

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

In the Estate of Donald J. MacDonald late of the Village of Glen Robertson in the Township of Lochiel in the County of Glengarry, Retired Merchant, deceased.

Notice is hereby given pursuant to R.S.C. 1914, Chap. 121, Section 56 that all persons having claims against the estate of Donald J. MacDonald late of the Village of Glen Robertson in the Township of Lochiel and County of Glengarry, Retired Merchant, deceased, who died on or about the twenty-seventh day of December, A. D. 1919, are required to send by post prepaid or deliver to the undersigned Solicitors for the Administrator of the estate of the deceased their names and addresses and full particulars in writing of their claims, and statement of their accounts, verified by affidavits, and the nature of the security, if any, held by them.

And take notice that after the 18th day of March, 1920, the said administrator will proceed to distribute the assets of the estate among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which he will then have notice, and he will not be liable for the assets or any part thereof to any person of whose claim he will not then have received notice.

MACDONELL & COSTELLO,
Solicitors for the Rev. Alexander L. McDonald, Administrator.
Dated at Alexandria this 24th day of February, A. D. 1920. 6-8

Notice to Contractors

Sealed Tenders, marked, "Tenders for Roads", will be received by the undersigned until noon of Tuesday, the second day of March 1920, for the construction of the following roads in the Township of Lancaster during the season of 1920.

1. Ditching, Crushing and spreading crushed stone or gravel on the North Lancaster side-road from the Station north to the Village, a distance of about 2 miles. Approximately 2500 yards.

2. Crushing and spreading stone or gravel on the Curry Hill side-road from the School House north to the Creek and also east the second concession road to Sullivan's Hill. Approximately, 1000 yds.

3. Crushing and spreading stone or gravel on the Seventh concession road from Glen Nevis east to the Provincial Boundary. Approximately, 2000 yds.

4. Crushing and spreading stone or gravel on the eighth concession road from the Military road east to McDougall's School House. Approximately, 2000 yds.

The whole of the work to be constructed in accordance with the Standard Specifications of the Provincial Department of Highways.

A deposit of five per cent will be required with each tender.

The lowest nor any tender not necessarily accepted.

ARCH'D. J. MACDONALD,
Township Clerk.
North Lancaster, Ont., 10th February 1920. 4-8

Gravel Pit For Sale

Gravel Pit to be sold by the vend at lot 36-8th Lancaster, a house and barn included with it. This pit will furnish two or three thousand yards. Apply to H. Lefebvre, Green Valley, Ont. 6-1.

For Sale or to Rent

Farm consisting of 112 acres, within a mile of the town of Alexandria.—For further particulars apply to J. A. McDougall, 1-1st Keayon, R.R.3, Alexandria. 47-t-f.

Auction Sale

At 7-9th Lancaster, Tuesday, March 2nd, 1920, farm stock, implements, etc. Joseph Legroulx, auctioneer, Wilfrid Cholette, proprietor. 5-2

For Sale or to Rent

Farm of 150 acres, 100 acres under cultivation, situate in North Plantagenet, good land, no stones, well watered, sugar bush, one half mile from cheese factory and school, near two railroads. Must have tenant on or before 1st March. Apply to Arthur Campbell, Phone 18, L'O-rignal, Ont. 5-2

For Sale

Eight acres of land, more or less, situate on the West side of Main Street south, Alexandria, being a portion of the property formerly owned by the Estate John Sandfield Macdonald, one acre arable land, balance pasture. Property suitable for building lots, good sidewalk, electric light and in close proximity to water. For terms and further particulars apply to J. A. McCormick, Main Street South, Alexandria. 5-2

For Sale

A 200 acre or more farm for sale, all high land, immediate possession, now being vacated by Mr. Peter Dixon who has been working it during my five years overseas—good barn 60x36, good cow and horse stable attached—comfortable log house—valuable swamp and hardwood bush, unlimited wood of all kinds on the place—splendid spring-water well 9 ft. by 35 deep—full in driest season—finest pasture around (as proof 15 cows ordinary grade sent 65,292 lbs. of milk value \$1,619.30 to King's Road Factory, Martintown, and Mrs. Dixon made over 70 lbs. of butter on closing). A clean honest offer, every inquiry solicited (cash makes farm much cheaper). See me personally if possible or write direct—Rupert Mar (L-c 500429 C.E.) care of Alexander Dupuis, Munro's Mills, Glengarry, Ont. 5-t-f.

Tenders for Road Construction

Sealed tenders, marked "Tenders for Road Construction" will be received by Adrian I. Macdonell, County Clerk, Cornwall, Ont., up to noon, Friday, March 12th, 1920, for the construction of water bound macadam on the following sections of road in the United Counties of Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry.

Plans and specifications may be seen and forms of tender obtained at the office of the undersigned.

(I) Road 9, from Finch Village West, 3 miles—16 feet wide and Road 12, from Finch Village south, through Concessions I and II, Finch Township, 1 1/2 miles—14 feet wide.

(II) Road 12, from Newington south, 1 1/2 miles—14 feet wide.

(III) Road 11, from the Provincial Highway, Aultsville, north 2 1/2 miles—14 feet wide.

(IV) Road 28, Chesterville, 1 mile—16 feet wide.

(V) Road 3, from Inkerman Station, north and east, 1 mile—14 feet wide.

(VI) Road 19, from Lancaster, west, 2 1/2 miles—14 feet wide.

(VII) Road 25, from the Provincial Highway, north through Bainsville, 1 1/2 miles—14 feet wide.

A cash deposit or an accepted cheque for five per cent (5 p.c.) of the tender price must accompany each tender.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

J. G. CAMERON,
County Road Superintendent.
Finch, Ont., Feb. 16th, 1920. 6-1

Auction Sale

At North East 1/2 Lot Letter A, 2nd Con. Lochiel, 2 1/2 miles east of Glen Robertson, Friday, March 5th, 1920, farm stock, implements, household furniture, etc. J. J. McDonald, Auctioneer, Isaac Hope, Proprietor. 4-8

Auction Sales

At 24-5th Lancaster, Monday, March 8th, 1920, farm stock and implements, D. D. McCuaig, Auctioneer, G. C. Leclair, Proprietor.

At 10-4th Lancaster, Wednesday, March 17th, 1920, farm stock and implements, D. D. McCuaig, Auctioneer, Ferdinand Daoust, Prop.

For Sale

A few tons of No. 1 Feed Oat Straw. Apply to N. J. McGillivray, Quigley's Corners, Ont., R.R.1. 6-2

For Sale

Registered Holstein Bull, one year old, apply to Angus D. McMaster, box 32, R.R.1, Dunvegan. 6-2.

Pigs for Sale

The undersigned has five pigs for sale, seven months old. Apply to Ovilva Theoret, 33-3rd Lochiel, Alexandria, P. O. 6-1

Farm for Sale

Containing 100 acres, mostly all under cultivation. Good buildings, ample water supply, near railway, school, factory and churches. Apply to N. J. McGillivray, R.R.1, Alexandria, Ont. 6-8

Lost

Between Dancause Store, Apple Hill, and Fortin's Cheese Factory, a black satchel containing a small amount of money and identification papers. Finders please leave with J. A. Dancause and receive suitable reward. 6-1.

Found

On the Military road, north of Alexandria, on Monday, 23rd inst., a Ladies Handbag. Owner can have same by proving property and paying for this advertisement. 6-1.

Carting

Carting and jobbing of all kinds done promptly and at reasonable prices. J. A. McLachlan, Alexandria, Phone 105. 6-8

Strictly Cash

To farmers and trappers, cash will be paid for all kinds of hides, sheepskins and especially for raw furs, also for all kinds of junk, bags, eggs and poultry. Highest prices paid in each case. Gives us a trial.—Satisfaction guaranteed.—BARANOFF & YUTON, Mill Square, Alexandria. 6-t-f.

North Lancaster Farmers' Club

A meeting of the North Lancaster Farmers' Club will be held at North Lancaster, on Wednesday evening, March 3rd. All parties interested are requested to be present.

JOHN BARRY, Pres.
J. W. CLARK, Sec. Treas. 6-1.

Wanted

Wanted by the Corporation of the Town of Alexandria Hydro-Electric cedar line poles as per specifications to be seen at the Office of the Clerk, Alexandria, as follows:—
Up to 125—35 foot poles.....\$4.50
Up to 50—40 foot poles..... 5.50
and other poles accordingly.
To be cut before March 20th, 1920.
To be delivered on the Town Hall grounds Alexandria.
Payment subject to inspection.
S. MACDONELL,
Clerk. 6-1.

Agent Wanted

A young married man as Agent in Alexandria and vicinity, speaking French, having a commercial education, to collect and canvass for a Life Insurance Company. Must be ambitious and ready to devote all his time. Salary \$18.00 per week for the first fifteen weeks, with an increase after according to his ability and his work. A successful agent will be paid from \$30.00 to \$50.00 weekly. For further information write to J. O. Langevin, Superintendent, Valleyfield, Que. 6-1.

Well Drilling

You cannot get a better time to have your well drilled as right now, while your well is dry.—You can have the drilling done at a reasonable price.—Phone or write for terms to Arthur Campbell, Phone 18, L'O-rignal, Ont., Proprietor of Six Drilling Machines. 5-2

Important Local Business transfer

A business transfer of considerable importance to the public generally was put through during the past few days when Mr. M. J. Morris, assumed control as Manufacturers' Agent of the business formerly carried on by Mr. J. A. McMillan. Already Mr. Morris has closed contracts with the Ford Company, the Empire Milk Machine Co., and will as heretofore show extensive lines of buggies, harness, etc., etc. Mr. Morris who will carry on the business in Mr. McMillan's old stand will have with him as his capable assistant, Mr. D. A. Kennedy. We wish them every success.

Hockey Match

On Monday evening a large number of hockey enthusiasts witnessed an exciting game between representatives of Hawkesbury and the local septet. Remembering that the visitors, the Friday evening previous, on home ice, had outclassed them by a score of 13 to 4, our home team were out to win and from the outset the game proved fast and somewhat rough. Referee Macdonald having to act several times for major faults. While all played good hockey for Alexandria, Huot, Courville, Lalonde and Lauzon did exceptional work, while for Hawkesbury the Morris Bros., Wilson and Saucier showed up well. At the close of time the score stood 8-5 in favor of Alexandria.

The following composed the teams: Alexandria—Lauzon, Huot, Z. Courville, E. Lalonde, A. Courville, E. Courville and K. Bellamy.

Hawkesbury—Saucier, Creteau, Fautoux, G. Morris, Danis, J. Morris, Legault and Cyr.

Referee—A. Gordon Macdonald.

Alexandria Farmers' Club

The Club will load on Monday, March, 1st, from Greenfield and Alexandria. The next shipment will be on March 15th.

D. MCKINNON, Shipper. 6-1.

Notice

Parties having left Shoes, Etc., for repair, with the late J. Bte. Lauzon, are requested to call at Mr. A. Meloche's, and claim same, on or before 12 o'clock noon, Saturday, March 6th, as on that date, the furniture, household effects, etc., belonging to the Estate J. B. Lauzon will be offered for sale.

BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTORS. 6-2.

Have You Thought?

This is a good time to think over your wants in tinware. I am prepared to repair all your tinware, also supply you with new milk pails, milk pans, milk cans, sap buckets, in fact everything you may need in my line.

GEO. A. LALONDE,
Tinsmith, plumber, etc.,
Alexandria, Ont. 6-t-f.

Phone No. 101. 6-t-f.

MONEY TO LOAN

WHEN YOU WANT A LOAN
GIVE ME A CALL I AM IN A POSITION TO GIVE SPECIAL
TERMS OF PAYMENT TO BORROWERS. I HAVE ALSO CONSIDERABLE PRIVATE MONEY AVAILABLE. ANGUS McDONALD, ALEXANDRIA. 7-t-f.

Quit That Bad Habit

Smoking is a habit. Swearing is a habit. Drinking is a habit. Thousands of people take drugs as a habit. The morphine and opium users take it in physicians' prescriptions unconsciously, and that gives birth to the habit that follows later. The persistent drug user cannot quit the habit of drugs. Medicine is in all too many instances nothing less than a habit. The pure food law put half the patent medicinal vendors out of the business. Patent medicine there was mostly alcohol and other harmful ingredients. Some of the patent medicine manufacturers saved their business by disguising their product with new names and new, but none the less harmful, ingredients. Get the habit of quitting a habit. Quit the use of poisonous drugs. Poison, Poison in drugs is foreign to the body, and therefore harmful. Chiropactic is nature's way. There is no danger of getting a habit of too much indulgence in Chiropactic. Chiropactic will make you well, and when you are well Chiropactic will not only agree with you, but you will feel well. Chiropactic is nature's way—and anything natural is not harmful unless abused.

Consultation and Spinal Analysis Free.

Elmer J. Charlebois

Doctor of Chiropactic,
Bishop St., South. Alexandria.

Assumes Regimental Command

A meeting of the Officers of the 59th Regiment was held in the Grant War Veterans' Association Rooms, Ottawa, on Friday afternoon last, Lt. Col. A. G. F. Macdonald presiding. There were also present Lt. Col. H. A. Morgan, Majors C. Ferguson, W. H. Magwood, G. A. McNaughton, and R. W. Porteous; Captains J. A. Gillies, P. E. White, W. J. Franklin, F. G. Robinson and P. Brokelbank; Lieuts A. A. Dewar, A. D. McInnes and D. M. Morrison.

In calling the meeting to order the chairman explained the re-organization of the Regiment and action taken to date, which was endorsed by the meeting.

The selection of an Officer to command the Regiment, in succession to Col. Macdonald, was next in order and it was moved by Capt. J. A. Gillies, seconded by Major McNaughton that Major H. A. Cameron be appointed Commanding Officer of the 59th Regiment. Major Cameron was communicated with by phone and informed by the Adjutant of his selection as Commanding Officer. He replied that owing to private affairs he was unable to accept and wished to thank the Officers for the honor conferred on him and that he would assist the new re-organized Regiment in any way that he could. This information being given to the meeting regret was general that this well known Officer who went overseas as 2nd in Command 59th Bn. C. E. F. was unable to take command.



It was moved by Capt. Robinson, seconded by Major Porteous that Major W. H. Magwood, Cornwall, be appointed to the Command of the Regiment and that the General Officer Commanding Military District No. 3, be advised accordingly. The resolution carried with enthusiasm and the new O. C. gracefully acknowledged the honour and compliment paid him. When Major Magwood's appointment is confirmed he will submit a slate of officers for the new establishment. He has been identified with the Regiment for practically twenty years, is known and recognized as an efficient officer and as he will surround himself with officers who have seen active service in France and Flanders the re-organized Regiment will undoubtedly be one of the most efficient of the active militia.

At the meeting preliminary steps were taken to re-organize on even a larger scale the 154th Pipe Band as the Regimental Band of the 59th and a resolution was adopted asking that, as the late Mr. John McMartin, who had generously equipped that band and had signified his wish that the band might be perpetuated in the United Counties of Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry, after the war, the Trustees and Mrs. McMartin hand over to the custody of the Officer Commanding for the use of the 154th Battalion Pipe Band, pipes, drums, equipment, etc.

A hearty vote of thanks was extended to Col. Macdonald, retiring Commanding Officer, with best wishes for his future welfare from the Regiment, which was duly acknowledged by him.

Dangerous Reading

There are certain popular novels—and their name is legion—in which few of the characters ever pray—unless in sudden danger—or go to church, unless for a wedding, or rely upon religion, except in some moving-picture crisis; books that are thronged with the wise and witty, the gay and the grave, the brilliant and the stupid, according to the capacity of the author. The hero and heroine in the vast majority of cases, are sleek and shapely animals clothed in what is supposed to be the latest fashion—with a few monsters thrown in to act as foils, but not, according to Christian standards, moral characters.

This is the sort of literature that is served up piping-hot to the rising generation, even pressed upon their attention, and made the anonymous standard of alleged good breeding and "smartness," an imitation Watteau fairytale, with the morals of the Restoration or the Regency and the manners of high life, as it is known to authors, whose notions of etiquette are derived from some book which they take—as they will not take religion—on faith.—Selected.

Returned Soldiers Honored at Cornwall

The Knights of Columbus of Ontario Council are to be congratulated on the character of the first large formal function held in their splendid new Club House, "Park Place." The supper and dance given to Returned Soldiers by the Local Committee of Catholic Army Huts, on Monday evening, was a gratifying success in every respect. The spacious hall of the club house was decorated with flags and bunting and made an ideal banquetting room. Tables were laid for nearly three hundred and every seat was occupied, there being over two hundred returned men present. The arrangements made by the Social Army Hut Committee, consisting of Major P. J. Moloney, A. A. Hurteau and John A. Chisholm, assisted by officers and members of the K. of C., were perfect, and the guests were entertained right royally. As some of the speakers remarked, the gathering will be remembered as one of the most important ever held in the town, it being the first occasion on which the men from this district who responded so nobly to the call of their country and the Empire had been honored as a body. The menu was all that could be desired. A bevy of young ladies in Red Cross costumes served the company and while the speaking was in progress a table was cleared and set for them, members of the K. of C. acting as waiters.

After the toast list had been disposed of the hall was cleared and there was an informal dance, which was greatly enjoyed.

Ample justice having been done to the excellent repast, the chairman, Major P. J. Moloney, opened the toast list by proposing the Health of His Majesty the King which was drunk with warm enthusiasm.

The Vice Chairman, Mr. P. McCabe, Past Grand Knight, proposed the toast to the Army and Navy making eloquent reference to the glorious record of both branches of the service.

Col. W. Pope, Chief of staff of Military District No. 3, representing General Williams, D.O.C., was to have responded to this toast, but was unable to reach Cornwall in time for the banquet owing to interruption of train service by the storm. In his absence Lt.-Col. A. A. Smith, O.B.E., of Cornwall, was called upon to respond.

Col. Smith expressed his great appreciation of the honor of being asked to respond to the toast. He regretted that the distinguished officer who was to have performed the duty was unable to be present as he knew that he was not competent to do the subject justice. On behalf of the returned officers and men he thanked the local committee of the Catholic Army Huts organization and the Knights of Columbus for the splendid entertainment they had provided. The meeting tonight could be regarded as the most distinguished gathering ever held in Cornwall, there being 200 to 250 of the Veterans of the great war present, who had taken part in the mighty struggle and returned victorious. They would remember with deep regret those who have not returned. He made reference to the splendid response that had been made by Canada at the beginning of the war and the gallant optimism and almost superhuman endurance which had characterized the Canadian Army throughout.

The glorious record of that army in the fight for liberty and justice would stand throughout all ages. He referred in eloquent terms to the mighty achievements of the British Army and Navy.

The toast to "Our Guests" was proposed by the chairman in a happy speech. He coupled the toast with the names of Lt.-Col. A. G. F. Macdonald, Commanding Officer of the 154th Battalion; Lieut. Wilfrid A. Stewart, M.C.; Major Ross Alguire and Mr. W. O. Relyea.

Col. Macdonald warmly thanked the local committee and members of the K. of C. for their great kindness and thoughtfulness in providing for the entertainment of the returned soldiers. He said if the Battalion which he had had the honor of commanding had brought any credit to the United Counties it had been due solely to the officers and men of the rank and file who went over with him. The privilege had been accorded him of organizing the Battalion. After it was smashed like many another the men went to other units all playing the game and bringing honor and glory to the counties from which they sprang. Not only in Cornwall or in the three counties did the men from this district enlist. They enlisted in Brockville, Kingston, Ottawa, Montreal, willing to go to fight for their country and they proved their worth. Being a member of the order himself he was proud of what the Knights of Columbus had done. The returned men knew full well how generously and hospitably they had been received in the Catholic Army Huts. They were made to feel that they were not forgotten by the friends at home. The present gathering would stand out in the history of the United Counties, as the first formal function since the armistice in honor of the lads from these counties after their return from doing their part in fighting and winning the war. God speed the boys in their efforts now to assist in bringing Canada back to the conditions of pre-war days, and doing their part to make this country one of the greatest nations in the world.

Lieut. Stewart referred to the fact that it was the first banquet held for returned men since the armistice and on behalf of his comrades heartily thanked Major Moloney, the K. of C. and the ladies for their great kindness. He asked for tolerant consideration for the returned men. It should be borne in mind that they were not the same men as they were when they responded to the call to fight for their country and Empire. What they had gone through had changed them; and if they were restless and not able to settle down to the old ways, a little patience should be exercised. It would wear off in time. The returned men must do their best to shape down to former conditions. The G. W.V.A., of which he had the honor to be president, was doing all it could to help in this direction. They had a fine club room and he asked any returned men who desired to avail themselves of its advantages to call upon him or the secretary, Mr. W. O. Relyea and they would be glad to do anything in their power for them.

Major Ross Alguire expressed his appreciation of having his name coupled with the toast. He added his thanks and acknowledgment of the kindness of the local committee and K. of C. to those of the speakers who had preceded him. It had occurred to him that while acknowledgment had been made of the splendid service rendered to the soldiers by the different organizations engaged in the work, no thanks had been returned to the people of Canada for the individual effort, which had been put forth by so many and with such greatly appreciated results. If they had not been able to express their thanks for these individual acts of kindness, especially for the sympathetic care and attention bestowed on the loved ones who had been left at home when the call to arms was responded to, they were deep down in their hearts very grateful. Referring to the service of the Catholic Army Huts he said they brought to the boys on the battlefield comforts and a sympathetic reminder of the things that make life worth while. We who have returned must work diligently to restore former conditions and work with the constant aim of making this Canada of ours the best country on God's green earth.

Mr. W. O. Relyea added a few words of appreciation and thanks to the local committee and Knights of Columbus.

Before the next toast was proposed the chairman asked the company to stand for a moment with bowed heads as a silent tribute to the comrades who would never return.

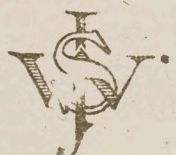
Major W. H. Magwood asked for permission to propose a toast. He referred to the motto of the Catholic Army Huts organization, "Our Aim Everything for Returned Men" and said such a motto in a somewhat modified form might well be adopted by some of our governments. The Catholic Army Huts were at all times wide open for the boys in khaki, regardless of creed. He was in England when Church Huts were first spoken of and he had been opposed to the idea. No one could then know or foresee the results. The term Catholic might be applied to those Huts in its widest sense. Men of different denominations were appointed on the local committees and all classes contributed. By this means a splendid spirit of comradeship was fostered and the good feeling thus promoted had led more than anything to the disappearance of religious prejudice. May this spirit grow and may we all pull together to make this Canada of ours the grandest country on the face of the earth. In conclusion Major Magwood proposed the toast, "To our hosts, the Catholic Army Huts Committee and Knights of Columbus."

Major Moloney said they deeply appreciated Major Magwood's kind words about the organization. He asked Capt. G. W. Ghevey, of Montreal, to respond.

Capt. Ghevey said Lt.-Col. Clarence Smith, Controller of Catholic Army Huts, had been prevented from attending owing to an important business engagement, and he had been sent to represent him. It was a source of great satisfaction to hear men who had been in the battle line express appreciation of the work. What had been done by the U. A.H. for soldiers of Canada at the front was now history. But when re-mobilization commenced the U.A.H. realized that something must be done for the men who were to return home, and their attention was transferred to Canada. A chain of Huts was established from Charlottetown, P.E.I., to Victoria, B.C., and they were kept open for the benefit of the men who came back, then the organization turned its attention to reconstruction and employment service. Offices were opened where returned men received every attention and assistance. There was a striking example of this in Cornwall, where the work accomplished by the local committee, under the able chairmanship of Major Moloney, would speak for itself. Perhaps the words which pleased them most in Major Magwood's reference to the Catholic Army Huts were those regarding the broad meaning of the word Catholic in connection with the work—it might be called universal. Their most important work now was that connected with soldiers re-settlement. All their efforts were directed towards that.

All he would ask of the returned men was if we can help you do not be backward in asking us. Wherever you see the little sign C.A.H. be sure you will be welcome. He

(Continued on page 5)



Our Hats For Spring 1920

Are arriving daily. They will be found all that could be desired or demanded in hats.

Our Hat styles are accepted styles by "men who know," and who are particular about their headgear.

This season's showing will be found to sustain our reputation for carrying only the newest and best things in the market.

WILL. J. SIMPSON

Simpson Block, Alexandria, Ont.

Pure, Clean,
Economical

Preserved & sold only in
Sealed air-tight packets
to preserve its native
goodness.

"SALADA"

5574

Used in Millions of Tea-Pots Daily

The Game of Nations

By DONNA SHERWOOD BOGERT.

CHAPTER XV. (Continued.)

Trevanion's grasp tightened on the lad's shoulder. Vague suspicions stirred in his brain but the heart of the mystery was still beyond him. German plotting—German secrecy—enormous shipments of wood under cover of the night—what did it all portend? "What happened then?"

"I listened," said the boy frankly. "They were smuggling wood out of Canada and sending it to Germany. Jest how they worked it, I dunno—submarines most likely. They said a lot about airships too—a new, speedy sort—but they were all-fired shy on the kind of wood they wanted, while the Rockies was full of it."

"Of course, of course," mumbled Trevanion to himself. He boasted more than a general knowledge of aeroplane construction. "Spruce and ash only—plain as the nose on my face! And the blamed Kaiser laughing up his sleeve for God knows how long!" He shook, with silent rage and cursed what he took for his own stupidity, in not solving the mystery earlier.

He released the boy with a suddenness that sent him reeling. "Go on up to the house and tell Beverly your story," he commanded. "Schneider was a German spy—it doesn't matter how or why you killed him. The police won't hold you!"

The lad's eyes glowed. "I did it for England!" he explained excitedly. "There ain't no one can do 'er dirt when I'm around. The old man come out into the factory after the others 'ad gone, he and a feller named Lennox—"

Trevanion started. Here was a new trail. "Schneider 'ad a map in his 'and showin' a juicy piece of woods their men 'ad located and the other feller laid down his pistol to look it over. I was back behind my pile of lumber again and they was all-fired clost but they mightn't a seen me 'cept that I was mad clean through and I got to the gun first." He drew a long, quivering breath. "Well, I shot im. 'E didn't deserve no chanst—and the other feller couldn't do nothin' cause I 'ad 'is gun."

Trevanion leaned eagerly forward. "The other fellow," he said, "this Lennox what had he to do with it?" "And in glove with Schneider," returned the boy promptly. "A sly expression crossed his countenance. 'He's kept me in luxury all winter,' he chuckled, 'scart to give me up, and too tender-hearted to put me out of the way. I spied 'im in 'is bun house the night you give me the clothes, and he's been a daddy to me ever since.'"

CHAPTER XVI.

"I'm glad Basil changed his mind," Miss Dorothea was saying. "We were so afraid, Peggy, that we'd have to go without seeing you again." "Yes?" queried the girl calmly. A faint flicker of contempt shone for a moment in her eyes, not for the woman who sat on the step beside her, a thin arm about her waist, but for the tall figure lounging against a veranda pillar in the moonlight.

"I'm so proud of Basil," went on Miss Dorothea, happily unconscious of the real state of affairs. "Think of him capturing that murderer single-handed and finding out all about that wicked German plot." Peggy laughed and even the older woman was aware of a flaw in her attitude toward the hero of the hour. "Poor little murderer!" she laughed ironically. "He wasn't bigger than a pint of cider, was he? I almost fancy I could have landed him myself."

Trevanion bit savagely on the end of a mutilated cigar. He knew that he deserved all he was getting and he resolved doggedly to hang on to the bitter end but his pride since Peggy's return had been flayed to a finish.

"There was no question of a capture," he said coldly. "The boy gave himself up at my advice. I knew a trial would exonerate him. As for Lennox's part in the affair, I was as much surprised as anybody—hadn't a suspicion. It seems his mother was of German birth but his father was clean American and Lennox's exposure nearly killed him."

Peggy rose, drawing the other woman with her. "Miss Dottie, it's time we turned in for our beauty sleep. I'm a nervous wreck after all these exciting accounts of your brother's prowess."

"Just a moment!" The man's voice was aggressive now and both women turned instinctively to face him. "I'd like a word with you first, Peggy, if you don't mind. Dottie will wait upstairs for you."

The girl's hands twisted against the folds of her frock. The ray of Miss Dorothea's presence removed the felt suddenly at a disadvantage and the quips and gibes with which, since her return, she had welcomed Trevanion's slightest remark, forsook her in this moment of need.

"Peggy," said Trevanion, "since you came back from Calgary I have sought your forgiveness almost on my knees but in vain. I have told you I was mad that night—a jealous, frantic fool! The discovery of my love for you, the thought of another man, oh Peggy, can't you see?—it drove me crazy—" He came nearer; bent over her; drew her nervous hands to his.

"Down there in the States, little girl, I was an utter egoist—a morbid, self-centred, money-making machine. That night you came back for your gloves—do you remember?—I was on the point of shooting myself because business had made me its pawn—driven me into a corner. I was in the corner when you came."

"I didn't know," she faltered. "I was afraid for you that night but I couldn't really believe—"

"You saved my life," went on Trevanion gently. "Your sending me up here restored my reason and gave me back my moral balance. All that I hope to become I shall owe to you, because from now on I start in. I've laid my plans, taken my choice of the wonderful opportunities this country offers. And if by a mere chance during my idling I have served England, and through England my own America, the honor is yours. Remember that, Peggy, even though you reject my love."

"Basil," she said solemnly, "you owe me nothing—nothing! A greater hand than mine directed all your movements. Just now you called yourself a pawn—perhaps you have been—but a pawn in the game of nations. And oh, Basil, how wonderful to serve, even in the humblest capacity! We cannot all be kings and queens, else the game could not go on."

"Then you don't despise me?" "Despise you?" Peggy's treacherous voice broke on a sob. "I've been a little beast to you! I'm just waiting—waiting—"

And in the clasp of Trevanion's arms, she waited no longer.

(The End.)

Egypt is An Ideal Air Base.

Lord Montague, an aviation expert, says: "Before long we will see a journey between London and Rome done in the hours of daylight and between London and Cairo in a little over twenty-four hours. Great Britain is in some respects unfavorably situated in regard to aviation. Being at the extreme northwestern end of the great block of continents land comprising Europe, Asia and Africa, Great Britain can be used on the way to America, but will be a terminus so far as continental traffic is concerned, says a London despatch.

"But there is included in the British Empire to-day the land of Egypt, and Egypt is in a very favorable geographical position and it is without fog, seldom has a strong wind and sunshine is so common that the people there begin to hate the sun. It is destined in many respects to be the centre of continental aviation certainly for the western half of Asia, the whole of Europe and most of Africa.

"For very short distances the use of the airplane does not compare favorably with the best railway expresses, but when the distances are as long as London to Edinburgh one begins to save enormously. It does not pay at present to carry passengers. Mail matter paying a shilling or perhaps two shillings a packet is much more profitable. Unless the cable companies wake up we shall be sending agrams instead of telegrams to distant places before many years.

"It is very likely the press of one country will become interchangeable with that of another in a way now hardly contemplated. In the direction of mail carrying I see no limit to the usefulness of aviation.

"The cost of running an ordinary two or three seater airplane is about 50 cents a mile. The life of a well constructed airplane might be taken as about six hundred hours or 60,000 miles of flying. A first-class airship costs at least \$750,000, and the cost of running per mile is therefore much greater. I believe the airship will be used for long transcontinental distances and airplanes for shorter distances."

To Preserve Wood.

A wood preservation method invented in France consists of forcing a 10 per cent solution of borax and a 5 per cent one of resin into it with electricity.

The total number of Girl Guides in the British Isles is 72,519.

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere.

Human Qualities of the Chimpanzee.

A little chimpanzee friend of mine, says a contributor to Outdoor Life, Mr. W. Henry Sheak, secretary of the New York Zoological Company, will fetch his little chair, his drinking cup, a bunch of keys or his handkerchief, when I tell him to do so, without my pointing or even looking toward the article desired. A large chimpanzee that belonged to a friend of mine several years ago learned the meaning of about seventy words and expressions, and could select at command the right coin from five different denominations.

I had an interesting experience with a big chimpanzee a little more than a year ago. He had been given something to eat in a common earthenware bowl, and I knew that as soon as he had emptied the bowl he would throw it to the floor and break it; so I stepped behind the guard rail and said, "Mike, hand me that bowl!" He promptly set down the bowl and offered me his hand. I saw at once that I, not he, had blundered. He did not know the meaning of the word "bowl," but as I had ordered him to hand me the bowl, he offered me his hand. I changed the form of the command and said, "Mike, give me that cup!" He knew the meaning of the word "cup." At once he picked up the bowl and gave it to me.

To me, one of the most surprising things about a chimpanzee is that he understands how to express affection and gratitude by hugging and kissing without being taught. I have seen a young chimpanzee that had just arrived from Africa throw his arms about the neck of a man he had never seen before and hug him passionately. This was, doubtless, caused in part by fear of the unaccustomed surroundings, but it was mingled with genuine affection for one whom the little creature recognized as near to his own kind.

A chimpanzee I knew quite well got into the habit of pulling my hand to his mouth and biting my fingers while I was trying to talk about him. He was only playing, and did not intend to hurt me, but in his efforts to get my hand to his mouth he would sometimes bite harder than he intended, and it was trying to have him pulling at me when I was trying to talk. One morning I got tired of his pulling and biting and gave him a light tap with a stick on his bare arm. Instantly he stopped and stared at me with an expression of surprise and incredulity, as if he could not believe that I would hit him. After looking at me intently for about a half minute, he put up his little black arms, folded them about my neck and hugged me three times hard before he let me go. His show of affection and wounded feelings almost brought tears to my eyes. No human child could have told more plainly what was in his mind and heart than did the little chimpanzee.

Quaint Rites to Make Rain Fall.

From very ancient times superstitious beliefs have existed concerning rain, and many quaint little rites have been performed by agricultural people anxious for the welfare of their crops.

For a cat to appear unusually restless is held in some rural districts to be a sign of rain. It has also been noticed that when the cows all lie down in the fields rain very often follows before long, usually of a more or less violent character.

In one of the northern provinces of India the maidens used to have a quaint custom. When rain was desired they would sally forth with jars of water, which they calmly poured down the backs of any old women who happened to be passing. This dangerous practice is now, fortunately, out of date.

Many heathen peoples used to believe implicitly in the virtue of rainstones. These were just pieces of rock, often of peculiar shape or color, which they held to be sacred; and when rain was wanted, the simple act of placing these stones in a basin of water was thought certain to produce cooling showers at short notice. But the savages have a short way with unsuccessful rain-makers, leading them forth to instant execution if they failed too often. Many witch doctors must have lost their lives through too strong a faith in the rain-stones.

Some people believe to this day that in a case of severe drought, fogging the surface of rivers, ponds, etc., will quickly call up refreshing showers. The fogging is done by rods, preferably of hazel.

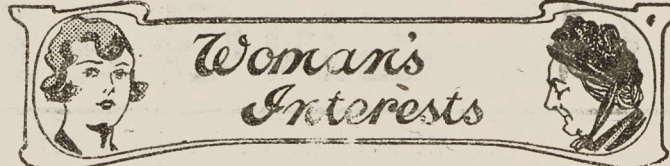
The Goad of Discontent.

O thou, who lovest not alone
The swift success, the instant goal,
But hast a lenient eye to mark
The failures of the inconstant soul,

Consider not my little worth,
The mean achievement scamped in act,
The high resolve and low result,
The dream that durst not face the fact.

But count the reach of my desire,
Let this be something in Thy sight,
I have not, in the slothful dark,
Forgot the vision and the height.

Neither my body nor my soul,
To earth's low case will yield consent,
I praise Thee for my will to strive,
I bless Thy goad of discontent.



Keeping Afloat in the H. C. L.

Several little folk in the family, zero weather, and the smallest size winter-weight union suits one dollar-plus, each. Only a drop in the ocean of H. C. L., but oceans are made up of drops; so a big armful of cast-off grown-up-sizes of knit underwear was brought from the closet and looked over for possibilities. Even the most worn was found to be fairly good below the knees, about the body and the upper sleeves. Below the knees of a grown-up-size suit, makes a to-the-waist of a kiddie-size, so several pairs of little drawers were made by cutting down the grown-up size legs to a waist-length kiddie-size, just cutting off the tops of the big legs and ripping open the seams far enough down the remaining legs to form the body part of the little drawers, leaving the lower legs—unripped—long enough for the little legs. Pin the tops of the closed seams together for the crotch, and open out flat, the upper or body parts to shape the top, the back two inches higher than the front. Now stitch together the two fronts down to within three or less, inches of the crotch and fell the seam. Take out the pin and behold, a neat little pair of drawers all ready for a waist!

Waists to match were cut from the body parts of the cast-offs; high neck, no under-arm seams, open in backs. The backs were faced with muslin for button-holes and buttons and the necks bound with muslin or tape. Sleeves were cut short and the ribbed tops of half-hose stitched on for cuffs, to fit about the wrists. The top of the front drawer-seam was pinned to the middle of the waist-front bottom, the back edges of waist and drawers pinned even, any fullness of the drawer-top being kept to front and back as the waist and drawers were stitched together and the seam smoothly felled. The results were most satisfactory, and not a cent out unless we reckon the thread used.

Several little knit skirts were also made, of the lower parts of knit undershirts; these were cut off under the arms, leaving the desired skirt length below, a placket cut and hemmed in the back, and the top gathered to sew to a waist. Waists for these skirts were cut from the best parts of cast-off outing shirts of medium-weight cotton and wool, or all cotton, by the same pattern used for the drawer-waists, but low-necked and sleeveless, buttoning at the back. Where a border of bright yarn was crocheted around the bottom of the skirt, with feather, or other fancy stitching, of the same yarn above it, the finished garment was all that could be desired by even the most critical kiddie.

As a final triumph in home-manufacture, some little black "tights" were made from cast-off winter-weight long hose. These were cut off at the ankle and the ribbed tops of half-hose stitched on for an ankle finish; the tops were cut down the backs to form the body part, leaving the proper length for the legs uncut; pinned together at the crotch and the two sides, legs, stitched together. The ribbed tops were fastened to elastic tape long enough to slip up over the body.

A Clothesline That Saves Clothes and Fingers.

Not wishing to leave my clothesline out of doors, I devised the following: I place iron rings or wire loops on building, tree, or posts (by means of staples) where I want my clothesline to end. I tie snaps, such as are used on the ropes, on my line, and fit the line between the rings. Then I simply have to snap my line into place on wash days, and in case of a sudden shower the line, clothes and all, can be taken down in a very few seconds by just unsnapping the line and keeping it taut, if there is danger of soiling the clothes from touching the ground.

If this simple device of most use in winter, when, instead of freezing my fingers and tearing the frozen corners of clothes, I just take clothes, line and all, in together, and let them thaw before removing the clothes from the line. By this means my line lasts longer, the yard is not disfigured by unsightly clotheslines, and the clothes are not torn in winter, as is so often the case. Last, but not least, my hands are not unnecessarily frozen.

Removing Iodine Stains.

Many a housewife has been perplexed to know what to do with iodine stains. These are most often made by accidentally spilling tincture of iodine on cotton or linen goods, such as clothing, table linen, etc. The cheapest, easiest, and most convenient way to remove such stains is to use the drug called sodium hyposulphite or "hypo" by photographers and druggists. Dissolve about one ounce of hypo in about half a pint of water, and immerse the stained portion of the goods in this until the stain disappears. In case of very extensive or numerous stains a larger quantity of hypo solution may be necessary. The fresher the stain, the more readily it is removed. Working the goods about in the solution

hastens the action. The colorless substances formed by this chemical reaction are entirely harmless to any fabric, and furthermore are easily rinsed out. The current price of hypo is ten cents per pound.

Reducing the Cost of Home Electricity.

We find our electric lighting plant to be one of the greatest conveniences of the farm, and also to be a cheap source of farm power. With our house of eight rooms, including a big basement and attic, the cost of operation for summer months is about 25 cents a week; this paying for the kerosene necessary to charge the battery. In the winter time the cost runs about twice as high as this, as the hours of darkness are longer and the light is used longer. We use kerosene entirely to operate the plant, keeping the batteries well charged at all times in accordance with the instructions for operating the plant.

Sometimes a mistake is made in overloading the plant—that is, there will be too many high candle-power lights in one room to make for economical operation. For instance, when we first had our plant installed we used 40-watt bulbs in our sockets. This made it necessary to charge the batteries every day or so, but since we have substituted 10 and 15 watt lamps for the 40-watt bulbs the cost of operation is much lessened.

For the living-room we have a cluster of four 20-watt lights, this being substituted for two 40-watt bulbs, but with the four lights we have greater distribution and the same amount of light. For the basement, bedrooms, bath-room, hallways, etc., we substituted 10 and 20 watt bulbs, which produce plenty of light at a much less cost per hour than the larger bulbs. For the kitchen we retained two 40-watt bulbs, located on two different cords, so that there would always be plenty of light in this room.

When we use an electric iron we generally keep the plant charging, as this is much better for the batteries and does not lower their voltage so soon.

That Eight-Hour Day.

When an late London Jew, in whose employ was a clerk of the same persuasion, was approached by the latter after twelve months' service for an increase of wages, the following dialogue took place:

Employer: "How long have you been with me, Ikey?"

Clerk: "One year, sir."

Employer: "That's 365 days (366, leap year)?"

Clerk: "Yes, sir."

Employer (making calculations on his blotting-pad): "You work eight hours a day, don't you, Ikey?"

Clerk: "That is so, sir."

Employer: "So you only work one-third of a year (122 days)?"

Clerk: "Y-e-s, sir."

Employer: "You don't work on Sundays?"

Clerk: "No, sir."

Employer: "I am therefore taking fifty-two days from the 122. That reduces your working days to seventy, doesn't it?"

Clerk: "Er, y-e-s, sir."

Employer: "And Ikey, 'being a Jewish firm, we don't work on Saturdays. That's another fifty-two days to come off, leaving eighteen working days."

Clerk: "But, sir—"

Employer: "Vat does your midsummer holiday amount to?"

Clerk: "Fourteen days, sir, but—"

Employer (getting somewhat heated): "No 'buts, Ikey! Now that leaves four working days to your credit?"

Clerk: "Er—"

Employer: "And you also have your Bank Holidays a year?"

Clerk: "But, sir—"

Employer (assuming great indignation): "Why, you young scamp, that leaves nil. You don't work for me at all. Get out of my office at once, or I'll sue you for the twelve months' wages I've paid!"

Quite Satisfactory.

Using his privilege of making a complaint, the Irish prisoner asked to speak to the governor of the gaol.

"This cell's too cold, sor," he said. "If it isn't heated up a bit it's freezing to death O'll be intirely."

By the governor's orders a thermometer was placed in the cell to test the temperature. This was left for some hours; then the governor and the head warder went again to the cell to look at the instrument.

No sooner had they entered than the Irishman exclaimed, in relieved tones: "Bedad, sor, an' d'ye know my cell's a lot warmer since that thing's been here? Leave it, sor; it's haying up the place folne!"

The title of viscount is next to the lowest in the peerage, being just above that of baron. The name is equivalent of "vice-comes," and was formerly merely the title of a county sheriff. It was never used as a title of nobility until February 12, 1440, when Henry VI. made John, Baron Beaumont, "Viscount Beaumont."

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia.



A Lake of Soda.

There is a lake in British East Africa, Lake Magadi, that is famous for its vast deposits of soda. Until within recent years few people knew of this lake, for it lies in the midst of a barren and waterless waste; but the railway that was started some time ago by an English company to transport the soda to the coast is now finished, thus opening a way to this curious natural phenomenon.

Ordinarily the lake looks as if it were frozen and covered with a coating of snow partially thawed, then frozen again. The temperature gives the lie to this appearance of roughened ice, for the heat is extreme, and at midday almost unbearable. The soda burns one's feet even through his shoes, and the sharp, frosty spikes will pierce any except the thickest sole. After the rains there is a layer of water over the greater part of the lake, which has turned a beautiful shade of pink. By moonlight the scene is weirdly beautiful.

The lake contains millions of tons of soda deposits, and both surface and underground streams of saturated soda liquor continually feed it. The present supply of soda is enormous, and as fast as it is removed a new surface, formed from the mother liquid beneath, replaces it. Natives have collected soda from the same spot year after year without making the slightest difference in the abundance of the supply. The company expects to reap a rich harvest.

Literal Obedience.

The principal of one of two grammar schools in a certain city, Mr. Jones by name, wished to get some extra geographies from Mr. Brown, principal of the other school, and so he sent a boy with a note to that effect.

In half an hour the boy returned, bringing a heavy office chair, and a moment later another boy arrived with a request from Mr. Brown that the first boy should bring back the chair that he had carried off.

Mr. Jones was mystified. "What did you say to Mr. Brown when you went to the school?" he asked his own messenger.

"I didn't say anything," was the reply. "I just gave him the note."

"What then?"

"He told me to take a chair, and I took it and brought it here."

GOT A CHILD'S COAT BY DYEING GARMENT

"Diamond Dyes" Help Make New Outfits for Youngsters.

Don't worry about perfect results. Use "Diamond Dyes," guaranteed to give a new, rich, fadeless color to any fabric, whether it be wool, silk, linen, cotton or mixed goods—dresses, blouses, stockings, skirts, children's coats, feathers, draperies, coverings, everything.

The Direction Book with each package tells how to diamond dye over any color.

To match any material, have dealer show you "Diamond Dye" Color Card.

Prevents Tree Climbing.

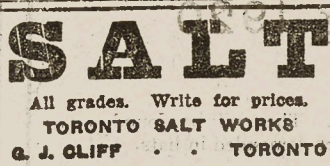
Recently invented wire netting with protruding points to prevent cats and squirrels climbing trees also can be used to hold cotton saturated with insecticides to keep caterpillars away.

Invest Your Money

In 5% DEBENTURES
Interest payable half yearly.

The Great West Permanent Loan Company.

Toronto Office 20 King St. West



Gouraud's Oriental Cream

FACTS ABOUT CANADA

Canada is Britain's largest overseas Dominion.
Area, 3,729,665 square miles. Population 8,500,000.

Canada is 3,500 miles by 1,400 in area. U.S.-Canada boundary line 3,000 miles long; 1,600 by land, 1,400 through water.

Canada is bounded by three oceans; its 13,000 miles of coast line is nearly equal to half the circumference of the earth.

Canada has one-third of area of British Empire, and is as large as 30 United Kingdoms and 18 Germanys; twice the size of British India; almost as large as Europe; 18 times size of France; 33 of Italy.

Canada is larger in area than the United States, including Alaska, by 111,992 square miles; (Canada, 3,729,665; United States and Alaska, 3,617,673).

Canada's land area (within provinces), 1,401,000,000 acres. 31 per cent, or 440,000,000, is fit for cultivation; only 110,000,000 acres occupied, and 34,000,000 acres under cultivation. Canada's unexplored area estimated at 900,000 square miles, or 25 per cent. of entire domain.

Canada is now a creditor nation. Canada is now a Billion Dollar Country.

Canada's farms numbered, 1919, 667,951, viz.: Ontario, 134,337; Quebec, 143,958; Saskatchewan, 103,912; Alberta, 67,603; Nova Scotia, 53,634; Manitoba, 49,855; New Brunswick, 37,204; British Columbia, 13,743; Prince Edward Island 13,705.

Canada's wheat average yield per acre, 1919, 10 1/4 bushels, 11 in 1918. Fourth among world's wheat growing countries. Canada's wheat yield, 10 years, 1909-18, 18.25 bushels per acre.

Canada produced 1,079,141,800 bushels of wheat in 4 years, ending August 31, 1919, or average of nearly 270,000,000 bushels a year.

Of above total of 1,079,141,800 bushels, 705,833,223 bushels were exported as wheat and flour, or 70 per cent.

Canada's estimated farm wealth, 1917, \$6,830,145,000.

Canada's acreage of wheat, 1919, of 17,283,000 acres was over 7 per cent. of world total of 30 countries of 236,472,000 acres.

Canada produces per capita more food materials obtained from farm crops than any of the other principal countries.

Canada had, 1918-19, 3,774 grain elevators; capacity, 221,279,964 bushels. Only 523, with capacity of 18,329,352 bushels, in 1900-01. Canada has 6 government elevators.

Canada had 3,371 dairy factories in 1918, viz., creameries, 989; cheese, 1,385; butter and cheese, 476; condensed milk, 21.

Canada's dairy production value, 1918, \$125,000,000; capital invested, \$20,000,000.

Canada ranks fourth in world production of cheese. Exported over \$40,000,000 worth in 1919, or 78 per cent. of total production of 190,000,000 lbs.

Canada has 190 cold storage warehouses; capacity, 26,958,411 cubic feet. Railways have 4,459 refrigerator cars.

Creamery butter production, 1918, \$41,845,164; factory cheese, \$39,457,358; condensed and evaporated milk, \$5,740,898; other products, \$354,675. Balance of total of \$125,000,000 made up of dairy butter.

Compared with the United States, Canada is greater in size than the United States, including Alaska, but has a population less than that in the three cities of New York, Chicago and Philadelphia.

One half of Canadians live in towns. The produce of farms, forests, mines and fisheries are the output of a population averaging less than one man to the square mile.

The total area of land fit for tillage is estimated at 302,200,000 acres. In 1918, only one-sixth of this land (51,427,190 acres) was under crop.

Of the 179,000,000 acres fit to farm in the 454,000,000 acres comprised in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, but 26,

THE SIXTH SENSE OF DIRECTION

ASCRIBED TO NATIVES OF FAR NORTH.

Stefansson, the Arctic Traveler, is Very Sceptical Regarding "Direction Sense."

The apparently marvellous way in which Indians, Eskimos and other primitive peoples make their way through forests, snow covered areas or other regions that have little to indicate direction to white newcomers has led to a widespread belief that they possess a mysterious sixth sense of direction.

Stefansson, the Arctic traveller, who has lived much with Eskimos, is very sceptical about the existence of any superiority of sense of direction among primitive peoples of any kind, and gives strong evidence from personal experience that Eskimos have no such superiority.

Inferior to White Men.

The ability of Indians and others to find their way he attributes solely to their familiarity with the country through which they are passing. They note many things that they have seen before and that have no significance to the stranger in the land. White men can and do acquire the same ability to find their way when they have learned to know a country. When the land is equally strange to the white man and the Indian or the Eskimo, the white man, because of his better developed reasoning power, is more likely to have a correct line of direction than the Eskimo.

Stefansson tells how, at a time when his little party was in great need of food, one of his Eskimos, Tannaumik, came home late at night and caused great rejoicing by relating his success in killing a caribou which he had started to pursue early in the morning. He was the hero of the hour and recounted his adventures in great detail. When he finished his story Stefansson asked him whether it was a long way to the spot where the meat lay and whether he had cached it safely. The Eskimo's answer was that he had covered the meat with snow and set traps by it, and that the place was a long way off. Stefansson volunteered to go with him the next morning, but Tannaumik said this would not be necessary; if he were to start early in the morning he would, without assistance, be able to get the meat home by night. Bright and early the next day he was off with sled and dogs, but it had long been pitch dark when he returned. In answer to questions he said that he had been hurried all the time; that he had hastily loaded the meat on the sled, had set two additional traps by the deer kill, making four altogether, and had come right back home.

Took the Long Way Around

The next day about noon Tannaumik had gone off somewhere to get fox traps. Stefansson and his companion, Dr. Anderson, heard some of their dogs howling and whining behind a ridge about half a mile away from the camp. The sounds indicated that the dogs had been caught in traps. As the weather was about 40 degrees below zero, there was danger that if the dogs' paws, if pinched in traps, would freeze quickly and render the dogs valueless for service. Stefansson and Anderson hastened therefore to the rescue. They found four of the dogs, as they expected, with their feet caught in traps. But what greatly surprised them was to find those traps around the deer kill, which Tannaumik had taken so many hours to reach in his trips back and forth. The explanation was that Tannaumik, in starting after the deer, had followed it as it took a circuitous course of more than ten miles. After shooting the deer he had followed the trail over which he had come and in going after its meat he had once more made the circuitous trip, covering more than twenty miles in a round trip to a spot that was less than half a mile away. White men even of slight education would make allowance for the angles of direction and would cut across, but Stefansson says that the Indians or the Eskimos in his experience have no such notion, but in returning from a point will travel over the same route by which they reached it unless there are some landmarks in sight recognized earlier in the day.

When the Young Calf Travels.

In many sections it is a common practice to buy calves two and three days old for vealing, in winter and spring. I have found the journey from one farm to the other sometimes injures the calf by chilling it, the result being scours, and possibly the loss of the calf later.

When selling a two-day-old Guernsey calf last winter, I was afraid that the new owner was taking a long chance. He solved the problem by bringing a large-sized sugar barrel. Some dry straw was put on the bottom of the barrel, and the calf curled up contentedly on this straw; and, protected by the sides of the barrel and a thick blanket, it made a six-mile journey through nearly zero weather none the worse for the experience.

Love of luxury is the hole in the pocket of thrift.

HOW TO TREAT STOMACH TROUBLE

A Tonic Medicine is Needed to Build Up the Digestive Organs.

The old-fashioned methods of treating stomach diseases are being discarded. The trouble with the old-fashioned methods was that when the treatment was stopped the trouble returned in an aggravated form.

The modern method of treating indigestion and other forms of stomach trouble is to tone up the stomach and glands to their normal work. Every step toward recovery is a step gained not to be lost again. The recovery of the appetite, the disappearance of pain after eating, the absence of gas, are steps on the road to health that those who have tried the tonic treatment remember distinctly. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are a tonic every constituent of which is helpful in building up the digestive organs, and therefore the very best remedy for simple or chronic cases of stomach trouble. The success of the treatment is best shown by hundreds of cases like the following. Mrs. Chas. Comer, Picton, Ont., says:—"For upwards of two years I was a great sufferer from indigestion. Food would ferment in my stomach, and I would belch gas with a burning sensation. Often I would be troubled with nausea, sick headache and dizziness. Notwithstanding that I was under medical treatment the trouble grew so bad, that I would only eat when absolutely forced to, and I was in constant misery. I was finally advised to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and had only been using them a few weeks when I found they were helping me. I very gladly continued their use and the result is they have made me a well woman, every vestige of the trouble having disappeared. I am so grateful for what Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have done for me that I strongly advise any who may be suffering from stomach trouble to give them a fair trial, and I believe that like myself they will find a sure cure."

You can get Dr. Williams' Pink Pills through any dealer in medicine, or by mail, post paid, at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Selling Farm Products.

Does advertising pay? It certainly does or we would not see the ever-increasing amount of space used in magazines, in dailies, and in the farm press.

The average business man is thoroughly convinced that publicity does pay, because he has tried it out frequently. But the average farmer is not convinced that publicity will pay him.

I well remember the first time I used space in my country papers. I thought the money was thrown away, but in due time I began to get inquiries, and sold the products I had advertised, at a good profit. And after the ice has once been broken it is the natural thing to go right ahead and advertise every time one has anything of value to sell. But with many farmers the difficult thing is to make a start in the way of advertising their products.

Advertising is the same sort of investment that poultry feed is. Feed is bought to grow the chicks to let and advertising space is bought to let the people know you have them for sale. Very few poultrymen can sell their birds, no matter how good they are, without first advertising them. The neighborhood in which he lives may not need his surplus stock, but in the adjoining county or in the next province people may be looking for that very stock.

Recently a neighbor had a promising young horse he did not need. He passed the word among his neighbors, but no buyer appeared. After some time he placed a 20-word advertisement in his county paper, costing him but one cent a word, and before long a buyer appeared.

I have found that when replying to the letter of a prospective customer it will help greatly if one has a small photo of the stock or poultry advertised. The investment of a few dollars in a camera will soon be returned in many ways.

There are nearly 3,000 stitches in a pair of hand-sewn boots.

DESIGNS FOR YOUNG WOMEN



No. 9204—Misses' Dress. Price, 25 cents. In two lengths; suitable for small women; front in two sections; two styles of sleeve. Cut in 3 sizes, 16, 18 and 20 years. Size 16 requires, with bell sleeves, longer length, 4 yards 36 inches wide, or 2½ yards 54 inches wide; with dart sleeves, shorter length, 3½ yards 36 inches wide, or 2¼ yards 54 inches wide. Width around bottom, 1½ yards.

No. 9146—Misses' Dress. Price, 25 cents. Body and sleeves in one; with or without collar and flounces; dress in two lengths. Cut in 3 sizes, 16 to 20 years. Size 16, without flounces, longer length, 3 yards 36 inches wide; with flounces, 4½ yards 36 inches wide; vest, ½ yard, 27 inches wide. Width, 1½ yards.

No. 9161—Misses' Dress. Price, 25 cents. Suitable for small women; two styles of sleeve; two-piece skirt in two lengths, with or without two-piece tunic attached to basque. In 3 sizes, 16 to 20 years. Size 16, with tunic, 2½ yards, 54 inches wide; without tunic, 2 yards, 54 inches wide; vest, ½ yard 27 inches wide. Width 1½ yards.

These patterns may be obtained from your local McCall dealer or from the McCall Co., 70 Bond St., Toronto, Dept. W.

Friendship.

In all be kind; in nothing be suspicious; Exile all doubt when thinking of a friend, And you will find the harmony delicious. That, life to cheer, the skies to mortal send.

Ask for Minard's and take no other.

A Mountain Tragedy.

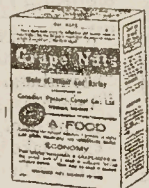
Occasionally there are tragedies in the lives of bears just as in the lives of human beings. Mr. Enos A. Mills writes in his new book, The Grizzly; and he goes on to tell of an appealing incident in which a pair of cubs whose mother had been shot by a hunter were the heroes. The little bears were discovered peeping from beneath a large rock a short distance from where the slain animal lay, and after hesitating for a moment they came out and stood looking intently toward the men and their dead mother.

As the men did not move, they took a few steps toward them. Hesitating again, they stopped, rose up and looked around, and then hastily retreated to the rocks. Evidently their mother had trained them to stay wherever she left them until she returned, but they had waited a long time.

For a while they stood and whimpered very much like hungry, forsaken children. They could scent their mother, and see her, too, and they were hungry and lonesome. Again they started slowly toward the men, walking closely side by side. When very near, they paused, rose on their hind legs, and looked in wonder and longing at their lifeless mother. Then they went to her. One little cub sniffed in a bewildered, puzzled way over her cold, still body. He gently stroked her fur with his paw and then sat down and began to whimper and cry.

The other cub stood looking with awe into his mother's motionless face, but at last he shook off his fright and smelled her bloody head; then, all forlorn, he turned to look into the face of the hunter, who had been watching the little cub all this while with tears on his cheeks. After a moment he took a step toward him, rose up, and putting his forepaws upon the man's knee, looked confidently into his face. The men carried the little orphans to camp, and the hunter raised them. Their mother was the last animal that he ever shot.

A Health-Building Cereal Grape-Nuts



A satisfying food, greatly pleasing to taste, full of rich nourishment and ready to eat without cooking.

Needs no Sugar

Pleasing alike to young and old.

"There's a Reason"

Big Crowds.

It is said that 80,000 people were present at the King's investiture at Ibrox Park the other week, but more have assembled for a football match when England and Scotland have met in a match under the handling code, and even a week-end match between the Scottish League teams at Glasgow would commonly attract a crowd little less before the war.

The crowd that watched the match between Bury and the 'Spurs at the Crystal Palace was estimated at 126,000, and "takes the cake for size" in the records of football. Cricket has only once or twice got anywhere near football figures for numbers present on one day, but Old Trafford, Manchester, some years ago, in an Australian match, was credited with a crowd of fifty thousand.

But Englishmen do not much beat the old Romans in their attendance at sports. The gladiatorial contests, which latterly declined into orgies of blood, but which originally were innocent enough, attracted vast crowds to the Coliseum at Rome. Gibbon says that, with the upper wooden galleries, which have long disappeared, the place could accommodate 87,000, and that it was frequently packed. The place was open to the sky, and would have been a very likely objective for a Greek air-raid, say.

STORMY WEATHER HARD ON BABY

The stormy, blustery weather which we have during February and March is extremely hard on children. Conditions make it necessary for the mother to keep them in the house. They are often confined to overheated, badly ventilated rooms and catch colds which rack their whole system. To guard against this a box of Baby's Own Tablets should be kept in the house and an occasional dose given the baby to keep his stomach and bowels working regularly. This will not fail to break up colds and keep the health of the baby in good condition till the brighter days come along. The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Plain Livers.

The Roman soldiers, who built such wonderful roads and carried a weight of armour and luggage that would crush the average farm hand, lived on coarse, brown bread and sour wine. They were temperate in diet and regular and constant in exercise. The Spanish peasant works every day and dances half the night, yet eats only black bread, onion and water.

The publisher of the best Farmer's paper in the Maritime Provinces in writing to us states: "I would say that I do not know of a medicine that has stood the test of time like MINARD'S LINIMENT. It has been an unfailing remedy in our household ever since I can remember, and has outlived dozens of would-be competitors and imitators."

No Room for Complaint.

An Irishman was recently traveling in a train accompanied by a minister when two very stout old ladies entered. They placed themselves one on each side of Patrick, and he was crushed between them. The minister on seeing Pat so placed remarked: "Are you quite comfortable?" "To this question Pat quickly replied: "Sure, soor, Oi haven't much room to complain."

MONEY ORDERS.

Send a Dominion Express Money Order. Five Dollars costs three cents.

Too Late.

The parents of little Ethel had ideas on the rearing of their child, and insisted on trying to carry them out.

One evening, just after tea, Ethel ran into the dining-room, her little face ablaze with excitement. Father sat reading his newspaper, while mother was mending the stockings. "Oh, mummy," burst out Ethel, "may I say something?" "No, Ethel!" said mother firmly. "You know it is against the rule to talk when daddy is reading. You must wait till he has finished."

To make the lesson more effective, father went on for some time. Then he laid down the paper, and asked: "Now, dear, what is it you wanted to say?"

"It doesn't matter much now," said Ethel coldly. "I only wanted to say that I couldn't turn off the bath-tap, and the water's running all down the stairs."

Red Tape Forever.

A London newspaper says that a recently discharged soldier, who had unpleasant memories of his military experience, took the first opportunity after resuming his civilian clothes to write to his former colonel:

"Sir. After what I have suffered for the last two years, it gives me much pleasure to tell you and the army to go to —" a place to which only the wicked are consigned.

In due course he got this reply: "Sir. Any suggestion or inquiries concerning the movement of troops must be entered on Army Form 2132, a copy of which I enclose."

HAVE YOU ASTHMA?

Do you endure the misery of Asthma with sleepless nights, difficult breathing and loss of strength? How ever bad your case, quick relief is guaranteed by the use of

TEMPLETON'S RAZ-MAH CAPSULES

This preparation is the result of years of experimenting and study. Thousands have derived the greatest benefit through its use. Write for free sample to Templeton's, 142 King St. W., Toronto. Sold by reliable druggists everywhere for \$1.04 a box.

TEMPLETON'S RHEUMATIC CAPSULES

For fifteen years the standard specific for Rheumatism, Neuritis, Gout, Sciatica, Lumbago, Neuralgia. Many doctors prescribe them. Write to Templeton's, 142 King St. W., Toronto, for free sample. Sold by reliable druggists everywhere for \$1.04 per box.

A Bird of Paradise.

She'd inspected every parrot in the London shop, and the dealer was getting rather tired. She declared one bird was too green to go with the dining-room, and another too red for the drawing-room, and so on.

At last she almost settled on a purchase. Then suddenly she asked: "But is he a good bird? I mean, I hope he doesn't use dreadful language."

"E's a saint, lady," breathed the dealer fervently. "Sing's ymns beautiful. I 'ad some parrots wot used to swear cool, but, if you'll believe me, this 'ere bird converted the lot of 'em."

Keep Minard's Liniment in the house.

Digging a Pit for Teacher.

Pupil—"Would you think it right to punish a boy for something he had not done?"

Teacher—"No, of course I should not."

Pupil—"Well, I haven't done any of my lessons."

The national anthem of San Marino, the smallest republic, is second in length to that of China; to perform it from beginning to end would take several hours.

"SYRUP OF FIGS" CHILD'S LAXATIVE

Look at tongue! Remove poisons from little stomach, liver and bowels



Accept "California" Syrup of Figs only—look for the name California on the package, then you are sure your child is having the best and most harmless laxative or physic for the little stomach, liver and bowels. Children love its delicious fruity taste. Full directions for child's dose on each bottle. Give it without fear. Mother! You must say "California."

With the Fingers! Says Corns Lift Out Without Any Pain

Sore corns, hard corns, soft corns or any kind of a corn can shortly be lifted right out with the fingers if you will apply directly upon the corn a few drops of freezone, says a Cincinnati authority.

It is claimed that at small cost one can get a quart of an ounce of freezone at any drug store, which is sufficient to rid one's feet of every corn or callus without pain or soreness or the danger of infection.

This new drug is an ether compound, and while sticky, dries the moment it is applied and does not inflame or even irritate the surrounding tissue.

This announcement will interest many women here, for it is said that the present high-heel footwear is putting corns on practically every woman's feet.

For Coughs, Colds, and the relief of inflammatory conditions of the throat arising from Bronchial, Asthmatic affections and derangements of the Respiratory Organs. Prepared from Spruce Gum and other medicinal agents. Successfully used for 60 years. Always buy the Large Size.

GRAY'S SYRUP
RED SPRUCE GUM
Montreal: D. WATSON & CO. New York

BITS OF HUMOR FROM HERE & THERE



Those Modern Infants!

A very small boy sat on a doorstep weeping bitterly.

"What's the trouble, my little man?" asked a kind-hearted passer-by. "Have you lost your mother?"

"No," wailed the boy, "she's not lost. But I got to wait for her, an' I didn't want to be parked here all night."

Cautious Sandy.

A Scotchman went to London for a holiday. Walking along the streets he noticed a bald-headed chemist standing at his shop and inquired whether he had any hair restorer.

"Yes, sir," said the chemist; "step inside, please. Here is an article I can recommend. I have testimonials from great men who have used it. It makes the hair grow within twenty-four hours."

"Aweel," said the Scot, "ye can gie the top o' your head a rub wi' it and I'll look back the morn an' see if ye're tellin' the truth."

The chemist returned the bottle to the shelf and kicked the errand boy for laughing.

"ROSY-FIT"

If Bilious, get your Pep and Color back with "Cascarets"

Furred Tongue, Bad Taste, Indigestion, Sallow Skin, and Miserable Headaches come from a torpid liver and sluggish bowels, which cause the stomach to become filled with undigested food which sours and ferments, forming acids, gases and poisons. Cascarets to-night will give your bilious liver and constipated bowels a thorough cleansing and have you feeling clear, bright and as fit as a fiddle by morning. Cascarets never sicken or inconvenience you like nasty Calomel, Salts, Oil, or griping Pills. They work while you sleep.

A Quick Relief for Headache

A headache is frequently caused by badly digested food, the gases and acids resulting therefrom are absorbed by the blood which in turn irritates the nerves and causes painful symptoms called headache, neuralgia, rheumatism, etc. 15 to 30 drops of Mother Seigel's Syrup will correct faulty digestion and afford relief.

CUTICURA HEALS BABY'S FACE

Could Not Sleep Eruption Itched and Burned So.

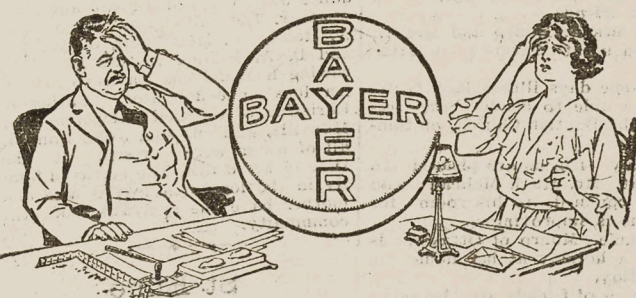
"I noticed a little pimple on my baby's face. I thought it was from the sun but it kept getting worse and the skin was red and very hot. He could not sleep or rest the eruption itched and burned so, and it caused him to scratch. I was quite discouraged."

"I saw an advertisement for Cuticura Soap and Ointment and sent for a free sample. I bought more and after using two cakes of Cuticura Soap and two and a half boxes of Cuticura Ointment he was healed." (Signed) Mrs. S. D. McGuire, Clarksburg, Ont., Dec. 18, 1913.

Use Cuticura Soap, Ointment and Talcum for every-day toilet purposes. Soap 25c, Ointment 25c and 50c. Sold throughout the Dominion. Canadian Depot: Lyman's Limited, St. Paul St., Montreal. Cuticura Soap shaves without mug.

ONLY TABLETS MARKED "BAYER" ARE ASPIRIN

Not Aspirin at All without the "Bayer Cross"



For Colds, Pain, Headache, Neuralgia, Toothache, Earache, and Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Neuritis, take Aspirin marked with the name "Bayer" or you are not taking Aspirin at all.

Accept only "Bayer Tablets of Aspirin" in an unbroken "Bayer" package which contains complete directions. Then you are getting real Aspirin—the genuine Aspirin prescribed by physicians for over nineteen years. Now made in Canada.

Handy tin boxes containing 12 tablets cost but a few cents. Druggists also sell larger "Bayer" packages. There is only one Aspirin—"Bayer"—You must say "Bayer."

Aspirin is the trade mark (registered in Canada) of Bayer Manufacture of Monoaceticacidester of Salicylicacid. While it is well known that Aspirin means Bayer manufacture, to assist the public against imitations, the Tablets of Bayer Company will be stamped with their general trade mark, the "Bayer Cross."

Classified Advertisements.

AGENTS WANTED.

Portrait Agents Wanted. Good prints and low prices on frames—ask for catalogue. United Art Co., 4 Brunswick Ave., Toronto.

FOR SALE

NEWSPAPER, WEEKLY, IN BRUCE County. Splendid opportunity. Write Box 7, Wilson Publishing Co., Limited, 73 Adelaide St. W., Toronto.

WELL EQUIPPED NEWSPAPER and job printing plant in Eastern Ontario. Insurance carried \$1,500. Will go for \$1,200 on quick sale. Box 62, Wilson Publishing Co., Ltd., Toronto.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CHOICE SILVER BLACK BREEDING Foxes. Also, we are buyers of Raw Fur. Write you—what price? Reid Bros., Bothwell, Ont.

COFFIN STOCK WANTED. IF YOU are able to supply, advise us, as we will pay the highest prices, dry or green from the saw. Keenan Bros., Limited, Owen Sound, Ont.

CANCER, TUMORS, LUMPS, ETC. Internal and external, cured without pain by our home treatment. Write us before too late. Dr. Bellman Medical Co., Limited, Collingwood, Ont.

America's Pioneer Dog Remedies

DOG DISEASES

and How to Feed and Mated Free to any Address by the Author. H. Clay Glover Co., Inc., 118 West 31st Street, New York, U.S.A.

DARTING, PIERCING SCIATIC PAINS

Give way before the penetrating effects of Sloan's Liniment

So do those rheumatic twinges and the loin-aches of lumbago, the nerve-inflammation of neuritis, the wry neck, the joint wrench, the ligament sprain, the muscle strain, and the throbbing bruise.

The ease of applying, the quickness of relief, the positive results, the cleanliness, and the economy of Sloan's Liniment make it universally preferred. Made in Canada.

35c, 70c, \$1.10.

Sloan's Liniment
Keep it handy

FALLING? HERE'S WHERE IT SHOWS

Don't worry! Let "Danderine" save your hair and double its beauty.



To stop falling hair at once and rid the scalp of every particle of dandruff, get a small bottle of delightful "Danderine" at any drug or toilet counter for a few cents, pour a little in your hand and rub it into the scalp. After several applications the hair usually stops coming out and you can't find any dandruff. Your hair will grow strong, thick and long and appear soft, glossy and twice as beautiful and abundant. Try it!

COUNTY NEWS

Maxville

Mr. Lester Leaver and Miss Cora Leaver of Ottawa, spent the week end at their home here.

Rev. R. A. Macdonald P.P., Grenfield, was in town on Saturday.

Miss Monahan of the Public School staff has been on the sick list this week.

The serious illness of Mr. Stanley Blaney is occasioning his friends much anxiety.

Mr. and Mrs. Levi Lalonde visited Montreal friends on Sunday.

A special communication of Maxville Lodge A.F. & A.M. was held on Friday evening.

Mrs. J. H. McQuig of Peveril, was a week end guest of Mrs. John Helpe.

Mrs. Thos. Johnstone who was confined to her room for some days is about again.

On Monday, Feb. 23rd, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. Alex. J. McEwen.

Her many friends are pleased to know that Mrs. D. C. McDougall is improving from her recent illness. Miss Marjory O'Dowd is also convalescent.

Mrs. Bourneau, Vernon, Ont., and Mrs. Faith, of Winchester, spent the week end with Mrs. S. J. McEwen, 5th Con.

Many from here attended the funeral of the late Catherine McLean, at St. Elmo, on Friday. Sincere sympathy is extended to the bereaved.

Mr. and Mrs. A. A. McEwen spent the week end the guests of their son, Mr. E. J. McEwen, Manager Bank of Hochelaga, Russell, Ont.

Miss Edith Munro being one of the victims of the present epidemic, the school at Dyer is closed. She is at her home in the 7th Rox.

Mr. Charles A. Leduc of Athol, has given the contract for a new barn to Mr. D. Chevrier. The price is \$4,300.

Miss Mabel McKinnon, Maxville's talented elocutionist, contributed to the programme given at the concert in Lancaster, on Monday evening.

On Saturday, Mr. John McLean, of the G.T.R., was called to Toronto, owing to the serious illness of his mother, Mrs. Allan McLean, who we regret to know is ill with pneumonia.

The school at Martintown being closed owing to the influenza epidemic, Miss Pearl McEwen is visiting Dr. D. and Mrs. McEwen.

Her many friends are pleased to know that Miss Kathleen Robertson is now convalescent.

The young son of Mr. and Mrs. Ernest J. McEwen, 5th Con., Rox., is suffering from an attack of pneumonia.

P. B. Villeneuve & Son made their usual shipment of cattle to the Montreal market on Monday. Calves are beginning to figure prominently on the programme.

Maxville friends will be interested to learn that on Friday evening, Feb. 13th, some twenty guests assembled at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Mark of Watrous, Sask., the occasion being the 52nd anniversary of Mrs. Mark's birth. Dancing was kept up till the wee sma' hours of the morning.

The Y.W.M.S. of the Presbyterian Church met at the home of Miss Margaret Dingwall, Tuesday evening. The Scripture Lesson was handled by Mrs. Lorne McLean; Mission Lesson, India, by Miss Mabel McKinnon. A solo was sweetly rendered by Miss Ruth Smilie. At the close of the meeting a dainty lunch was served by Miss Dingwall and her mother. The Society has arrangements under way for a miniature sale of aprons and fancy needlework with a social time on Easter Monday afternoon and evening, April 5th and invite the public to keep the date in the Women's Institute Hall was the scene of a very happy event on Thursday evening of last week, when Mr. Donald J. Kippen who leaves in a few days for Montreal, where he has accepted a position, was the guest of honour at a social held under the auspices of the Young Men's Missionary Society of the Presbyterian Church, of which he is president. Mr. T. W. Munro occupied the chair and the following contributed to the programme, the Misses Florence McKinnon, Lula McEwen, Donald McDiarmid, Florence Cluff, Rev. G. W. Allen and Mrs. John Dingwall. During the evening Rev. J. H. Stewart, on behalf of the Society, presented Mr. Kippen with a gold signet ring. Refreshments were served and games indulged in. Especial credit is due Mrs. R. McKay for the arranging of the programme.

(Too late for last issue)
Mr. Samuel Henry is a visitor with Avonmore friends.
Mrs. James T. Munro and Mrs. R. T. O'Hara spent Saturday in Ottawa.
After some days illness Rev. G. W. Allen was able to conduct the services in the Baptist Church, on Sunday.
His many friends are pleased to know that Mr. Hugh McLean who has been confined to his room for some time is improving.
Miss Janie Munro of Ottawa, is enjoying a holiday at her home in the 7th Rox.
His legion of friends are pleased to meet Mr. F. J. McKrae who is here on his annual visit from the West.
On Saturday evening, Mr. H. R. McDougall left for Toronto where he has accepted a position. The best wishes of his friends go with him.
Owing to a severe cold Miss Mabel McKinnon of the Bank of Hochelaga was confined to the house for a couple of days.
District Deputy Grand Master Kirby of Hawkesbury, paid his official visit to the local Masonic Lodge on Friday evening.
Their many friends will be pleased to know that Mrs. John St. Louis and Mrs. Alex. St. Louis who have

been so seriously ill are improving. Miss Gladys McEwen of McGill University, Montreal, spent Wednesday the guest of her parents, Dr. D. and Mrs. McEwen.

Mrs. A. P. McDougall is at present the guest of friends and relatives in Finch.

Mr. Wm. Leaver of the Corner Store is at present on the sick list, being a victim of the prevailing cold.

Mrs. D. A. McEwen, 5th Rox., spent the early part of the week in Ottawa, the guest of her daughter, Mrs. Geo. Bailey.

Maxville friends were pleased to meet Mr. Wm. McKillican Jr., of the Manitoba Experimental Farm, who spent the week end with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. McKillican.

Mr. and Mrs. Alex. J. Campbell of Baltic's Corners, have taken up their residence in his newly acquired property in the east end. We welcome them to Maxville.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Tracey were guests this week at his home in Fournier.

Mr. Thomas Merkley of the Tonsorial Parlors spent the week end at his old home in Chesterville.

Owing to the inclement weather the "Evening with Mary Blesser" which was to have been held on Tuesday by the Mission Band of the Congregational Church, had to be postponed.

It is with regret that we note that Mr. Alex. St. John of the G.T.R., who has been ill for some time still continues in a precarious condition.

Our citizens are beginning to realize that we have some hockey team here. The St. Patrick's Team from Ottawa came to town on Saturday and were defeated by the locals to the tune of 9 to 2. Congratulations boys.

After less than a week's illness, Catherine McLean, a pupil of the Maxville High School, and daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Neil McLean, 7th Rox., passed away at her home, on Wednesday, 18th inst. Her sudden death is sincerely regretted by her many young and old friends and to the bereaved parents and sisters heartfelt sympathy is extended.

MRS. M. C. BARRETT
Anaconda, Feb. 9th.—Funeral services for Mrs. Martha Clark Barrett were conducted at three o'clock yesterday afternoon, at the Presbyterian Church, by Rev. E. J. Groenewald of Butte. Her Sunday School Class as well as scores of friends and neighbors were in attendance and the floral offerings many and beautiful bore silent testimony of the esteem in which Mrs. Barrett was held in this community. The music was furnished by a quartet composed of Mrs. Wendell Robinson, Mrs. O. L. Witter and Messrs T. M. Thomas and H. Moore. They sang three favorite hymns of the deceased—“Jesus Calls Us”, “Some Day the Silver Chord Will Break”, and “Asleep in Jesus”. Mrs. W. W. Jamieson presided at the organ. The pallbearers were Messrs C. Bardon, John Gregory, David McIntyre, R. McKenzie, D. R. McRae and Horace Ayers. The remains were taken to Alberta for interment. Accompanying the remains were Mr. Barrett, W. C. Proctor, Mrs. J. R. Wright, and Mr. J. A. Clark, sisters and brothers of deceased who had come here on learning of the serious illness of their sister. — Anaconda Standard.

MRS. JAMES HAGGART
It is with sincere regret we are called upon to record the death of Mrs. James Haggart, who passed peacefully away at her home on Queen St. West, early Tuesday morning, Feb. 17th, after an illness of over eight weeks. Deceased whose maiden name was Margaret Haggart was born in the 4th Con. Roxborough and was a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Haggart. She was 60 years of age and was smart up until about eight weeks ago since which time she was confined to her room. She had been a sufferer for over a year from kidney trouble and later contracted erysipelas which was the immediate cause of her death. She bore her intense suffering with Christian piety and despite the tender nursing and care of a loving daughter she passed peacefully away to her Eternal Reward. She was a woman of Christian faith and won a large circle of friends for herself always having a loving smile and tender word for everybody. The funeral on Thursday to the Maxville Presbyterian Church and cemetery was largely attended, service being conducted by Rev. Mr. Stuart, Pastor of the Church, while Mr. Allan, Pastor of the Baptist Church chanted a most touching prayer to the bereaved ones, while the choir and those in attendance sang a beautiful Anthem, one of the deceased's favorites, entitled “There were ninety nine who safely lay in the Shelter of the Fold.” There was a large attendance despite the inclement and cold weather. The pallbearers were Messrs A. Rowe, T. McDougall, J. Hoople and D. A. McRae. Besides her sorrowing husband she leaves to mourn her loss one daughter, Catherine Christina of the Bell Telephone Co., Maxville, and one son, John Donald, all of whom were present at the time of her death. The bereaved family in the loss of a loving wife and mother have the sympathy of the community.

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been so seriously ill are improving. Miss Gladys McEwen of McGill University, Montreal, spent Wednesday the guest of her parents, Dr. D. and Mrs. McEwen.
Mrs. A. P. McDougall is at present the guest of friends and relatives in Finch.
Mr. Wm. Leaver of the Corner Store is at present on the sick list, being a victim of the prevailing cold.
Mrs. D. A. McEwen, 5th Rox., spent the early part of the week in Ottawa, the guest of her daughter, Mrs. Geo. Bailey.
Maxville friends were pleased to meet Mr. Wm. McKillican Jr., of the Manitoba Experimental Farm, who spent the week end with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. McKillican.
Mr. and Mrs. Alex. J. Campbell of Baltic's Corners, have taken up their residence in his newly acquired property in the east end. We welcome them to Maxville.
Mr. and Mrs. H. Tracey were guests this week at his home in Fournier.
Mr. Thomas Merkley of the Tonsorial Parlors spent the week end at his old home in Chesterville.
Owing to the inclement weather the "Evening with Mary Blesser" which was to have been held on Tuesday by the Mission Band of the Congregational Church, had to be postponed.
It is with regret that we note that Mr. Alex. St. John of the G.T.R., who has been ill for some time still continues in a precarious condition.
Our citizens are beginning to realize that we have some hockey team here. The St. Patrick's Team from Ottawa came to town on Saturday and were defeated by the locals to the tune of 9 to 2. Congratulations boys.
After less than a week's illness, Catherine McLean, a pupil of the Maxville High School, and daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Neil McLean, 7th Rox., passed away at her home, on Wednesday, 18th inst. Her sudden death is sincerely regretted by her many young and old friends and to the bereaved parents and sisters heartfelt sympathy is extended.
MRS. M. C. BARRETT
Anaconda, Feb. 9th.—Funeral services for Mrs. Martha Clark Barrett were conducted at three o'clock yesterday afternoon, at the Presbyterian Church, by Rev. E. J. Groenewald of Butte. Her Sunday School Class as well as scores of friends and neighbors were in attendance and the floral offerings many and beautiful bore silent testimony of the esteem in which Mrs. Barrett was held in this community. The music was furnished by a quartet composed of Mrs. Wendell Robinson, Mrs. O. L. Witter and Messrs T. M. Thomas and H. Moore. They sang three favorite hymns of the deceased—“Jesus Calls Us”, “Some Day the Silver Chord Will Break”, and “Asleep in Jesus”. Mrs. W. W. Jamieson presided at the organ. The pallbearers were Messrs C. Bardon, John Gregory, David McIntyre, R. McKenzie, D. R. McRae and Horace Ayers. The remains were taken to Alberta for interment. Accompanying the remains were Mr. Barrett, W. C. Proctor, Mrs. J. R. Wright, and Mr. J. A. Clark, sisters and brothers of deceased who had come here on learning of the serious illness of their sister. — Anaconda Standard.
MRS. JAMES HAGGART
It is with sincere regret we are called upon to record the death of Mrs. James Haggart, who passed peacefully away at her home on Queen St. West, early Tuesday morning, Feb. 17th, after an illness of over eight weeks. Deceased whose maiden name was Margaret Haggart was born in the 4th Con. Roxborough and was a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Haggart. She was 60 years of age and was smart up until about eight weeks ago since which time she was confined to her room. She had been a sufferer for over a year from kidney trouble and later contracted erysipelas which was the immediate cause of her death. She bore her intense suffering with Christian piety and despite the tender nursing and care of a loving daughter she passed peacefully away to her Eternal Reward. She was a woman of Christian faith and won a large circle of friends for herself always having a loving smile and tender word for everybody. The funeral on Thursday to the Maxville Presbyterian Church and cemetery was largely attended, service being conducted by Rev. Mr. Stuart, Pastor of the Church, while Mr. Allan, Pastor of the Baptist Church chanted a most touching prayer to the bereaved ones, while the choir and those in attendance sang a beautiful Anthem, one of the deceased's favorites, entitled “There were ninety nine who safely lay in the Shelter of the Fold.” There was a large attendance despite the inclement and cold weather. The pallbearers were Messrs A. Rowe, T. McDougall, J. Hoople and D. A. McRae. Besides her sorrowing husband she leaves to mourn her loss one daughter, Catherine Christina of the Bell Telephone Co., Maxville, and one son, John Donald, all of whom were present at the time of her death. The bereaved family in the loss of a loving wife and mother have the sympathy of the community.

St Elmo
(Too late for last issue)
The meeting of the St. Elmo Literary Society was held last week when the very exciting subject of Dancing was under debate. The form of the resolution was that Dancing was for the good of the race. The leader of the negative began his defence by saying that it was high time that there was a Forward Movement in the Presbyterian church when the son of the Superintendent and the daughter of the minister were advocates of dancing. This was the position taken up by Mr. Angus McMillan and his method of describing Mr. W. C. Arkinstall and

Miss Mary Smith. He was likely to be left in the lurch, however, as his secondor was found unequal to take her place in the fray but Mr. Alexander Cameron took the platform on the spur of the moment and made a very good plea for the negative side. The audience enjoyed the play of the wits of the debaters and encouraged them by hearty applause. The judges awarded the affirmative the victory by 80 to 73 points.

Most of our farmers are at present hauling logs to McCremon.

Mr. Angus J. Urquhart and sister Eliza, spent Friday with Skye friends.

Mr. Duncan D. McMillan of Saskatchewan, accompanied by his daughter, Mrs. H. V. Driver of Montreal, visited friends in this neighborhood the latter part of the week.

Mr. and Mrs. Alex. M. Stewart, of the Glen, were guests at the latter's parental home during the past week.

Miss Donald Urquhart and Mrs. Robert Urquhart who have been confined to their rooms through illness, under the skillful care of Dr. Stewart, are now convalescing.

A gloom was cast over this section when the news was received of Dougie McIntosh's death. Much sympathy is extended Mrs. McIntosh and family.

Mr. Rory McLeod who had spent the winter months with his friends took his departure on Friday for Saskatchewan. Bon voyage Rory.

Mr. Kenzie J. Chisholm of McCremon spent the week end with his sister, Mrs. Alex. McNeil.

There was general regret when it became known on Monday that Mr. D. H. McIntosh had lost his residence through fire.

On Sunday afternoon, Feb. 22nd, three men away to the Great Beyond, Mrs. Allan Scott, nee Etta Gales, eldest daughter of the late Chas. Gales, of Saskatchewan. The funeral which was very largely attended was held on Tuesday afternoon at her late residence. The service was conducted by her pastor, Rev. A. Fokes.

The hymns sung were “Nearer My God to Thee”, “Rock of Ages” and “Forever with the Lord”. The 46th Psalm was read and the text was taken from the 66th of Isaiah, As one whom his mother comforteth so will I comfort you saith the Lord.” Mr. Fokes referred to the departed one's life of faith and trust in the Lord and of her blessed hope of though being “absent in the body she would be present with the Lord”. The remains were interred in Franklin Corner's Cemetery.

Mrs. Scott was possessed of a very kind, gentle and loving disposition, and in her final illness, which lasted a number of weeks, she was attentively cared for by her daughter, Mrs. Arthur Newbury, of Landsdowne, Ont., and others.

The pallbearers were Messrs Moses Scott, Robert Scott, James Tracy, William McGillivray, Henry Renwick and Mr. James of New York, a cousin of the deceased. Among those from a distance who attended the funeral were Mr. and Mrs. J. A. McLeod, Dominionville, Mrs. Tom Blaney, Mr. and Mrs. J. Pressley, Mr. and Mrs. S. Dousett, of Maxville.

The sympathy of the community to the sorrowing husband, daughter and two sons in their bereavement.

Stewarts Glen
Mr. and Mrs. J. P. McKercher are at present the guests of the former's sister, Mrs. J. D. McIntosh of Dominionville.

Miss Dorothy Stewart has returned home after an extended visit with her sister, Mrs. John McKercher, Pigeon Hill.

Mr. John McRae of Moose Creek, and Mr. Allan of Maxville, spent the week end at the former's home, Mr. M. J. McRae, Dominionville.

Messrs E. Cameron and Earl Cameron, Maxville, Sunday at their home here.

Mrs. J. A. Stewart and family, Dunvegan, recently spent several days at the home of Mr. A. L. Stewart.

A number from the Glen attended the funeral at St. Elmo, on Friday of the late Catherine E. McLean. Much sympathy is extended to the bereaved family in their sore affliction.

Mrs. J. Urquhart and family of Skye, spent a few days with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. M. L. Stewart.

Mr. Roddie Campbell of Baltic's Corners, was the guest on Sunday of his sister, Mrs. K. W. McRae.

Mr. Jos. Whitmore spent the week end at his home in Maxville.

Mr. D. K. Sinclair was the guest of his cousin, Mr. J. F. Sinclair for a few days last week.

Mr. E. Munro accompanied by Mrs. Alex. McLean of Moose Creek, were recent visitors at the home of Mr. K. W. McRae.

Miss Jessie Cameron, Dominionville, spent the week end with friends in the Glen.

Mrs. D. McSweyn and her uncle, Mr. F. McSweyn of Chicago, Ill., spent Wednesday at the home of Mr. J. K. Stewart.

Mr. Cormack Stewart of Ottawa visited at Mr. A. L. Stewart's on Sunday.

Mr. J. D. Campbell has received the sad news of the death at Lake Linden, Mich., of his nephew, Mr. Donald McDonald. Much sympathy is extended the bereaved family.

Miss Annie Cameron of Montreal, was a week end guest of her brother, Mr. R. W. Cameron and Mrs. Cameron.

Mr. and Mrs. Neil McMillan were recent guests of Mr. and Mrs. Mal. McRae.

Messrs Donnie and Murdoch Mc-

Leod of Laggan, visited at Mr. Geo. Ross' on Monday.
The many friends of Mr. Myles McMillan will regret to learn of his serious illness.—All hope for his recovery.
Mr. and Mrs. D. E. Cameron spent Saturday with Mr. and Mrs. D. B. McDonald, McCremon.
Miss Margery McDowell of Alexandria, visited at Mr. J. A. McDonald's, on Monday.
Miss Mae McDonnell spent Sunday with Miss Jennie Mcmaster, McCremon.

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Apple Hill

Mrs. David Coulthart of Monckland is spending a few days with her mother, Mrs. Jas. D. Grant.

Mr. Dan McDermid of Avonmore spent a few hours in town on Tuesday.

Mrs. John Tobin returned home after spending the past two months with friends in Montreal and Dalhousie.

Mr. Archie McCleave of Ottawa, spent the week end with friends here.

Mrs. Colin Cameron of Sandringham, is this week the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Munroe.

Dr. R. J. McCallum of Alexandria, Sunday with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. D. McCallum.

Mrs. S. Kelly and Mrs. H. A. Legault visited friends at Glen Nevis on Saturday.

Mrs. Wilfred Kennedy paid Cornwall friends a visit last week.

Mr. D. A. McDonald of Alexandria, was a visitor to town this week.

Mrs. Sam Grant had as her guest on Sunday, her nephew, Mr. Lawrence McDonald of Glen Roy.

Miss Jessie McCallum spent the week end with Alexandria friends.

Miss Lorraine Coleman and her brother, Mr. Arnold Coleman, Sunday with their cousin, Mrs. M. Gardner of Monckland.

Mr. Alex. Sterling of Sault Ste. Marie is spending a few days with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. R. Sterling.

Two Sessions daily—2 and 7 30 p.m. These meetings will be addressed by MR. G. A. BRETHEN, a leading Dairyman of Central Ontario, who has had considerable experience in judging live stock and addressing farmers on various features of dairying, especially the selection, breeding and feeding of dairy cattle.

Subjects:—“Feeding of Dairy Cattle,” “The Selection and Breeding of Dairy Cattle,” “Rotation of Crops.”

MRS. JAMES PATTERSON, Gadsbills, vice-president of the Federated Women's Institutes of Ontario, and for several years a district officer in North Perth. From her practical knowledge of farm life and her deep interest in everything pertaining to community betterment, Mrs. Patterson has rendered acceptable service as an Institute lecturer.

Subjects:—“Institutes and the Schools,” “Country Life—Its Advantages,” “Conservation—Material, Energy and Time” (including canning of meat, fruit and vegetables), “Suggestions for Institute Work.”

MR. D. EDGAR McRAE District Representative, Ontario Department of Agriculture, will also be present and deal with subjects of interest to the farming community.

Everyone interested in agriculture should make it their business to attend these meetings and be prepared to take an active part in the proceedings.

Special afternoon meetings for Ladies at Maxville, McCremon and Martintown, and a large attendance in each case is requested.

E. J. Higgins, J. P. McNaughton, President, Sec. Treas.

The tender of McCallum & Lalonde for Road Improvement on North Branch, Glen Falloch and 2nd Con. roads was accepted, also tender of McIntosh & McDougall for street road.

C. Cain was appointed road superintendent for year 1920 at a salary of \$100 per month, from April to Dec. 1st, and \$2 per day when employed during remainder of year.

By-law No. 6 arranging sale of debentures to amount of \$30,000 to Brent Noxon & Co., Toronto, was read the third time, passed, signed and sealed.

By-law No. 7 appointing truant officers for 1920 was read the third time, passed, signed and sealed. Clerk was authorized the advertise in the Freeholder, two issues, for road improvement on the 3rd Con. N.R.R., North Side River Road from McGillivray Bridge and South Side River Road from Pinnies Bridge to Shethah Side Road, specifications as in previous advertisement. Clerk to advise Lancaster Township that their share of levies together with interest on St. Raphael Drain must be paid at once. Council to meet Monday, March 8th at 10 a.m.

Rosamond
Mr. A. A. McKinnon and Mrs. Alex. McKinnon, of Elg, were guests on Sunday of the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. McMillan, of Maple Hill.

Mr. Alex. McMillan accompanied by his sister, Miss Cassie McMillan, of Lorne spent Sunday at the home of Mr. Angus McMaster, Twin Elm Cottage.

Mrs. A. D. McGillivray of Spring Creek, was the recent guest of her sister, Miss Hattie McMaster.

Mr. Rennie McDonald who had been visiting his numerous friends in this section took his departure on Saturday for Espanola, where he holds a lucrative position.

Mr. and Mrs. Alex. J. McMillan of Maple Hill, and Mr. D. E. McMaster and Miss Hattie McMaster were recent visitors here.

Mr. Archie McMaster visited Ottawa on Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. A. A. McDonald, Maple Grove, had as their guests recently, the Misses Loretta McGillis and Marie McDonald and Messrs D. J. McDonald, A. R. McDonald and J. R. McDonnell.

At the time of writing we learn

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Soils and Crops

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

The Brood Sow at Farrowing Time.

What plans have you made for the farrowing season? Have you done everything within your reach that will save you the most pigs, and make you the most money? It has been truly said many times, "minutes have been dollars to the hog owner." There is nothing in the hog crop that yields such large returns as the time spent in proper care and management of the brood sow previous, at, and shortly after farrowing time.

To begin with, every brood sow owner should have a record of the date his sow was bred. Then he knows that sixteen weeks from that time under normal conditions he can expect his sow to farrow. This keeping of records is very important for how often has many a farmer left the old sow go, forgot all about this valuable creature, and much to his surprise, walked around the straw stack on a certain morning and found a nice litter of pigs. Or, as in one case that I remember where a farmer forgot all about that he owned some brood sows, and one of which farrowed her litter one night near the water in a creek. A storm came up during the night, the stream rose and washed the litter away, only to be found two days after on the bottom of the creek. Why? Just because he was too negligent to scratch down a few figures at the time of breeding. Now it seems to me that was pretty dear experience and mighty poor business. Should our business houses to-day proportionately make such mistakes they would be forced to the wall. But the farmer will persist in doing his old way.

Granting that we know the date our sow is to farrow, a week or ten days previous, the sow should be put in her own pen by herself. Her new home should not be too large nor too small, one 9 x 6 feet or 10 x 8 feet is about right. It should be warm and comfortable and protected from all drafts. A guard rail should be around the outside edge. One made from a 2 x 4 with the edges rounded so that the bottom edge is about six inches from the floor and about four inches from the wall meets the requirements. The pigs then can get in under the 2 x 4 and the old sow cannot crush them. Next the pen should be thoroughly cleaned of all dirt and manure. Then a good sprinkling of some coal tar dip or other disinfectant is a mighty good practice. It makes one feel as though he was making a healthful home for the sow. After sprinkling, plenty of clean straw should be put in the pen. From observation I have noticed that the straw that is broken up is much better than the coarse stiff straw. The mortgage lifter will make her own bed to spit herself and you need not worry about that part. About three days before the sixteen weeks is up it is a good plan to take out all wet straw and to continue to do so until she farrows, each time putting dry straw back in the pen. One should be careful not to give her too much, just enough for a medium bed, as too much makes it hard for the young pigs to crawl over and many times

they crawl under it and the mother crushes them to death.

Now how should she be handled for these first ten days. She should be petted, rubbed and made to believe she was the most important animal on the farm so that she will grunt with contentment when anyone is around. It is only by such treatment that one can get in the pen and handle the young. She knows the herdsman is her friend and will do her no harm.

Her feeding is equally as important. She should have been fed rather liberally on a protein ration all through the gestation period. But now she should by all means be fed on a protein ration but rather light. A good ration is one made of skim-milk and middlings or a little bran. Then it is a good plan to feed a little charcoal to satisfy that mineral desire of characteristic of hogs. By feeding a rather liberal protein ration now the pig eating instinct is often exterminated which many times causes the old sow to go to the shambles. Three to four days before farrowing the ration should be extremely light so she will not have a full stomach when giving birth to her young.

At farrowing time some breeders say stick right with your sow, and as each pig is born see that it gets a teat and is started right on its porky road. Then too, in case the sow has any trouble one can give veterinary attention or call one who can. Others say stay away and leave the sow alone, as you disturb her, make her nervous and fretful. I believe and have found it to be a good practice if, during warm weather and with a guard rail around your pen one need not worry, but during the cold weather it is best to be on the job and lose no time in getting the pig to the teat and if real cold it is many times advisable to dry the newly born pigs with a warm blanket. Too often pigs have frozen to death where, by a few hours of close attention, many a dollar could have been saved.

All feeds after farrowing should be kept away from the sow for at least twelve hours, and she should be left entirely alone. She has passed through a critical period, is sick and in a fevered condition. Some breeders think she should not be fed before twenty-four hours but that is too long. From twelve to eighteen hours she can be fed a light slop of skim-milk and middlings or a light gruel. It must be remembered that the udder is full of milk and by feeding too soon many times serious results show themselves. Sows have died from such feeding, and inevitably the pigs will get the scours. It takes from three to four days to bring the sow up to full feed and after that time you can commence to feed liberally for you then are on your way to pork success.

Briefly concluding, treat the sow as she should be for you can well afford to do so, use every precaution at farrowing time because too often minutes at the critical time have cost owners unknown dollars, and finally use just plain common sense and the old brood sow will bring you a handsome reward.

The Dairy

While milk-fever of the cow may attack the animal at any time of the year, it seems most prevalent in late winter or early spring. That at least is the experience of the writer; but locality and climate may alter the case in some circumstances. We think that it indicates lack of resistant power, and the disease will therefore be most liable to strike when resistant powers are at their lowest. That time often is when cows have been tied up in hot, badly ventilated stables for many months, and during that time have been heavily fed a ration rich in the protein necessary for milk production. It seems certain, at least, that pampered cows, of dairy breed, that have had two or more calves, are most susceptible to attack, and it is such cows that are pampered for the maximum milk production.

Having such a cow the owner hates to dry her off for six weeks before calving or to withhold rich feed. He wishes to have the cow give as much milk as possible and calve when in high condition, that she may again give a big "mess" of milk. That system of management is wrong and often disastrous.

Milk-fever never attacks a cow that is in natural condition. It is unknown on the range where cattle run out. It is a disease of domestication, overfeeding for great production, and of weakened constitution, the result of pampering, lack of exercise, prolonged lactation, early breeding, stimulating feed and warm stables.

To prevent milk-fever every dairy cow should be "dried off" for at least six weeks before calving, and should have enough exercise every day throughout pregnancy to keep her muscular and to regulate her bowels. The pampered cow becomes soft, sluggish and constipated. Effects matters of the blood are not eliminated by the liver and kidneys under such cir-

cumstances, and the system of the cow becomes poisoned as a result. Such a cow is subject to milk-fever, or any other disease, and when attacked is liable to suffer or quickly succumb.

In addition to proper feeding, exercising and stabling the adult cow that is nearing the calving time as preventives of milk-fever, it is important to treat her properly at the time of calving. If she is fat and constipated she should have bran mash containing flax-seed-meal toward the time of freshening, and at calving a full dose of Epsom salts (one pound or more) in warm water as a drench, or smaller doses, say four ounces a day, for a week before that time. It is best that the bowels should be active at calving time; exercise helps induce such a condition.

When the calf comes the udder should not at once be milked dry. That is a common and serious error in management. Let the calf suck for three or four days and milk-fever will not be likely to occur, or strip away only a little of the milk three or four times a day at first, for the disease strikes in its worst form in from a few hours to two or three days after calving.

Remember that it may also attack a cow that is going on lush spring grass. Keep the big milking adult cow off rich grass just before freshening, and feed her dry hay and light, laative mashes, as is done with the cow in winter. If the udder is greatly congested and distended before calving, massage it well two or three times daily, and even strip away some of the serum which will be found present. Also give a physic and reduce rich feed.

The first symptom of milk-fever usually is restlessness, as manifested by stepping up and down with the hind feet, thrusting out the tongue; then follows weakness of the hind parts, suppression of milk and feces, and finally paralysis and unconsciousness.

It seems almost unnecessary to in-

The Welfare of the Home

A little child begins by "telling mother" everything. Bumps or bruises, joys or sorrows, all are brought to her as naturally as the child draws breath, and this continues as long as he is totally unconscious of himself as an individual.

The time for special care is when he becomes aware of himself as a separate entity. From this time on, a cold look, an indifferent air, an uninterested attitude, a word of ridicule or sarcasm may wound the child's sense of confidence or justice so deeply that he will shrink within himself and never again show his inmost thoughts or most sacred feelings to his mother or to anyone else. Incalculable harm is done through thoughtlessness, even by the most devoted parents, in failing to recognize this stage of the child's development and to reverence his individuality and his right to it. The mother loses the greatest power for good she possesses, and misses the greatest joy and recompense she can have by not sharing her child's hopes and fears, his troubles and triumphs. The bitter experience will come to her sooner or later of realizing that her child is sharing these with another person who must, therefore, be spiritually nearer to him than she is.

There are a few absolutely certain ways of avoiding this catastrophe which have been used over and over again by wise and devoted mothers. One is, never fail to listen attentively and sympathetically, no matter at what inconvenience, giving your best wisdom to help your child see his problem clearly for himself.

Another is, respect your child as a spiritual being, an individual as different from all other individuals as God meant him to be. Meet him on his own ground, and do not try to make him conform to a pattern of your own.

Respect your child's confidence absolutely. Once betrayed, it may never be given again.

A young lad of 12 I once knew, told his mother something that greatly interested him, and asked her not to tell anyone about it. Later in the day he passed under the bay window in which she and a friend were sitting with their sewing, and he heard her

telling what he had told her in confidence. He was a rather quiet lad but very determined, and after the visitor left he went to his mother and said: "Mother, I passed under the window and heard you telling Mrs. Blank what I asked you not to mention to anyone. I just want to let you know that as long as I live I will never again tell you anything that concerns myself until I am ready for everybody to know it." And he kept his word, although he was always a most devoted and dutiful son.

Never meet a situation which appears absurd to you with ridicule or sarcasm; this is fatal.

Perhaps the most important rule of all is, do not be afraid to discuss any subject, to meet truth with truth, frankness with frankness, confidence with confidence. Long ago I told my children I would always give honest answers to their questions in as far as they could understand them, and would explain more as they grew older. Give them scientific truths when they ask for them, reverently and simply, and know the joy of seeing their minds open to the facts of life with appreciation of their beauty and holiness, and of watching their love and respect grow for their father and mother and for all life.

Never be afraid of confessing ignorance. A child thoroughly respects the answer: "I don't know accurately enough to tell you correctly; let us look it up together." This is where father can be brought in with effect, even if he is much away and very busy, for a child can soon learn in confidential talks with mother that father would be just as much interested, just as anxious to help, and just as good or perhaps a better adviser, if only he were there. Then, whenever his advice is especially needed, the matter can be referred to him at a convenient time.

To be a parent is a vocation, not a pastime. God has given into our keeping an individual not a replica of ourselves for a plaything, and it is not enough to give only our love, which is a natural gift; we must give spiritual insight and understanding joy in the child's growing and developing powers and true companionship.

dedicate treatment, so widely is that understood nowadays; but for those who may not have heard of it, it may be said that the udder is stripped clean, washed and then inflated with air, one teat at a time, by means of a special inflating apparatus or cleansed bicycle pump, fitted to a rubber tube and large sterilized milk tube through which air is pumped into the udder. The cow is kept upon her chest. If she is allowed to lie upon her side she will be likely to die of pneumonia.

Large quantities of medicine must not be administered by the way of the mouth, for the cow can not swallow and will choke. The veterinarian may give hypodermic treatment with strychnine, but usually the inflation suffices. When a quarter has been pumped full of air, a wide tape is lightly tied around the teat and the other quarters are similarly treated; then the udder may be gently massaged. The treatment is repeated if the cow does not soon recover.

Plan Your Garden Now.

It is a good idea to plan the garden on paper, keeping in mind the idea of having fresh vegetables throughout the season, making the land produce two crops. The smaller the garden plot, the greater the necessity of intensive cultivation.

As soon as the plan is completed obtain the seeds and fertilizers required. Get the ground ready as soon as the weather permits and sow the

seeds which give each variety its best growing conditions.

On a large sheet of paper, with a ruler, lay out the garden plot on a scale of one-quarter or one-eighth inch to the foot.

It is assumed that a seedsman's catalogue has been received. If not, get one or more, as this is the real starting point.

Make a memorandum of what the soil needs. If it is heavy or sticky, it is to have a covering of coal-ashes. If wet it is to be drained. Lime, manure, bone meal or wood ashes or other fertilizers are to be worked in to make the soil suitable.

The family is to be consulted to determine the sorts of vegetables the different members like. The standard well tried sorts should form the principal crops. In small gardens the room cannot be spared to grow potatoes, cucumbers, squash or melons, which occupy too much space in proportion to the yield.

A little bed of parsley, chives or other herbs may be wanted on account of the convenience of having a fresh spray when wanted.

The preliminary planning of the garden arouses the interest of the children and encourages them to do their share in cultivating and weeding it. The healthy outdoor recreation and the value in training the children manually and inculcating habits of industry and order is not to be overlooked.

Having decided what is to be plant-

Do You Guess at Costs, or Do You Know Them?

To me farming is a game. Some of us play it as a game of skill and win. Those who win use their brain as well as their hands. They realize that bumper crops alone do not insure success.

The successful farmers of any community are the men who study costs as much as they study production. We must know what anything we produce costs before we can sell that product successfully.

Among other things the farm motor truck has set us thinking about cost of production. With the team method of hauling it was so easy to gloss over the expense account with the mistaken idea that, as we had teams, wagons, horses, harness, hired hands, etc., it did not cost us much to perform any farm operation. We had a hazy idea that it probably cost us something to haul a load to town, but we did not take the time to figure it out.

It costs a certain sum to make a pair of shoes, a gun, or a lamp. It also costs a definite amount to cut down a tree, to plant an acre of corn, to deliver a load of produce in town, or to build a mile of fence. The shoe maker, the gunsmith, and the lamp manufacturer know to the fraction of a cent what it costs them to place their finished product in the hands of the dealer, but how many farmers know what it costs them to put their product in the dealer's hands.

Because gasoline, tires, repairs,

depreciation, and insurance cost money, one soon learns to figure the operating costs of a farm motor truck, and once started in this fascinating game we continue to use our pencil until we know to a penny what our various farm operations cost us.

Nine times out of ten a thinking farmer is a successful farmer, and a successful farmer is one of the most successful men in the world to-day.

When we first began to use motor trucks on our farms we farmers had an idea that about the only saving effected would be the saving of time, but we wanted to know for certain, so we jotted down expense items and ton-mile haulage in our log books very faithfully, and when we struck a balance we got the surprise of our lives—hauling by truck only cost half what it cost to haul by team! After that we sharpened up our pencils, and figured the cost of other farm operations until we knew exactly where we stood.

The motor truck brought the six-ton platform scale to our farms; we were curious to know what our loads really weighed. We had an idea that "guess weight" was as expensive as had been the team-hauled method of delivery.

The income tax gets much credit for putting farming on a business basis, but this is a mistaken idea. We motor-truck farmers were keeping books before we thought of paying an income tax, and that is why we pay this tax.—R. A.

Sale March 22nd

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You will get the opinions on your furs expressed in the satisfying form of RECORD PRICES by at least 300 buyers from the chief great distributing centers of the world.

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WE HAVE NOTHING to offer buyers at this sale but genuine average Canadian furs in ORIGINAL collections—that's all—just the best in the world! Immense quantities of every variety marked on this tag are on hand—yet we have not nearly enough—there are not enough anywhere to supply the universally keen demand existent.

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ed, lines or symbols are drawn on the outlined plan to indicate the different crops, inserting the date when each is to be planted. Where a second crop is to follow the same row or occupy the same ground, this may be written in red or blue, which indicates that it is to be planted when an earlier crop is over. In laying out the plan the owner should consider the amount of each vegetable necessary for a serving for the family. Also bear in mind the habits of the plants so as to allow space enough between the rows for their proper growth, for the interplanting of later crops and for easy cultivation. The cultivation of course is easiest when the rows are 1½ to 2 feet apart, as this permits the use of wheel cultivators. Plants which make a high growth and cause heavy shade naturally should not be located where they will interfere with sun loving small plants.

The planning may be extended also to the planting of small fruits, such as currants, raspberries and grapes, and even to the location of apple or other fruit trees.

Where there are very small children in the family, a separate small plot should be set aside for their play gardens. If they have their own vegetables which they are free to pull up, examine or eat as they like, they are less liable to conduct their juvenile botanical experiments in the garden which is being grown for serious purposes.

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All the spraying of chicken houses which you want to do will not get rid of this insect, as it is found on the bird, while you are spraying the house. This louse you can very easily get rid of if you will use sodium fluoride, commercial grade. If the druggist does not handle this in your town, I feel sure he will get it for you. This is a white powder, and if

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"TO HIM THAT HATH."

"Come in, Aunt Nan!" Beth jumped up to welcome her visitor. "You've come in the very nick of time! I'm in an awful tangle over my Sunday-school lesson. It's the parable of the talents, you know. 'Unto every one that hath shall be given, and he shall have abundance; but from him that hath not shall be taken away even that which he hath!' I can't go any further. It seems so unfair. Don't you think so, Aunt Nan?"

"I did once," answered Aunt Nan. "Well, I do now. So I took it to father. All he said was, 'Well, that's life, daughter. There's no use in butting your head against the stone wall of facts. We didn't make the rules of this game of life. We're just put here to play it to the best of our ability.' Do you agree to that, Aunt Nan?"

"Why, yes," said Aunt Nan thoughtfully, "I suppose I do." "Well, then," Beth's eyes blazed defiantly, "I think it's unjust and unfair! To take away the one talent from the poor man who had only that one and give it to the man who had ten already. It seems just cruel!"

She stopped, half expecting a rebuke, but Aunt Nan smiled sympathetically.

"So you think the talents are what one man had and the other had not?" she asked.

Beth, still flushed with her indignation, caught a startled breath.

"Why, yes," she stammered. "What else could it mean?"

"As for the talents, many or few, as the case may be, was anyone actually given nothing?"

"No-o; but one man had only one. That's practically nothing."

"Only one, to be sure. But do you suppose if he had traded with it and gained even one other that they would have been taken away?"

"No-o, but—"

"What was it that the one-talent man lacked? Opportunity?"

"No-o. I suppose it was the ability to make money. Some people haven't that—some of the nicest people."

"But it says, 'to every man according to his several ability.'—" Aunt Nan's words fell on Beth's heart like a breath of cool air.

"Yes, so it does. Well, then, what did he lack?"

"What word of praise was said to the other men?"

Beth bent over her book. "Well done, thou good and faithful servant," she read, "thou hast been faithful over a few things."—"She looked up quickly. "Aunt Nan, was it faithfulness that the man lacked?"

"Yes, I think so. Faithfulness for one thing. Suppose you read on."

Beth obeyed hastily. "Wicked and slothful servant!" came out at last triumphantly. "Oh, I see! He lacked the opposites of sloth: industry and perseverance and the little everyday virtues! Why, it's clear now, Aunt Nan. Those are things that he could have grown, couldn't he? In all the long time that his master was away?"

"If he hadn't willfully misunderstood that master," answered Aunt Nan. "There's another side of the lesson, too, Beth, that I want you to see: What good did that one talent do to anyone, even to the wicked and slothful servant while he had it wrapped in a napkin? Was it really any loss to him when it was taken away?"

"No!" Beth exclaimed. "He really wasn't a bit worse off for not having it; so it wasn't unfair even from that point of view. The other servant and the world and the master were all better off when it was in the other servant's hands to be used! Why, I never thought of that! I'm going to begin looking round for my one talent this very minute."

"And then?"

"And then I'm going to be perfectly sure that I have the faithfulness and perseverance to make it grow. That's what you mean, don't you? Aunt Nan, one of your five talents is certainly the talent for making things clear. I'm glad you're growing it in to ten, for I know I shall need it that many times!"

The Function of the Agricultural College.

The services that may be performed by the agricultural colleges in Canada, in the upbuilding of a sound rural spirit, as viewed by the presidents of these institutions, are graphically outlined in the January number of the Agricultural Gazette of Canada, published by the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa.

President Creelman of the Ontario Agricultural College considers the time has come when some attention should be given to demonstrations of the principles that have been proven by investigation. He says: "If then we can 'do' these things, and at the same time know 'why' as well, and in addition give the lads a good working knowledge of English, both written and spoken, then we should expect not only support and appreciation from our constituents, and our governments, but we should look for the establishment of practical high schools as feeders to our agricultural colleges."

The European farmer raises more crops to the acre; the Canadian farmer more to the man. In general, this expresses the difference between peasantry and an independent agriculture.

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Poultryman

TELLS HOW

"The great trouble with the poultry business has always been that the laying life of a hen was too short," says Henry Trafford, International Poultry Expert and Breeder, for nearly eighteen years Editor of Poultry Success. "If kept the second year, she may lay 100 more. Then she goes to market. Yet it has been scientifically established that every pullet is born or hatched with over one thousand minute egg germs in her system—and will lay them on a highly profitable basis over a period of ten to six years' time if given proper care."

How to work to get 1,000 eggs from every hen; how to get pullets laying early; how to make the old hens lay like pullets; how to keep heavy egg production all through cold winter months when eggs are highest; triple egg production; make slacker hens hustle; \$5.00 profit from every hen in six winter months. These and many other money making poultry secrets are contained in Mr. Trafford's "1,000 EGG HEN" system of poultry raising, one copy of which will be sent absolutely free to any reader of this paper who keeps six hens or more. Eggs should go to a dollar or more a dozen this winter. This means big profit to the poultry keeper who gets the eggs. Mr. Trafford tells how. If you keep chickens and want them to make money for you, out our this ad and send it with your name and address to Henry Trafford, Suite 630 D, Tyne Bldg., Birmingham, N. Y., and a free copy of "THE 1,000 EGG HEN" will be sent by return mail.

The AUTOMOBILE



Get Acquainted With Your Car.

You have just bought the new car. Mr. Owner, or maybe it was a used car which you selected; but do you know just what it is that you have? If not, you have a lot to learn.

Whether it be a limousine or a runabout, it is simply a steel frame on wheels, upon which are placed a motor with devices for connecting it to the rear, or drive, wheels, a fuel tank, an ignition system and certain levers and pedals to regulate the engine speed and a steering wheel and its connections. Also there is some sort of a body with seats for driver and passengers. It may have a great many more devices of one sort and another, but unless it has the ones enumerated it will not get far, and occasionally you see a car running around with little more than the list given.

To phrase your purchase a little differently, you have a chassis, called in a wagon the running gear, a motor and a body. The chassis is made of angle iron or steel, usually, riveted into a shape designed to carry the other parts. The steel frame rests upon springs to partly absorb road shocks; the springs bear upon the axles. On the axles are wheels provided with tires to absorb more of the road shocks. Incidentally you will need the help of well padded and sprung cushions to get rid, for comfort's sake, of more road shocks.

The axles, unlike on a wagon, are both fixed rigid, that is neither front nor rear swings for turning. The rear axle is in two parts, revolving in a housing and joined in the centre by a differential, a gear device which permits the two parts to turn at different speeds in turning a corner. This is necessary, since the outer wheel in turning travels a greater distance, and were there no allowance for this one or the other rear tires would drag over the ground and wear. Other uses will be discussed later.

The differential housing is kept from twisting by a torque tube or rod which is fastened to the frame; to keep the rear axles at right angles to the frame there are radius rods to tie them to the frame.

The front axle really is not an axle but a part of the frame and the axles consist of a sterling knuckle suspended in a yoke at the ends of the pseudo axle and the wheels turn on tapered spindles forged with the knuckles. The latter are connected with a tie rod, which makes them act together, and a turn buckle keeps the wheels approximately parallel. They are not exactly parallel, since they undergather to bring the load over the centre of the knuckle, for strength, and this calls for a slight foregather, that is, the wheels toe in, to keep them from wobbling too much. It brings a slight pressure on each wheel similar to that of the water on the bow of a boat and makes steering easy. Neither the foregather nor undergather are to be excessive, for there is a slight wear occasioned, offset, however, by the advantages of keeping a straight track. A steering wheel and mechanism control the front wheels.

Brake drums are attached to the rear wheels, with inside and outside bands with appliances to tighten them against the drums, giving friction to slow or stop the car. These are connected to levers and pedals for use by the driver.

Upon the chassis frame forward rests the motor, bolted fast. Forward of this is the radiator, if it be a water cooled motor, with connecting pipes to the motor water jacket. The cooling system may be by pump or thermo syphon, and in a few cases motors are air cooled. The aim is to keep the motor just cool enough to keep the lubricating oil from burning on the cylinder walls.

To supply the motor with fuel there is a carburetor, which mixes air and gasoline in proper proportions, the supply of gasoline coming by pipe from the fuel tank, the modern method using a vacuum tank, which, by suction from the intake manifold, draws gasoline from the main tank and then feeds it by gravity to the carburetor. Levers give the driver control of the fuel supply.

To ignite the fuel there is a battery and coil, or a high tension magneto, with its own coil and distributor, or a combination of both, controlled by a lever on the steering wheel. When a self-starter is used there is a storage battery, supplying the starting motor and ignition, and fed by a generator, and usually the latter has a circuit breaker and distributor, though sometimes there is a separate magneto and coil.

Lubrication is supplied by splash system or by gravity or force feed oiler system, with pipes leading to the bearings. In the splash system projections on the connecting rods dip into the oil and splash it over the internal parts.

The motor consists of one or more cylinders, each with a piston with rings to seal the cylinder with the aid of oil; the pistons are connected to the cranks with connecting rods, the explosion in the cylinder forcing down the piston, thus turning the crank and producing rotary motion. The flywheel carries the crank over the strokes, making the motion continuous.

To connect the power to the driving wheels are several devices. First is the clutch, which serves to apply and cut off the power without stopping the motor by friction in some form. The most common are the cone clutch and the multiple disc clutch. To provide for varying speeds and reversing and extra power when needed, gearsets are introduced. In a general way this is a set of cog wheels of different sizes on parallel shafts. Engaging different sets of gears gives varying speed forward or reverse motion.

From the gearcase the power is transmitted by the drive shaft, with one or two universal joints to take up the angle between the engine level and rear axle level and the variation due to spring action.

Upon the wheels are tires made up of a rubber and fabric casing, with a soft rubber tube, which has a valve for inflation. They are made in different forms, but all answer the general description, except that most trucks use solid rubber tires.

There are many lesser parts which enter into the operation, but in general the foregoing describes the make-up of the automobile. It is up to the owner to study the manufacturer's instruction book for his particular car, since all vary in some particulars. Charts and diagrams will be found therein which will enable the owner to understand this general description.

Curious Types of Clocks

"The School" clock, made by M. A. Poitel of Grenoble, constitutes a particularly attractive one for the shop window. It is made to represent the old type of schoolmaster, who, with stick in hand, used equally for teaching and chastisement, is instructing an urchin in what appears to be a sum in arithmetic, but the figures really represent the hours, to which the teacher automatically points as the movement impels his arm to indicate the passage of time.

"La Mappemonde" (the map of the world) is the name of another ingenious mechanical device, the invention of a modern French clockmaker

of Bethune. The movement is in the interior of the globe and causes it to revolve and so mark off the hours on the equatorial band by means of a locomotive, which, by the way, has a separate mechanism of its own whereby, if the globe is made stationary, it may make a circuit on its own rails of the equator in twelve hours.

If the clock is used for show purposes the stationary locomotive with revolving globe is possibly the best method to employ, as the locomotive may then be kept always in view of the public, but as an ingenious and useful clock for private use the circuit made by the locomotive is more interesting.

WHAT CONSTITUTES WEALTH?

MONEY IS NOT WEALTH, STRICTLY SPEAKING.

Remedy For Present Scarcity of Wealth Lies in Our Own Hands.

It will come as a shock to most people to be told that money, even in vast quantities, is not wealth.

"Oh," they say, "look at So-and-so! He's a millionaire! Do you mean to say that he isn't a wealthy man?"

Everybody agrees that the millionaire is a wealthy man, but few people take the trouble to ask why he is wealthy. It's not because he has a million dollars to his credit at the bank. His wealth consists in the share he possesses in factory buildings, in machinery, in ships or vehicles—all of which by their proper use are yielding annual returns to him. These returns come to him in the shape of money, by which he can buy what he wants, travel when and where he likes, and have as many holidays as he feels inclined.

If our millionaires were suddenly deposited on a desert island he would soon find that his money was not wealth. He couldn't eat his bank bills; he couldn't build a house with them; he couldn't make clothes with them. In fact, he would soon find that his supposed wealth had vanished, and that he was poorer than the savage with his bow and arrow.

Now, if money is not wealth, you ask, what is it? That's a very different question. Money is in itself a symbol. We use it to measure the value of other things. It is a counter which passes from hand to hand as a convenient means of exchange.

Money is Only a Symbol.

In early times, if a man had anything to sell, he had first to find a man who wanted to buy it, and then to make sure that his man had something to sell which he himself, in his turn, required—a very cumbersome business. "A" might want to get rid of a spear, and "B" might have no use for a shield, but unless "A" wanted the shield and "B" the spear, no transaction would take place. If "A" wanted a side of mutton, he would have to go round among his friends until he found one who had just killed a sheep and was in need of a spear.

Then at length someone thought out a scheme by which each could sell what he wanted to get rid of for a counter, which would pass at a recognized value, and so money was introduced. At first, shells, skins, and animals were used as tokens to facilitate the exchange; but it was gradually found that these were not altogether suitable, and precious stones and metals were substituted. These, again, had their drawbacks, and today we use notes to take their place—first, as a medium of exchange, and secondly, as a standard of value.

Money is nothing more than this: it is a current symbol.

Now, if money is not wealth, what is wealth? Wealth is, in one sense, comfort. Food is wealth, clothes are wealth, houses are wealth, and so on. We depend on all these things, and many others, for our comfort, and these are what the symbol called money brings to us.

Nature Helps Those Who Help Themselves.

And these things have to be produced. Clothes and houses do not grow by the wayside; they have to be made. So, if we are to increase our wealth, it is no use simply manufacturing paper money. That won't help us. What we have to do is to settle down and make the things for which we exchange the money.

Nature provides us with certain things to go on with, but we would be very badly off if we depended on her alone. We've got to take what she gives, and then use every means at our disposal to make her give us more, and to get what she does give made into the shape in which we want it. That's what we've been doing since the world began, and that's what we'll have to continue to do as long as the world exists.

And the more we work ourselves the more Dame Nature will do to help us. She gives us food and raiment, light and heat, and every year sees additions to our means of making her increase her yield. We're continually discovering new processes and inven-

CROSBY'S KIDS



tions, which aid us in our struggle towards higher comforts, and we mean to go on and on, and never look back.

But it is a strenuous business, and it needs our best efforts. When interruptions, like the war, occur, and we turn from production to destruction, so much time is wasted, so much material is destroyed, and so much is left to be made up.

The Remedy In Our Hands.

That's what we're finding to-day. Instead of turning out the goods we wanted to make us comfortable and happy, we had to step aside to deal with our enemies, and we find now that we've run short of nearly everything. What is the result? There's not enough to go round, and somebody has to do without. Like our millionaire on the desert island, we find that money is hot of the same use to us, for until the goods are there in abundance we can't buy them.

The remedy is in our own hands. We must make what we want to enjoy, and the more we make the more we will have to enjoy. If two men want an article, and only one is produced, one of them has to suffer. He may offer what he likes, but he can't have what isn't there.

Everybody wants things to-day, and many are finding that they can't get them. They say the price is too high, and demand more money in wages. But more wages are not the remedy. Unless the goods are made, they can't be bought, however high wages are. The thing to do is to see that the goods are made, and ourselves to make those which we can. It's the old story of barter over again. In modern, as in primitive, times, goods exchange against goods, and when there is an insufficient amount turned out the balance is upset.

Wages—even high wages—are only of value if there are plenty of goods to buy with them. The only highway to better conditions is in increased supplies.

A Triumph of Art.

A young artist, out on a sketching trip, came across a living specimen of the "barefoot boy with cheek of tan," properly outfitted with rod and string of fish, and for a consideration induced him to pose for a sketch. In a few minutes there came along a man who would have been spotted instantly by a reasonably sophisticated observer as the head, theoretically at least, of a family. For half an hour he stood watching the artist work, then burst out in admiring enthusiasm:

"Well, sir, if that isn't wonderful! Beats all I ever saw!"

"Like the sketch, do you?" the flattered artist responded with a pleased blush.

"Sketch? Oh, that! Yes, it's all right, I guess. What I meant was the way you have managed to keep that boy quiet for so long."

Islands A-Plenty.

There are 3,141 islands in the Philippine Archipelago. Of these only 366 are more than a square mile in extent. The total area is 114,326 square miles. The group belongs to the United States.

Aland Islands.

The Aland Islands are a numerous group of rocks and islands at the entrance of the Gulf of Bothnia, about twenty-five miles from the Swedish coast and fifteen miles from Finland. About eighty of them are inhabited.

The School Gardens of Ontario

By J. B. Dandeno, Ph.D., Inspector of Rural Classes.

The School Garden as a feature of agricultural education is tending to become more and more, as time goes on, and as its unction is becoming more fully understood, a permanent part of the school accommodation of Ontario. All important educational advancements are necessarily slow because of the very fact that they are educational, and the school garden movement is no exception. Progress has been somewhat hindered because of the fact that in securing land and in organizing schools in the past, the school garden or plot was not thought of, consequently no provision was made to secure suitable land. Moreover, it was formerly thought that educational machinery consisted almost wholly of books and class-rooms. These two hindrances are being removed slowly but surely.

It should be kept in mind that agricultural education is applicable to villages, towns and cities, and, though the securing of land in cities is usually much more difficult than it is in the country, rapid progress is being made in cities where the nature of the work is being understood.

The school board in the city of Ottawa paid \$13,000 for a school garden, and from the reports of the inspectors and others concerned, the money was well spent. There are also splendid school gardens in London, Stratford, St. Thomas, and Brantford. All of the normal schools are provided with gardens and excellent work is being done in these schools by means of these gardens.

Some years ago the school garden was thought to be nothing more than a fad, and, in some cases ridicule was directed towards such schools as made a beginning, but this feeling has practically passed away. It was thought that the long summer vacation would prove an insurmountable difficulty, but this difficulty—and it has proved a considerable one—is being solved quite readily and is not proving such a difficulty as it was once thought it would.

The number of schools undertaking school garden work in Ontario is increasing steadily year by year as indicated from the following figures,—

His Only Want.

It was with high hopes that a commercial traveller called on a certain tradesman. They had never done business together before, but a friend had given him a good introduction.

"May I show you my samples, sir?" he asked, after they had exchanged greetings.

"Certainly!" said the tradesman affably. And from an insignificant bag the traveller produced a surprisingly large selection of articles. He pointed out their different merits, and then waited.

"Well, there's only one thing I want," said the tradesman, and the traveller beamed at the thought of opening a new account. He whipped out his notebook, and waited expectantly.

"What is it?" he asked.

"Well," was the reply, "I want to see how you're going to get all those samples back again into that little bag."

Two-Storey Pig Sty.

Denmark has a two-storey pig sty, accommodating nearly 1,000 animals, in which almost all the work is done electrically.

Science Answers Query: What Is Man?

"Oh, what a piece of work is man!" —Hamlet.

A man weighing 150 pounds contains approximately 3,500 cubic feet of gases—oxygen, hydrogen and nitrogen—in his constitution, which at 80 cents a 1,000 cubic feet would be worth \$2.80 for illuminating purposes. He also contains all the necessary fats to make a fifteen-pound candle, and thus, together with his 3,500 cubic feet of gases, he possesses considerable illuminating possibilities. His system contains twenty-two pounds and ten ounces of carbon, or enough to make 780 dozen, or 9,360 lead pencils. There are about fifty grains of iron in his blood and the rest of the body would supply enough of this metal to make one spike large enough to hold his weight.

A healthy man contains fifty-four ounces of phosphorus. This deadly

1914, 208; 1915, 222; 1916, 324; 1917, 466; 1918, 588; and in 1919, 700 (approx.) Most of these gardens form a part of the regular school property, but, as might be expected, there is a considerable number of gardens on land secured only temporarily. It should be said to the credit of the farmers that in very many cases the land was loaned to the school board free of charge. The spirit shown in such acts as these demonstrates more than words the trend of the school garden movement.

It is not easy to summarize the tangible results of any educational development because these results are mainly in the make-up of the pupils concerned, but it is quite apparent that school garden work appeals to boys and girls and secures their interest. One result is, therefore, that it provides something which will make the course of study more rational.

Not only is the school garden an important part of the general course of study, but it also stimulates the pupils with a love for neatness about the school grounds; this has been quite noticeable. The garden can be made, and is being made to some extent, a source of material for study in arithmetic, geography, art, and composition. This aspect of the work will at once be seen to be far-reaching.

It is not expected that, for some years to come, much experimental work can be done in the garden with pupils of public school age, but for all that, here and there surprising results have been obtained and the parents of pupils are awakening to the fact that some important experimental work can be done even in public and separate schools.

The financial result of the school garden ought not, perhaps, to be mentioned, but, at the same time, during the past four years it has drawn the attention of many people, including children, to the fact that the financial returns from even a very small plot can be of considerable value. But the school garden is an educational feature, and the results are educational. Even if the financial returns were nothing at all, the school garden is well worth while.

Uses For Wood Ashes.

Wood ashes will clean the bottom of porcelain kettles.

Porcelain sinks and toilets are easily cleaned with wood ashes.

Wood ashes will keep an icy front walk from being dangerous.

Tea stains in china teacups are easily removed with a little wood ashes.

Grease spots on marble and tiling may be removed with a mixture of wood ashes and water boiled together for one-half hour and thickened to a paste with whiting.

Equal parts of wood ashes, salt and water made into a soft paste will fill up the cracks and holes in a stove satisfactorily, if applied while the stove is cold.

Immensity of Russia.

Russia embraces one-sixth of land surface of the world. It is more than fifty times larger than Japan, and has a total area of 8,650,000 square miles.

If fate sometimes sells us the same experience twice at a high rate, the fault is our own.

Salvation by Accident.

A needle in the sole of a foot is painful, but in the following story, written by a contributor in the Atlantic Monthly, it brought salvation to a man who was very much in need of it. Parker was a "sorehead"—sullen at breakfast, surly at dinner, quarrelsome in the office, crusty on the street, a bear at the party, a hog on the road, a fly in the ointment. His wife was afraid of him, his children were afraid of him, his clerks were afraid of him. He was a "grouch."

One night, about two in the morning, he rose, grumbling, to fasten a flapping shutter. On the way to the window he emitted a yelp of distress. When they turned on the lights, Parker was sitting on the floor, tugging at something embedded in the sole of his left foot. Presently he held up half of a needle! It was evident, they thought, that the other half had remained in his foot.

The family was drowsily sympathetic, but confident that the doctor would find the broken needle in the morning with a magnet. Parker, however, slept little during the remainder of the night; he feared blood poisoning.

Immediately after breakfast he sought the family physician, who, after patient investigation, assured him that he must have stepped on an already broken needle, for there was no fragment of the steel to be found. But Parker knew that he was carrying in his body a deadly thing that undoubtedly had started upon its fatal mission. He left the office early that afternoon and went home to surprise Mrs. Parker with a display of more tenderness than she had observed in him since their honeymoon, which had long ago passed into total eclipse. At dinner he appeared greatly interested in the conversation of Bill and Susie about the high-school party. He patted Rags, the dog, who surveyed him for some moments with an expression of undisguised incredulity before retreating to the hearth to reflect upon the relationship of humanity and caninity.

All that night Parker lay awake preparing for the speedy wind-up of his terrestrial affairs, and at breakfast he bewitched the household by encouraging a conversation concerning other interests than his own. At the office curiosity reigned supreme and unsated. The clerks asked one another what in the world had come over the old man; and when he went out for lunch, Parker gave a blind man a quarter and bought a War Cry off a Salvation Army lassie.

The shadow never lifted. Every night when he went to sleep he bade himself good-by, for the chances of his being alive in the morning were just as remote as they would ever be. But it was not a morbid shadow. It forced him to generate more light.

Sometimes his eyes grew moist and his throat ached when he reflected upon the deeply sympathetic understanding of his wife, who studiously avoided any reference to the impending tragedy, and who, in spite of her secret sorrow, acted up to the situation in manner heroic.

The fact that Mrs. Parker, while moving the rug in her husband's room on the Friday morning following the accident, discovered half a needle—the point driven firmly into the door—may also have given her courage to see the terrible thing through with cheerful resignation.

Insect Items.

Spiders have eight eyes.

There are 170 different species of bees in Great Britain.

A single pound of the finest spider webs would reach round the world.

Bees weighing one pound in weight comprise over five thousand insects.

A fly walks—in proportion to its size—thirteen times as fast as a man can run.

The speed of the house-fly is usually 25 feet a second. But when pursued, it attains a speed of 160 feet a second.

Grasshoppers in South America are the largest known. In that country they attain to a length of five inches, and their wings spread out ten inches.

Wasps' nests are said to take fire very often because of chemical action of the wax upon the material of the nest itself. This might explain many of the mysterious fires up and down the country.

Insects which spend most of their lives in a torpid or semi-torpid condition are seldom injured and never killed by being frozen. There are numerous instances of travellers in mountain regions having found beetles and butterflies above the snow line which were stiff, frozen, and apparently dead. When carried down to the warmer air in the valleys, however, they revived in a very short time.

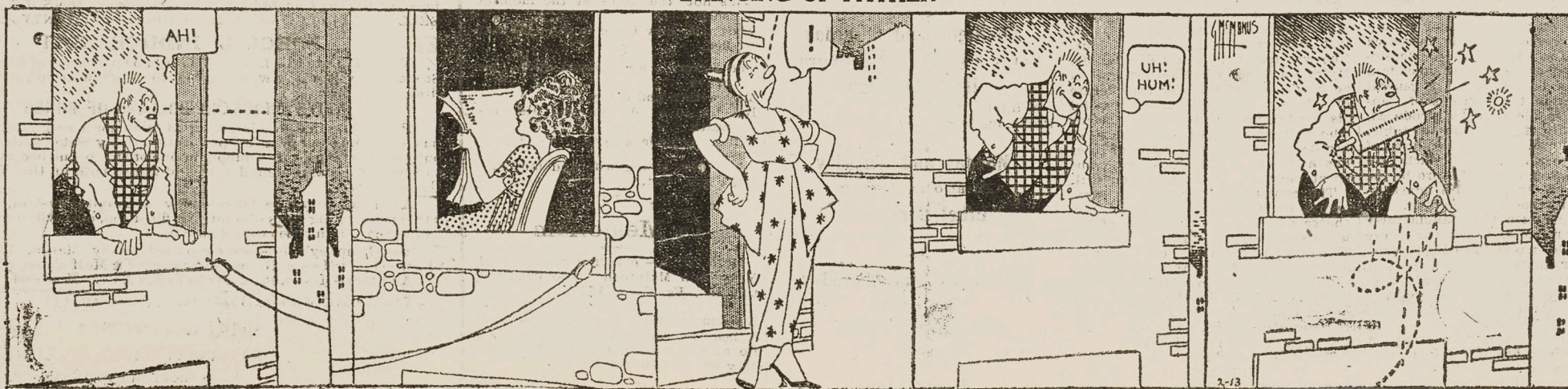
Bad Tooth May Cause "Rheumatism."

Don't always call the aching joint "rheumatism," says the Public Health Service. Bad teeth are sometimes the real cause and it is always wise to consult both the doctor and the dentist. Have an X-ray made of the teeth.

A decapitated snail, if kept in a moist place, will in a few days grow a new head, and it will be quite as serviceable as the original one was.

Many a person has wondered what makes the "eyes" in bird's-eye maple. They are apparently tiny buds that formed under the bark, but that were unable to force their way out and at last were inclosed by the growing tree. The Japanese are said to produce bird's-eye wood artificially by inserting buds under the bark.

BRINGING UP FATHER



Here and There

BY ACCLAMATION.

Hon. W. E. Raney, Attorney General for Ontario, was elected by acclamation for East Wellington, on Tuesday.

BIG CATALOGUE SHIPMENT.

Tons of Mail Order Catalogues shipped by a Toronto Department Store are being distributed throughout this eastern section. It pays to advertise.

GARDEN SEEDS.

If you want early tomatoes and celery next Summer you should start in the house now. Get your seed at Ostrom's Drug Store on Mill Square.

MAJORITY OF PAPER.

For the first time in seventy five years the Montreal Weekly Witness has a big circulation through out Glengarry, will not publish this week owing to inability to get paper.

HOCKEY MATCH TUESDAY.

An interesting game of hockey will be played on Alexander Rink, Tuesday evening next when the Vankleek Hill team will cross sticks with the Alexandria seniors. A good game is anticipated.

GLENGARRY CHAPTER I.O.D.E.

The regular monthly meeting of Glengarry Chapter I.O.D.E. will be held in their rooms, Main Street, on Tuesday March 2nd. Ladies wishing to become members will kindly attend this meeting.

SHAVING REQUISITES.

Safety Razors, blades, lather brushes, shaving soap, creams, in fact everything needed by the man who shaves himself can be found at Ostrom's Drug Store on Mill Square.

SATISFACTORY SETTLEMENT.

Messrs Meloeche & Son, contractors, of Montreal, who had the contract for the erection of the Bank of Hochelaga were in town the early part of the week, making the final settlement which we understand was satisfactory to all immediately concerned.

MONSTER FIELD DAY.

An Ottawa despatch says arrangements are being made by Rev. Dr. Oaten, Field Secretary of the Dominion Alliance, to have every Protestant pulpit in the Province, occupied on Sunday, April 11th with representatives of the Dominion Alliance with the idea of instituting a further temperance campaign.

FOR STOCK FARMS.

Black Leg Tablets, Kroso Dip, Oil of Tar, Chloride of Lime, Sabadilla, Asect Powder, Carbolic Acid, Confection Powder, Cough Powder are a profitable investment. McLeister's Drug Store makes a specialty of these.

REAL ESTATE CHANGES HANDS. While in town last week, Mr. Paul Dapratto disposed of his property, situated on Main St., south, consisting of a modern frame dwelling house and some seven acres of arable land, the purchaser being Councillor Jos. Legroulx.

AFTER U. S. EXCHANGE.

The Ottawa retail merchants have adopted a resolution favoring trade with Britain and France as a result of the high exchange by the United States. There was considerable discussion regarding the adverse exchange rate and the consensus of opinion was that the only way to make American business men accept the Canadian dollar at par was to refuse to deal with them until they would do so.

AT OSTROM'S.

Dentachlor, the best tooth paste can always be found at Ostrom's Drug Store on Mill Square.

LECTURE ON CHINA.

As previously announced Rev. Father Fraser who for a number of years labored so zealously as a Missionary in China, at both the Masses and in the afternoon, occupied the pulpit in St. Finnan's Cathedral, effectively and entertainingly describing conditions in China where with a population of four hundred millions, but two millions, as yet, had become Christians. He also dealt with the college he had recently established at Almonte, where already twelve young men were being trained for the priesthood; that in due course they may labor in China. A special collection was taken up at both Masses for this worthy cause.

HOUSEHOLD NECESSITY.

There should be a good, reliable fever thermometer in every house. You can get one, guaranteed correct and at the same as the doctors use at Ostrom's Drug Store on Mill Square.

THEY "LISTENED-IN."

The practice of "listening in" on rural lines does more, perhaps, than any other to lessen the usefulness of the telephone to the farmer and his household. Upholding the action of the Sandwich West Telephone Company in removing telephone equipment from the home of Albany Meloeche, because it was claimed, members of the family had "listened in" on party lines, Justice of the Peace Joseph White, at Sandwich, Thursday, January 22nd, dismissed the suit brought by Meloeche against the company. Testimony of 27 witnesses was heard before a decision was reached. Some of the witnesses told the court the Meloeche family had interrupted calls on party lines, during which strong language was used. The court held that Meloeche had violated the company's rules in allowing his family to intrude on busy lines.

Personals

Mr. Leonard McGillivray of Ottawa, was at his home here over the week end.

Mr. D. A. McDonald of Montreal was a business visitor to town on Friday.

Mr. S. A. Kennedy, Receiver of Kenyon, transacted business here on Saturday.

Miss Teresa and Mr. Bruno Lapointe of Hawkesbury, were the guests of Mrs. J. A. C. Huot over the week end.

Mr. A. J. McEwen of Glen Robertson was a visitor to town on Monday.

Mrs. Donald McMillan, 4th Kenyon was in Montreal for a few days last week.

Mrs. R. H. Cowan and little son, Master Jack are the guests of relatives in Buckingham this week.

Mr. J. A. McRae paid River Beaudette a business visit on Friday.

Misses Y. Page and Bertha Major spent the week end with friends in Greenfield.

Mr. and Mrs. John Angus McKay of Elk Lake, are spending a few days with his sister, Mrs. R. Maxwell, Main Street.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Page were in Moose Creek, on Friday attending the funeral of the late Mrs. Villeneuve.

Mr. and Mrs. G. C. Leclair of North Lancaster, were among the visitors to town on Monday.

Mrs. David Fraser and Miss Fraser are sailing this week on the S.S. Melita for England, where Mrs. Fraser will open a hotel for Canadians who are on their way to France to visit graves of their deceased relatives. This hotel will be at Prince's Gate, London, England.

Dr. A. L. Raymond paid Montreal a short visit on Friday.

Mr. Paul Dapratto of Ottawa, spent the week end with relatives here.

Miss Hazel Flynn, daughter of Mrs. F. Flynn, Main St. south, was removed to Montreal, on Monday to undergo an operation for appendicitis. She was accompanied to the Metropolis by her mother.

Rev. J. E. McKee P.P. St. Andrew's was a guest at the Palace on Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. Jude Page, 4th Kenyon, has as their guests recently, Mr. and Mrs. Adrien Brunet, Casselman and Mr. and Mrs. Honore Brunet, St. Albert.

Mr. Clem McKinnon is at present the guest of friends at St. Andrews. Miss Fraser of the A.H.S. staff, was in Montreal, the latter part of last week.

Rev. Sister M. of St. James, Superior of St. Anne's Convent, Renfrew and Rev. Sister M. of St. Catherine of St. Laurent, were guests at St. Margaret's Convent, for a short visit last week.

Mr. A. de Lery Macdonald of Montreal, was in town on Tuesday the guest of Mr. J. A. Macdonell K. C.

Miss Annie G. McPhee is spending the week with friends in Ottawa.

Mr. Lucien Mondion of Ste. Marthe, Mr. and Mrs. L. P. Beaulne and Mr. Wilfrid Seguin of Montreal, were in town on Tuesday attending the funeral of the late Mr. O. Seguin.

Mr. J. W. Clark of Lancaster, was among the Newscaller on Wednesday.

Miss Suzie Proulx left on Friday for Montreal.

Master Edgar MacDonald who had been a patient in the St. Vincent de Paul Hospital, Brockville, for some weeks, arrived home Tuesday morning, and is convalescing nicely.

Miss Grace Duval left on Monday for Montreal where she has accepted a position with the Sun Life Insurance Company. Her many friends hers wish her every success.

Mrs. D. Sabourin, after spending some ten days with her daughter Mrs. Edmond Billette, Valleyfield, returned home on Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Wilfrid Cadieux, 6th Kenyon were in town on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Louis Secours, St. Isidore, were this week visiting relatives in town.

Maple sugar

Sugar, 16 cents per pound. Neither United States nor Canadian retailers can control the situation. — Board of Commerce report.

The maple groves of Canada offer a potential crop of homegrown sugar, which may be made available to relieve the shortage of imported supplies. The days of warm sunshine and the cold nights will soon bring the sap up into the trees. It is well to be prepared for an early sugar season, by having all the equipment ready.

The high price of sugar will undoubtedly create a largely increased demand for maple products. Heretofore, the latter have been considered more of a luxury by the general public, but, in the portions of Canada where maple sugar is produced, it is generally found upon the table, in grated form, taking the place of imported sugar. Maple products are being used more and more in the confectionery trade and a considerable export trade is developing.

Canada protects the manufacturer of maple products. Under the pure food law the name "maple" cannot be used for any substance unless it is the product of the maple tree. This is a protection to this producer as well as to the buyer of maple sugar and maple syrup.

The sugaring season comes at a time when very few other farm duties are pressing. This time should be employed, and with excellent advantage, in the maple grove, thus adding to the farm income.

NOVA SCOTIANS IN LINED.

The United Farmers of Nova Scotia is the latest group of agriculturists to be called into being. They take their politics seriously down there, in the province by the sea, but once they make up their minds to break with old traditions, party politicians had better look out for squalls.

Obituaries

MRS. VINCENT McDONALD

The funeral of Mrs. Vincent McDonald took place Monday morning at 8.45 from the residence of her husband, 95 Buell street, to St. Francis Xavier church, where a solemn requiem mass was celebrated by Rt. Rev. Mgr. Murray, in the presence of a large congregation. A large number of spiritual and floral offerings rested on the casket.

The pallbearers were Messrs J. E. Braniff, M. J. O'Shaughnessy, B. Kelly and T. J. Allen.

Among those from out-of-town were Mr. Angus McDonald, Mrs. John D. McDonald, Alexandria; Mr. Ernest Brady, Lancaster; Mr. D. A. McDonald, Kildare, N.Y.; Mrs. Wm. Bews and Mrs. Hunt of Kingston; and Mrs. House, Calton Place.

The body was placed in the vault. —Brookville Recorder.

The death of Mrs. McDonald will be learned with regret here and heartfelt sympathy tendered the bereaved husband.

MR. OZIAS SEGUIN

It is with sincere regret we are called upon to announce the death, after an illness of some weeks' duration of Mr. Ozias Seguin, which occurred at the Royal Victoria Hospital, Montreal, on Saturday, Feb. 21st, 1920, at the age of 45 years and 4 months. The deceased who was born at St. Marthe, was a son of Alphonse Seguin and his wife, Osseline Marier.

He is survived by his widow, ree Ledia Seguin, two sons and one daughter, namely Elias, Arsidas and Maria. He also leaves his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Alphonse Seguin, St. Marthe, three brothers, Hormidas of Alexandria, Wilfrid of Montreal, Elias of St. Marthe, and two sisters, Maria, of the Sisters of the Holy Name of Jesus, Hochelaga, and Miss Valerie Seguin of St. Marthe.

The remains arrived from Montreal Sunday evening, and the funeral took place from his late residence, Elgin St., to the Church of the Sacred Heart, at 9 o'clock, Tuesday morning.

Rev. J. W. Dulin P. P. chanted the Requiem Mass. The pallbearers were Dr. N. M. Bellamy, Messrs J. O. Simpson, S. Seguin, A. Seguin, Jos. Seguin and L. P. Beaulne.

Among the many relatives from a distance present at the last sad rites were, Mr. and Mrs. Seguin, parents of deceased, Miss Valerie Seguin, Ste. Marthe, Mr. Wilfrid Seguin, Mr. and Mrs. L. P. Beaulne, Montreal, and Mr. Jos. Seguin, Glen Robertson.

In the passing of Mr. Seguin, Alexandria loses one of her most respected and esteemed French Canadian citizens and his death is a distinct loss to the community in which he was a prominent figure for upwards of twenty years.

We extend warm sympathy to the bereaved family.

MRS. FELIAS TROTTIER

At the Hotel Dieu Hospital, Cornwall, on Thursday, Feb. 19th, where she had been taken for treatment, the death occurred of Ida Pigeon, beloved wife of Mr. Felias Trottier, and daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Pigeon also of this place, aged 24 years. She is survived by one son and one daughter, also by the following brothers and sisters, Alderic, of Sherbrooke, Que., Anthony, of Superior, Wis., Augustine, of Ottawa, Elzear, Oscar, Adrien and Henri of this place, Mrs. Alex. Sauve, Ste. Justine, Mrs. P. Lauzon, Superior, Wis. The Misses Blanche, Marie Jane and Laura, Montreal and Sister M. of Ste. Anne Dauray, of the Holy Cross Order, St. Albans, N. Y.

The funeral from the family residence, Dominion St. to the Church of the Sacred Heart, Rev. J. W. Dulin officiating was held Sunday afternoon and proved a representative one. The pallbearers were Messrs Elzear, Oscar, and Augustine Pigeon, Arthur, Leon and Josephat Trottier. The many spiritual offerings received was silent testimony of the sympathy entertained for the bereaved.

MRS. SARAH McLEOD

The death occurred in Montreal, on the 18th inst., at the residence of her niece, Mrs. Harry Holdbrook, 2329 Esplanade Avenue, of Mrs. Sarah McLeod, widow of the late Norman J. McLeod of Kirk Hill.

For some time back she had not enjoyed her usual good health. She continued, however, to be actively engaged until the week of her death when, after an illness of only three days she passed peacefully away. She was a daughter of the late Donald Campbell of Laggan and the last member of a family of eight. She was about 79 years of age. Mr. Myler Campbell of this town is a nephew. Kind and ever considerate of others, of a bright and hopeful disposition, she made many friends who will sincerely regret to hear of her death. After the death of her husband, some 25 years ago, she spent most of her time in Montreal.

The remains were brought to Alexandria on Friday evening and from thence conveyed to the home of her nephew, Colin Campbell at Laggan. The funeral was held on Saturday and the large attendance testified to the high esteem in which she was held. The service at the house and grave was conducted by Rev. J. R. Douglas, Interment was made in St. Columba Cemetery, Kirk Hill.

The pallbearers were Messrs Malcolm R. McGillivray, J. J. Grant, Donald Dewar, Duncan A. McGillivray, Stewart Campbell and Duncan D. Campbell.

MISS MAGGIE McPHERSON

After an illness of several weeks' duration the death took place on February 18th at the home of Mr. Angus D. McMillan, Brodie, Ont., of Miss Maggie McPheron. The deceased who was in her 83rd year contracted a cold early in the year and despite the fact that she received every care and attention from loving friends death ensued on above date. She was a daughter of the late Neil McPheron and his wife Isabella Duncan who came to this country from Nairn, Scotland. Miss McPheron who was of a quiet, pleasing and charitable disposition will be missed by many friends.

The funeral which was largely attended, included friends from Alexandria and Lancaster, took place to Kirk Hill on Saturday afternoon.

Rev. A. Morrison conducted the service, assisted by Rev. Mr. Mathieson of Glen Sandfield and Rev. Mr. Latimer of Brodie.

The pallbearers were J. W. McLeod, Campbell McLeod of Kirk Hill, D. N. Fraser of Ste. Anne de Prescott, Angus N. McMillan, Donald McDonald and Duncan McCuaig of Brodie. Miss McPheron leaves to mourn the loss of a loving aunt, two nieces, Mrs. A. McBains of Alexandria and Mrs. K. McLeod of Conway, Wash.; also one nephew Mr. George Finch of Mount Vernon to whom sympathy is extended.

MRS. WM. PILON

At 15-9th Lancaster, on Saturday the 14th February, the death occurred of Celina Cousineau, wife of Mr. William Pilon. Deceased who was 59 years of age, was a daughter of Mr. Jos. Cousineau, and was born at St. Francois, County of Val drouil. Besides her husband to mourn her loss she is survived by three sons and four daughters. The funeral from the family residence to the Church of the Sacred Heart, Rev. Chas. Bishop officiating, was held on Tuesday, the 17th inst. The pallbearers were Messrs Oliver Hamelin, Joseph Briault, Moise Beauchamp, Oscar Beauchamp, J. Fourrier and W. Pilon.

Among the relatives from a distance at the funeral were Mrs. Goyer and her daughter, and A. Robillard of Val drouil, Mrs. Atkins and Mrs. Brisebois of Montreal.

The many spiritual offerings testified to the high regard entertained for the deceased lady and sympathy for the bereaved family.

MR. A. D. McRAE

There passed away at 352 Wardlow Ave., Winnipeg, on Thursday, 12th February, Mr. A. D. McRae, son of the late Mr. Duncan McRae, 22-1st Loehel. Deceased who was a sufferer for some time from bronchitis was 74 years of age at the time of his death. He leaves to mourn his loss his sorrowing wife, and two sons, also three sisters and one brother, Mrs. Duncan of Winnipeg, Mrs. Donald McRae of Glen Robertson, Mr. Dan McRae and Mrs. Allen, on the old homestead.

MRS. ALLEN McLENNAN

The death took place of a former resident of Alexandria, at 67 Richmond Street, Montreal, on Sunday, 22nd February, of Betsy Murphy, relict of the late Mr. Allen McLennan. Deceased who was in her 70th year was the daughter of the late Mr. Patrick Murphy and is survived by one son and two daughters, Mr. Dan McLennan of Montana, Mrs. Edward Kelly and Mrs. Jos. Shannon, of Montreal.

The remains arrived at the G.T.R. Station here, on the morning train, Tuesday, 24th inst., and were met by a number of sympathizing friends and conveyed to St. Finnan's Cathedral where Rev. Chas. Gauthier chanted the Requiem Mass.

The pallbearers were Messrs John P. McDonald, John D. McDonald, James R. McDonald, Henry Duggan, George R. McDonald and Dan McLennan.

Among relatives from a distance were Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Kelly, Mr. and Mrs. Jos. Shannon, Mrs. Nixon, Mr. John Nixon, Mr. John F. Wheeler, Mrs. Hoey, and Mr. John D. McDonald of Montreal.

Spiritual offerings were received from Mrs. Hoey, Miss Sara McDonald, Mr. and Mrs. Wheeler, Miss Cunningham, Mrs. D. Bennett, Mrs. Ed. Kelly, Mrs. Jos. Shannon, Mrs. Fitzgibbons and L.O.F. Court 590.

Floral offerings from Mrs. Ed. Kelly, Mrs. Jos. Shannon, Masters Allen and Charles Shannon, grandsons.

For Sale or to Rent

Lot of 7-9th Con. Lancaster, 80 acres, sixty arable land, good frame house, barns, etc., ample water supply, close proximity to church and school.—For terms and further particulars apply to Wilfrid Cholette, Prop., Dalhousie Mills, Ont. 5-2.

-At Hector's-

To-Night and Saturday

"After his own Heart" Starring Hale Hamilton
A 5Act METRO All-Star series Rollicking Romantic Comedy.

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Paramount Artcraft
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In "On the Quiet" and 1 Single reel.

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482 St. Catherine St. E., Montreal.
"For three years, I was a terrible sufferer from Indigestion, constant Headaches and Constipation. I took various medicines for the trouble but nothing seemed to do me any good.

Then, a friend advised me to try 'Fruit-a-tives'. Now I am free of Indigestion and Headaches, the Constipation is cured, and I have gained considerable weight; and my general health is fine.

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ALFRED DUBOISSEAU.

'Fruit-a-tives' are made from fruit juices and valuable tonics—and are pleasant to take, their action being gentle and mild, yet always most effective.

50c. a box, 6 for \$2.50, trial size 25c.
At all dealers or sent postpaid by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa, Ont.

Birth

HAMBLETON—At Glen Robertson, on Feb. 18th, 1920, to Mr. and Mrs. John W. Hambleton, a son, James Albert.

Married

McMILLAN-JINKS.—At St. Patrick's Church, Vancouver, B.C., on Monday, Feb. 15th, Miss Sara McMillan, fourth daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Angus A. McMillan, 644-13th Ave., east, Vancouver, to Frederick Thomas Jinks, also of Vancouver.

Died

McDONALD—At the Hotel Dieu Hospital, Cornwall, on Monday, Feb. 23rd, 1919, Mrs. Alex. McDonald, of the 1st Loehel. The remains were conveyed to Alexandria and the funeral mass held Wednesday morning.

McCORMICK—At 11-5th Kenyon, Feb. 24th, 1920, Mr. Robert McCormick, aged 83 years. The funeral will take place from his late residence, to St. Alexander Church and cemetery, Loehel, at 9 o'clock, this (Friday) morning.

McDONALD—At lot 32-6th Lancaster, on Wednesday, Feb. 25th, 1920, John J. McDonald, aged 79 years. Funeral to St. Raphaels, Friday morning.

Card Of Thanks

Mr. Colin D. Campbell, Laggan, wishes to thank his neighbors and friends for their many acts of kindness and sympathy at the time of the death and funeral of his aunt, the late Mrs. Sarah McLeod.

Card of Thanks

Mr. Felias Trottier, Alexandria, wishes to thank his many friends and neighbors for their kindness and sympathy during his recent sad bereavement, the death of his loving wife.

In Memoriam

In loving but sad memory of a dear husband and father Mr. Duncan W. McLeod who departed this life at Ottawa hospital one year ago today.

This day brings back to memory The loved one gone to rest And those that think of him to-day Are those that loved him best.

Days of sadness still come o'er us Years of silence often flow, 'Tis not the tears at the moment shed That tells how loved is the soul that fled.

The flowers we placed upon his grave May wither and decay But the love of him who lies beneath Will never fade away.

His loving wife and family.
Dunvegan, Ont.

In Memoriam

McINTOSH—In loving memory of Mary Ann McIntosh who departed this life, Feb. 23rd, 1918.

A loving mother, true and kind A beautiful memory left behind, Loved and respected, one of the best, May she be granted eternal rest.

Husband and Family.
Dunvegan, Ont.



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SOULANGES WATER CO., LIMITED

Formed for the purpose of supplying PURE SPRING WATER from the RIGAUD MOUNTAIN, by a GRAVITY SYSTEM, to the Villages and Concessions of the County of Soulanges, offers for sale

\$25,000.00 of its 7% Twenty Year First Mortgage Gold Coupon Bonds.

These Bonds are secured by a first mortgage on the assets of the Company, consisting of:—

1st—All the springs and their ramifications, with fifty feet of ground around each spring on Lots Nos. 308, 309, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, of the Parish of Ste. Marthe, and on Lots Nos. 242, 243 and 244, of the Parish of St. Lazare, with necessary rights of way.

2nd—Five EXCLUSIVE FRANCHISES to sell water in the Municipalities of Coteau Station, Coteau Landing, St. Polycarpe, Coteau du Lac Village and Coteau du Lac Parish, for TWENTY-FIVE years.

3rd—A Contract to supply water to the C. P. R. at St. Clet for twenty years at \$1,800.00 per year.

4th—Sixty Special Contracts to supply water to farmers for twenty years, secured by mortgages on their respective farms and representing in the aggregate a revenue of \$1,500.00 per year.

5th—All the BASINS, PIPE LINES and ACCESSORIES installed and to be installed in the above mentioned Municipalities.

6th—The Total REVENUES