alive by some politicians and some irreconcilables in the Press. Not discarded with weariness and, indeed, ridicule by the majority of South Africans.

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

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 fixity 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 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 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.

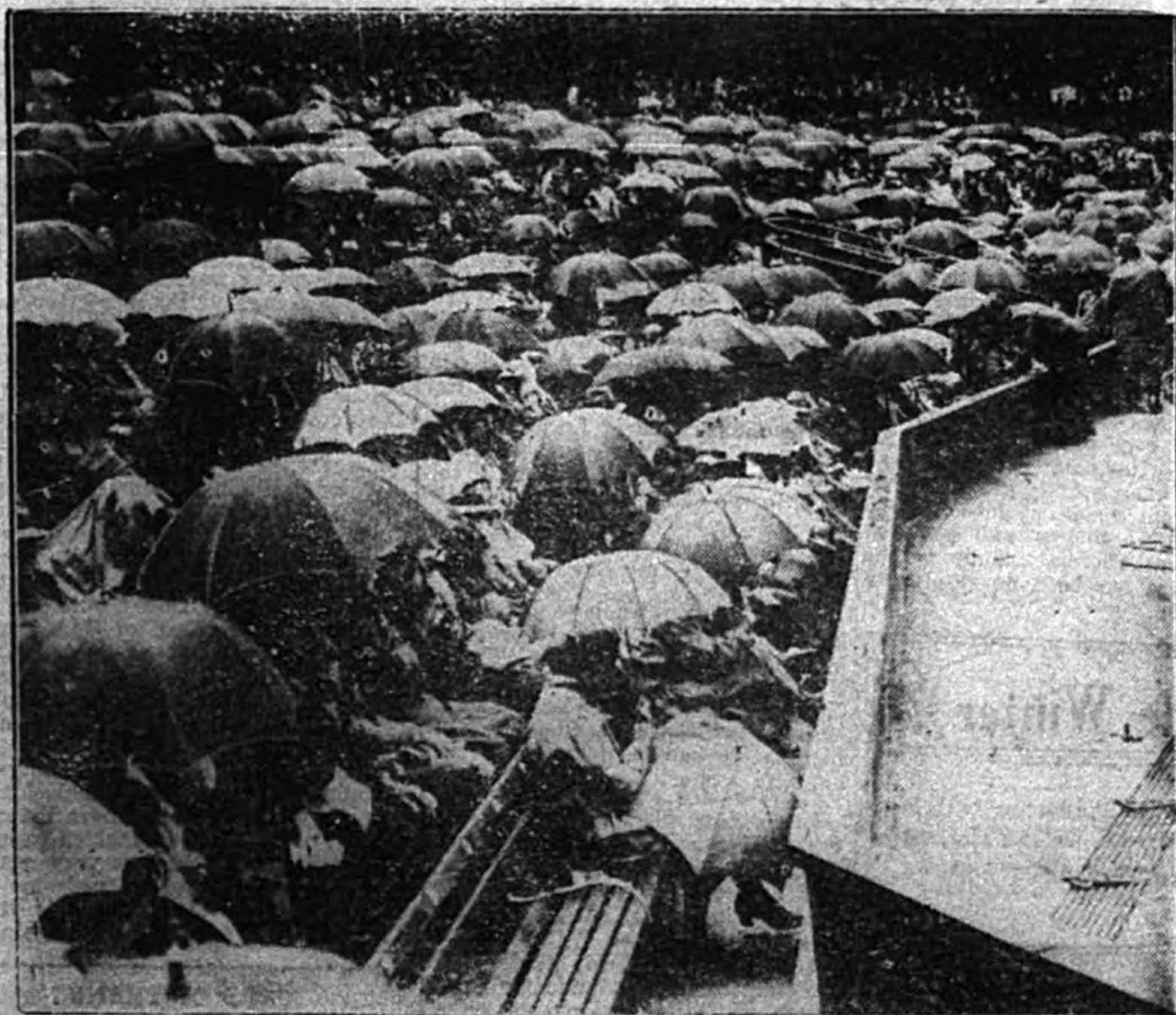
(c) Poisoning—a cheap and effective poison may be made in the home by adding to a pint mixture of milk and water three (3) teaspoonfuls of formaldehyde. This may be poured on pieces of bread placed in shallow saucers. Place safely out of reach of young children.

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 coöper. 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 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 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 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-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 facades 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 Agricola 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. It 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 reculsion, 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 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 weebegone canine. Moving 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 plate, 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-inclined, 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," for they are 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 naïve, 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 naïveté 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 Lew 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."

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.

Just Consider

With September upon us, we now have to think about getting warmer and heavier clothing. Don't wait till the old "Thermom" is hanging around zero, before selecting your Haberdashery, step right along now and have first choice.

Ralph's

Main Street

It Is Not Too Late

To select the pattern for that overcoat. Let me show you a line of all woollen goods that will please you. My selection this fall is unusually fine and purchased at the right price.

LONG WEARING.
WELL STYLED. GOOD TASTE

Geo. Licop, - Tailor.

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.

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Stanfield's Underwear,

Boots & Shoes for winter.

John McFaul & Son, Main St.

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Overcoats, (Ladies and Mens)
Hosiery, Silk, Silk & Wool & Cashmere
Underwear, Stanfields — Watsons
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Sweaters, Penmans

Boots and Shoes, "Strider"

Dresses, Silk and Wool

"Ayers" Blankets

Choice Groceries at Best Prices

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McFaul Bros.

The store where your Dollar Does it's Duty

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.

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Jos. Raymond,

Main Street.

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Coffee

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LAPORTE MARTIN LIMITEE

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

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 18th, 1929.

Subscription Rate per annum.

In Canada—\$1.50.

In United States—\$2.00.

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

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

Card of Thanks, In Memoriam No-
tices, Births, Marriages and Deaths
50 cents.

With each verse additional—25c.

Want and For Sale 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—\$1.68 per inch.

Subsequent insertions—\$1.40 per
inch.

IMPROVING THE COUNTRYSIDE

The Roads Department of the Que-
bec Government is not content with
building good highways for motor
and other traffic. In the past seven
years thousands of ornamental trees
have been supplied free to owners
of land adjoining the highway. Since
1922 about 200,000 trees have been
planted by the lands owners and by
the Quebec Government.

But this is not all. The Depart-
ment of Roads has also supplied free
lime to whitewash houses, barns, and
fences adjacent to the highways and
a large number of farmers and others
have taken advantage of the offer
with the result that where formerly
buildings looked somewhat unattrac-
tive to the tourist, they now present
a spotless exterior to delight the eye
of passers-by. Prizes in the form
of medals were offered to those living
in houses by the side of the road mak-
ing the most attractive looking pre-
mises. Most of the leading prize
winners have been women.

We more than once commented on
the effect on the countryside of im-
proved highways. Brought on to
"front streets" with many people pas-
sing, farmers—or perhaps farmers' wives—have found inducement to
beautify their premises by flower
gardens and paint, by properly re-
paired fences and forestry. The good
work is cumulative. "Keeping up
with the Joneses" has its merits. A
rivalry is provided between property
owners on the highway and also be-
tween farmers on the more isolated
back lanes and those on the "front
street"—a rivalry that is healthy and
worthy of encouragement because
pride in appearances creates pride in
other phases of management and
equipment.

When the Quebec Government de-
cided to supply free lime for the
whitewashing of farm houses and
buildings it undoubtedly had this in
mind and it is to be congratulated on
its perspicacity.

ST. ANDREWS EAST.

The Misses Walsh motored to Mon-
treal on Monday.

Mrs. Watson also had Choir prac-
tise on Wednesday evening.

Mrs. John Beattie, Miss B. Beat-
tie, Messrs. Wm. and Jas. Beattie
were guests on Saturday at Abernethy
Hall.

Mrs. Fuller and party of friends
motored in from Ottawa on Sunday
and were guests of Rev. Dr. and Mrs.
Ballantyne.

Mr. Percy De la Ronde and daugh-
ter, of Boston, Mass., were guests of
his sister, Miss Eva de la Ronde over
the week-end.

Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Larmonth and
Miss Larmonth leave on Thursday for
Ottawa, after three week's stay at
their summer home here.

The Women's League met at the
home of Mrs. Wm. Watson, Lachute
Road, on Wednesday afternoon. A
goodly number were present.

Mrs. Ponder, Mrs. Cook, Miss V.
Cameron, Miss B. Cameron and Miss
England were guests of Mr. and Mrs.
John Fair at Abernethy Hall, on Fri-
day.

Last Wednesday the W. M. S. of
the Presbyterian Church met in the
Church Hall and quilted a quilt for
the Mission Box. After the business
meeting was over, the President Mrs.
Ballantyne, on behalf of the members
presented Miss Jean MacMartin with
a life membership certificate and a
gold pin. Miss MacMartin will be
missed very much by our W. M. S. in
fact by the whole Church. Our good
wishes go with her to her new home.

CUSHING

Miss Mildred Gaston, of Montreal,
spent Sunday with her parents here.

Mr. T. Ranger, of Greece's Point,
is at present in Mattawa visiting his
aged brother Mr. Albert Ranger who
is seriously ill.

Mrs. E. J. Mahoney, of Montreal,
and sons Billy and Teddy were the
guest of her mother Mrs. R. Fun-
cheon at Monalea the latter part of
the week.

Mr. Archibald Kains, of Ottawa,
ex-commissioner for the U. States to
the Argentine Republic was a
guest of his cousin Mr. C. F. Kains
at Greece's Point on Thursday last.

Mr. C. F. Kains spent the week-
end in Montreal, where he was one
of the guests at the wedding of Miss
Margaret Burton and Mr. McDiarmid
which took place on Saturday even-
ing.

Messrs. Ernest and Lawrence Hart-
ley with a party of friends motored

up and spent Sunday at their
mother's residence. The party in-
cluded Messrs. Mason Cooper, B.
Stanford and "Bud" Bailey.

Mr. and Mrs. T. Weir Jr. and
daughters Dorothy and Helen left by
motor for Thorold, Ont., on Friday
night last on receiving news that
their brother Mr. H. Weir of that
place had met with a rather painful
accident and was confined to hospital
at St. Catherine's, Ont. Later re-
ports we are pleased to state pro-
nounce him out of danger.

CUSHING

Mr. Eddie Byrne spent Monday in
Montreal.

Miss Fairbairn returned home
from visiting friends in Ormstown
and Montreal.

Miss Alice Davidson attended the
Burton-McDiarmid wedding on Sat-
urday of last week.

Mrs. W. Y. King left for Califor-
nia this week, where she intends
spending the winter.

Mr. and Mrs. Ferguson and Miss
Netta Linton left for Montreal this
week for the winter months.

Mrs. Robert Sheppard was the
guest of Mr. and Mrs. James Arm-
strong of Hill Head, on Sunday.

Mr. Allister Innes, of Montreal,
spent the week-end the guest of his
parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Innes.

Mr. and Mrs. George Bradford were
guests of Mr. and Mrs. John Brad-
ford on Wednesday of last week.

Miss Olga Bradford, of Ottawa,
was the guest of her parents, Mr.
and Mrs. John Bradford last week.

Mr. Irving Fuller attended the Lay-
men's Conference of the United
Church in Montreal on Wednesday of
last week.

Mrs. Henry Smith left on Saturday
for her winter home in Brooklyn
N. Y., accompanied by the good
wishes of her many friends.

Miss Margaret Canning spent the
latter part of last week in Lachute,
visiting at the home of her uncle, Mr.
Robert Canning.

Mrs. Copping of Montreal, is re-
citing at the St. Mungo's Church sup-
per on October 25th., also Mrs. Maw
who will sing and many of our local
favorites.

Miss Elsie Graham, of Verdun, also
Nurse Walker, of the Children's
Memorial Hospital were guests of
Mr. and Mrs. Archie Graham over
the week-end.

Mr. and Mrs. Archie Graham also
the Misses Elsie Graham and Anna
Walker were guests of Mr. and Mrs.
Albert also Mr. John Scott, of La-
chute on Sunday.

BROWNSBURG

Mrs. C. Stewart is visiting friends
in Brownsburg for a few days.

Mr. Robert K. McLeod, of North
Bay, spent the week-end with his
parents.

The many friends of Mr. Norman
McLeod will be glad to hear of his
return from the Sacred Hart Hospital



PICNIC HAMS 1b. 20c

Crispo Fig Bars 2 lbs 29c

Toddy 1b. tin 39c Baby's Own SOAP 3 cakes 25c

Richmello Coffee 1b. tin 63c

Dominion Tea 1b. pkge. 65c

Tasty Wrap. 24 oz loaf 10c Finest Creamery BUTTER 1b. 43c

Fruits and Vegetables
Large Grape Fruit 2 for 25c
Large Bananas 25c doz.
Spanish Onions 5 lbs 21c
Red Onions 4 lbs 21c

Standard Corn, 2 Tins 25c Royal Fruit Cake, 1b. 19c

Domino Golden Corn Tin 18c French Cruyere Cheese Box 29c

Domino Fancy No. 3 Peas, Tin 23c Soup Peas, 1b. 9c

Standard Tomatoes, 2 Tins 25c White Beans, 1b. 11c

Delmonte Spinach, tin 21c Heinz Ketchup, 1ge. 27c

Mixed Vegetables, tin 14c Christie's Sodas, pkg. 14c

Baby Lima Beans, tin 17c Shirriff's Marmalade 4 lb. Tin 55c

'Bean Hole' Beans, tin 15c Gillette Razor Blades Pkg. 39c

Heinz Tomato Soup, Tin 15c Lux, small package 11c

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Brings Results

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S. Rubenstein faces the crisis of his
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to the bare walls

\$30,000 High-Grade Stock

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Loaded beyond all reason with new sensational
Merchandise Rubenstein Must now unload or
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SMALL and moderate sized accounts as well as large ones are welcomed by the Bank of Montreal. The service of this Bank is adapted to all and the quality of that service is the same wherever and whenever it is rendered.

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B. STEAD, MANAGER
LACHUTE BRANCH

Travelling 380 miles north of Edmonton over the waterways branch of the Northern Alberta Railway to Waterways, and Fort McMurray, E. W. Beatty, chairman and president of the Canadian Pacific Railway, accompanied by a number of directors of the railway, inspected the salt wells and tar sand deposits of the region. Experts of the Canadian Pacific and Canadian National Railways are at present examining these deposits which Mr. Beatty said he was satisfied would be a great asset to Alberta.

Delegates from the Canadian Chambers of Commerce who have been travelling extensively in the west of Canada, mainly over Canadian Pacific lines, have through their national committee reiterated their stand in favor of a continuance of assisted immigration of selected British settlers of a desirable type to Canada.

Charles Reid, of the Banff Springs Golf Club, won the Prince of Wales golf trophy, famous and coveted prize of gold, from a field of 427 competitors recently. His score was 144 net, his handicap being 17. This is the first time in the history of the competition that the cup has gone to a Banff player, Calgary golfers having taken it to that city on each of the four former competitions.

Canada's reindeer industry takes a big forward step this year with the trek of 3,000 northern animals from Alaska into the Dominion. In November this herd, secured by Canada from the United States herds in Alaska, will begin a trek which will take 18 months and will land the animals in 1931 on the Arctic coast east of the Mackenzie river.

Australians are "fiercely loyal" so far as Empire Trade is concerned, and buy, for example, 98 per cent. of their automobiles from Canadian manufacturers. Sir James Murdoch, member of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, told the Vancouver Canadian Club recently. Sir James had just returned from a cross-Canada tour by Canadian Pacific lines and was on his way back to Australia.

Settlers in the Peace River country have a definite uniformity of outlook regarding the progress of the country as a whole, said Col. J. S. Dennis, Chief Commissioner of Colonization and Immigration of the Canadian Pacific Railway, who has been inspecting the northern part of Alberta over the Northern Alberta Railways. He was astonished at the readiness of the Boards of Trade and individual business men to take a large view even where it might work temporary hardship locally.

Forget all your troubles for a few hours on Friday, Oct. 18th, and come to the Auditorium. Cyclone Sally will cheer you up.

AUCTION SALE

There will be sold by Public Auction at the residence of

CAMILLE RAYMOND,
Bethany Street, Lachute,

SATURDAY, OCT. 19th, 1929

The following effects:—Two parlor sets, 1 dining room set, 1 bedroom set, 1 book case, 3 carpet rugs, 1 extension table and other tables, stoves, sofa, chest of drawers, 4 rocking chairs, 2 wicker chairs, hat rack, 1 child's crib, 1 baby walker, 1 baby carriage, 2 baby sleighs, child's wagon, rocking horse, oil foot warmer many other household articles, 2 cutters, 2 buggies, 1 single wagon, double and single harness, and many other articles unmentioned.

Sale to commence at 1 p.m. sharp.

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

W. J. BOYD, Licensed Auctioneer



GOING EAST

No. 426 Daily for Place Viger due at Lachute at 8.36 a.m.
No. 422 Daily for Place Viger due at Lachute at 10.36 a.m.
No. 424 Daily for Windsor Street Station due at Lachute at 6.27 p.m.
No. 430 Saturday and Sunday only for Place Viger due at Lachute at 4.33 p.m.

GOING WEST

No. 421 Daily from Windsor Street Station due at Lachute at 10.14 a.m.
No. 423 Daily from Place Viger due at Lachute at 7.12 p.m.
No. 425 Daily from Place Viger due at Lachute at 1.04 a.m.
No. 427 Saturday and Sunday only due at Lachute at 3.02 p.m.

J. S. GILES, Town Agent, Lachute.

AUCTION SALE

There will be sold by Public Auction at the residence of

ANTOINE LAVIGUEUR,

Chatboro, in the Fourth Range of Chatham

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 19th, 1929

The following effects:—Eight milch cows, 2 work horses, driving mare, 3 heifers one and a half years old, 4 Spring calves, 3 pigs, 25 hens, Frost & Wood seeder, set of harrows, single plow, single express with pole and shafts, buggy, mowing machine horse rake cutter, set of double sleighs, set of double harness (almost new, complete), set of single harness, tumbril cart, barrel churn, a quantity of

hay, lot of straw, a quantity of oats a lot of potatoes, a lot of turnips, 1 Star automobile, baby carriage and many other articles too numerous to mention.

Sale to commence at 1 p.m. sharp.

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



FREE Wrist-Watch given free for the sale of 10 bottles of perfume at 25 cents each. A wrist watch is given free for the sale of the first four bottles within ten days. Boys and girls — an illustrated catalogue accompanies every order. Just send your name; we trust you.

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Meet you where you wish and take you where you wish. All the convenience of a private car with the additional pleasure of the good company of your own party. Make up a party and charter a private bus when next you visit any social function.

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Universal Brand Salt

As white as Snow
As pure as Crystal

Universal Brand Salt is the purest German Mined Salt obtainable. The instant you open the bag its snowy whiteness will reveal to you its superior quality over the common damp sandy colored salt from inferior mines. For salting meats, etc., its flavour will add greatly to the taste and its greater strength will keep them much better and longer. Its purity recommends it as the ideal salt for cattle and grain.



Ask for and insist on Universal Brand and be assured of the best.

Here and There

(407)

In connection with "Fire Prevention Week", observed throughout Canada and the United States between October 6 and October 13, a special telegraphic message has been sent over the entire Canadian Pacific Railway system by Grant Hall, senior vice-president of the Company, urging all officers and employees of the railway to co-operate by setting a good example of fires and the removal of their causes. This has been followed up by a circular letter setting forth in detail how these objects may be accomplished.

"If the English people were well advised they would not be at all loath to invest in Canada," stated Sir William Plender, president of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of England and Wales, a passenger on the Empress of Scotland, after attending the international congress of accountants recently held in New York. "One of the best sources of obtaining British capital is Canadian ventures in which Canadian capital is also invested and the people connected with them of high repute and standing," he added.

Undertaken as a nation-wide movement for the promotion of British and Canadian music and to give Canadians an opportunity of hearing the music which is their legitimate heritage, the unique British and Canadian concert series sponsored by the music department of the Canadian Pacific Railway will, it is announced, be under the distinguished patronage of His Excellency, Viscount Willingdon, Governor-General of Canada. Six Canadian centres — Victoria, Vancouver, Calgary, Regina, Winnipeg and Toronto — have been selected for the first season's recitals and 14 artists in all will provide the programmes which are to continue at intervals during the fall and winter.

Definite steps to control the traffic in deer and moose hides which has reached large proportions, have been taken by Chief Game Warden H. H. Ritchie, of the New Brunswick Department of Lands and Mines. Last year 7,000 deer hides and about 700 moose hides were exported from New Brunswick largely to glove manufacturers in Quebec and Ontario and the states of Maine and New Hampshire. Tin seal tags must now be affixed to dead animals before transportation becomes legal.

Reports are appearing in the British press that the Prince of Wales stands to make a fortune out of oil production in his High River ranch. Some reports have estimated the possible profit as high as \$5,000,000. This is regarded in the west as sheer guess work, although the Turner Valley which practically adjoins the Prince's ranch has developed oil on a large scale. Meanwhile there are no wells being drilled on the ranch though drilling is in progress about a mile away.

The prairies are usually associated with wheat and cattle, but they are also important sources of commercial fish. The third largest lake on the continent is in Manitoba and great bodies of fresh water in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta teem with fish of high quality. In one day, recently 40 carloads of whitefish and pickerel were shipped from these provinces to Minneapolis, Chicago and New York.

"CYCLONE SALLY"

You'll laugh from start to finish. It's one of the best.

Lachute Auditorium, October 18th.

so different!

FRY'S CHOCOLATE SYRUP is pure chocolate with sugar and milk solids added. In syrup form. It is particularly suited for cake icings and fillings.



A delightful sauce for sliced bananas, berries and other fresh fruits. An appetizing spread for bread. . . . Delicious as a beverage with milk or water — hot or cold.

ENJOY A TIN THIS WEEK

J. & FRY & SONS (Canada) Limited, Montreal, Que.



re-roofed for the last time with ECONOMY RIB-ROLL ROOFING

No need to worry about roofing repairs or replacements once you roof with Economy Rib Roll.

This handsome, permanent, fireproof roofing is easy to erect. Ideal for houses, barns, sheds, garages, etc.

Made in Council Standard Brand in Sheets 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 ft. long with seven ribs only.

We also make Superior Brand with five and seven ribs.

Sold by agents everywhere. Send us ridge and rafter measurements for free estimate. Mail coupon for samples, etc.

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PLAIN AND CORRUGATED IRON
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Write our nearest office.

The New Led-Hed Nail
Absolutely seals the nail hole. No washers. No waste.

Send me literature. Also samples of Led-Hed Nail (), Economy Rib Roll (), Economy Lath (), (check items wanted). Also make items that interest you on list of products at left, and attach to coupon for literature.

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

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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.

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

Basket Making—Indian Hand made work.

F. R. TONEY,
Brownsburg, Que.

P. A. LEGER,
Barber and Hair-dresser
Clean and efficient service.
Main Street, Lachute.

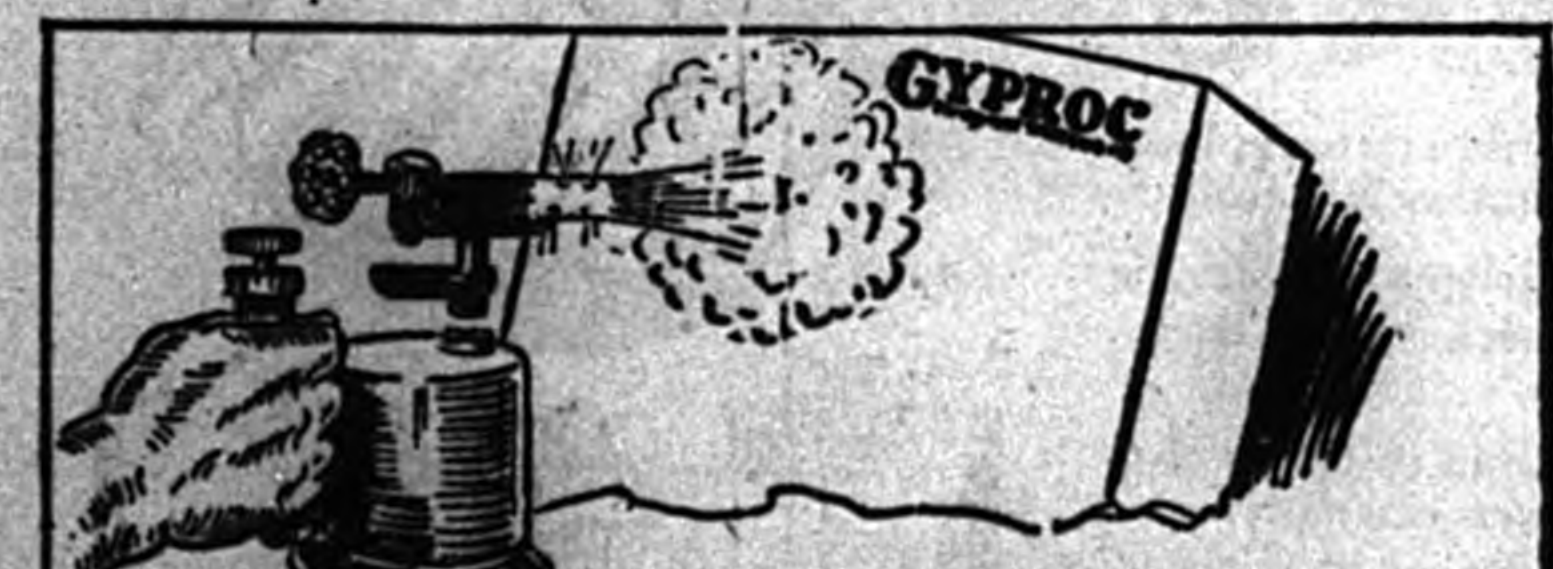
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Municipal, Provincial and Victory Bonds Handled
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MONUMENTS
—I wish to remind the public generally that I am prepared to supply monuments of any size, quality or description on shortest possible notice. 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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MACHINE KNIVES
SAWS

GUNS • RIFLES • CARTRIDGES
SPORTSMEN'S SUPPLIES
Cheaper or Better
Write for Catalogue
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216 Rue Saint-Jacques, MONTREAL



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By specifying Gyproc Wallboard you assure walls and ceilings that are efficient fire barriers—yet the cost is no more, and often less than with materials that give no fire protection whatever.

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WATCHES & CLOCKS
CUT GLASS & FRENCH IVORY**
Wedding Gifts of Taste
Watch, Clock and Jewellery repairs
MAIN STREET, LACHUTE.

LIFE INSURANCE
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Money to loan on security
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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

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

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,
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Visiting Brethren always Welcome

Fall and Christmas Sailings to

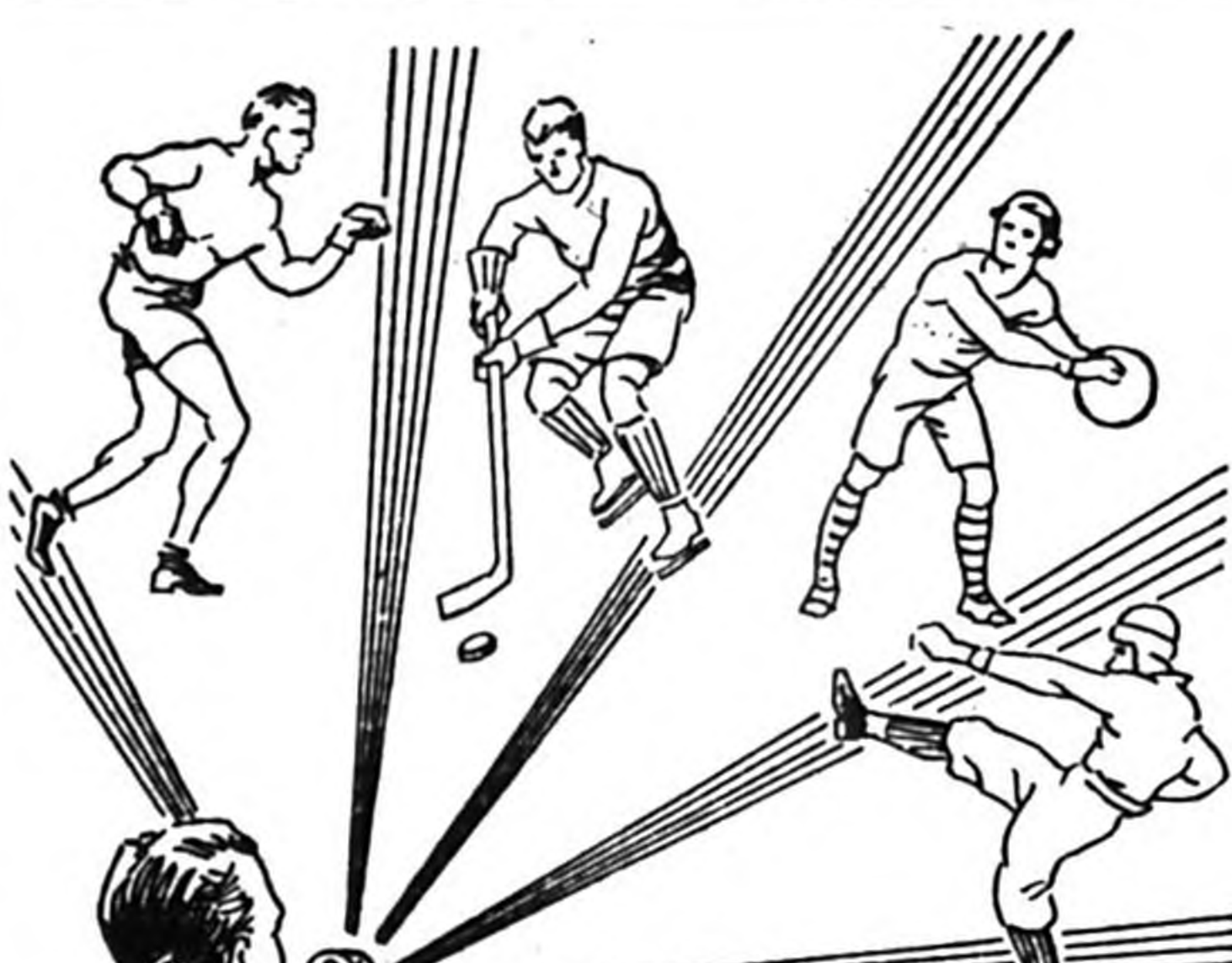
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Plan to sail on one of these dates and secure the greatest possible comfort and service, with a 10 per cent reduction in return rates.

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ELECTRIC RADIO

THE Majestic will admit you, your family and your friends, to every important sporting event this year, next year, and for years to come.

Free from A.C. hum and oscillation at any wave length. Equal sensitivity and range at all points on the dial . . . Don't take our word for it—come in and see the 1930 Majestic Models today.

Model 91	Easy Terms	Model 92
\$19700	If Desired.	\$24200
LESS TUBES		LESS TUBES

Ask us to demonstrate NOW!

John McFaul & Son, Lachute, Que.

Don't burn coal to warm Jack Frost!



INSULATION under a roof is just as important as shingles on top of it. It is good practice to keep winter weather outside, but it is just as important to keep expensive heat inside. Non-insulated roof and walls mean you are wasting at least one ton of fuel in every three. This is an established fact. Your own architect will confirm it.

TEN/TEST Insulating Building Board is the only SOLID building board, obtainable in practically any thickness up to 2". It is made to meet every building condition. No matter what the exterior finish of your home is to be, TEN/TEST applied direct to the studding will not only provide positive insulation against cold or heat, but it will supply greater wall strength than ordinary wood sheathing offers.

ST. ANDREWS EAST.
Miss E. Stephens is visiting her aunt Mrs. Snowdon.
Mr. C. S. Wales and family spent Thursday in Montreal.
Col. Evans and family are in their cottage on the North River for a few weeks.
Miss Boyd, of Montreal, is spending a few weeks in St. Andrews the guest of Miss Hibbard.
Mr. Hugh Walsh attended the funeral of his nephew, Mr. Robert Walsh at Ormstown last Friday.
Miss Margaret Taylor of La Tuque, was here for a few days visiting her mother and her sister, Mrs. Calder.
Our teachers, Miss S. Wilson, Miss W. Clark and Miss D. Leroy attended the Teacher's Convention in Montreal last week, Thursday to Saturday.
Miss Jean McMartin and her niece Mrs. Douglas, left for Vancouver on Tuesday, Oct. 15th. Miss MacMartin's many friends here are very sorry to lose her from the community.
Don't forget the lecture in the U. C. Hall, Friday evening. Last Days of Pompeii, by Professor McCullagh.

SCOUT NEWS

Considerable fun was created this week in roping up several Scouts to see how long it would take them to become free again. This practise brought in the use of many scout knots as well as others.

Competition results this week are:
Wolf Patrol,—196 points.
Crow Patrol,—179 points.
Bull-Dog Patrol,—161 points.
Fox Patrol,—114 points.

EVERY KNOCK A BOOST.
A few of the boys standing on the corner of Main and Bethany, admiring everything in general, watching Muir Bros. busily engaged in furnishing the wants to the passing motorist naturally the conversation turned to the subject of automobiles, and while each one was endeavoring to point out the good qualities of his favorite car, there flashed past from the Montreal Highway a streak of yellow it's brightness of color fairly took the breath away from the group standing on the corner. When they had recovered from their surprise, they asked each other, what is it? One little fellow who had not taken much part in the conversation, said, "Why, it's a Lady Lizzie." Instantly there was a chorus of No's from the others. Still the little fellow insisted it was Henry Ford's product. An argument arose and finally a wager was made. They proceeded down the street to where the strange phenomena was parked. One glance was sufficient—the little fellow was right,—for there in all its glory was a 1930 Model Ford, painted from Radiator to Spare Tire, beautiful yellow. The losers remarks, the Watchman refuses to print, but as they wended their way to a nearby restaurant to pay their wager one of them, (who by the way was an auto salesman) said, now that Henry's painting them darn things yellow, he will be selling them by the dozen just like Bananas.
You can always find a stock of good ripe Bananas at Stephen's, on Bethany Street.

Metropolitan Life
Insurance Company

The Biggest, because the Best.

Every policy pays profit

J. E. Ranger, — Lachute. — H. Courtois,



TEN TEST is made in Canada & used throughout the Empire. Sold in Lachute & vicinity by:
J. COTTINGHAM,
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TEN/TEST can be applied to existing homes, too,—easily and inexpensively. It will save you over 30% in coal bills, and keep your home warm in winter, cool in summer and quiet all year round.

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TEN-TEST
INSULATING BUILDING BOARD

QUEBEC WOMEN'S INSTITUTES TURN ATTENTION TO EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMMES AND INDOOR OCCUPANTS.

With the approach of winter, the Women's Institutes of Quebec Province are turning their attention to the needs of the public schools, to educational programmes for their monthly meetings, and to the arrangements in home life which assist so greatly in making the long Quebec Winters endurable and pleasant.

Pioneer Branch, Argenteuil County, had a paper on banking by a prominent bank manager, and one on Institute work which might be done. Chatham branch was active during the month. A short course for girls took place at Brownsburg, in charge of Miss Alice McEwen, Assistant Superintendent, Quebec Women's Institutes. A paper on Health and Housing was given at the Jerusalem-Bethany Branch meeting, and at Lakefield an agricultural programme was carried out. Morin Heights was responsible for securing a special "Movie" show, and also assisted in an autumn school fair.

The subject of study at New Richmond Branch meeting in Bonaventure County was legislation. Port Daniel entertained the county meeting, and planned improvements in the community hall.

The Brome County school work was stressed in the branch meetings. East Bolton voted a generous sum for prizes, and Foster also assisted with the work. This branch purchased a flag for a school with a cash gift from Mr. G. G. Foster, McNeill's Crossing planned a social evening.

In Chateaugay and Huntingdon Counties, schools received a good deal of attention. Aubrey-Riverfield branch presented a medal for a successful student and offered prizes for future attainment. The subject of study was "The Web of Life." Dundee branch had a talk on Immigration and a demonstration in knitting. Hemmingford studied Immigration problems, and had a talk on "The University of Hard Knocks."

Hewick branch had a travel talk on Cuba and Florida and on Prince Edward Island. The local agronomist gave an address on plant life. This branch sponsored the School Fair, and offered prizes for school plots.

Sawyerville branch had an address on Child Welfare, and sent a substantial cash donation to the Hospital Lunch counter, at Sherbrooke Fair. East Clifton held a social evening, gave prizes for the school fair, and held a Community Corn Roast. Bury Branch studied the care of house plants, donated \$50.00 to the Memorial Gates in the local park, \$25.00 for school fair prizes, and entertained prominent local people and the school fair judges at dinner on the day of the Fair.

CANADA,
PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
DISTRICT OF TERREBONNE,
No. 2410.

SUPERIOR COURT
ARMAND TAILLON,
Plaintiff
vs.
ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL,
Defendant
&
J.A.A. THEBERGE,
Mis-en-cause
NOTICE

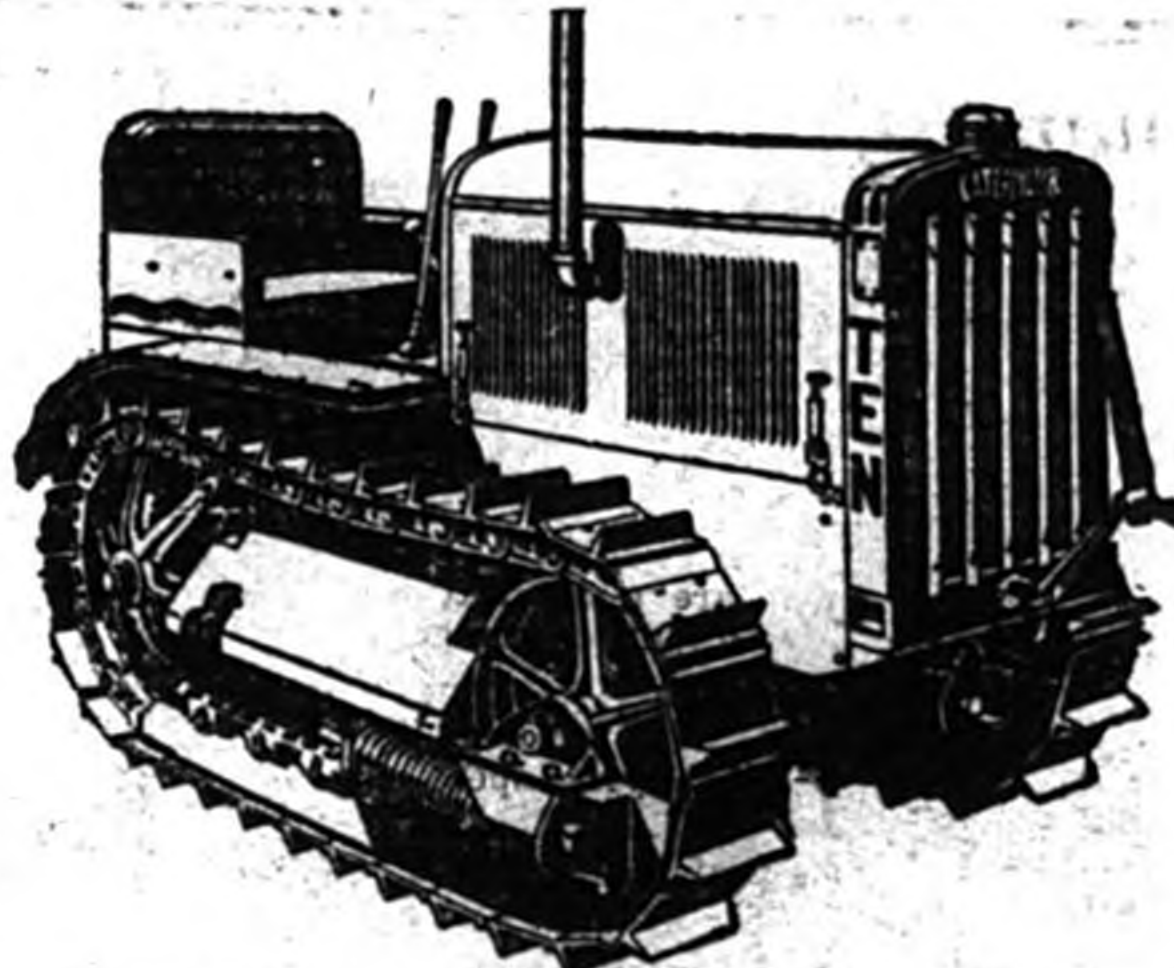
The defendant in this case IS ORDERED to appear in the month of Saint Jerome, October 16th, 1929
GRIGNON & FORTIER,
O-26-2. P. S. C. D. T.

BROWNSBURG

Sunday, October 6th., was Rally Service in the United Church, and a large congregation greeted the children of the Sunday School who filled the choir and front seats, which had been reserved for them for the occasion. A very fine program had been prepared, consisting of the set form in the leaflet sent out by the United Church Board, interspersed with songs and recitations by the children, who quite measured up to the occasion, all the selections being given with real spirit and a fine interpretation of the meaning and significance of the hour. A very pretty duet, "Hear us, Father", was sung by two little girls of the school, Mildred McAllister and Stella Tomlinson and two choruses by groups of Sunday School children, "God sets a still small voice," and "Little Sowers," all of which were much enjoyed by the large audience present. Recitations were given by Mona Roberts, Doris McQuat, Doris Bourne and Colon King, all three being interpretive of Rally and given with admirable feeling and effectiveness. A paper entitled "The Meaning of Rally," was read by Mr. Jack Stewart which met with real appreciation, as the young reader outlined the significant features of the day and interpreted the meaning of the Rally Service to young and old. The offering, as is the custom, was in behalf of the Sunday School Department of the Maintenance Fund of the Church, and was appealed for with a fine spirit and expression by Elva McFaul, who gave the announcements of the day in the same excellent form and rendering.

The chair was taken by Mr. T. J. Anderson, the Superintendent, who conducted the service and a pleasing feature of the day was the presence of a former superintendent, Mr. R. I. Beekingham, who with his family motored down from Kingston to be present at the service.

In the evening the Young People's Choir held an open meeting in the Church and put on the entire service quite unassisted. It was a service quite unique in form and might be regarded in the light of an innovation. The service went through with real heartiness, the singing and readings all being given with great spontaneity and spirit. The anthems were "Praise Him"; "Brightly Gleams" and "Keep the Heart Singing", with solo parts by various members of the Choir, and all were rendered with a real sense of the meaning of the words and an effective melody interpretation. Two papers on "Service" and "Opportunity" were excellently given by Miss Jean McQuat and Miss Marion Stewart respectively, and it is only fair to say they were listened to with the closest attention and the deepest interest. As this service was the first of its kind given by the Young People of this congregation it may be said that it reached a very high level of sympathetic interpretation and spiritual fervor, and great credit is due the young people for the success and appreciation of all who attended this service and which crowned their efforts. It is probable that other services of a like manner will be conducted by them from time to time, during the fall and winter months, of which notice will be given and to which the congregation and friends of the young people are looking forward with interest and anticipation.



Fall Plowing is easier, quicker and cheaper with the "Caterpillar"

When you step into the wide, roomy seat of an easy-steering "Caterpillar" Tractor you're set to do a better Fall plowing job than you've ever done before.

You feel the surge of power in that 14 h.p. engine, you feel the gripping "Caterpillar" traction taking hold. The stout chain goes taut against deep-set, wide

plow widths and—away you go.

Every furrow straight and true. Hug the fences. Work out the corners. Bad weather won't halt you. Sand, tough soil, hills, bogs, gullies, mud—the "Caterpillar" will go through, doing the job on time, saving you men, money and minutes, making Fall plowing really profitable.

Write for free descriptive literature to

JUST EQUIPMENT & SUPPLY CO., LIMITED
173 COLBORNE ST., MONTREAL



CHURCH NOTES

BAPTIST CHURCH, LACHUTE
Rev. A. Penman, Pastor.
Lachute at 11 a.m.
Brownsburg 2.30 p.m.
Dalesville at 7.30 p.m. Sermon, "The Writing on the Wall."
No evening service at Lachute

LACHUTE UNITED CHURCH
Rev. W. B. Rosborough, B.A., B.D.
10 a.m., Sabbath School.
11 a.m., Morning Worship. Sermon on "Other Little Ships."
2.30 p.m., Service at East Settlement.
7 p.m., Evening Service. Sermon on "Sins Of The Tongue."
A Cordial Welcome to All!

BROWNSBURG UNITED CHURCH
Rev. A. E. Hagar, B.A., Pastor.
Services, Sunday, Oct. 20th.
Morning Worship 11 a.m. Regular Service and Sermon.
Evening Worship 7 p.m.
A Welcome to All.

LACHUTE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH
Rev. H. Cousens, B.A., B.D.
Services, Sunday, Oct. 20th., 1929
Lachute Sunday School 10.00 a.m.
Lachute Morning Worship 11 a.m.
Evening Worship 7 p.m.
Brownsburg Worship 4 p.m.
"Remember the Sabbath Day."

24 Ways to make Bread
in the famous Purity Flour Cook Book.
Have one in your kitchen. Sent for 30c.
Western Canada Flour Mills Co. Limited
Toronto - Ont.
91

PURITY FLOUR

PENITENCE
Every possible consideration should be given to the man or woman who, having made a mistake, acknowledges wrong conduct and honestly desires to do better. It is, however, subversive of all good government to pardon offenders who are impenitent and who go out to repeat their transgression.

"REX" Theatre, Lachute

At the REX Where Better Pictures are Shown Weeks of 18 to 26 October

18 — 19 BIG SPECIAL

SPECIAL! SPECIAL!

Al Jolson in "The Singing Fool"

A wonder picture of the last Decade
The Picture that broke all records in every city of the Continent.
Com: Hubby's Latest Alibi
Pathe News

Sunday Only — October 20th.

RIN-TIN-TIN in a most sensational Film

THE MILLION DOLLAR COLLAR

Every dog has his day; and Rinty, the cunning has a busy one in this tingling Melodrama
Com: Night Watchman's Mistake
Serial: Fire Detective

Monday and Tuesday — 21-22

William Heines with Anita Page, Ernest Torrence and Karl Dane in "SPEEDWAY"

Thrills on the Track and in the Air and a Love Story that you'll enjoy
Com: Making Whoopee
Pathe Review

Wednesday and Thursday — 23-24

Aubrey Ferris with James Murray and George Fawcett in

"THE LITTLE WILD CAT"

Collegians: Book Worm Hero

Com: Cross Country Race

Friday and Saturday — 25-26

RICHARD DIX'S Big Special, all in NATURAL COLORS

"REDSKIN"

A Story as thrillingly tender as has ever been told.

Com: Taxi Beauties

Pathe News

Complete Radios -- All Prices

We offer the most reasonably priced sets as well as the more elaborate and costly equipment. Just a turn of the knob and you have entertainment from all parts of the world. The cold wintry nights will bring no cold chills to the fireside of a Radio Fan.

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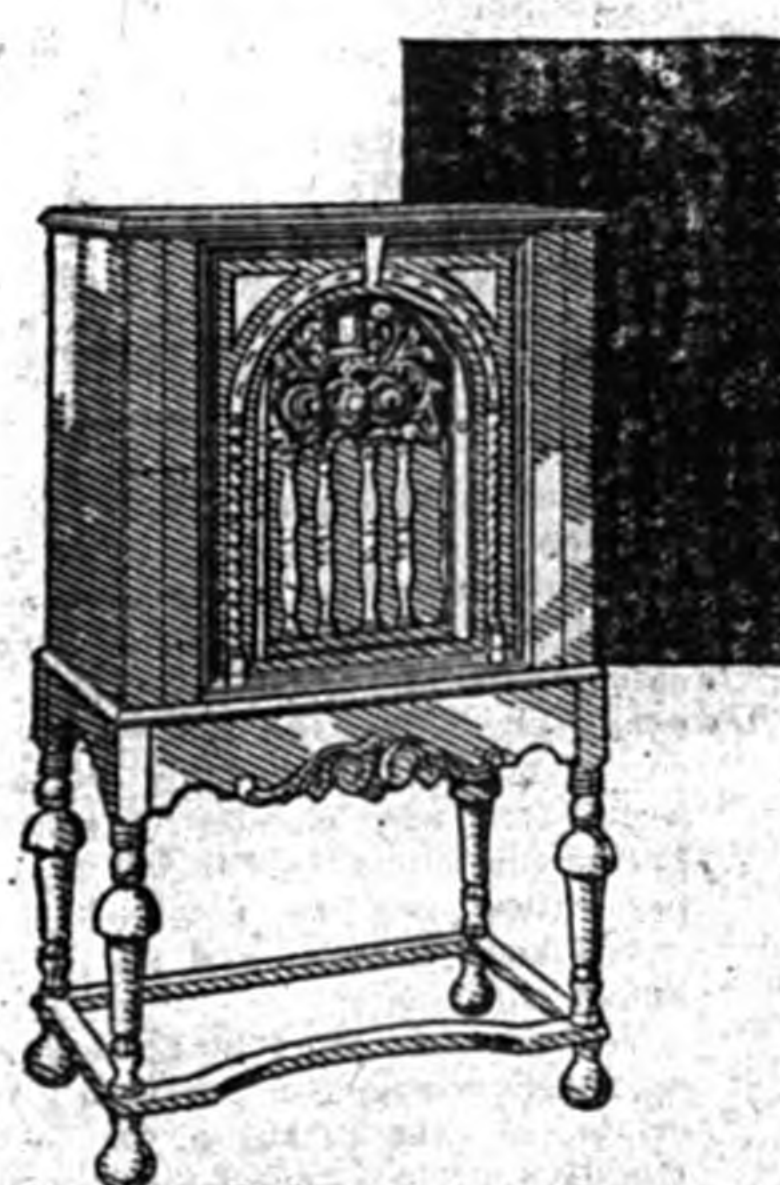
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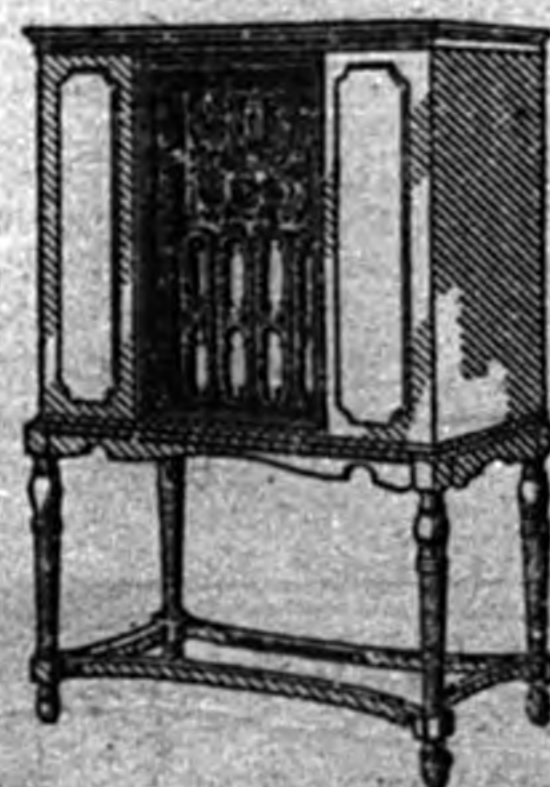
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Italy's Inferiority Complex

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 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 effectness 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—Trento 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 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 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.

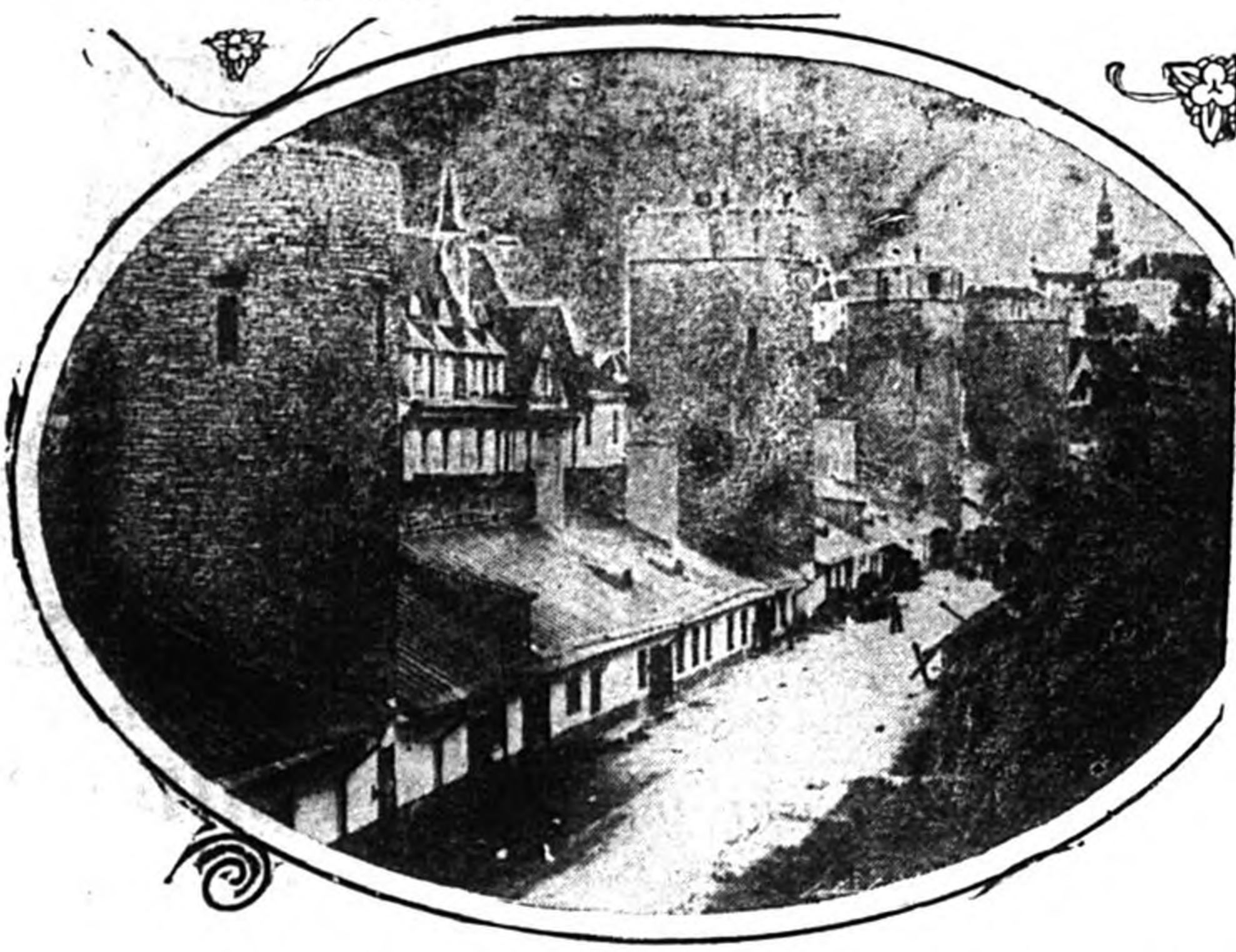
The Labor Party's Chance

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, 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 held 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 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, Nat. —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 dyestuffs, 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 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 to-day 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 43 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.

—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 play 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 to-day 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 Lief 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 socialist 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 patent 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.

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.

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 400 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 Saleukia, 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 this 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.



The First Commercial INCANDESCANT LAMP

was considered one of the marvels of the age. It sold for \$1.25, was rated at 16 candle power and the average amount of light it gave throughout its life was about 65 per cent of its initial light.

The present average lamp costs 30 cents, is rated at 69 candle power, the average amount of light it gives throughout its life is 93 per cent of its initial volume of light and it consumes 40% less current.

Roughly speaking, five times the amount of light can be obtained today for about 20 per cent of the cost in the early days.

This is one of the returns for the money and time spent in electrical research since the day the first commercial incandescent lamp was born.



**Gatineau Electric Light
Company Limited**

*The
favorite
for 70 years*

WHEN you buy Corn Starch say Benson's—and you are assured satisfaction in your cooking. It is corn starch in its finest and purest form—and its quality positively cannot be equalled anywhere.

Ask for "Benson's Prepared Corn"—and don't accept substitutes—others are in yellow packages too but Benson's is the genuine Corn Starch in the yellow package.

Manufactured by
The CANADA STARCH CO. Limited
MONTREAL



BENSON'S CORN STARCH

:- We Know Our Meats :-

They contain all the elements that guarantee health, vigor and a satisfied appetite.

We have all kinds of
FRESH AND CURED MEATS

We buy only the BEST, and keep our meats in a sanitary condition, in the most up-to-date refrigerator.

Jos. Speight,
Main St. Lachute. **136**



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

Willard Deslauriers,
Main Street, Lachute, 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.

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

WANTED.—Ten cords of small kitchen wood and 10 cords furnace wood. Must be dry. J. W. Cousineau, Lachute, Phone 211.

FOR SALE.—One drop side couch, special mattress, five piece den suite (almost new). Phone 179 J. or Watchman Office. O-18-2-p.

RADIO FOR SALE.—Marconi, 8 tube set, in perfect order. Apply to P. D. Lessard, Lachute. X.

—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

FOR SALE.—Six Extra Choice Young Driving Horses, sound, and of show ring quality. Also a half dozen good, useful work horses priced at from \$50.00 to \$100.00 each. Gilbert E. Arnold, Grenville, Que.

FOR SERVICE.—Registered Berkshire Boar. At farm at F. E. Clarke, R. R. No. 1, Brownsburg. O-25-2-p.

Those requiring the services of a first-class painter, paper hanger, and sign painter, will do well to call on Mr. J. F. Lefebvre, c/o Mrs. Beaulne, dressmaker, Foundry St., or address P. O. Box 136. O-25-2-p.

FOR SALE.—A lot of young pigs at \$8.00 a pair. Apply Roy Morrison R. R. No. 3, or phone 118 r 4.

LOST.—On Wednesday, between Lachute and St. Jovite, a 34 x 7 Tire and Rim. Return to I. Laurin & Son, Lachute, and receive reward.

FARM FOR SALE.—Four miles from Lachute, 200 acres, dwelling house and buildings in good order, spring water, also sugar bush. Further particulars apply to Box 35.

PROPERTY FOR SALE.—On Grace Street, with good stable. For further particulars apply to Cleophas Lalonde, Lachute. O-24-2-p.

AUCTION SALE
THURSDAY, OCT. 31st, 1929
at 1.30 p.m.

50 HEAD OF HORSES

As Follows:

15 Head Young Driving Horses, several of Show-Ring Quality. 15 Head Horses suitable for Farm and General Purpose work, weighing from 1200 to 1600 lbs. 2 Brood Mares with Foal at foot. 2 Registered Clyde Stallions. 1 Registered Hackney Stallion. 2 Registered Standard Bred Stallions. 2 Registered Standard Bred Mares. 8 Registered Percheron Stallions. 3 Registered Belgian Stallions.

TERMS: 60 days' time or 6% per annum off for cash. Longer terms will be arranged with purchasers of Stallions, where price exceeds \$400. if required.

GILBERT E. ARNOLD,
Grenville, Que.

Mr. L. M. Tremblay invites the public's attention to a stock issue now being put on the market for the sale of stock in the "Condenser" Pipe Manufacturing Company, Limited, which has been incorporated under Companies Act of the Dominion of Canada and has acquired the Canadian patents to a recent invention known as the "Condenser", a marvelous device for smoking pipes, whose warehouse and Head Office is situated in 4527-29 St. Denis Street.

The offering promises high returns on the investment as the fundamental sound nature of the business, the favorable progress made in the development of the industry and the very substantial profits which have been realized by similar companies, combine to make this issue most attractive.

Mr. Tremblay solicits enquiry and will be pleased to wait on interested parties.

NOTICE OF SALE

Province of Quebec, District of Montreal, No. 218, Superior Court, (In Bankruptcy). In the matter of Aldéric Champagne, Ste. Adèle (en bas), Que., Authorized Assignor.

Notice is hereby given that the immovable designated as follows: An emplacement situate in the

OBITUARY.

THE LATE MRS. A. McFAUL.

In the passing away of Mrs. Archie McFaul, whose death occurred on Wednesday last, after a lingering illness during which there was never a word of complaint, Lachute loses one of its best loved and respected citizens.

Deceased was 57 years of age and was married to Mr. McFaul in 1898, who is now left to mourn the loss of a loving and devoted wife. She also leaves three brothers, Duncan, Douglas and Archie McGibbon, with her three sisters Minnie, of Montreal; Jessie, of Lachute; and Maggie, of Brownsburg.

The funeral will take place from her late residence Lachute, on Friday afternoon, at 2 p.m., interment taking place at Lachute Cemetery.

THE LATE MISS E. D'HERTEL.

The death of Miss Edith d'Hertel, which took place at her home on Friday last, after a short illness of only a few days came as a great surprise to her many friends and neighbors. Deceased lady was the youngest daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Louis d'Hertel, of Centreville, Que. The funeral which took place on Sunday from her late residence was largely attended, service being conducted by the Rev. W. Windsor, of Christ Church, St. Andrews. The pallbearers were her four cousins, Canon Robertson, Fred Robertson, John Sommerville, Andrew Graham, Jas.

Hammond and George McDougall. She leaves to mourn her loss two brothers Daniel and Allen and one sister Elma.

DEATH

McFAUL.—At Lachute, Que., on Wednesday, Oct. 16th, Mary McGibbon age 57 yrs., beloved wife of Archie McFaul. Funeral from her late residence Lachute, on Friday, at 2 p.m.

CATTON.—At his sisters' residence, Bethany St., Lachute, on October 17th, 1929. Alexander Murray Catton, aged 71 years. Funeral private.

D'HERTEL.—At Centreville, Que., on Friday Oct. 11th, Edith Elizabeth youngest daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Louis d'Hertel.

DREW.—At Beech Ridge, on Friday, Oct. 11th, Helen Margaret, infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jas. A. Drew, aged 5 months and 19 days.

IN MEMORIAM

BROWN.—In loving memory of Elizabeth Brown, beloved wife of James Brown, who died Oct. 18th, 1928. One year has past since that sad day When one we loved was called away It was a blow and a shock severe To part with one we loved so dear. Inserted by her loving husband and daughter Elsie.

Sanitary and Heating Engineers

Consult us about your heating for the coming winter, steam warmth is healthier, cleaner, and can be regulated easily, to suit the temperature you require, we make a specialty in this line, estimates furnished, phone 172 w for consultation.

Agents for:—Superior Equipment, Empire Milking Machines, Glidden Paints and Varnishes.

R. McArthur and Son



**... Why
you should
ANSWER PROMPTLY**

BY the time this woman finishes her hand of bridge and reaches the telephone the party calling will have given up. The tardy bridge-player will be told "Sorry—there's no one on the line now, Madam".

Both of them will be annoyed—the person calling and the person called. Both of them have wasted time. Remember—it takes three to complete a call—

There are over one million local calls in Ontario and Quebec every day which fail to get through. These uncompleted calls mean two million minutes a day wasted—congestion of traffic—constant irritation—a handicap to business.

Some of them are unavoidable and some of them are our own errors. But many of them are mistakes made by the person calling or the person called. It takes three people to complete a call.

We are constantly striving to reduce our own errors. We are now pointing out some of the common errors in telephone usage because our aim is to provide the best possible telephone service* and in telephone service, co-operation is essential.

Answer promptly when your telephone rings. If it is not conveniently located in your home, consult us about it. And when you make a call, wait a reasonable time before giving up and causing a "No one on the line now".

*Extensive new construction and replacements of both local and long distance telephone plant will mean an outlay in 1929 of more than \$27,000,000.



parish of Ste. Adèle (en bas), known and designated on the official plan and book of reference made for Ste. Adèle as being a part of lot number ten-B, in the eleventh range of Abercrombie, containing one hundred feet in front by one hundred feet in depth more or less, without warranty of exact measurement, bounded in front by the Street, in the rear by Valiquette, on one side by Lajeunesse, and on the other side by Willie Legault, or by the respective representatives thereof—with buildings there on erected.

Will be sold by public auction in virtue of a judgment of the Superior Court, Bankruptcy division, rendered the 30th of September, 1929, according to the provisions of the Bankruptcy Act, articles 45 and following giving the said sale the effect of a Sheriff's sale, at the parochial church door of Ste. Adèle, district of Terrebonne, on the NINTH day of NOVEMBER, 1929, at ONE o'clock in the afternoon.

Conditions of payment: Cash. For further particulars and list of charges, apply to the undersigned.

CHARENTE & LABELLE,

Trustees.

Montreal, September 30, 1929
Office: Rm. "La Sauvegarde" Building, 152 East, Notre Dame Street, Montreal, Tel. Harb. 4373.
O-19-1.

STEPHEN'S Cash and Carry Store

MACARONI, per lb. 10¢
SPAGHETTI, Cooked 10¢
CANADIAN COLORED CHEESE 10¢
CANADIAN WHITE BEANS 10¢
CANADIAN COOKING PEAS, 3 lbs. 10¢
GIANT CAROLINA RICE per lb. 10¢
DATES, per lb. 10¢
MOCHA & JAVA COFFEE 20¢
P. and G. SOAP, 10 bars for 20¢
CAMP COFFEE, per Box 20¢
SULTANAS RAISINS, 2 lbs. 20¢
POSTUM, Large Tin 20¢
PHILLIPS MILK OF MAGNESIA 20¢

CASTORIA
MATHIEU COUGH SYRUP
CROCKERY of all kinds

Bethany Street, Lachute.

The Watchman,

And Ottawa Valley Advocate.

VOL. LIV.

LACHUTE, QUE., OCTOBER 25, 1929.

NO. 41

Hardware to fill every requirement of the Home or Workshop.

Tools - that will stand every test you can put them to.
Tools for the Home—for the Mechanic
for the Carpenter
Paints, Varnishes, Glassware, and fittings of every description
for the Home.

T. McQuat and Son

LACHUTE DAIRY

For Pasteurized Milk
Also Cream
Phone your Orders before 2 p.m.
Phone 74.
Bradford & Matthews, Props.

COMING EVENTS

Don't forget the regular weekly dance in River Side Hall, Lachute, on Saturday, Oct. 26th., 1929. Dancing from 7 to 12. Come and enjoy yourself. Gents 50c. Ladies free.

DANCE

The members of L.O.L. No. 2231, Lachute, will hold a Dance in McArthur's Hall, on Friday, Oct. 25th. Good music. Gents \$1.00. Ladies Free.

CONCERT

PHILHARMONIC MALE CHOIR
of Montreal - 30 Voices
UNITED CHURCH, BROWNSBURG
SATURDAY, NOV. 2nd., at 8 p.m.
Admission 50 cents.

The Lachute Dramatic Society are putting on their first play of the season "Nothing but the Truth", on November 15th., 1929. Further announcement will be made later.

The Ladies' Auxiliary of the United Church, Brownsburg, propose holding their Bazaar on Saturday, November 16th., 1929, consisting of fancy and useful articles, home-made cooking and candies. Afternoon tea will be served.
N-8-3.

A FANCY DRESS DANCE

will be held in D. C. Co. Social Club Brownsburg, on
FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 1st., 1929
Prizes will be awarded for Best Costumes.

Dancing 9.00 p.m. till 2.30 p.m.
Admission: Ladies 25c. Gents 50c.
Only those in fancy dress will be allowed to dance until after the judging.

A Box Social will be held in Gibb's Hall, Monday evening, Nov. 11th. (Armistice Day), under the auspices of the W.A. of Holy Trinity Church, Lakefield.

ARGENTEUIL BOYS WON MANY PRIZES AT SHERBROOKE FAIR.

In the judging competition at Sherbrooke Fair, three of our boys took part, with the following results—
Léon St-Jacques, Dairy Cattle, 1st; Sheep 1st; Potatoes 1st; Heavy Horses 2nd.

George LaHive, Heavy Horses 1st; Grain 2nd; Beef Cattle 4th; Sheep 5th; Potatoes 7th.

Norman McGeorge, Beef Cattle 5th. Some 90 boys from various parts of the Province took part in this competition. The highest individual score in the Live Stock Sections was made by Léon St-Jacques. Mr. A. Bothwell, acted as coach for the Argenteuil boys.

Try the
TREASURE HOUSE
of Lachute

A. C. Lapierre

Watchmaker and Jeweller
Always on hand, a big choice of
Diamond Rings and Wedding
Rings

Bethany Street, Phone 249.

Will you be Snug in the Winter ?

A warm comfortable house in the cold weather, is like having barrels of water on the Sahara desert in mid-summer. Now we can suggest many little improvements that will be for your benefit. Consult us, we talk from experience.

The Public
we
Serve

EVERYTHING TO BUILD ANYTHING
COTTINGHAM

We Aim
to
Please

LOCAL NEWS

Mr. Parkinson spent the week-end in Montreal.

Mr. M. W. Albright, of St. Andrews spent Wednesday in town.

Mr. Sutcliffe was the guest of his parents in the city over the week-end.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Scott and son Gilbert spent Sunday in Lakefield.

Miss Ruth Greig, of Westmount, was the week-end guest of Mrs. M. Jones.

Mrs. G. Bennett, of Lakefield, spent Friday last in town, guest of Mrs. J. W. Scott.

Mrs. Dr. Bruce, of Boston, Mass., was the week-end guest of Mrs. Melvin Copeland.

Mr. James A. Moore, of Grey Valley, paid a friendly call to the Watchman on Tuesday.

Mrs. Jno. Middleton, of Shawbridge was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. A. Middleton last week.

Mrs. Gruer and daughter Margaret of Ottawa, were guests of Mrs. T. Fraser for a few days last week.

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

—Mr. P. A. Leger will be absent from his Barber Shop from October 25th., to November 1st., 1929. O-25-1

Mr. Thos. Newton returned on Monday from a business trip to Three Rivers, in the interests of the Ayers Limited.

Miss Norah Burnett, of Cascades, and Mr. D. Gordon, of Ottawa, were guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. McFaul over the week-end.

Miss Flossie Goodfellow, who has graduated from the Children's Hospital, Montreal, is the guest of her sister, Mrs. A. Smith.

Mrs. R. E. Carkner returned home on Saturday from a pleasant two month's visit with her daughter, Mrs. C. Mews, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

Mr. and Mrs. Q. E. Miller and Miss Catherine McCarron, of Montreal, were guests of Mr. and Mrs. A. Bos of East Settlement, on Sunday.

Mrs. Wm. Deacon and Mrs. W. K. McArthur were visiting friends in Huntingdon the early part of this week. They were accompanied by Mr. Fred Lavery, who after spending a pleasant holiday with his many friends in town, left for Detroit Mich.

Mrs. J. E. Arnold has returned from Ottawa, where she attended the funeral of her aunt, Mrs. C. M. MacKae Sr. She was also the guest of Miss Muriel Jobb at her studio on Sparks Street, and of the Rev. and Mrs. F. L. Jobb at The Manse, Metcalfe, Ont.

In order that he may be better qualified in rendering greater service Fire Chief G. Y. Deacon left on Saturday with a large delegation from Montreal, to attend the Fire Chief's Convention at Birmingham, Ma. He is accompanied by Mrs. Deacon and we know where George is, if Lachute is not generally known, it will not be his fault, for George is a booster for the town and does not believe in hiding our light under a bushel.

Do not miss the opportunity of seeing the C. P. R. films in the Auditorium, on Friday, the 25th. at 8 p.m. The lecturer will give you a word of direction as to the pictures, and your time will be well spent in seeing and hearing so much about our beloved Dominion. Be on time and get your seat as during the film you will have to wait till its conclusion before disturbing the audience by taking a seat. You know how you hate to be disturbed while seeing and listening, so try and be in good time enjoy it all.

THE LATE MRS. T. WOODS SR.

One of Mille Isle's most respected citizens, Mary Ann Burns, widow of the late Thomas Wood, who pre-deceased her twenty-four years ago passed to her eternal rest on Saturday, Oct. 19th., 1929, after eight months' illness which she had borne with christian patience.

The funeral took place on Monday at 10 o'clock to Christ Church. The service was conducted by the Rev. Mr. Baugh. The remains were interred in the cemetery adjoining the church.

Deceased was born in Chatham on July 24th., 1853, after her marriage to Mr. T. Wood she came to live in Mille Isle where she spent 55 years of her useful and respected life. She was of a kind and generous disposition and was loved by all who knew her.

She leaves to mourn the loss of a loving mother, six daughters Mrs. S. Rogers, Lachute; Mrs. J. Tomalty of Brownsburg; Mrs. Jno. Noble and Mrs. John Ward, of Cambria; Mrs. Robert Knight of Montreal; and Mrs. O. Hodge, Thos. Gore; two sons William and Thomas of Cambria; also one brother Mr. Thomas Burns, of Weir; and 33 grandchildren and four great grandchildren.

The pall-bearers were her six sons-in-laws.
We extend our most sincere sympathy to the bereaved family in their sad loss.

Late Argenteuil Representative Dies, in London, Eng.

News of the death of the Hon. W. A. Weir which occurred on Tuesday last, while on a visit to his grand daughter in London, Eng., will be learned with deep regret for the deceased, for he was for many years the honored representative of Argenteuil in the Provincial Parliament at Quebec. He was born in Montreal in October 1858 and received his education at the High School and McGill University from which he graduated in 1881. His life's hobby may safely be said to have been politics for he was an ardent Liberal and made his first appearance for candidacy in the county in 1890 when he was defeated, but in 1897 he contested the county again and won the seat, being re-elected by acclamation in 1900, 1904 and 1906, and in 1908 he successfully contested the seat which he held until his elevation to the bench.

Mr. Weir was in Lachute last year and took occasion to visit some of his old-time friends and they were not alone confined to Liberals for while he was a hard fighter, he always was friendly disposed to those who manfully disagreed with his politics.

THE LATE WALTER McOUAT

After a brief illness, resulting from a previous cold, death came to Mr. Walter McOuatt at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Robert MacVicar, of Beech Ridge, Que., on Wednesday, Oct. 23rd., 1929.

Mr. McOuatt was the youngest son of the late John McOuatt, of Burnside Cottage, Hillfoot, Que. Here he was born in 1841 and had just reached the ripe age of 88 years the week before his death. He spent most of his active years on the home farm, now occupied by Mr. Salter Clarke. During these years he erected the sawmill now owned by Mr. Lemuel Hammond. For some years he operated both farm and mill, but finding it difficult to secure the necessary help he sold them and retired from active life some forty years ago.

For a few years he travelled, visiting the Old Country, the United States and Western Canada, but later he returned to Lachute, where he has made his home ever since.

Mr. McOuatt was an active member of the Presbyterian Church, wherein he was an Elder and a member of the Choir during his life time on his farm. During this same period he was superintendent of the Hill Head Sunday School and put in many years of faithful work, which was renewed and continued in the S. S. of Lachute as long as his active years permitted. Always in favour of temperance reform, he gave many years of strong support to the cause of prohibition in our County, under such worthy leaders, as the late Dr. Thomas Christie and the Late Thomas Barron. These efforts were the foundation of what Temperance sentiment we have in our midst to-day.

He served the public in various capacities and was for many years a member of the Commissioner's Court of Lachute Town. In every respect his effort was sincere to render honest service to all.

In 1895 he was married to Miss Margaret Armstrong of Hill foot, who pre-deceased him several years ago, also his young son Oliver. Those who remain to mourn his departure are his daughter Ruby (Mrs. MacVicar), who has given him years of kind and loving attention; also his two remaining sisters Mrs. James McOuatt, of Brownsburg; and Mrs. David Pollock, of Lachute.

His death was peaceful. No suffering, no regrets and "no moaning of the bar", when he went forth to sea.

The Late Mrs. Thomas McCambly.

The sudden death of Mrs. Thomas McCambly which occurred at her home on Monday last, after a short illness of only a few hours, came as a great shock to her many friends and relatives. Deceased was in her 38th. year and was the youngest daughter of the late Wm. Parker and Mrs. Parker, of Dunany. After her marriage to Mr. Thos. McCambly she made her home in Lakefield, where she was greatly loved and respected and much sympathy is felt for the bereaved husband and two little daughters who are left to mourn the loss of a loving wife and mother. She also leaves to mourn her loss her mother Mrs. Wm. Parker; two brothers, Alfred of Beech Ridge; and Ross, of Smith Falls; two sisters, Mrs. Richard Brown, of West Gore Road; and Mrs. James Thompson, of Lachute Road.

The service which took place on Wednesday in the Trinity Church, at Lakefield, was conducted by the Rev. R. G. Fiander. The pall-bearers were Messrs. Wm. Winsor, James Thompson; Albert Tomalty; Richard Brown Thos. Boyd; and Norman Boyd. Interment being made in Lachute Cemetery.

Among those attending from a distance were Mr. and Mrs. H. Robertson; Mr. J. L. Rea; Mr. and Mrs. H. Williams; Mr. and Mrs. W. Winsor; Mr. W. Jackson all of Montreal; and Mr. and Mrs. Alex. McCambly of Morin Heights.

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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 mediumsized 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 from 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 or 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 bronches.

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.

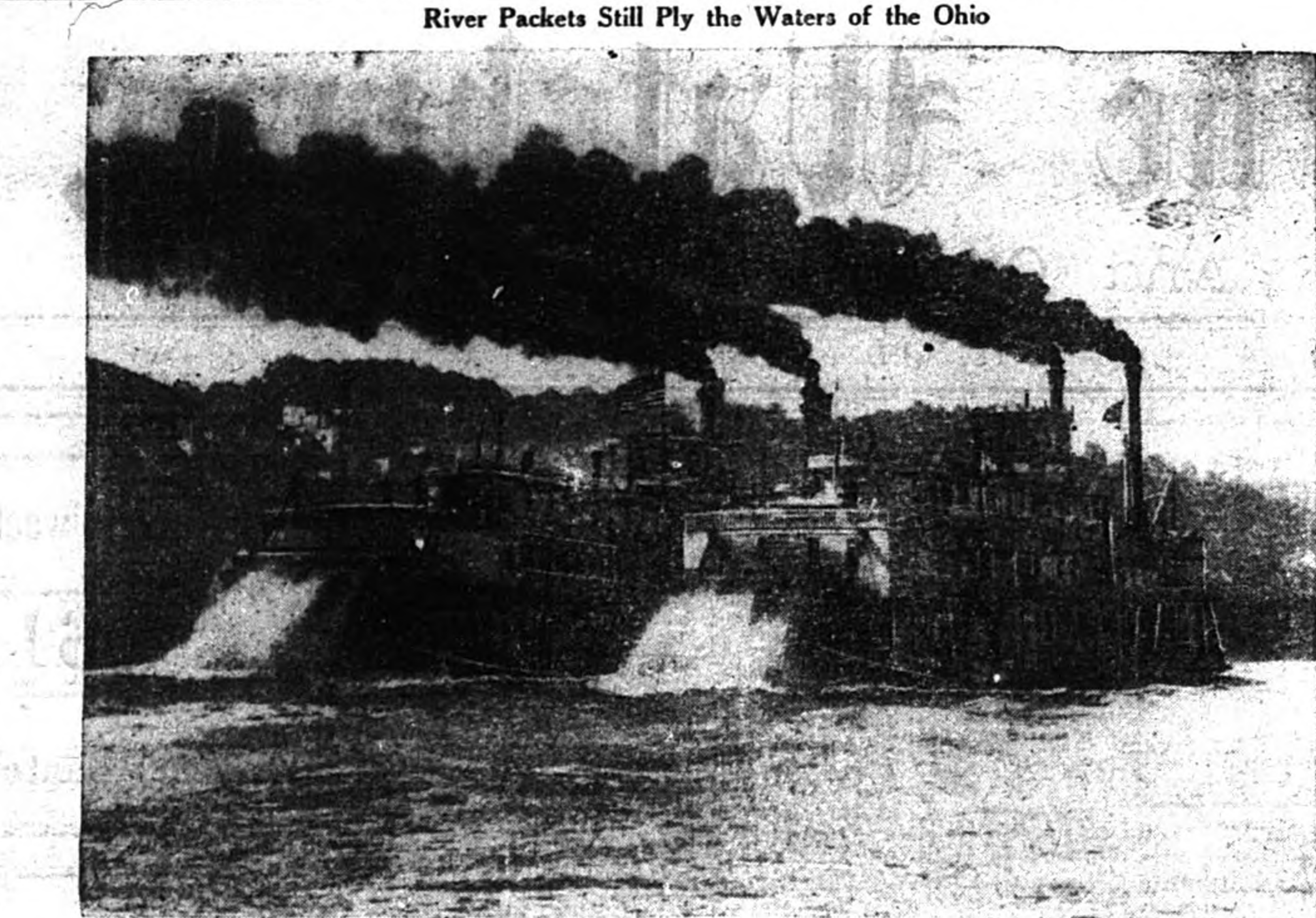
A crude gate, mounted in the hub of a wagon wheel, swings inward at the touch of the traveler; and the broad road, beaten down like a path, leads directly to the front step. On sunny days the old cattleman may be found tilted back in a wide chair on the shady porch. When you pause on the last hill above 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.



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.

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 shoral 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. At 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

River Packets Still Ply the Waters of the Ohio

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 fixity 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 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 hooked solid for weeks to make blonde hair grow where black once shore 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 one 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.

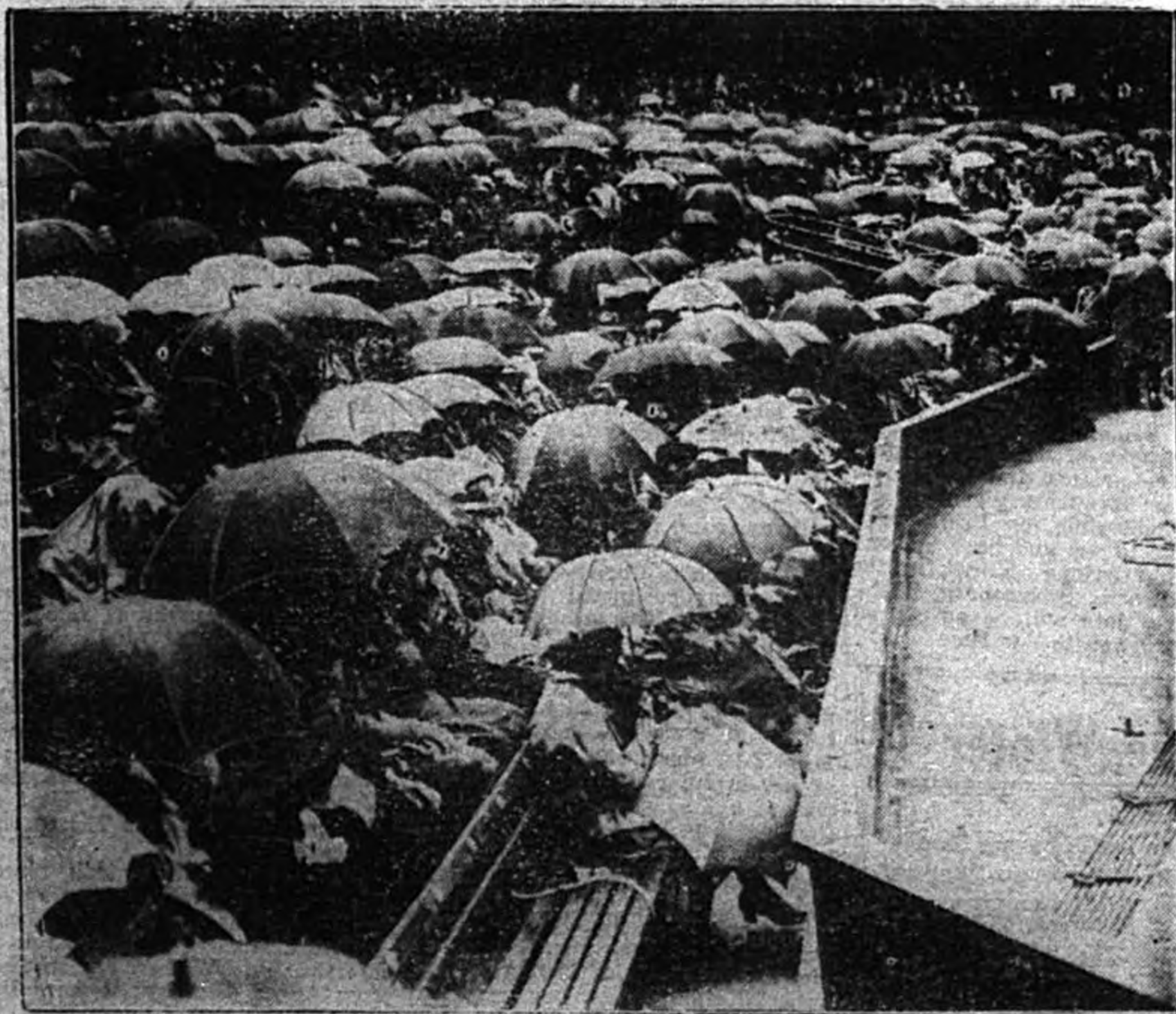
(c) Poisoning—a cheap and effective poison may be made in the home by adding to a pint mixture of milk and water three (3) teaspoonfuls of formaldehyde. This may be poured on pieces of bread placed in shallow saucers. Place safely out of reach of young children.

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.

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 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 Poatiere 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. 23 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 porphyreous, 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, 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 facades 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 Agricola 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 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 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 weebeegone 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-inclined, 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," i.e. 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 on 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 aegis of fair play.—Rudolf Kierke, 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 L.E.W. 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."

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.

Ladies & Misses Felt & Velvet Hats, Special at 99c.

SMASHING REDUCTIONS in all our Goods

Ralph's - Main Street

It Is Not Too Late

To select the pattern for that overcoat. Let me show you a line of all woollen goods that will please you. My selection this fall is unusually fine and purchased at the right price. LONG WEARING. WELL STYLED. GOOD TASTE

Geo. Licop, - Tailor.

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.

:- SPECIAL LOW PRICES :-

Working Men's Pants, Stanfield's Underwear, Boots & Shoes for winter.

John McFaul & Son, Main St.

LOOK

Overcoats, (Ladies and Mens) Hosiery, Silk, Silk & Wool & Cashmere Underwear, Stanfields - Watsons Gloves, Dents Yarns, Best Quality Sweaters, Penmans Boots and Shoes, "Strider" Dresses, Silk and Wool "Ayers" Blankets Choice Groceries at Best Prices.

Phone 39 - McFaul Bros. The store where your Dollar Does it's Duty

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 551.

Jos. Raymond, Main Street. Lachute

VICTORIA Coffee

Its Aroma is just a hint of its delightful flavour

LAPORTE MARTIN LIMITEE

PACKED IN SEALED 1/2 AND 1 LB. TINS

On Sale at Victoria Independent Stores

The Watchman

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

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 25th., 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—\$1.68 per inch. Subsequent insertions—\$1.40 per inch.

AGED PIONEER OF ARGENTUEIL NEARS THE CENTURY MARK

The Watchman and its many readers extend their heartiest congratulations to Mrs. Thomas Wilson, a former resident of this county, but now of 1843 Tupper St., Montreal, who will celebrate her 100th. Birthday on Oct. 28th. We are pleased to say Mrs. Wilson is enjoying good health and in spite of her advanced years she takes pleasure in knitting and chatting with friends.

Mrs. Wilson was born in Grenville, Que., on October 28, 1829. Her father was Lieut.-Col. Pridham, and she remembers seeing him leave with his battalion from Argenteuil to march to St. Eustache in the troublous times of 1837.

"I was only about eight years old," she recalled, "and I remember crying because I was afraid my father would be killed and never come back."

Came to Montreal. After attending school in Grenville, she came to Montreal and entered a boarding school kept by Mrs. Rae. She was married on August 23, 1860, at St. Matthew's Church in Grenville, to Thomas Wilson, who died about 10 years ago, at the age of 95.

He was born in Montreal, in one of the old stone houses on St. Paul street. After their marriage, they went to Clarence, Ont., where Mr. Wilson was a merchant and postmaster for 50 years. On his retirement they came to Montreal to live, and later bought the house on Tupper St. where Mrs. Wilson still lives. Of the marriage there were two sons—A. E. Wilson, of Clarence, Ont., S. P. Wilson who lives on St. Matthew Street, Montreal, and one daughter, Mrs. W. J. Tucker with whom she lives. There are 11 grandchildren, and a number of grand-nephews and grandnieces. Mrs. Wilson is the only survivor of a family of 12.

Unlike many aged people, Mrs. Wilson does not live in the past to the comparative forgetfulness of the present. She enjoys talking with her friends, and the radio keeps her in touch with the outside world.

"I like to listen to a sermon or a good lecture," she remarked, "but some of the music the radio brings is no good. I don't care for it."

Active in Church. Mrs. Wilson is a member of Knox Crescent Presbyterian Church, and still attends the services sometimes. She is an active member of the Women's Missionary Auxiliary of the church, and goes to the monthly meetings regularly. "Our next meeting, in November," she said, is the thank-offering meeting. I hope I shall be able to go.

One reason why Mrs. Wilson has attained a century in good health is, no doubt, because she has lived much in the open air. One of her memory pictures is the beautiful garden she used to have at her home in Clarence. Her face lighted up as she told of the flowers of all kinds, the fruits and vegetables, among which she delighted to work. She still loves the open air.

"I spent three months in Clarence last summer," she told her visitor, "and I had a lovely time. There is a large lawn at my son's house, where my grandchildren play tennis, and I enjoyed sitting in the covered hammock at one end of the verandah watching them. There is a wired-in porch at my son-in-law's house in the country, where I write and read and knit and enjoy the fresh air." Mrs. Wilson writes all her own letters, and, she remarked, "I have a tremendous correspondence."

The charming centenarian enjoys visits from her relatives. She related with gratification how this summer a nephew and his wife and two sons motored from Minneapolis to see her, and how at the end of their itinerary they arrived home "after having driven 3,225 miles without a puncture."

New Grand-Niece. A grand-nephew was married recently in Rockport, Mass., and Mrs. Wilson exhibited proudly the picture in the Boston Herald of her new grand-niece, a very pretty girl.

Mrs. Wilson believes that women should interest themselves in the life and civic affairs of the community in which they live. She has voted at almost every municipal election since she came to Montreal. "I voted for this Mayor we have now—this Mr. Houde," he added with a smile.

Mrs. Wilson has always been fond of knitting. Within the last decade she has knitted nine bedspreads, wonderful productions in an intricate pattern without a flaw. The weight of these quilts makes it difficult for the old lady to knit them now, so

she does lace instead, knitted with fine needles, for the trimming of curtains and the like.

Mrs. Wilson declared that she feels remarkably well. She suffers a little from neuritis in one arm and regrets her indiscretion in having sat near a window and caught cold in her arm some time ago.

Still Reads. Her hearing has failed somewhat, but her eyesight is still good for large print. She ran her own house until about fifteen years ago, since which time her daughter has taken charge. Mrs. Wilson has her breakfast in bed, but is up for the rest of the day, tuning-in on the radio in the evening.

Mrs. Wilson is looking forward quite eagerly to her birthday, when she is to have a party. "I suppose it will be like the one when I was 95," she mused. "My daughters said there might be a few people in, and there were about 150. And such a lot of lovely flowers."

No written invitations are being issued, but Mrs. Wilson, assisted by her daughter, Mrs. Tucker, will be "at home" to her friends on Monday afternoon, October 28, from 3 to 5 o'clock.

Miss Agnes McPhail, the lone lady M.P. has been on a tour and when in France she experienced the same difficulty which many others have done in getting a drink of water. White and red wine and champagne are almost the only beverages served at meals and when water is asked for as a drink the waiters look at you in astonishment. They think water is only to wash with, but if you insist on having it you are served with the aerated variety at a cost double that for which wine may be purchased.

POINT FORTUNE

Miss Marion Boa has returned to her home in Mitchell, Ont.

Mrs. Barclay visited her daughter, Mrs. E. Knight in Ottawa last week. Mr. and Mrs. James Judd and Miss Muriel were in Cushing on Friday last.

Miss Thelma Williamson was the guest of her grand parents, Rev. A. W. and Mrs. Williamson for the week-end.

Mrs. E. V. MacLachlan, Miss Elsie MacLachlan and Mrs. Helen Robinson motored to Ormstown last week attending the Provincial Convention of the W. C. T. U.

Mrs. Wm. Usher has returned from Maniwaki, P. Que., where she visited her son Mr. Franklin H. Keatley and her brother and his wife, Mr. and Mrs. Webster M. Watson.

A good number of friends from this vicinity attended the funeral of the late Mr. Robert Pitcairn, at St. Andrews East, on Monday. Until a year ago, the deceased had been a resident of this village and was highly respected. We extend our sympathy to his family.



HARVEST SALE Extra Special Values

SURPRISE SOAP 19 bars \$1.00

Small Packages LUX 3 for 27c

PICNIC HAMS 20c lb.

Domino Golden Corn 2 tins 33c

Assorted AYLMEER SOUPS 3 tins 25c

Tasty Wrap. 240z. BREAD loaf 10c Delicious Each 15c Madeira Cakes

Fruits and Vegetables Sunkist Oranges 21c doz. Bananas 29c doz. Tokay Grapes 2 lbs for 25c Sweet Potatoes 3lb for 25c

Standard Tomatoes 2 large tins 25c	HAND PICKED White Beans 25c	Victory Olives 20 oz. Btl 19c
Standard Corn 2 Tins 25c	CHOICE YELLOW Soup Peas 15c	Post's Bran Flakes Pkg. 13c
Standard No. 4 Peas 2 Tins 25c	3 lbs. 25c	FORCE, 2 pkgs. 25c
Clark's Beans No. 2 Tin 15c		Zebra Liquid Stove Polish, Btl. 17c
Catell's Noodles Pkg. 10c		Palmolive Soap, 2 for 19c
Velveeta Cheese Box 21c		Babbitt's Cleanser Tin 9c
Bovril Cordial 5 oz. Btl. 39c		SNAP, Tin 17c
Domino Fancy No. 3 Peas, Tin 23c		Delmonte Peaches Tin 29c

Richmello lb Coffee tin 63c. "Domino" lb TEA pkg 65c. JELLY BEANS lb 19c BONBONNETS lb 19c JAP NUGGETS lb 25c Chocolate Bars 6 for 25c

Be sure to hear it! HUMMLESS Majestic ELECTRIC RADIO



MODEL 92 Highboy \$242.00 LESS TUBES

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MODEL 91 Lowboy \$197.00 LESS TUBES



REALISM!—Big as life is the wonderful, colorful flood of tone that pours from the new Majestic!

All A. C. hum, all disturbing background noises, are completely eliminated. Equal range and power at all points on the dial, so that all stations come in with utmost clarity and brilliance.

A demonstration will be a revelation . . . ask for it today!

Get a Free Home Demonstration Now!

JOHN McFAUL & SON, - Lachute, Que.

A PIONEER PASSES AWAY AT AVOCA

The death of George Bates, occurred at his home in Avoca on Tuesday Oct. 22nd.

Mr. Bates was the son of one of the first settlers in this part of the country. When he was in his teens, his father and mother died, leaving him in charge of his younger brothers and sister. The other members of the family later moved to the Middle and Western States; George remained at home and developed the home-stead under the most difficult of pioneering conditions. During the early years of their married life he and his wife Elizabeth Morrow, had to carry the products of the farm through the woods to Grenville, and there exchange them for groceries and other supplies. He later helped with the construction of the C. P. R. from Montreal to Ottawa and later with the line through the Crow's Nest Pass. It is indicative of the changes that have taken place in the past half century, that in his later life he could make the return trip to Grenville in two hours that previously took him two full days.

Mr. Bates was well known throughout the county of Argenteuil, and will be greatly missed by all who knew of his hospitality and friendliness. He has been in failing health for the past two years. Had he lived to the 31st of December he would of attained his 81st year.

He is survived by two brothers, eight sons, two daughters, and 29 grand children.

The funeral took place from his late residence on Thursday, at one o'clock; the Rev. Irving, of Grenville, officiating.

THE MISSION OF THE FLOWERS.

The abundant bloom of hundreds of varieties of flowers during the past season has had a silent influence on the lives which have come in contact with it, and have been cheered by its colour, or sweetened by its fragrance. To those with the receptivity to appreciate them flowers speak of a memorial past and of a wonderful future full of promise.

The W. C. T. U. long ago grasped this fact, and has made a practice to let flowers speak for it a message of cheer to shut-ins, of kind thoughts to friends, and of hope of re-union beyond the grave to those who have lost friends by death.

The year around, and particularly through the summer months, when flowers are most plentiful, it is the custom of the Union to send boxes of flowers to the sick in hospitals in the large cities, to children's hospitals, and wherever there is need of them. Floral pieces are provided for funerals, churches kept supplied with flowers for the Sunday services, and sick people remembered with bouquets. Accompanying these go delicacies of jelly, quantities of fruit, delicacies of all kinds all of which are intended to accentuate the meaning of the second word, in the title of the organization, the Women's Christian Temperance Union.

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

CUSHING

Mr. C. F. Kains spent the week-end in the city.

Mrs. Lindley Kerr spent Monday in the city.

Mrs. W. Nicholls and the Misses Muriel Nicholls and Ruby Kempfer, of Montreal, were Sunday guests of Mr. and Mrs. T. Weir Jr.

Mrs. P. R. McGibbon and Mr. and Mrs. W. Cottingham, of Lachute, visited Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Nicholls on Sunday.

Nurse Dawkins, of the R. V. Hospital, spent Sunday here the guest of Miss C. L. White at Mascot Lodge.

Mr. E. Dawson and daughter Miss Pearl Dawson, of Stonefield Heights, spent last week in Lacolle, visiting Rev. and Mrs. E. Dawson.

Mr. and Mrs. R. Graham and daughters, of Lachute, were Sunday guests of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Gaston also Mr. J. Hammond of Centreville.

Mrs. S. O. Hartley with Messrs W. and E. Hartley and Mr. and Mrs. R. D. Hartley spent the week-end at her Cushing residence.

Mr. S. Whelehan and Miss Katie and Mr. Eddie Whelehan, of Montreal spent the week-end here. Mr. Kendrick Dorion of Montreal, was also a visitor at Mr. E. Whelehan's on Sunday.

Nurse Hartley, of Dr. Smith's Hospital, Hawkesbury, spent the week-end with her brother Mr. C. J. Hartley and left on Monday for Montreal, where she intended remaining for a few days before leaving for the West where she will spend a month visiting relatives.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

WORLD'S GREATEST TRAVEL SYSTEM

GOING EAST

No. 426 Daily for Place Viger due at Lachute at 8.36 a.m.

No. 422 Daily for Place Viger due at Lachute at 10.36 a.m.

No. 424 Daily for Windsor Street Station due at Lachute at 6.27 p.m.

No. 430 Saturday and Sunday only for Place Viger due at Lachute at 4.33 p.m.

GOING WEST

No. 421 Daily from Windsor Street Station due at Lachute at 10.14 a.m.

No. 423 Daily from Place Viger due at Lachute at 7.12 p.m.

No. 425 Daily from Place Viger due at Lachute at 1.04 a.m.

No. 427 Saturday and Sunday only due at Lachute at 3.02 p.m.

J. S. GILES, Town Agent, Lachute.

BROWNSBURG

Mr. and Mrs. R. Graham were in Montreal on Saturday.

Rev. C. H. Schutt is expected in Brownsburg for Sunday.

Miss Margaret Duncan spent Sunday with her parents, in Huntingdon.

Mr. and Mrs. F. Jordan spent Sunday in Rosemere visiting their many friends.

Miss E. Smillie, of Montreal, was the week-end guest of Mr. and Mrs. R. Warwick.

Mr. and Mrs. John Mason are in Ottawa this week, attending the Convention of Regular Baptist Churches of Ontario and Quebec.

Messrs. Kenneth McGibbon and Wallace Wilson, of McGill, spent the week-end with their parents. They were accompanied by four class mates.

We are pleased to report that Mrs. J. Seary has returned from the hospital, where she has been for the past two months. We wish her a speedy recovery.

Mr. Clarence and Miss Grace McKiddie spent the week-end with their parents here, remaining over till Monday to attend the funeral of their grandmother, Mrs. James Tomalty.

The "Brownies Totem Tea" was a great success. It was held in the D. C. Club Hall. The Girl Guides tend giving an open evening at an early date, to which all those who are interested will be welcome.

ST. ANDREWS EAST.

Mr. and Mrs. D. L. Taylor have returned from their trip to Detroit and Niagara Falls.

Mrs. Norman McGregor has taken a house in Montreal for the winter and will move there shortly.

The Women's Guild of the United Church met in the Church Hall last Thursday. Mrs. Perks and Mrs. Charman were the hostesses.

Mrs. J. W. Miss Adrian and Mr. Willard Kilgour spent the week-end in St. Andrews and on their return to Beauharnois were accompanied by Mrs. C. T. and Miss Hattie Wales.

A rally of the young people of all this district will be held in the United Church on Monday, Oct. 28th, at 8 p.m., conducted by the Rev. Norman Call, D.D.

Miss A. Funcheon went to Montreal on Friday to visit Dr. Maude Abbott in the Ross Memorial Hospital, and reports that she is getting along nicely, but may have to remain in hospital for three or four weeks yet.

NOTICE OF SALE

Province of Quebec, District of Montreal, No. 218, Superior Court, (In Bankruptcy). In the matter of Alderic Champagne, Ste. Adèle, (en bas), Que., Authorized Assignor.

Notice is hereby given that the immovable, designated as follows:

An emplacement situate in the parish of Ste. Adèle (en bas), known and designated on the official plan and book of reference made for Ste. Adèle as being a part of lot number ten-B, in the eleventh range of Abercrombie, containing one hundred feet in front by one hundred feet in depth more or less, without warranty of exact measurement, bounded in front by the Street, in the rear by Valiquette, on one side by Lajeunesse, and on the other side by Willie Legault, or by the respective representatives thereof—with buildings there erected.

Will be sold by public auction in virtue of a judgment of the Superior Court, Bankruptcy division, rendered the 30th of September, 1929, according to the provisions of the Bankruptcy Act, articles 45 and following giving the said sale the effect of a Sheriff's sale, at the parochial church door of Ste. Adèle, district of Terrebonne on the NINTH day of NOVEMBER, 1929, at ONE o'clock in the afternoon.

Conditions of payment: Cash.

For further particulars and list of charges, apply to the undersigned.

CHARENTE & LABELLE,
Trustees.

Montreal, September 30, 1929

Office: Rm. "La Sauvegarde" Building, 152 East, Notre Dame Street, Montreal, Tel. Harb. 4373.

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Montreal, Glasgow, Belfast, Liverpool

Laurentic Sep. 28 Oct. 26 Nov. 23

Doric Oct. 5 Nov. 2

Regina Oct. 19 Nov. 16

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Montreal, Southampton, Harve, London

Megantic Oct. 3 Oct. 31

Calgaric Oct. 17 Nov. 14

Halifax, Plymouth, Cherbourg, Antwerp

Pennland Dec. 8

Halifax, Queenstown, Liverpool

Cedric Dec. 9 Baltic Dec. 16

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CANADA,
PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
DISTRICT OF TERREBONNE,
No. 2410.

SUPERIOR COURT
ARMAND TAILLON,
Plaintiff
vs.
ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL,
Defendant
&
J.A.A. THEBERGE,
Mis-en-cause

NOTICE
The defendant in this case IS ORDERED to appear in the month of Saint Jerome, October 16th, 1929
GRIGNON & FORTIER,
O-26-2. P. S. C. D. T.

GRENVILLE BAY

Mr. George Moncrieff, of Arundel, spent last week with his sister, Mrs. J. Brechin.

Week-end visitors were Mr. & Mrs. Archie Gay and Master Shirley, also Miss June Gay, of Ottawa.

When you need any Circular saw—

For wood or metal get a "SIMONDS"—the specially tempered Steel takes and holds a wonderful edge. Ask your dealer or write our nearest branch.

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MONTREAL - TORONTO
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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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Think of Saving as Well
as Getting . . .



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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

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25 — 26

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Comedy and the Latest news of the World

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See this Gripping Drama of a Detective's Long Battle with the Professor's Gang Serial: FIRE DETECTIVE
Com: Don't be Jealous - Sleeping Through

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EXTRA SPECIAL
Maurice Chevalier in INNOCENTS OF PARIS
The World's Greatest Enterprise. Straight from Gay Paris to You
Com: Smart Steppers Pathe Review

Wednesday and Thursday

Monte Blue in THE GREYHOUND LIMITED
Colleagues: Speeding Youth Com: Buster Trims Up

Friday and Saturday

Lewis Stone in WONDER OF WOMEN
Com: Hold Your Horses Pathe Review



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Surgeon Dentist
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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 effectness 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 unadvertised 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 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.

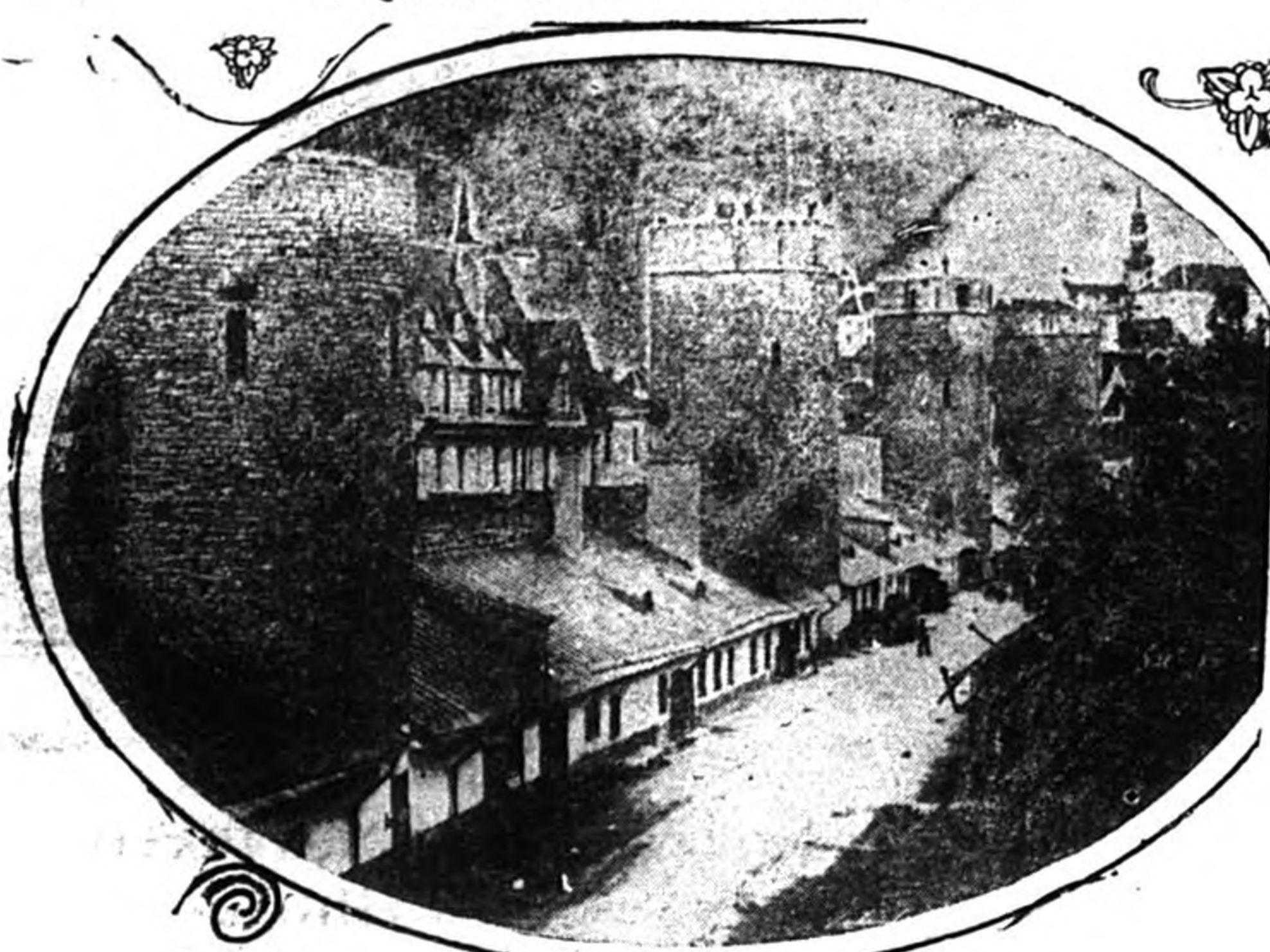
The Labor Party's Chance

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 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 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 London, 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.

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No doubt there is some means of communication available between the various police headquarters and substations for communication, 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

Factory Uses Shark Products

Istar's Owner Classifies 514 species and Estimates that 500,000 Migrate Daily in Mozambique Channel

Durban, Nat. —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 dyestuffs, 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 Hildegard Kneeland

In most masculine eyes—and even in some feminine—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 eyes 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 those homemakers spent over 42 hours a week in their homemaking, more than half spent over 43 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.

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 is 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 socialist 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-

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

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.

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, Dreening 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 400 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 Saleukia, 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 850 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.



"A woman has sunk pretty low, when she has to swing for it."

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.

THE SERE AND YELLOW LEAF

brightening the landscape indicates that another Summer has gone, and shorter days and longer nights are with us.

Artificial light cannot give us Summer joys, but it can and will help make Fall and Winter evenings pleasant and comfortable; it can and will save studious children's eyes from tiring and aid mother's eyes when sewing or darning.

Proper electric lighting more than pays for itself in happy hours at home and brighter eyes at school.



**Gatineau Electric Light
Company Limited**

POULTRY SHOW AT GRENVILLE, QUE.

The Farmers' Club of Grenville, in co-operation with the District Agriculturist, Mr. Alex. Bothwell, held a very successful Poultry Show on Saturday, October 19th.

The following is a list of the Prize winners:

Class I, Banded Plymouth Rocks,-- Ross Matthew, James Heatie, Gordon Hampton, George Conway, J. Welden Thomas Laughren, H. Clement.
Best Male,-- Ross Matthew.
Best Female,-- Gordon Hampton.
Class II, White Wyandotte-- Fred Dewar, E. Lavictore.
Best Male,-- Fred Dewar.
Best Female,-- E. Lavictore.
Class III, Leghorns,-- Ross Matthew Gordon Hampton, Rowland Matthew, Fred Dewar, Mathias Lessard.
Best Male,-- Ross Matthew.
Best Female,-- Gordon Hampton.
Class IV, Any Other Variety,-- R. Russell Owens.
Best Male,-- Harry Cousins.
Best Female,-- James Ogilvie.
Class V, Turkeys,-- George Conway, Thomas Laughren, Fred Renaud, R. Legault.
Best Male,-- Isaac Lagarde.
Best Female,-- Raoul Legault.
Class VI, Geese,-- Jack Welden.
Best Male,-- Jack Welden.
Best Female,-- Jack Welden.
Class VII, Ducks,-- Jean Brisebois.
Best Male,-- Jean Brisebois.
Best Female,-- Jean Brisebois.
When Mr. Henri Robitaille of "Gatineau Point" had completed his task of judging the various classes, Mr. Bothwell called the gathering to order and explained the objects of a "Poultry Show."

Mr. George Dansereau "Deputy for Argenteuil" was then called on and a few words congratulated the Grenville Farmers' Club on the splendid showing of Poultry. Mr. Dansereau also explained that he had secured a special grant from the Provincial Government towards the prizes for this show.

LOST,--On Saturday, Oct. 12th., a Medalist Cord Tire, between East Settlement and Lachute. Finder please return same to M. Smith, Phone 121 r 2-3, Lachute, and receive reward. O-25-1-c.

DEATHS

FULLER,--At South Hero, Vermont, on Oct. 14th., Maria Fuller, widow of the late Lucian Allan.

JOSS,--At the residence of her daughter, Mrs. P. McCullough, Isle-aux-Chats, on Thursday, October 24th., Mrs. Geo. Joss. Funeral from the United Church, Lachute, on Saturday, at 2.30 p.m.

McOUAT,--At the home of his daughter, Mrs. Robert McVicar, Beech Ridge, on Tuesday, Oct. 22nd., Walter McOuatt, in his 89th. year. Funeral from his late residence, Beech Ridge, on Friday, at 2 p.m. and thence to Lachute Cemetery.

TOMALTY,--On October 19th., at Brownsburg, Grace Jane Green, widow of the late James Tomalty, in her 81st. year.

CARDS OF THANKS

The family of the late Mrs. Thos. Wood Sr., desire to thank their many kind friends and neighbours for sympathy and kindness shown to them during the illness and death of their loving mother. Sons and daughters.

Mr. A. McFaul extends his sincere thanks to his many friends and neighbors for kindness and sympathy shown, also for flowers received during his recent sad bereavement.

The family of the late Mrs. James Tomalty, of Brownsburg, wish to thank their many friends for kind sympathy in their recent sad bereavement.

PLOWING MATCH

The Farmers' Club of Gore held a very successful Plowing Match on Wednesday, October 16, on the farm of Mr. Albert Tomalty Lakefield, Que. The following is a list of the prize winners:

Class I, Advanced Plowmen,-- Austin Kyle, Wilbur Sherritt, R. Tomalty.
Best Crown,-- A. Kyle.
Best Finish,-- A. Kyle.
Best Ins and Outs,-- R. Tomalty.
Class II, New Plowmen,-- Jno. Smith Allan Scott.
Best Crown,-- Allan Scott.
Best Finish,-- John Smith.
Best Ins and Outs,-- John Smith.

:- We Know Our Meats :-

They contain all the elements that guarantee health, vigor and a satisfied appetite.

We have all kinds of
FRESH AND CURED MEATS

We buy only the BEST, and keep our meats in a sanitary condition, in the most up-to-date refrigerator.

**Jos. Speight,
Main St. Lachute. 136**



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.**

'WANT ADS.'

FOR SALE,--Mrs. John A. Crozier, Main Street, offers a valuable bush lot, situated near the town of Lachute. Desires to sell immediately. Price \$2,500 Cash. O-25-1-p.

WANTED,--Ten cords of small kitchen wood and 10 cords furnace wood. Must be dry. J. W. Cousineau, Lachute, Phone 211

--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

FOR SERVICE,--Registered Berkshire Boar. At farm at F. E. Clarke, R. R. No. 1, Brownsburg. O-25-2-p.

FOR SALE,--A lot of young pigs at \$8.00 a pair. Apply Roy Morrison R. R. No. 3, or phone 118 r 4.

FARM FOR SALE,--Four miles from Lachute, 200 acres, dwelling house and buildings in good order, spring water, also sugar bush. Further particulars apply to Box 35.

PROPERTY FOR SALE,--On Grace Street, with good stable. For further particulars apply to Cleophas Lalonde, Lachute, or J. F. Lavigne, Notary, Lachute. O-24-2-p.

HORSES WANTED,--Open to buy any number of old horses for Fox Farm R. Welden, Grenville, Que. O. 21.2.p.

FOUND,--On Wednesday, Oct. 23rd., in Centre Ward, small purse, owner may have same by identifying and paying for this notice. Apply K. McOuatt, Phone 122, Lachute. O-25-1-c.

AUCTION SALE

There will be sold by Public Auction at

THERRIEN'S HOTEL

Lachute

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 2nd., 1929

A Pair of Second hand Buffalo Robes, (property of Mr. Hugh Walsh, St. Andrew East.)

Sale at 9 a.m. Sharp.

TERMS: CASH

W. J. BOYD, Licensed Auctioneer.

PUBLIC NOTICE

Mr. Garnet F. Ivall, of Neville, Sask., wishes to announce to the public that he will have to offer for sale one carload of excellent horses ranging from 1400 to 1600 lbs. age 4 to 8 years old. The right kind at the right price. Mr. Ivall expects to be here about the 1st. of November and will be at Jos. Bernier's stables. O-25-1-p.

Universal Brand Salt

As white as Snow
As pure as Crystal

Universal Brand Salt is the purest German Mined Salt obtainable. The instant you open the bag its snowy whiteness will reveal to you its superior quality over the common damp sandy colored salt from inferior mines. For salting meats, etc. Its flavour will add greatly to the taste and its greater strength will keep them much better and longer. Its purity recommends it as the ideal salt for cattle and grain.



Ask for and insist on Universal Brand and be assured of the best.

Metropolitan Life

Insurance Company

The Biggest, because the Best.

Every policy pays profit

J. E. Ranger, -- Lachute. -- H. Courtois,

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.

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.

'A .GOLDEN MILESTONE'

The announcement that the British and Foreign Bible Society has just issued its Popular Report for the current year will be welcomed by all those who have had the opportunity of reading from year to year, in story form, the report of the work of the Society. There is perhaps no other record of the kind in the world which presents in such a fascinating way a survey of Christian missionary enterprise, or gives with greater insight the religious condition of the work in such brief and attractive form.

This year the Report is entitled "Another Milestone", - and this is a very appropriate title as 1929 marks its 125th. anniversary - and around the idea of the "Golden Milestone" erected in the Forum at Rome centuries ago, from which all distances in the Roman Empire were measured, the Editor, Rev. E. W. Smith, centres the story of the Society's activities in translation, in circulation, and in the development and progress of the past 25 years. The chapter titles speak for themselves - "A backward glance o'er 'travell'd' roads"; "Along the road"; "Meeting the Mileage." It is surely an achievement to have issued 397 million portions of the Bible in 125 years; to have been responsible for its translation in 618 different tongues; and to have circulated it by means of Churches and Missionary Societies, Bible Houses and Colporteurs, over practically the known world. 1929 was the "Golden Milestone" for the issue for that year was over 11 millions, the highest in the history of the Society, and the gifts received were the greatest on record.

But what the Report emphasises most is the need of the Word of God for travellers over life's dusty and difficult ways, and it contains an invitation to all who are interested in the moral and spiritual good of the world, to become what the ancient Romans called "keepers of the road," to meet its mileage cost and to help the Society to build the great moral and spiritual roads along which the feet of humanity must tread in order to reach the divine goal.

We cannot commend too highly the attractive form in which the book is issued, and we cannot help giving a word of appreciation to its present Editor, who has availed himself of literary references ancient and modern, and has in popular form given us a stirring story of the growth of a great Society, of its achievements in the past, and of its hopes and aims for the future.

CHURCH NOTES

BAPTIST CHURCH, LACHUTE
Rev. A. Penman, Pastor.
Lachute at 11 a.m.
Brownsburg 2.30 p.m.
Daleville 7.30 p.m.
No evening service at Lachute

LACHUTE UNITED CHURCH
Rev. W. B. Rosborough, B.A., B.D.
10 a.m. Sabbath School.
11 a.m. Morning Worship.
Address by Dr. Waters, of Central India Mission.
7 p.m. Evening Service. Preacher Mr. Rosborough. Subject: "Conscience."
2.30 p.m. Service at East Settlement. Address by Dr. Waters.
3 p.m. Service at Thomas' Gore.

BROWNSBURG UNITED CHURCH
Rev. A. E. Hagar, B.A., Pastor.
Services, Sunday, Oct. 27th.
Morning Worship 11 a.m. Regular Service and Sermon.
Evening Worship 7 p.m.
A Welcome to All.

LACHUTE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH
Rev. H. Cousens, B.A., B.D.
Services, Sunday, Oct. 27th.
Lachute Sunday School 10.00 a.m.
Lachute Morning Worship 11 a.m.
Evening Worship 7 p.m.
Brownsburg Worship 4 p.m.
"Remember the Sabbath Day."

MISSION OF NORTH GORE
Rev. R. G. Flander, Priest in charge.
Services, October 27th., 1929
22nd. Sunday after Trinity.
Lakefield 11 a.m., Holy Communion and Sermon.
Shrewsbury 2.30 p.m., Evening Service and Sermon.

HAIR DRESSING PARLOR

Miss C. Giroux,
Main St., near Post Office, Lachute.
Expert in Water Wave, Finger Wave, Marcel Wave. All kinds of Shampooos. All kinds of Hair Treatments. All kinds Hair Cutting. Face Massage, Manicure, Eye Brows, Hair Tint. Expert for long hair.

Sanitary and Heating Engineers

Consult us about your heating for the coming winter, steam warmth is healthier, cleaner, and can be regulated easily, to suit the temperature you require, we make a specialty in this line, estimates furnished, phone 172 w for consultation.

Agents for :- Superior Equipment, Empire Milking Machines, Glidden Paints and Varnishes.

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**Your Summer Home Can Look
Twice as Attractive**

Simply cover the walls and ceilings with smooth, tight-fitting sheets of Gyproc Fireproof Wallboard--then decorate. Gyproc will also make it cooler on hot days--warmer on cold nights.

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Fireproof Wallboard

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

W. M. Scott, Proprietor.

MISS M. V. SLATER

**JEWELLERY, SILVERWARE
WATCHES & CLOCKS
CUT GLASS & FRENCH IVORY**
Wedding Gifts of Taste
Watch, Clock and Jewellery repairs
MAIN STREET, LACHUTE

NOTICE

The undersigned has just received a carload of Apples of good varieties such as Fameuses, Wealthy, Milavski which he will sell at very low prices. Same will be sold at C. N. R. Station Lachute, on Saturday, Oct. 26th. Leave your order early.
J. W. LEFEBVRE,
O-25-1.

STEPHEN'S

Cash and Carry Store

---:---
CANADIAN COLORED CHEESE
Per lb.
RED ROSE ORANGE PEKOE TEA
MAXWELL HOUSE COFFEE
BLUE ROSE RICE 3 lbs.
CREAM OF WHEAT, per lb.
ROLLED OATS per lb.
MACK'S NO RUB TABLETS, 6 for
RINSO
CHIP SOAP, 2 lbs. for
KRAFT RELIST SPREAD
ASSORTED BISCUITS, 2 lbs. for
PEPPERMINTS, per lb.
BUFFALO MATCHES, Large Pack
DR. CHASE COUGH MEDICINE

DODD KIDNEY PILLS
Crochery - Lamp and Lanterns
Reasonable Prices

Bethany Street, Lachute