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ALEXANDRIA, ONTARIO, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1925

\$ 2.00 A YEAR.

Conclusive Proof of Present Purchasing Power

The Canadian People, in One Form or Another, are Today Setting Aside \$85,000,000 a Year More Than was the Case Ten Years Ago.

Ottawa, October 19, 1925—It may be contended that the astounding growth in Canada's ownership of passenger autos is not an evidence of prosperity but is rather an evidence of national extravagance on a huge scale.

This is not the case. The purchase of automobiles is no longer to be regarded as being purely and simply in the class of luxury purchases. Today the automobile, particularly in a country of long distances and scattered settlement, is not to be regarded simply as a luxury. It is a powerful instrument in National progress and welfare and it is not too much to say that the widespread use of autos has done more in the last few years to improve social conditions in rural communities and to make farm life generally more attractive than any other single factor for generations.

Moreover, side by side with Canada's remarkable growth of motor car ownership we have at the same time conclusive evidence of an astounding increase in the prosperity and in the actual habit of thrift among Canadian people. There is no better barometer with which to measure the thrift, the purchasing power and the capacity to save than is to be found in the amount of money set aside each year for the purchase of life insurance. Life insurance, in fact, is in many ways a much better index than savings deposits because life insurance means ordinary saving and in addition it means regular saving from year to year and combines the element of foresight as well as that of thrift.

What do the life insurance records show with respect to the thrift and prosperity of the people of Canada? Just ten years ago, that is for the year 1915, the amount of money paid by the people of Canada in the form of life insurance premiums aggregated in round numbers \$45,000,000. In 1924 the Canadian people paid for the same purpose \$130,000,000. In other words, in this one form of saving alone, the people of the Dominion are able to set aside today \$85,000,000 a year more than they were setting aside ten years ago. It is to be noted that this is not simply \$85,000,000 as a total sum but \$85,000,000 every year.

In 1924, the amount of new life insurance taken on by the Canadian people was over \$600,000,000, the greatest amount of life insurance, exclusive of group insurance, ever written in Canadian history in a single year. In 1921, Canadians were paying for life insurance each year \$99,000,000. In 1924, they were paying \$130,000,000, that is just within three year period there has been an increase which now amounts to over \$30,000,000 a year in the amount of savings the Canadian people are actually setting aside in this particular form of saving investment.

No matter on what basis they are examined, the life insurance figures which represent an index to the general purchasing power and habit of saving among the people at large furnish a conclusive answer to any question in regard to the thrift and prosperity of the people of the Dominion.

NATIONAL LIBERAL COMMITTEE, 115 Sparks Street, Ottawa.

MARRIAGE

McCALLUM—MACDONALD An autumn wedding of general interest was solemnized in St. Finnan's Cathedral, Monday morning, October 19th, at 9 o'clock, when Rev. D. A. McPhee united in marriage Agnes Harriet, daughter of the late Mr. Dan John Macdonald and Mrs. Macdonald, of Elg, to Dr. Roderick J. McCallum, son of the late Mr. Dan McCallum and Mrs. McCallum, of Apple Hill.

The bride who was given in marriage by her brother-in-law, Mr. T. Charles Bermingham, wore a smart and becoming frock of beige and blue cut velvet, with hat to match and fox fur. She carried a bouquet of tea roses. They were attended by Mr. and Mrs. Bermingham.

During the nuptial Mass several appropriate hymns were rendered by the choir. Dr. and Mrs. McCallum left immediately by motor for Quebec city and other points and on their return will take up their residence here. Congratulations.

Reviews History of Assessment Act

Maintaining that the matter should have had further investigation prior to the expressing of any opinion, his Grace Archbishop Neil McNeil of the Roman Catholic Archdiocese of Toronto has taken exception to a resolution protesting against any amendments to the Assessment Act and any extensions of separate schools passed by the Provincial Synod of the Church of England, which met at Toronto recently.

There is some inconsistency, Archbishop McNeil declares, in the "emphatic" protest made in the resolution, and the phrasing of the explanatory clause, which read, "which amendments would apparently inflict an injustice on non-Roman Catholics by compelling them to support schools in whose religious teaching they do not believe." In his opinion, "a public protest based on a doubt is not of much value."

After dealing at some length with the history of amendments to the Assessment Act, and claiming that changed conditions must be faced, Archbishop McNeil, in his statement, says, in part:

Development of Companies. "Publicly owned properties which pay taxes were not known when the act of 1863 became law. Companies were few and their shares did not figure in stock exchanges throughout the world." Subsidies, bonuses, tax-exemptions in favor of industrial companies, could not then be taken into account. The act of 1863 could only establish a principle and apply it to taxpayers as they then existed. Twenty-three years later the Legislature recognized that shares held in companies by separate school supporters must be taken into account. The method it adopted to meet this industrial and business development was defective even for 1886, and is still more defective now; but the principle of the act of 1863 was at least recognized. Now there is a new development, resulting in large publicly owned properties which pay taxes.

May Approach Legislature. "The Legislature may be asked to consider this new development in the light of the act of 1863, and also the defeats in the amendment of 1886. It will certainly not be asked to transfer one dollar in taxes from public school supporters to separate school boards, and the Anglican Synod must know that the Legislature would not do this even if it were asked. On the other hand public school supporters do not need our money for the education of their children. Perhaps they do not wish to get our money for this purpose; but the Assessment Act of Ontario has in fact been giving it to them in large amounts these many years. In Toronto to the separate school supporters are paying a much higher rate in school taxes for the education of twelve thousand children than the public school supporters are paying, and they are also paying large amounts to the Board of Education through the National Railways and other corporate properties for the public school. Is it fair? Is it not in the public interest that Catholic children be educated and that their parents be not made to feel that they are penalized by law?"

Progress of the Campaign

Ottawa, October 19th, 1925—The Conservative party is running in hard luck. Pessimism which was its best hope is submerged under the rising tide of prosperity. The head of one of the greatest manufacturing industries in Canada, Mr. Vincent Massey has joined the King Government. Mr. Meighen has begun to hedge on his high tariff policy, which is as unworkable in Canada as free trade. Business men want stability, and the only way to stability is to give the Mackenzie King Government an assured working majority. Henceforth tariff changes will be made only after careful investigation by an advisory board containing representatives of agricultural and manufacturing industries and of the great consuming classes who pay the taxes. The home will be represented by a woman, who will know how the taxes increase household expenses.

Revival of Liberalism. There is a revival of Liberalism in Ontario, which is observed in Tory Toronto. Candidates who stand high in the esteem of their fellow-citizens are carrying the Liberal banner in Toronto, and the same thing is taking place in other parts of Ontario. Conservatives are anxious about Ontario, and are basing their hopes largely on winning seats in Quebec. The foundation for these hopes is flimsy. Pate-naude is no great figure in his own province, and still less a national figure. The campaign waged by him and his friends may be nationalist but (Continued on Page 8.)

Silver Wedding Day Brings Congratulations

At their home, Thursday evening of last week, Mr. and Mrs. Will J. Simpson received the congratulations of a number of their fellow citizens, on having reached the twenty-fifth anniversary of their marriage. Shortly after 8.30 they were completely surprised by the arrival of some thirty friends who took possession for the time being. The absence of formality made the evening which followed all the more enjoyable. Bridge and other games were played and a dainty supper served, the crowning adornment of the main table being the orthodox wedding cake. The presentation of a silver cake basket to Mr. and Mrs. Simpson was made by Mrs. E. H. Stimson, while Mr. D. MacKay, on behalf of the assemblage, tendered felicitations, in which the citizens of Alexandria gladly join.

Politics and The Railways

Ottawa, October 19th, 1925—The Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees has gone on record as being opposed to political interference in any way with the management of the Canadian National Railways and has decided, without a dissenting vote, to exercise its influence to have nominated and elected to the Federal Parliament such candidates only as will pledge their support to a continuance of public ownership and operation of the National Railways free from political patronage.

The fact that employees of the state railways are thus free to express their opinions and to support candidates in favour of national ownership and operation is of itself significant of the change that has come about in field of railway labour during the past decade.

A New Era Ten years ago an employee of the Government railway placed his job in jeopardy if he applauded a speaker at a political meeting. After each change of Government there were wholesale dismissals for political reasons throughout the Maritime Provinces. An employee of the Canadian Pacific Railway might be elected to Parliament and no fault found but politics were "verboten" so far as employees of Canadian Government railways were concerned.

The Hanna Ukase Then the Canadian Northern system was taken over. Employees of this Road under private ownership had exercised the same political rights as employees of the Canadian Pacific Railway. They desired continue to stand for public office. The matter was brought to an issue by the candidature of certain employees for provincial legislative honours, which led the then president D. E. Hanna to issue his "no politics" order. This led to protests and much dissatisfaction, which increased with the bringing into the Canadian National system of the Grand Trunk lines.

Labor Disfranchised This meant that almost 99,000 employees of these railways resident in Canada, were debarred from the full and complete exercise of their rights of citizenship because of the tradition that had grown up along the inter-colonial railway that employees must have politics alone, or interfere therein at their peril. It is to the credit of Sir Henry Thornton that one of his early official acts was the abrogation of the so-called "no politics" order of the previous management and Canadian National Railway employees may now take a healthy and open an aboveboard interest in the political problems of the country, not the least of which is the proper management of its railways.

Fair Play for Labour Under Sir Henry Thornton's direction relations with railway labour have been friendly. For the most part it has been possible to adjust grievances of employees either directly with the officers of the road, or through the good offices of Canadian Railway Board of adjustment on which employees and management are equally represented. During the last year, after conference with the Shop Craft employees, it was decided by the management to make a trial of the so-called "Baltimore & Ohio" cooperative plan in National Railway shops. The main object is the stabilization of employment and the creation of a feeling of mutual trust and confidence, which is expected to result in more harmonious relations between employer and employed, a higher quality of production, improved service to the public, elimination of waste energy and conservation of material in short, progressive improvement in shop conditions. The plan is being tried out in (Continued on page 8)

Field Day Sports At Alexandria

Some 250 alert and enthusiastic boys and girls entered into the varied programme of sports at the joint Field day under the auspices of The Prescott and Glengarry Interscholastic Association, Vanleek Hill Collegiate Institute, Hawkesbury High School and Alexandria High School. The programme was run off on the Fair Grounds, here, on Friday afternoon last and we are glad to note that supporters, of the several school interested in goodly numbers were present and vied with the young people in sharing a very pleasant afternoon.

The programme of events was in the hands of the following officials: Referee—Dr. J. D. McIntyre; Judges—Dr. H. L. Cheney, Dr. P. Pattee and Mr. Arthur Matte; Scorer—Mr. A. C. Douglas; Timekeeper—Mr. Paul Jousse; Clerk of Course—Mr. J. T. Smith; Starter—Mr. F. M. Kelly, all of whom acquitted themselves very creditably and with absolute fairness.

Four records were broken: Percy Pattee, Hawkesbury High School, establishing a new record of 39 ft. 8 in. in the hop, step and jump. Parker McIntosh, Vanleek Hill Collegiate Institute, 17 ft. 9 in. in the broad jump. Lewis Mooney, Vanleek Hill Collegiate Institute, 32 ft. 9 1/2 in., in putting 16 lb. shot. Dougal Chisholm, Alexandria High School, the 440 yds. in 55.2.5 seconds.

Following the sports the local school entertained the visitors at supper in St. Jean Baptiste Hall and the scene presented during the time wiled away there was evidence that without exception, all were taking full enjoyment of a pleasant ending to a memorable afternoon. Not the least interesting feature was short addresses befitting the occasion by several representatives of the schools.

The events and winners were as follows: 100 yds. dash—1, Percy Pattee, H.S.S., 2, Lyle Pattee, H.S.S.; 3, Harry Deslauriers, V.C.I. Time 11 seconds. 75 yds. girls—1, Olive Gwynne H.S.S., 2, Dorothy Johns, H.S.S., 3, Eulalia McDonald, A.H.S. Time 10.1.5 seconds.

High Jump—1, Percy Pattee, H.S.S.; 2, Dougal Chisholm, A.H.S.; 3, Parker McIntosh, V.C.I. 4 ft. 11 1/2 in. Broad jump—1, Parker McIntosh, V.C.I., 2, Dougal Chisholm, A.H.S., 3, Percy Pattee, H.S.S. 17 ft. 9 in. 16 lb. Shot put—1, Lewis Mooney, V.C.I., 2, John McAlpin, V.C.I., 3, Eddie Macdonald, A.H.S. 32 ft. 9 1/2 in. 440 yds. dash—1, Dougal Chisholm, A.H.S., 2, Fraser McLeod, H.S.S., 3, Stephen Knox, H.S.S. 55.2.5 seconds.

Pole vault—Parker McIntosh, V.C.I., 2, Alfred Pryte, H.S.S., 3, Harold Willis, V.C.I. 8 ft. 5 1/2 in. Hop, step and jump—Percy Pattee, H.S.S., 2, Dougal Chisholm, A.H.S., 3, Fraser McLeod, H.S.S. 39 ft. 8 in. Girls' Relay—1, H.S.S., Ruby McDonald, Olive Gwynne and Dorothy Johns, 2, V.C.I., Hazel Mooney, Lenore Howes and Winnie Burwash; 3, A.H.S., Winnifred Hope, Eulalia McDonald and Inez McGillivray.

Boys' Relay, one mile—1, H.S.S., Lyle Pattee, Stephen Knox, Fraser McLeod and Reg. McAllister, 2, A.H.S., Morris McCormick, Earl Bradley, Eddie Macdonald and Edward O'Brien, 3, V.C.I., George McInnes, Eugene O'Rielly, Harold Willis and Gordon Franklin. Final Standing—H.S.S. 48; V.C.I. 29; A.H.S. 23.

Alexandria Live Stock Shipping Club The bulk of the cattle offered were of common to medium variety and trading was draggy with prices from 25 cents to 50 cents per cwt. lower than last week. Some good cows sold as high as five cents and heifers up to 6 cents for export purposes. All receipts were cleaned up. Trading in calves was moderately active with very few good veals offered. Good veal calves ranged from 10 to 11 cents and medium grades from 9 to 10 cents. Pail-fed calves from 6 to 8 1/2 and grass calves from 4 1/2 to 5 1/2 with bulk over 5 cents. Hog prices were easier. On Monday the ruling price for mixed lots was 12 1/2; selects 13 cents. After Monday with a fairly liberal offering of hogs 12 1/2 was paid for mixed lots and 12 1/2 for selects. Sows 10 to 10 1/2. Prices on lambs were about steady with good lambs selling generally for 11 1/2 cents, medium lambs 11 1/4 and common lambs around 11 cents. Sheep \$4.00 to \$6.00 per cwt. One bull, 730 pounds at 2 1/2 cents, 36 thick smooths, 6880 pounds at 12 1/2 cents, 15 selects, 3020 pounds at 12 1/2 cents, 1 stag, 750 pounds at 6 cents. LAUCHIE MACDONALD. Sam—My little sister has the measles. Jim—Oh! So has mine! Sam—Well, I'll bet you my little sister has more measles than yours has.

Nomination Day At Alexandria

Yesterday, October 22nd, was nomination day for the Federal House and as ideal autumn weather prevailed, the roads in good condition, and the proceedings of interest to the electorate generally, the crowd began to gather from the four corners of the county shortly after noon and by the time Returning Officer, Gormley declared nominations closed, 2 o'clock, and the scene shifted to the Armouries fully a thousand people, including many ladies, had assembled to hear the addresses.

Mayor J. A. Laurin, on motion, was selected chairman and one of his first duties was to announce that Messrs. J. Wilfred Kennedy, Progressive, Archibald John Macdonald, Liberal and Angus McGillis, Conservative, had been duly nominated. Amicable arrangements had been arrived at for the holding of the meeting, and he bespoke a good and attentive hearing for the candidates and their speakers. Each candidate had fifty minutes to play on, allotted as he saw fit.

Mr. J. W. Kennedy was first called upon and after expressing his pleasure to give an account of his stewardship at seeing so many present, proceeded as representative of Glengarry-Stormont at Ottawa during the past four years. He reminded them of the appeal he then made for their support, justifying the several planks of the progressive platform and the principles that group stood for and claimed that he had always lived up to the understanding then arrived at by which they had by their vote accorded their confidence. The speaker went on to show by contrasting party politics with that of the independent, the partyman went to Ottawa free from worries but bound to vote as his leader dictated, while the independent weighed all questions, endeavored to use his best judgment before lending support to any measure. Each one of their group had not to bow to discipline was responsible only to his own constituents.

Proceeding Mr. Kennedy touched on public issues such as the Railway Question, the Fiscal Policy and the Tariff and his remarks were punctuated with applause. Before resuming his seat he made a strong appeal for the renewal of their confidence, assuring one and all of his desire to serve them in all their best interests and to the best of his ability.

The Liberal Candidate, Mr. Archibald J. Macdonald, followed and his reception as he came forward was evidence of the presence of a large number of his supporters and the popularity of the platform he advocated, that of the MacKenzie King Administration.

He lost little time in devoting attention to the remarks of the previous speaker and the role he played in Parliament. They would all admit that Mr. Kennedy, in his address, had made an able defence of the MacKenzie King Government. He was before them as the official candidate of the Liberal party led by that able statesman, Mr. King, who during the past four years had given them the best government they had had since the regime of Laurier. Mr. Macdonald was quite optimistic as to his success at the polls on the 29th inst., as wherever he had been in the present campaign, it was quite evident that the electorate were not in favor of a change of Government but on the contrary fully appreciated the wise administration of MacKenzie King and his colleagues. He appealed for no division in the Liberal ranks, for unity of thought and for concerted action, all along the line and there would be no question as to the result on the 29th so far as Glengarry was concerned.

Mr. Macdonald then proceeded to address a few words to the French Canadian electors present and that his effort was appreciated was shown by the outburst of applause as he sat down.

Mr. Angus McGillis also came in for a share of the applause and while he did not speak at any length, he put himself on record as a supporter of the Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen and the public issues promulgated by the Opposition Leader. The result of a readjustment of the tariff, now too low, would bring prosperity that all would share. He also solicited the support of the electors of Glengarry.

Mr. J. Cote of Ottawa, then delivered an address in French supporting Mr. McGillis's candidature and was followed by Mr. Raoul Mercier, Ottawa, in the interests of Mr. Archibald Macdonald, while Mr. A. H. Clement was the French speaker supporting Mr. Kennedy.

Cattle Shipments to British Market Exceeding Records

Ottawa, Oct. 20.—This year's cattle shipments from Canada to the United Kingdom will considerably exceed 100,000 head. While the British demand is at present easing off somewhat, the total for 1925 will be a record-breaker, the monthly average being well over 10,000. In money the year's total will be above the \$12,000,000 mark.

Persistent efforts of the Dominion Government to get easier access to the British market were partially rewarded recently by the announcement of the British Government to lower the numerical barrier. Another obstacle remains, however, for it is still impossible to get the Port of London open to the transportation of cattle from Canada.

The Admiralty some time ago took over control of certain wharves not then required for other purposes, so that there is no wharfage now available for the discharging of Canadian cattle.

It is made clear that there will be no cessation in the endeavor of the Dominion Government to get a reduction in the cost of ocean carriage of cattle.

In the near future it is expected that success will crown the negotiations between the Canadian and British authorities for a highly specialized system of ocean cattle transportation that will reduce the cost and ensure regularity of delivery at British ports.

A Fourth Party in Quebec

Ottawa, October 17th, 1925—when Conservatives are talking in private, expressing their real opinions and not opinions intended to warm the hearts of the "boys", they do not predict a victory for Meighen. The most they say, that would be the worst possible working majority. Would this condition be good for Canada? A very large number of people, especially business men, that it would be the worst possible thing for Canada. They want stability. They want strong, steady government for the next four or five years. In the midst of all the uncertainties of the election, one thing stands out as certain, namely, that a working majority for Mr. Meighen is a mathematical impossibility. The new House of Commons will contain 245 members. A bare majority will be 123. Mr. Meighen has 50 followers. The most ingenious juggler with figures cannot tell you where he is to obtain 73 more, much less the number required to give him a working majority. The new House will have ten more members than the old, and nearly all the increase is in the representation of the Prairies where Conservatism is notoriously weak.

Ontario Conservatives, not finding the prospect very bright in their own Province, are talking of the gains they hope to make in Quebec. Many of them are filled with racial and religious prejudice against the French-Canadians, but these must be concealed in the effort to obtain French-Canadian votes. Now understand what this new Quebec movement means. It is not an effort to win French-Canadian support on broad Canadian grounds. Quite the contrary. It is a sectional movement, based upon an effort to arouse prejudice against the Western Progressives. It is not an effort to get back to two-party government. On the contrary it is an effort to create a fourth party composed entirely of representatives of Quebec.

Mr. Patenaude insists that he is not a follower either of Mr. Meighen or of Mr. King. The Montreal Star, his enthusiastic backer, advocates the election of members who will be loyal to Quebec. All this points to the creation of a fourth party, a Sectional Quebec party, which would add to the confusion and uncertainty arising out of group government. It is an effort to create a Quebec party which would hold the balance of power. When one remembers some of the election cries of the past; "No Quebec domination"; "Shall Quebec Rule? &c.", one wonders how Ontario Conservatives can reconcile themselves to this strange alliance.

This is not the way to overcome the difficulty occasioned by group government. The sensible thing and the comparatively easy thing is to give the MacKenzie King Government a working majority, which it almost has at present. However, at the time of writing Mr. Macdonald, the MacKenzie King Candidate, gives promise of being the winner, the rank and file of the electorate being unwilling to hand over the reins of government to the Big Interests of Canada's Metropolis. Come to Alexandria, on the night of the 29th October, and secure first hand the reports received over the wire of how the election of 1925 is going.

Glengarry Ladg Shown Mark of Appreciation

Mrs. David Fraser, who has been living abroad for several years, returned on Sunday by the Montclare, en route for Lancaster, Ont., where she will join her mother, Mrs. Alexander Cameron. Mrs. Fraser was the guest of Sir William and Lady Stavert while in Montreal. Miss Louise Fraser, who came out several months ago, is already with her grandmother. As a mark of appreciation of her work while in charge of the Canadian Red Cross Bureau in London, a farewell luncheon was given in honor of Mrs. David Fraser, at the Ritz Hotel, recently, the guests being Lord Stopford, Sir Arthur Stanley, chairman, British Red Cross Society, Kathleen Viscountess Falmouth, Mr. J. H. Pangman, West End manager of the Bank of Montreal, of whose offices Mrs. Fraser was given the use, Dame Meriel Talbot (Overseas Settlement Committee), Lady Margaret Boscaewen, Lieutenant Colonel Sir Herbert Ellison, Comptroller of Administration of the Imperial War Graves Commission, Lady Ellison, and Miss Montzambert. — The Gazette, Montreal.

HERE AND THERE

COMING BAZAAR On Thursday, 26th November, the ladies of the Presbyterian Church, will hold, in MacLaren Hall, their annual bazaar, and will as heretofore cater to the wants of their patrons in suitable Christmas gifts, etc.

HALLOWE'EN PARTY The ladies of the C.W.L. will celebrate Hallowe'en on Tuesday evening the 27th of October when they will hold a Euchre and Musicals in the Knights of Columbus Rooms, Kenyon Street. A cordial invitation is extended to all. Admission 50 cents.

SHOOTING MATCHES While Glengarry cannot boast of a rifle range the many shooting matches held every fall go some way to cover the deficiency and the increasing popularity of these shoots where competition is keen, the marksmanship of high order and the interest of the public quite evident, is incidentally bringing to the front a number of young men who later should enjoy competing in the Dominion Rifle Association Meet at Ottawa.

PING PONG EXPERT This week in Winnipeg, under the auspices of the S.M.S.C. of St. Mary's Parish, the annual ping pong tournament is being held, the players being divided into two classes, juniors and seniors, the winner of the junior event meeting the winner of the senior class for highest honors. The announcement in the North West Review has this interesting paragraph for Alexandrians and others. "Judging from the 'class' displayed by Master Finan Deagle, last Sunday, his ability as a Ping Pong artist cannot be questioned. More than likely Finan is merely rounding himself into shape so that there will be no doubt as to who will carry off first honors among the juniors."

GLENGARRY COUNCIL K. OF C. At a largely attended meeting of the members of Gengary Council Knights of Columbus held in the Club Rooms, Friday evening last, Mr. Denis Martin State Secretary for Quebec, delivered eloquent addresses in English and French. Mr. Martin's efforts were much appreciated and he will always be a welcome visitor to the Council. The officers elected for the coming year are as follows:—Grand Knight—Dr. D. J. Dolan; Deputy Grand Knight—J. A. Laurin; Chancellor—Rev. J. A. Huot; Treasurer—J. A. R. Huot; Financial Secretary—P. A. Charlebois; Recorder—P. Poirier; Advocate—D. A. Macdonald; Warden—A. F. Macdonald; Inside Guard—F. J. Tobin; Outside Guard—Edward Poirier; Trustees—D. J. McDonald, N. Smith and J. J. Morris; Lecturer—R. R. Macdonald.

TO TRAIN IN ARMOURIES As will be seen by an advertisement in this issue Major Franklin, O.C. ("D") Company, S.D. & G. Highlanders, announces the usual fall training and calls for recruits for enrolment. The opening night, Wednesday, November 11th, should be a busy one at the Armouries. sent. Give it power and hold it responsible for the use of power. This involves no hostility to the Progressive party, or to the West, or to Quebec. The Liberal party today more than any other party makes a nationwide appeal. It wants no Province to dominate or to be dominated. It wants no divisions on geographical class, religious or racial lines, united for Canadian prosperity and progress and the welfare of the Canadian people. NATIONAL LIBERAL COMMITTEE, 115 Sparks Street, Ottawa.

**BOY DREAMERS WHO DID**

**STORIES OF MEN OF HUMBLE BIRTH.**

**Thoughtful Boys Who Rose to Positions of Prominence—John Burns' Boyish Vow—Poincare and the Rose Bush.**

A brown-faced, hard-handed ship's boy stood on the fo'c'sle head of a sailing vessel which lay in the Hooply, off Calcutta, and, with the rest of the watch, heaved on the capstan bar. The story goes that, as the ship began to move, this boy looked at the shore and said aloud: "I shall never return to India until I come as Viceroy."

That boy is now Earl of Reading and Viceroy of the mighty Indian Empire. Although we have it upon his authority that the story is nothing but a story, it is yet true that there is no other man alive to-day who, from being a ship's boy, has risen to a position, second only to that of royalty.

There are, however, other prominent statesmen who have come up from comparatively humble beginnings. Mr. Lloyd George, for example.

It was at the early age of twelve that David Lloyd George first showed the stuff that was in him. With other children of Nonconformist parents, he attended a church school, at which one of the lessons to be learned was the Apostles' Creed. To this young George objected on the grounds that it was opposed to the teaching of the chapel at which he attended, and he organized a revolt against it.

On the one day of the year when all the county magnates were in attendance, not one word of the Creed would be extracted from the children marshalled on parade.

Yet, some years later, it was Lloyd George who made peace between the Welsh Church and the Welsh Nonconformists, when the two were at bitter odds over the administration of the Education Act.

Many years ago a puny boy of eight was helping his mother to carry home a huge basket of washing to a mean house in a London back street. At the bottom of the basket was a quantity of broken food, given to the mother by those who knew what a cruel struggle she had to support her family.

It was a winter night, a bitter east wind was blowing, and the little boy's strength flagged sadly. At last he staggered, and his mother made him rest and sit upon the basket. They were then close to the Houses of Parliament. The boy pointed to the great dim building and shivered.

"Mother," he said at last, "if ever I have the health and strength I will go there, and then no mother will have to work as you do, and no child will do what I have to do."

That boy was John Burns. The name of M. Poincare has been very much before the public, both during the Great War and after it. Here is a little story of the French statesman's youth. A friend was very anxious that he should learn to ride a bicycle, and gave him a first lesson on his own machine in his garden. He helped young Poincare into the saddle and gave him a little push.

Poincare shot down a path at ever-increasing speed, turned abruptly into a rose-bed, and crashed into the finest of the roses—a bush of a new variety, worth a lot of money. The rose bush never recovered, and Poincare never again attempted to ride a bicycle.

Ask anyone the name of the greatest of English composers, and, like a shot, comes the answer "Edward Elgar." One of the most modest of men, he was rather a shy boy. His father, a country organist, sent him to Littleton House School, and on his arrival there the schoolmaster asked his name.

"Edward Elgar," was the brief reply. The master frowned. "Add the word 'Sir,'" he said sharply.

"Sir Edward Elgar," said the boy gravely. It was a curiously prophetic answer.

On his way to school a small boy stopped before the window of a Glasgow shop and stared at a notice: "Boy wanted." Child as he was, he already realized the poverty of his parents, and what it meant. He went in, and was engaged on the spot—at the magnificent wage of half a crown a week!

Delighted, he rushed home to tell his mother; but she shook her head sadly, saying he was too young to begin work. The boy laughed.

"Don't worry, mother," he said; "this is just a beginning. By and by I'm going to earn enough to buy you a carriage and pair."

It is pleasing to think that, although Mrs. Burns did not live to see her son's great success, this mother did. The boy is now Sir Thomas Lipton.

**Pipe Fish.**

Pipe fish, which carry their young in a pouch, move each eye independently, change color to suit the environment, and are so elongated as to be mistakable for wisps of seaweed, are spending their time amid the twigs of a submerged branch in the Zoo aquarium.

Though pipe fish, being defenceless creatures, with feeble powers of swimming, seek masses of seaweed as shelter, the branch seems to please the occupants of the tank, judging by their gambols.

The male carries the eggs and also the fry in a pouch. The receptacle, unlike that of the kangaroo, has a flap to close it.

**The Road To Business Success**

Sir Philip Gibbs in Southern Cross I have said the best gentleman is the best business man. For one reason, he makes friends, and friends are good business assets. A pleasant manner, frank, genial, above-board, is an excellent introduction to new customers and a business cement with old ones. Other things being equal, I would rather give my business to a real good fellow, who has a hearty hand-grip, a cheery smile, and a jest at his tongue-tip, than to a surly boor, who finds it hard to say a civil word.

To the commercial traveller a pleasant personality is essential. Many a fortune has been built up to a very great extent owing to the breezy enthusiasm of a "knight of the road," whose periodical visit is welcomed by his clients, who books his orders with jovial insistence that will never take a nay. "Ah, he is a good sort; give the job to him," says many a client who but for a friendly personal feeling would have been likely enough to have turned to another firm. But not only should pleasant manners be cultivated by the traveller, they are just as important to the head of the firm—doubly important, in fact; for, after all, the traveller's geniality is known to be part of his stock in trade, but upon the chief's character rests the reputation of the firm.

Though in some trades bargaining between business man and client is a recognized practice, it is often damaging to the prestige of the firm. It is generally best for a man to make up his mind what his price is, and then to stick to it like grim death, even though to do so may lose him an order. To shilly-shally on a price is often a fatal mistake, for if a business man is open to pressure to reduce his terms, a customer naturally adopts the plan of systematically cutting down the quotations. Now and again, of course, there may be adequate reasons advanced by a customer why a certain price should be lowered, and in that case a business man may acquiesce gracefully; but it should be his standing maxim never to budge from his first quotation without giving a just and adequate reason.

Between the business man and his client there should exist a reciprocity of interest. The client should desire to get good value and to pay a fair price for it when he gets it; the business man should desire to please his client as well as to sell to him. Both should take a mutual pride in the work bought and sold.

There are many business men who think that if they supply what is asked for they have done all that is necessary, and ought to make their fortunes accordingly. Fudge! A business man who wants to succeed must not only supply what is asked for, but he must create a demand. He must produce goods or manufacture articles, whatever his business may be—whether books or boots, haberdashery or fine art—which will strike a customer as being "the very thing" he wanted, if he had only thought of it. To be very successful, he must lead the market in ideas. To be moderately successful he must keep pace with the ideas in the market.

But though a business man does well to consult his client's prejudices, he may often educate his client's taste and overrule his unreasonable objections. In that is the prosperity of the successful business man. He is always launching out, going one better, and carrying his customers along with him. His ambition is to stimulate the ambitions of his clients. He persuades them to do big things, and his profits and his satisfaction are so much bigger accordingly. This is, indeed, the secret of success. Bring your goods to the notice of your customer. Please him, inspire him. This is the day of advertisement—a great pity, no doubt, for one's soul is apt to be tortured by the eternal jangle of some catchy poster, the eternal garishness of some flaunting placard. But the fact remains: the business man must get to his clients, and this he can only do by advertising.

I have thus far summed up what to my mind are the fundamental principles which should guide a man in business life; but there are matters in connection with his character and work which I have left unsaid, and the picture of the perfect business man will not be complete till I have filled in those details. Let us take such a man and follow him in his career.

He starts humbly—an office-boy with legs dangling half-way down his high stool. At the same desk are three or four lads of his own age, and before he has been in the office half an hour he sees that their favorite maxims are, "Don't do today what you can do tomorrow," "Never do yourself what you can get others to do." These are not our fellow's principles. Young as he is, he has made up his mind never to be a stick-in-the-mud, and he has already made a few maxims of his own. Here are some of them—

1. Never say "I think so." Either know or not know.
2. Inaccuracy is the root of business evil.
3. Be ready to go anywhere and do anything.
4. Don't grumble at work, but only when there's nothing to do.
5. Keep your eyes and ears open.
6. A closed mouth catches no flies.

**Strong Confidence Inspired By Crops**

Belief that the era of prosperity through which the West is advancing will find reflection in the East by spring at least was expressed by E. W. Beatty, K.C., President of the Canadian Pacific Railway, quite recently while in Toronto on his return from a tour of first-hand observation of conditions as they are to be found in British Columbia and the Prairie Provinces.

**Restore Confidence.** The crop yield of this year is a large factor contributing to Mr. Beatty's optimistic outlook on the West. Having both volume and price, and following, as it has, on two years of good business, it has inoculated the West with a feeling of confidence in itself that augurs well for the future of the Dominion as a whole. Snow has depreciated the value of the crop, but only to the extent of calling a temporary halt on threshing and retarding the transport of grain to ports of export, September, nevertheless, was a record month for grain movements, he said.

Referring to the immigration question, Mr. Beatty held that the agreement recently entered into by the Government and railways should greatly benefit the existing situation, inasmuch as greater power of appeal to new immigrants was now possible. Plans to bring out as many colonists as possible had been shaped for some time. These will be settled without discrimination as to localities, for East as well as West, at the present time, needs settlers. People mean traffic, and greater traffic had to prevail if the railways were to operate on a profitable basis.

**Willing to Co-operate.** Commenting on the recent address in Toronto of Sir Joseph Flavelle, Mr. Beatty stated that Sir Joseph's contention—that there is an element of unfairness in competition between a government-owned road and one privately owned—is fundamental. "It is also fundamental," Mr. Beatty said, "that where you have two big highways and not enough to fill toward co-operation, in so far as gain overhead." Expressing a willingness toward co-operation, insofar as gain may result from such co-operation, he contended that the C.P.R. had not duplicated any of its lines, a phase of the situation peculiar to the C.N.R. amalgamation, he added.

The question of Western rates for wheat, stated Mr. Beatty, is not an election issue in the Prairie Provinces, although it is talked about in British Columbia. Tourist business this year had been quite satisfactory. In this connection some small extensions will be made to resorts in the Rocky Mountains. A decision as to taking over the Edmonton-Dunvegan Railway from the Alberta Government is still to be reached.

**A POPULAR AIR!**

A schoolmaster, giving a music lesson, inquired whether the pupils had any favorite anthem they would like to sing. "God Save the King," sir," responded one of the lads. "A very patriotic suggestion, Tommy," said the master, beaming over his glasses. "Now tell me what made you think of the National Anthem?" "Because," replied the boy, glancing toward the clock, "it's time to go home."—Yorkshire Post.

**NEITHER FRUIT NOR VEGETABLE**

The two diners were disputing whether a pineapple was a fruit or a vegetable. They agreed to accept the decision of the waiter, "John," said one. "How do you describe a pineapple? Is it a fruit or a vegetable?" The waiter, with a benign smile, "It's neither, gentlemen, a pineapple is an extra."

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**MAKING OUR RAILWAYS PAY**

The sure way—the only way—that our perplexing railway problem can ever be solved.

Temporarily our Canadian National Railway system is in a hole. To deny the fact would be rank untruthfulness, to belittle its importance would be sheer folly.

But this huge public ownership enterprise CAN and MUST be pulled out of the hole, and it's up to the men and women voters of Canada to do it!

**A Loaf Big Enough for Two**

If our foresight had been as good as our hindsight, we would never have built the excessive railway plant we have today. But what is done cannot be undone. There is no use crying over spilt milk. The problem now is to chart for ourselves the course that will most quickly and most surely place the Canadian National Railways on a paying basis.

Thus far the main effort of its management has been to get more business—freight and passenger—for the C.N.R. by taking it away from the C.P.R. By that method, the cost of securing business is greatly increased for both systems, with no real advantage to either. They are merely fighting over the division of a loaf, which isn't large enough to provide sustenance for both.

The only way our railway problem will ever be solved is for the voters of Canada to see to it that our railways are given a bigger loaf to divide—a loaf of freight and passenger traffic that will be large enough for both systems to thrive on.

**We Have the Acorn, We Must Grow the Oak**

How to increase freight traffic—that is the kernel of our problem! The average Canadian freight train earns \$5.00 per mile travelled; the average passenger train earns only \$2.00. So it's upon the freight end of the business that we must concentrate.

Of course, some kinds of freight are more profitable than others. There is very little margin of profit in carrying grain, first because the rates applicable to it are lower

per ton per mile than the rates on any other commodity, and second because the grain movement is a peakload traffic, calling for an enormous investment in cars that are idle the greater part of the year.

But there is a substantial margin of profit in hauling general merchandise. What can we do to ensure our railways getting more of it?

**Higher Tariff the Cure**

Increase our population—start a big immigration movement—and the rest will follow as a matter of course! Easier said than done? Not at all! All we have to do to start the tide of immigration flowing through our ports is to hold out to the prospective immigrant the assurance of a steady job at good wages, or the chance to engage profitably in farming or some other form of production or service.

A higher tariff, that will be a real Protective Tariff, will give him a guarantee covering every point. And nothing else under Providence will!

**A Lower Tariff is Poison**

A Tariff policy that allows the Canadian market to be supplied more and more by outside workers, automatically operates to reduce the freight traffic available for our railways. When for instance, due to insufficient tariff protection, the Libbey-Owens glass factory in Hamilton was forced to surrender the Canadian field to its sister plant in Belgium, Canadian railways lost the hauling of 2,000 carloads of raw material per year!

If Canadian cotton and woollen mills only had the making of the textiles that

we import every year, our railways would have the hauling of another 50,000 carloads per year of raw material freight.

Picture to yourself the scores of other things that under a low tariff policy we import, when under a higher tariff policy we would be making them in our own workshops, and you can hardly fail to realize that the sane—the sure—solution of our railway problem is all ready-made for us, and awaits only our order via the polls to put it into operation. The necessary traffic is there. All we have to do is reach out and get it!

**Increasing Imports Mean Bigger Railway Deficits**

Every time that low duties take away a portion of the domestic market from a Canadian industry and give it to a foreign industry, our railways suffer in four ways.

1. They lose the hauling of the raw material that such industry would have used.
2. On the finished product, instead of the full local rate, they get only their proportion of the through import rate—a much lower net.
3. When it results in the Western Canadian market being supplied from a U.S. factory, they lose the long East and West haul, and get only the short haul from the international boundary.
4. They lose the hauling of all the merchandise that would have been consumed by the workers who, due to the resultant unemployment, emigrate to the United States.

Lower duties throw people out of work. They just as surely throw railways out of work. We can never save our railways by giving them less work. We must use our brains and our courage to secure them more work—better paid work! Higher tariffs will do it.

**VOTE CONSERVATIVE**

FOR HIGHER TARIFF AND FOR LOWER TAXATION

# Of Interest to Women

## THE INDISPENSABLE LEMON

It is a good habit to always have a lemon in the house.

The various uses to which this fruit can usefully and most wisely applied is nothing less than astounding.

As a beverage it is well known and very acceptable to the majority but anything more of its uses are only known to the few.

For chilblains, take the lemon caps that are over after having made the lemonade, rub cooking salt into the inside of it, and rub over the feet and hands.

Lemon juice rubbed over sore or aching feet will effect a speedy relief.

For bleaching the hands, the juice of lemon and glycerine generously applied night and morning will clear the skin of all impurities.

Cut a lemon in half and rub over the forehead when that headache comes on and see if you get relief.

For the physical system, a hot lemon at night is nature's sweetest reviver; it proves one of the best liver correctives, cleanses the mouth, throat, and stomach, and wards off any would-be symptoms of many maladies.

For stout people also, lemon-juice is a real friend.

With honey, especially for children, an irritant cough can often be relieved, if not cured.

In bath-water it is most refreshing and promotes healthy sleep.

Wash a sour-smelling sponge with lemon water and then in clear water to sweeten both sponge and the use of it.

When cooking fish, especially white, such as turbot, sole, halibut, plaice, a slice or so of lemon or the juice will keep it exclusively white.

## UTILIZING ELECTRICITY TO ITS LIMIT

Sophia K. Ormond.

Electricity may or may not be the cheapest kind of light to have in a home, but it certainly is the most convenient and the safest. Whether or not it is the cheapest all depends upon the source of the current and the rate charged for the current.

In many farm homes electric current is generated by means of a gasoline engine, but more and more farmers are able to make use of current supplied by public service utilities. Many more are waiting for such services. Very often the reason they are unable to obtain them is because one or two will refuse to subscribe to the services when they have the opportunity to do so.

Only last week I had a little chat with a rather old fashioned lady who told me they had the lights up their way now. She is using both the lights and a stove. "For the few cents difference it makes in the housekeeping bills, I can't see why I objected so long. I wish I had signed years ago," she said.

There are a few people who hold off like that, thinking that electricity is too extravagant for them to use. Not many years ago one of the electric companies got up a table on the cost of operating machinery and lights by electricity. Here are some of the things they found one cent's worth of electricity will do at a three-cent rate:

1. Will bring 2 quarts of water to boil.
2. Will run a 12-inch fan for 90 minutes.
3. Will operate a sewing machine motor for 3 hours.
4. Will keep an 8-inch stove disk hot for 7 minutes.
5. Will make 4 cups of coffee in a percolator.
6. Will keep a 8-pound electric flat iron hot for fifteen minutes.
7. Will heat a curling iron once a day for two weeks.
8. Will pump 10 gallons of water to a height of 25 feet.

Compared to the people who object to the expense, there are a great many who have their homes wired and who are using electricity but who are not getting the most out of this magic servant.

Take the matter of living room lights, for example. During the day-time we get our lights from the windows in the sides of the walls, not through skylights. When we are working at something for which a little more light is required, we shift a chair over to the window and turn it so that we shall have the right light upon the work. If it is a bit too sunny or too dark, we regulate the shade a little.

In the same way we could enjoy our electric lights more if we had them arranged properly. It is most unfortunate that houses wired some years ago do not have provisions for better adjustments of lights. In new houses and in houses wired more recently, more outlets are provided for, which allows of better lighting arrangement.

Lighting fixtures have been greatly improved. They are now made so efficient in operation and so correct in design, that I do not see how they could be further improved. The styles in fixtures and in arrangement are sure to change, but principles arrived at, I am sure, will remain the same. And it is the correct principles the purchaser of fixtures must look for and not be deluded in his choice by difference in design.

Sometimes it is a question whether it is more economical to change the old for the new or to make additions that seem necessary. Whether it is economy or extravagance, all depends on circumstances. Some changes we have found to be of greatest economy because in the end they cost less and added ever so much to our comfort.

In days past we have used in our main room a ceiling fixture with an inverted globe. In it we burned one 100-watt lamp and as occasion demanded, ed one or two 50-watt lamps dangling below the globe. Now we have much better light by using one table lamp with one 50-watt lamp and one desk or work lamp with a 25-watt frosted globe. Only occasionally is the ceiling fixture or the floor lamp used.

This one improvement has helped to cut our bills considerably we believe. I cannot give actual

figures because with the difference in arrangement other changes were also made and circumstances might not be exactly the same as they were. However, we like having more mall lamps and having them where we need them.

Here is another illustration which may be more fair. I now have in my kitchen one ceiling light burning a 100-watt lamp whenever it burns. Whenever I am washing dishes or working at the sink I am working in my own shadow, a most annoying thing to have to do. Now some day when I can have that changed, I will have an outlet directly above the sink on the side wall and, then can burn a 25-watt lamp right above my work and perhaps a 50-watt lamp in the ceiling. Then I will have a much better light to work with, can have two lamps burning, and will still be using less electricity than I am now using.

The bathroom light is likely to be another catch. Most bathrooms are equipped with either a ceiling light or a "goose neck" directly over the mirror. For a long time I wondered why I could not see a thing when I stood in front of the mirror when there was such a bright light in the room. Finally it dawned upon my slow moving mind that all the light was focused on the mirror instead of on my face where I wanted it. Side lights on either side of the mirror or a proper reflector will correct such a difficulty.

Still another thing to look out for when selecting or planning fixtures is the center dining room fixture. It took several adjustments to fit the dining room globe just right. First it was so low that we could not see each other's faces across the table. Then we got the chain too short and it was so high that the rays of light fell all over the room instead of just on the table. Next the glare was right in our eyes. And so we finally compromised on having a special link made for the chain. I, for one, would be willing to dispense with all ceiling fixtures and substitute side brackets or lamps.

Two other additions have helped us to cut down our bills and at the same time get more pleasure and service out of the current used. These were the addition of an electric percolator and an electric toaster. These two appliances can only be counted a saving when an electric stove is used to do all the cooking, but when one is used it is much cheaper to pere the coffee in an electric coffee pot and to use a toaster than to use the oven for toast and a large stove disc that is larger than the bottom of the coffee pot.

We have found that the electric percolator will bring to the boiling point 5 cups of cold water in exactly 2 and 1-2 minutes while it takes much longer than that to even heat the stove disc. With the electric toaster we can make toast much cheaper if we wish to make less than six pieces. If six or eight pieces are required the current consumed is about the same and the toaster has only the convenience of having hot toast when it is wanted, in its favor. If more than twelve pieces of toast are required for one meal it is cheaper to toast it in the electric oven.

When anyone has the house wired one might just as well use the electric power to its limit. When one comes to actually figure it out it is usually cheaper in the end to have used it and to have used the very best in appliances or fixtures.

## PARSLEY POTATOES

Select small uniform potatoes pare, boil and just before serving pour over them one-quarter cup melted butter to which has been added two table-spoons finely chopped parsley; season with salt and paprika to taste. If you favour the taste of onion cook a small one with the potatoes while boiling.

## CANNED PEARS

Select Bartlett pears. Add ginger root or sliced lemon to syrup if desired. If the fruit is ripe it may be treated exactly the same as peaches. If, on the other hand, it is rather hard it must be cut in half, remove core with potato ball cutter, cook twenty minutes or until so tender that a silver fork will pierce it readily.

## PICKLED CRABAPPLES

Six pounds of Crabapples, one quart of cider vinegar, two cups of sugar, one tablespoon of cloves, two sticks of cinnamon, one tablespoon of ginger. Wash crabapples, let steam until soft. Place in preserving kettle with vinegar, sugar and spices tied in a bag. Bring slowly to boiling point and let cook gently about twenty minutes, and seal. Pour into jars.

## APPLE BUTTER

One peck of apples; four quarts of water, two quarts of cider, three pounds of sugar; cinnamon; cloves. Wash the apples and cut in small pieces. Add the water, boil until the apples are soft, and rub through a sieve. Boil cider down one-half, add hot apple pulp, sugar and cook until nearly done, stirring constantly. Add the ground spices and cook until thick enough to spread without running. Pour into jars and seal with paraffine.

## DENATURED MUSIC

Elizabeth was told to practice for half an hour after lunch. So went off to do so, but her father could bear no sounds of piano-playing. After a while, he called out:

"Why aren't you practicing, Elizabeth?"

And she answered, "Oh, but I am daddy!"

"Then why don't I hear you?"

"I'm practicing the rests!"—Music and Youth.

## THE ISLAND OF CEYLON.

Fishes Walk and Climb Rocks and Trees.

Ceylon is a land where fishes walk along the roads and climb rocks and trees, where crabs fling sand into the air, and where elephants play tricks like sportive children.

Colombo, the capital of the island, has a magnificent artificial harbor, built by the British. That city superceded the former principal seaport, Galle. In the new port city the native quarter, with its beautiful Sinhalese girls, its jewel-grinders and lace-makers, contrasts sharply with stately Government buildings and European customs of the English section.

The famous Cinnamon gardens, where the Dutch formerly cultivated that spice in enormous quantities, today are given over mainly to a park and bungalows and here houses of well-to-do residents nestle in bowers of wondrous beauty and sweet perfume.

Scanty remains of the ancient capital, Anaradhapura, lie in lofty mountains amid matted jungle growths. Glowing descriptions of this ancient wonder-city by Arab, Persian and Greek voyagers led to the excavation work, now going on, which has been slow because of its vast size. Nearby is the sacred mountain of Mihintale, with its huge irrigation tanks, one of them begun five centuries before the Christian era. This tank covered forty square miles.

Adam's Peak, a strange mountain top where a huge natural depression resembles an enormous human foot is an object of veneration. From this mountain Buddha is supposed to have descended from heaven.

When the civilization of the Sinhalese was at its height, more than 2,000 years ago, the capital, Anaradhapura, was a marvellous city, extending over some 250 square miles. It was clustered with magnificent palaces, dagobas and monster reliquaries of delicate design. This civilization was overthrown by Tamil mercenaries, whom the Sinhalese imported from India; subsequently the island was held successively by the Portuguese, Dutch, and now by the British.

The "walking fish" performs its terrestrial antics when ponds dry up in the hot season. Then it either burrows into the soft mud to wait for rain, or, by night, crawls out of the last shallow depressions and goes writhing off through dripping grass on the hunt for other pools. The natives then literally "catch fish," sometimes gathering them up by the bushel.

## LAYING DOWN A NEW CRUISER.

Involves a Whole Lot of Interesting Preparation.

"Laying down" a new cruiser, in non-technical language, means starting to build her, and that involves a whole lot of interesting preparation.

No matter how stately a vessel she may be, every warship has developed from the humble embryo of a lump of paraffin wax floating in a tank.

That is the earliest period in the life history of the cruiser. Modelled to the shape the vessel will bear when completed, the lump of wax is drawn by weighted lines along the tank at varying speeds. By this means are ascertained her stability, the height of the bow-wave she will throw up when steaming, and other important data required by the experts who settle her design.

After the latter has been decided upon, working plans are got out and sent to the yard that is to build the ship.

Now comes the adolescent period of her life, the last stage before reaching full maturity—and it is a curious one.

Upon the screeve board in the mould left full-sized plans of the ship are chalked out sectionally, and, from these, working patterns in wood are made of her different parts. Practically a life-sized model of the cruiser is built in wood before a single part of her permanent steel body has been fabricated.

The wooden "patterns" go round to the various "shops," which begin forthwith to get ready the material that is to be "built into" her hull.

A small army of workmen is meanwhile preparing the ships to receive her keel. From the water-line to the point where her step will rest high in the air a long line of stout timber "blocks" is laid.

Forests of scaffolding grow up, tracks are constructed for travelling, cranes, arc lamps are installed for illuminating purposes. When all these preliminaries are finished the "laying down" is proceeded with.

The keel plates of the vessel are dropped alongside the building slip, and bolted together into what resembles a long, narrow steel trough punched full of holes.

Usually the "laying down" is done ceremoniously. A clergyman in full canonicals, accompanied by a number of officers in uniform and several ladies, takes his place beside the slip. There is a brief religious service, at the end of which one of the women "touches a button." Amid the cheers of the workmen the keel plate slides into position on the "blocks" and the cruiser is officially "laid down."

## A Two-Ton Carpet.

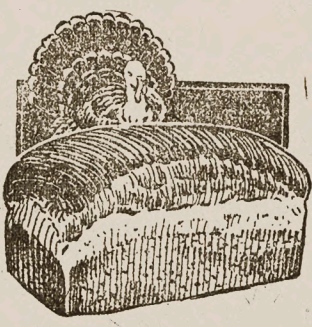
Spring cleaning at Windsor Castle is a Herculean task. The special dread of the royal spring cleaners is beating the floor of the Waterloo Chamber—the royal dining-room during Ascot week, when the King and Queen make Windsor their headquarters.

It takes sixty men to carry this massive "rug" downstairs to the lawns. Eighty feet long and 40 feet wide, it is the wonderful carpet which took the prisoners of Agra seven years to weave.

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Writing Paper



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GLENGARRY NEWS

### THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

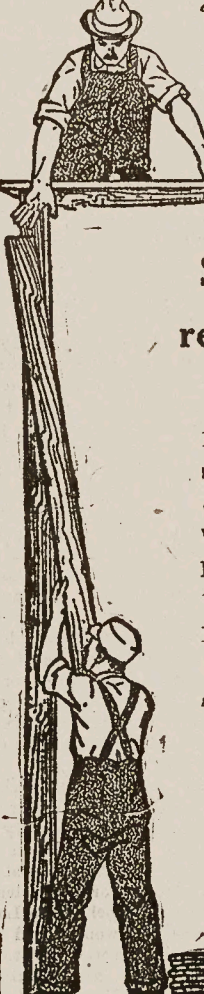
with which is united the  
**UNION BANK OF CANADA**  
Statement of Liabilities and Assets  
September 1, 1925.

Head Office—MONTREAL

LIABILITIES	
Capital Paid Up.....	\$ 24,400,000.00
Reserve Fund.....	24,400,000.00
Undivided Profits.....	1,143,806.90
Notes in Circulation.....	36,180,721.74
Deposits.....	578,488,438.93
Due to other Banks.....	18,902,599.60
Bills Payable (Acceptances by London Branch).....	5,901,865.95
Letters of Credit outstanding.....	26,899,914.93
	<b>\$716,416,448.14</b>
ASSETS	
Cash on Hand and in Banks.....	\$116,531,028.78
Deposit in Central Gold Reserves.....	11,000,000.00
Government and Municipal Securities.....	118,601,067.37
Railway and other Bonds, Debentures & Stocks.....	22,120,814.96
Call Loans on Stocks and Bonds.....	61,480,755.94
	<b>\$329,733,666.45</b>
Loans and Discounts.....	338,882,554.58
Liabilities of Customers under Letters of Credit as per contra.....	26,899,914.93
Bank Premises.....	15,579,018.69
Real Estate other than Bank Premises.....	2,524,673.81
Mortgages on Real Estate sold by the Bank.....	1,056,610.68
Deposit with Dominion Government for Security of Note Circulation.....	1,440,000.00
	<b>\$716,416,448.14</b>

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(Example \$500, Initial Investment)

\$500. Invested (Pay in a Year Plan) will buy outright

5 SHARES BELL TELEPHONE..... Dividend Rate 8%

10 SHARES STEEL OF CANADA..... Dividend Rate 7%

10 SHARES CANADIAN CAR FOUNDRY PFD... Dividend Rate 7%

The above investment securities are long established dividend payers and possess an unusual degree of safety plus extraordinary profit making possibilities on market advances.

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**REPRESENTATIVES WANTED TO ACT AS OUR LOCAL CORRESPONDENTS.**

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Burnett Sainte Clair & Co.,  
Investment Bankers,  
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Montreal, Que. Date .....

You may send me details of your "Pay in a Year Plan" and your booklet without obligation on my part. I am interested in the following Securities:—

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City .....

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## Houses For Sale

A number of good dwelling houses in Alexandria for sale at prices ranging from \$750.00 to \$4200.00. Those interested should apply to

**DONALD A. MACDONALD**  
Barrister,  
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Alexandria, Ontario.

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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. 7-47

THE GLENGARRY NEWS
FRIDAY, OCTOBER 23rd, 1925

COUNTY NEWS

MAXVILLE

Mr. Lorne McLean spent Thursday in Ottawa.

After an extended visit with Toronto friends, Mrs. J. D. McEwen has returned to town.

Rev. W. Aird is in Hamilton, attending a Church Conference.

Mr. J. A. Cluff who has extensive lumber interests in Quebec, is spending a few days with his family here.

Mr. and Mrs. Stanley G. McDonald have taken up residence in Mr. J. D. Grant's tenement, Peter Street.

Mr. Irwin Lang who is meeting with good success in Uncle Sam's domain, spent the week end with his mother, here.

Mrs. G. C. McKillean is spending a short holiday at the old home, Cassburn.

On Sunday, Mrs. J. L. Halpenny had as guests her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Weston of Toronto, and her sister, Mrs. Ereen, also of the Queen City.

Owing to the serious illness of her mother, Miss Florence McLaren of the Public School staff, is at present at her home in Moose Creek. Maxville friends hope for the best. Miss Jean Cameron is relieving her.

As snug as a politician's promise Mr. John Pilon is now settled for business in his newly acquired property on Main Street.

Mrs. James A. Cluff spent several days with Montreal friends during the week.

Miss Irene Goin who spent over a year visiting friends in the British Isles and on the Continent has returned home. Her many Glengarry friends welcome her back and are pleased to know that she had such a delightful and instructive holiday.

A gift of twenty-five volumes of standard and latest fiction made by Dr. J. H. Munro to the Maxville Library was suitably acknowledged at a meeting of the Board held on Monday evening. Arrangements are being made for the holding of a concert in aid of the Library on November 20th.

While returning from Riceville, on Wednesday of last week, Mr. and Mrs. B. G. Scott who were driving were struck by a drunken or half-witted motorist. Both were thrown from the carriage—which was badly broken—and sustained a severe shaking up. The wound, however he is, never slackened his speed and continued on his mad course. Too bad such villainy goes unpunished.

LIME KILN CLUB
The Lime Kiln Club of Dismal Ravine is no longer in prospect, but is a reality. For weeks the matter had been discussed by and amongst those who feel and know man does not live on garden truck alone, but that chicken, ham, flour and tea add much desired variety to the daily menu. After due deliberation, the idea suggesting itself, rather than being the result of thought, it was decided that the organization should have a selected membership. Men who could by past record, present reputation and future prospect qualify, were alone to be admitted.

Whenever the faithful met in garden plot, orchard next the hen roost or in close proximity to the cooling tank in the milky way, they talked about it in whispers that would make the chirp of the cricket sound like the clarion call of Gabriel. They pointed out to each other, and to themselves, the unreasonableness of farmer, householders and shop keepers, who had become so arrogant as to assume that they had the right to deny the high fingered fraternity to share with them in the fruits of honest toil.

Such an outrage should not and would not go unchallenged—even at the expense of an effort, much as they disliked the thought.

Organize they would, and demonstrate to the world that men can secure a livelihood at night just as well as in the day.

The place for meeting was well chosen—on the banks of the Dismal River, neath the spruces, whose bough tips flirt with the earth. Sentinel-like, above, sat a wise old owl, whose dismal hoots were in keeping with the spirit of those assembling. While the low hanging moon showed, silhouetted against the horizon, stealthily moving figures whose features and actions bore living testimony to the truth of the Darwin theory.

As each approached the meeting place, he gave two low whistles, and repeated to himself the slogan "They toil not, neither do they spin". And as one entered the bough-roofed sanctuary (?) it could be noticed—when lighted matches flared—that suspended from one of the branches was the motto, "The world owes us a living"—executed on birch bark by the deft fingers of John Tiberius.

Next week we hope to be able to review the personell of those in attendance, as well as give a resume of the organization proceedings.

HELD FIRST CONFERENCE
The first Conference of this district of the United Women's Missionary Society met in the United Church, Maxville, at 2 o'clock, Wednesday, 14th October. The church was filled with representatives from the five Auxiliaries, Maxville, St. Elmo, Dunvegan, Alexandria and Moose Creek. Mrs. F. W. K. Harris, the President, in the chair. The meeting was opened by singing Hymn 380. Mrs. J. A. Stewart, Dunvegan, read the Bible Lesson, St. John 15 Ch. Mrs. D. M.

McLeod, Alexandria, led in Prayer. The first speaker was Mrs. J. L. Halpenny, Maxville, who delivered a splendid address on the Methodist Mission. In 1842 was formed the first Canadian Conference. It was a humble band yet these people organized themselves into a Missionary Society to carry the Gospel to the Indians, it was the germ of the organization whose works are now found not only in Canada but in the uttermost parts of the earth. The first Foreign Missionary was begun when Rev. G. Cochrane and Dr. McDonald (Knights of the Wesleys) were sent to start a Mission among the Japanese. The next Mission was started in China, in 1892. This is the largest Mission in China and the work has been wonderfully blessed. The Methodist Missionary gives its contributions a year in advance. The interest thus accrued supports several Missionaries and there can never be a deficit. She also spoke of a more recent branch. It seeks to solve one of the most difficult problems of the day, proper education or our girls such as the work of Victoria Women's Association. We are all looking forward to the time when all will have a share in these and like enterprises of the sister churches in this great United Church.

Mrs. D. C. McDougall of St. Elmo, spoke of the Congregational Missions. In opening her address, Mrs. McDougall remarked that they were the smallest in number but gave more per head than any of the other churches for Missions. Jesus gave the command. "Go in the world and preach the Gospel". Their motto was "Whatever He commands you to do, do it". The first Society was organized of which Mrs. McCallum was President and held that office for over twenty years. She was the pastor's wife in that church. Later two of her daughters and one son went as Missionaries to Turkey. Mrs. McDougall drew a map of the West Coast of Africa and showed where the Missionaries from Congregational Church were sent to Angola. The speaker also explained that they sent Missionaries and money under the American Board. The first Missionary sent in 1886 was Dr. Currie with his young wife who died shortly afterwards of malarial fever. In 1893, four more were sent out who carried on till 1918. Mrs. McDougall went on to explain the wonderful work that they have been doing; Portugal passed a law that the Portuguese language had to be taught in all the schools so two gentlemen from Portugal were engaged and both are doing wonderful work. In 1923 four more Missionaries went out. They have three stations in Africa with 8000 acres in Dougal.

Mrs. T. W. Munro then favored the meeting with a solo after which Mrs. Harkness of Summerstown led in Prayer. Afterwards she gave a most inspiring address speaking briefly on the Presbyterian Missions, emphasizing the Outlook. Sixty-four years ago the first Mission Board was organized and it was a united one in 1861. In 1834, Missionaries home from China urged women to organize an Inter-denominational Board; they had forty Mission Boards, forty Home Mission Boards, seven Colleges in the Oriental to train Christian leaders for the Oriental. She said that only Gospel of the Lord Jesus has a place for women and children. She advised them to look to the future. The women are working in all these lands in India. The Gospel and Missionary work are the means. In Turkey the women are throwing off their veils. In Japan the Christian church has gone farther than in our land having admitted women into the ministry. China is awakening to her responsibility. God has been working through the Missionary Society. The Lord has need of us all. The doors are open. The outlook was never greater for opportunities or responsibilities. The responsibility rests on the United States and Canada in this 20th century to evangelize the world. God is calling every woman in this audience to consecrate their lives to His work and in closing the speaker reminded all that God gave His only beloved Son to die on the Cross. Let us all be true and faithful to our trust. All then joined in silent prayer.

A hearty vote of thanks was extended all who took part. It was decided to hold the next Conference in Alexandria during the month of January.

Mrs. Hall of Cornwall closed the meeting with prayer. Later the Maxville Auxiliaries served lunch to all present.

MRS. JOHN M. MACRAE, Secretary of Conference.

APPLE HILL

Dr. R. J. McCallum, Alexandria, spent Sunday with his mother, Mrs. Dan McCalum.

Miss Myrtle McIntosh of St. Andrews, spent Thursday last with Miss Margaret A. McDermaid.

Mrs. John I. Grant had as her guests on Sunday Mr. and Mrs. Donald Dewar and two children of Baltimore, Md., Mr. and Mrs. Lachie Dewar and Miss Emma Dewar of Cornwall.

Mr. and Mrs. John D. McDonald and Mrs. L. Eastman attended the funeral of the late Mr. Williamson at St. Raphaels on Tuesday.

Mrs. Hugh McDonald of Ashland, Wis. who has been visiting her brother, Mr. John D. McDonald for the past few months, left for her home on Saturday. She was accompanied to Montreal, by Mrs. John D. McDonald who spent the day with friends.

Rev. Mr. McLauchlan of the United Church, Avonmore, conducted the Communion Service in Zion Presbyterian Church, last Sunday, in the illness of the pastor.

Mr. Gordon McIntosh spent Sunday in Massena, N.Y.

Messrs. Hugh Campbell of Cornwall and B. Maloney of Monckland, were in town on Tuesday.

Dr. Arpad Govan will preach in Zion Presbyterian Church, Sunday next, 25th inst. The service will be held at 2:30 p.m.

Miss Katie A. McDonald is visiting friends in Alexandria.

Mr. and Mrs. M. Deguire and family who have resided here for several years past left on Thursday last for Moose Creek.

Mr. and Mrs. John McCallum were in Alexandria on Monday, attending the McCallum-Macdonald wedding.

Rev. W. H. Brokenshire, Pastor of Zion Church, who has been on the sick list, we are glad to report is now recovering nicely.

Mrs. D. D. Grant had as her guest last week, Mr. J. Grant of Vancouver, B.C.

The Misses Agnes and Sadie Neville and Mr. Jim McLeod, Montreal, spent several days with the former's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Jim Neville.

ST. ELMO
Service in the Gordon Church next Sunday at 2 p.m. will be conducted by Dr. McLeod and will be followed by Sunday School and Bible Class.

MCDONALD'S GROVE
Mr. Donald McLennan who was an interested spectator at the Plowing Match held in Brockville last week, reports an excellent trip.

Mr. and Mrs. Clifford Wilkes and baby Eileen spent the week end at his parental home.

Miss Ethel McLean spent a part of last week with her cousin, Miss C. Sinclair, Stewart's Glen.

Mr. Alexander McGregor visited Winchester friends the early part of the week.

Mr. A. J. Wilkes and his sister, Mrs. A. Campbell visited the Capital on Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. A. D. McDougall, Mr. Rod McLennan, Miss Bella McLennan visited Finch the early part of the week.

Mr. James Froats of Finch, School Inspector, paid the Grove School a call Tuesday.

Messrs. Neil A. McLean and Henry Wilkes were business visitors to Plantagenet on Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Dan McMillan and son, Melville did business in Alexandria on Monday.

Messrs. A. G. McGregor, Dan Blair and Mr. and Mrs. Neil McLean were among those who attended the golden anniversary of the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Blair held at Moose Creek on Wednesday. The Grove friends extend to them best wishes for many years of health and happiness.

DYER

Mr. and Mrs. A. Sinclair and son spent Saturday with their aunt, Mrs. M. McRae while en route from Prince Edward Island to their home in Vancouver.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Boisvenue of Maxville, spent Sunday at Mr. C. Cuerrier's.

Mrs. D. D. McKenzie motored with her brother, Mr. Alex. Emberg and family to Montreal on Friday where they spent the week end with friends.

Miss C. McLennan, teacher, attended the recent Teachers' Convention held in Cornwall.

Mr. and Mrs. D. J. McLean of Berwick, visited at the parental home here Saturday.

The bridge between here and Maxville is under construction.

Mr. Mack MacRae of Montreal, spent the week end at his parental home here.

Mr. and Mrs. G. L. Buell visited at Mr. D. J. McLean's on Sunday.

The Misses Christina and Ina and Murdie McRae and Miss Margaret McRae left recently for the Royal Victoria Hospital, Montreal, to have their tonsils and adenoids removed. They were accompanied by Mrs. A. M. MacRae.

MR. JOHN D. MACRAE
The death occurred on Oct. 5th, 1925, at the home of his nephew, Mr. D. D. McKenzie, with whom he resided, of Mr. John D. MacRae, at the venerable age of 93 years. The funeral took place on Wednesday afternoon, 7th inst., the service being conducted by Rev. Dr. P. A. McLeod, pastor of Maxville Presbyterian Church. The pallbearers were Messrs. Peter McIntosh, J. F. McLennan, John D. McIntosh, Alex. Emberg, John McDougall and Alex. M. McRae.

LOCHIEL

Mrs. John Morris is at present visiting friends at St. Andrews.

Mr. and Mrs. D. H. Dewar of Glen Sandfield, visited Mr. and Mrs. Norman Macrae on Sunday afternoon.

Mrs. Neil McMillan was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Sam McDonald, Kirk Hill, for the week end.

Mr. and Mrs. Francis McCormick visited her parents, Mr. and Mrs. D. J. McDonald, on Sunday.

Miss Anna McMillan was with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. D. H. McMillan for the week end.

Mr. and Mrs. D. E. Fraser had as their guests on Sunday, Mrs. D. W. Fraser, Mrs. Campbell and Mr. John Fraser, Glen Sandfield and Miss Jennie McPhee and Mrs. Douglas McPhee. Among those who attended the Plowing Match at Brockville were Messrs. Peter Chisholm, V. G. Chisholm, J. A. McDouell and Mal. McRae.

Bob—Was Robinson Crusoe an acrobat? Bert—I don't know. Why? Bob—Well, this book says that after he had finished his day's work he sat down on his chest.

WARD OF THANKS—The family of the late Hugh D. McGillis wish to thank their relatives and friends for their kindness and sympathy in their recent sad bereavement, the death of their dear father, Bridge End, Ont., Oct. 20th, 1925.

The Angel of Death claimed two of our old and respected residents during the past week in the persons of Mr. Hugh R. McDonald who passed away on Wednesday and whose funeral took place to St. Catherine's Church and

cemetary on Friday and was a large and representative one, and Mrs. M. McDonald who died Friday and the funeral which was largely attended was held Monday, interment being made in St. Catherine's cemetery. In both instances we express our heartfelt sorrow to the bereaved.

COTTON BEAVER
Husking bees are the order of the day.

Mr. J. K. Morrison has disposed of a quantity of seed potatoes to Mr. D. N. McRae of Alexaporia.

Owing to the bad roads caused by recent rains a series of flat tires and blowouts occurred on the Laggan Road Sunday evening.

Messrs. J. F. McCrimmon, D. D. McMaster, A. D. McMaster, Fred McCrimmon and D. A. Gray attended the big Plowing Match held at Brockville last week.

Our deepest sympathy is extended to the bereaved relatives of the late Mr. Angus McDonald of this section.

Two of our promising young men, in the person of Messrs. Campbell McLeod and D. R. McCrimmon arrived home on Thursday from the Western harvest fields.

Mr. D. D. McMaster shipped two valuable Ayshire cattle on Monday.

Mr. J. McCrimmon who filled Mr. N. D. McLeod's silo reports the corn crop above par.

Football is over for this season and shooting matches have become the popular sport. Everyone should have a turkey for thanksgiving.

MR. ANGUS J. McDONALD
It is with regret we chronicle the passing of Mr. Angus J. McDonald whose death occurred on Wednesday, October 14th, at the age of 73 years. The deceased was a son of Mr. John B. McDonald, lot 37-7th Lochiel.

The late Mr. McDonald was held in high regard by all with whom he came in contact and his passing is deplored by a very large circle of friends.

Besides his widow, nee Kate Harriet McGillivray, he is survived by one son and two daughters, John Dougal and Miss Flora M. McDonald, at home and Mrs. Jack Anderson of Montreal.

The funeral which was held on the 16th inst., to St. Columba Cemetery, Kirk Hill, was very largely attended. Rev. Mr. McIver of Dunvegan conducted the service.

The pallbearers were Messrs. Donald McCaskill, Duncan McMaster, Fred N. McCrimmon, John D. McDonald, Mack McDonald and Myes Campbell.

Floral offerings included wreaths, The family, Mr. and Mrs. Jack Anderson, Montreal; sprays, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Taylor, Toronto, Dr. and Mrs. H. V. Driver, Montreal and Mr. and Mrs. Mylee Campbell, Alexandria.

GLEN ROBERTSON

Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Osborn and Mr. Gordon Smart of Montreal, were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. James Robertson over the week end.

Miss Hayes of Vankleek Hill, is the guest of Miss Jennie Rickerd, for a few days.

Mr. and Mrs. Romburg of Russell are the guests of Mrs. Romburg's parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. Rickerd.

Mr. Dan McPhee visited Montreal during the week.

Mr. Peter McIntee returned home from the Western wheat fields on Friday.

Mrs. J. W. Hambleton paid Alexandria a visit on Thursday.

Mr. Archie Bathurst after spending some time the guest of Mr. and Mrs. J. A. McDonald, returned to Montreal, on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Houll and Miss Mamie Richardson of Montreal, were the guests of their uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. McDonald on Sunday.

Master Herbert and Miss Helen Osborn, Montreal, have returned to their home after spending a week with their aunt and uncle, Mrs. James Robertson and Mr. Robertson.

Don't forget the Bazaar to be held in the A.O.U.W. Hall, here, on Thanksgiving Day, Nov. 9th, under the auspices of Dalhousie Mills and Cote St. George Churches. See advertisement in this issue.

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Mr. Tommy Phillips who spent the past year in Detroit, Mich., is visiting his father, Mr. N. Phillips.

Mr. Roddie McDonald of Maxville spent the week end with his mother, Mrs. Hugh A. McDonald.

Mr. Alex. Henley, Baltic's Corners, did business here on Saturday.

The Sacrament of Confirmation was administered in St. Catherine's Church, on Sunday, Oct. 11th by his Lordship Bishop Couturier of Alexandria. A large number of children and several adults were confirmed.

Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Young of Ottawa, donated a pair of Benediction Candelabra to St. Catherine's Church, Greenfield, in memory of the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. R. Macdonald.

MACKS CORNERS
Mrs. Sutherland of Montreal, spent a portion of last week with friends here.

Messrs. Alex. McDonell and Havelock Denovan of the Vaukleeck Collegiate spent the week end at their homes here.

Miss Annie McLennan was a recent guest at Mr. D. D. McKinnon's, Dalkeith.

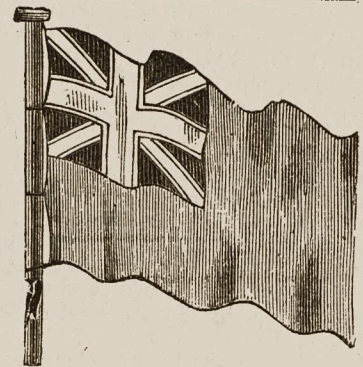
Mr. Neil McCuig was a business visitor to Vankleek Hill, this week. Mr. Duncan McKinnon visited Alexandria friends on Sunday.

The Thank-offering meeting of the Dalkeith W.M.S., West Church, Kirk Hill, was held Sunday evening, Rev. D. R. Morrison addressed the meeting and the school was packed to its capacity.

Mr. Norman McCaskill was engaged in this district lately with his outfit filling silos.

Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Cameron visited Vankleek Hill friends the first of the week.

Mr. R. A. McDougall paid Dalkeith a business call on Monday.



POLITICAL MEETINGS

In the interests of The Liberal Candidate

Mr. Arch'd J. Macdonald

Will be held as follows:

- October 23, Martintown
23, Tyotown.
24, Greenfield T. Hall.
26, Williamstown.
26, St. Raphaels
27, Glen Sandfield
27, Lochiel
28, Glen Robertson.
28, Alexandria.

Women's and Misses' Fur-Trimmed Coats
In New Fall and Winter Styles
Greatly Underpriced
\$24.75
Special Purchase
If bought in the regular way would sell at \$35.00 to \$39.50—and many even more.
Just when the need is for a coat of greater warmth, we are fortunate enough to secure for cash a well-known maker's surplus of high-grade fur-trimmed models at a great price concession.
Straight-line and Flared Styles
Developed in the season's most popular fabrics—Suedine, smooth-finished Velours and Pile Fabrics.
In Warm Wine Shades, Rich Browns, Purples and the Newest Fall Colors.
Regular and large sizes, from 16 to 48+.
Generously trimmed with Wolf Mandel, French Seal, Opossum, Sable Opossum, Coon Opossum, Fitch Opossum and French Coney—carefully lined throughout and warmly interlined.
Mostly one or two only of a style, so that early shopping is advised for best selection.
Do not miss this remarkable coat opportunity to-morrow. See windows.
P. E. CAMPBELL LIMITED
CORNWALL, ONT.

Order from Your Grocer
a trial package of
'SALADA' TEA
The wonderfully rich and fragrant flavor never varies. Try it.

Solomon's Stray Shot
A woman will go into a drygoods store packed to the roof with goods of every style and value, and come out with a five-cent paper of pins. That is what she went in for and she got what she wanted. We usually find what we are hunting for. We have known people to go to church and come away with some grammatical mistake made by the preacher when they could not even recollect the text. When you find a man always turning up the bad side of everything, you have got a gutter snipe. No man will go nosing around back lanes and into garbage barrels who doesn't like the smell of refuse and love the taste of carrion. Put that down. The fellow who is a libertine will tell you that every man is immoral and every woman immodest; the confirmed liar will tell you that you can't trust anybody these days; the crooked business man will tell you that you can't be in business to-day and be a consistent church member. cynic is the polite name for the man whose own evil experience leads him to think that there is no such thing as sincerity or brotherly kindness in the world. Guard against this disposition to sneer and scoff at good. Take a square look within when you find yourself souring on men and things. "He that hath a froward heart findeth no good." Are you finding good or evil?
How will you vote?
KENNEDY, J. W. X
MACDONALD, A. J. X
MCGILLIS, ANGUS X
Fancy Goods at Fancy Prices.
Cheap Goods at a Cheap Price.
Good Goods at a Fair Price.
THAT SPOILS IT—BUT—YOU WIN HERE.
My increasing volume of business is an evidence that people appreciate a square deal.
In preparing for winter, don't forget your feet. They are a part of your body just as much as your head—though they never should exchange locations.
Before purchasing BOOTS, SHOES, RUBBERS, SPATS or OVERSHOES, get my prices.
Wanted to exchange—my goods for your cash.
If interested in a fully guaranteed Bond bearing 6%—Call, phone or write.
Yours for business,
THOS. W. MUNRO
Telephone No. 34—Residence No. 50.
MAXVILLE, ONT.



"IN THE LAND OF HAM"

EGYPT PROBABLY FIRST POWER IN KNOWN WORLD.

Cultivable Area Is About 8,500,000 Acres—Has 1,900,000 Landowners—Seasons Are Not Fixed by Sun, But by River Nile.

In the Bible the common name of Egypt is "Mikraim," or more fully "the land of Mizraim." In form Mizraim is a dual and is generally joined with a plural verb.

The Arabic name of Egypt is Mizr, signifying "red mud." In the Bible Egypt is also called "the land of Ham," a name most probably referring to Ham, the son of Noah.

The common ancient Egyptian name of the country is written in hieroglyphics Kem, which was perhaps pronounced Chem. This name signifies, alike in the ancient language and in Coptic, "black," and may be supposed to have been given to the land on account of the blackness of the alluvial soil.

"We may reasonably conjecture that Kem is the Egyptian equivalent of Ham, and also of Uxor, these two words being similar or even the same in sense."

Egypt extends southward along the valley of the River Nile for a distance of 680 miles, beyond which point, known as Wadi Halfa, lies the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan.

To the west is Tripoli and the Libyan Desert, and to the east extends the Red Sea, but the Peninsula of Sinai is part of Egypt, that is the region between the Gulf of Akaba and the Mediterranean Sea, the boundary reaching the sea coast at El Rafa.

The total area is 363,187 square miles greater than the area of British Columbia. However, cultivable Egypt consists of the narrow valley of the Nile and a few oases in the desert; and it is divided into Lower Egypt or the Delta formed by the two branches of the Nile, and Upper Egypt to the south.

Lower Egypt is level, but the surface of the upper region is undulating, and mountains come down close to the river. The climate of the Delta is not very favorable for western or northern people, but the other parts, where the climate is dry, are health resorts in winter which lasts from December to March.

In reality the seasons in Egypt are not fixed by the sun but by the River Nile, which regularly begins to rise in July on the melting of the snow on the mountains of Abyssinia and the fall of the tropical rains. About the middle of October the waters, which have flooded and fertilized Lower Egypt, recede and the natural level is reached in May.

During May and June no rain falls, and during that period nothing grows without the aid of irrigation. During the years of British administration the means of irrigation were greatly increased by such works as the gigantic dam at Assuan.

The cultivable area of Egypt is equal to about 8,500,000 acres, but owing to want of reclamation much of this area lies idle. With the increase of the means of irrigation, the work of reclamation is going on. To this is due, among other good results, the revival of the growing of cotton of a very high quality.

According to recently compiled statistics, there are in Egypt 1,900,000 landowners. The unit of land measure is the feddan, equal to one and three-tenths acres of our measure. Of these landowners, 64 per cent. own one feddan or less; 27 per cent. own from one to five feddans; and only 7 per cent. own areas exceeding 50 feddans each.

It is, therefore, a country of small holdings. The tillers of the soil, peasants we would call them, all their circumstances being considered, are known in their language as "fellahen," the singular form of the word being "fellah." It is said that a fellah and his family can subsist upon one feddan, or a little more than one acre.

Besides cotton, the crops comprise sugar-cane, rice, maize or Indian corn, wheat, barley, millet, dates, tobacco, oranges, gum, and a great variety of vegetables, onions being a large and valuable crop.

In very ancient times, when Egypt was probably the first Power in the known world, the country must have contained a large population, for otherwise those great works, such as the pyramids which exist to-day, and the tombs and the temples, could not have been constructed.

And behind the builders there must have been a large population tilling the soil and producing food for the whole nation. Vegetables were then well known crops; for the Book of Numbers of our Bible, in chapter XI, tells of the Children of Israel in the Wilderness loathing the manna and longing for the vegetables and other foods they ate when in slavery in Egypt.

"We remember," they said, "the fish which we did eat in Egypt freely; the cucumbers, and the melons, and the leeks, and the onions and the garlic."

The state-owned railway of Egypt has a mileage of 1,600 miles. To the south it extends to the First Cataract of the Nile, a distance of 564 miles. At this point a steamer connection runs to Wadi Halfa, connecting the Egyptian state system with the Sudan Government Railways, the whole being part of the Cape to Cairo route.

DUNCES WHO EARNED RENOWN.

Robert Clive Was Regarded by School Masters as an Utter Fool.

It is not always the boy who has the greatest success in school and university who achieves the most in his after life.

Robert Clive, the maker of India, was regarded by his school masters as an utter fool. He was the dunce of every school he attended—and he went to four. Even his father despaired of making anything of him, and packed him off to India to get him out of the way.

It was only when he took up the sword that he discovered his own genius. Nelson was regarded as a bit of a dullard; Napoleon was the butt of the military academy, and perfectly miserable; and Arthur Wellesley, afterwards Duke of Wellington, the hero of Waterloo, was regarded at school as a duffer.

Gen. Grant, and Stonewall Jackson, his opponent in the United States Civil War, were both dull boys who matured late, and Sir Isaac Newton, greatest scientist, was accounted a great dunce and long stuck at the bottom of the lowest class but one.

Carlyle tells that in the same class at Edinburgh High School were two boys, one of whom was slow and backward, the other as sharp as the proverbial needle. He goes on to say that the sharp boy became "plain John Hunter of — Square, whilst the other became Sir Walter Scott." He concludes with the aphorism that the quickest growing and most perfect of vegetables is the cabbage!

Of Charles Darwin his father said: "You care for nothing but shooting, dogs, and rat-catching, and you will be a disgrace to yourself and all your family." Yet this fool of the family lies buried among the great in Westminster Abbey.

The man who wrote the best novel, "The Vicar of Wakefield," the best comedy, "She Stoops to Conquer," and the best poem, "The Deserted Village," of his age, was regarded by one of his schoolmates as "a stupid, heavy blockhead," and even one of his many biographers says that Oliver Goldsmith "was more distinguished as the butt of the school than for his diligence and proficiency as a scholar."

He used himself as a model for Moses, the silly son of his immortal Vicar, who took the family horse to sell at the fair and exchanged him for a gross of green spectacles! Yet even when he took his doctor's degree at Dublin, Oliver Goldsmith was the very last on the list.

TEACHING DOGS TO BITE.

Belgian Police Dog Is Taught Where and How to Employ His Teeth.

It seems a waste of time to teach a dog to bite, but the Belgian police dog is taught why, when, where and how to employ his teeth to the best possible advantage.

His training is a long and sometimes a difficult process, and demands both skill and patience from the instructor, the master he has known from puppyhood, who walks slowly across the dogs' "gymnasium," with a companion, who is heavily padded. The dog stalks behind, unobtrusively alert.

Suddenly the padded man strikes the other. There is a quick snarl, a gleam of teeth, and he is assailed by a whirlwind of fighting dog seeking his throat, his arms, his legs, anywhere that those keen jaws can find destructive hold. There is a minute of scuffle between man and dog, and then the instructor rattles off some words in voluble French. The erstwhile furious beast gives up his assault, drops calmly behind the two men—and the whole incident is repeated perhaps a dozen times.

Three men are standing motionless together; the dog and his master approach. A whispered instruction, and the dog springs quick as a swooping hawk upon the man indicated. The latter is "cut out" of the group, and were it not for his padding, would be half dead before the dog handed him over to his human commander.

Biting is not the police dog's only accomplishment. He is a master at various modifications of hunt-the-thimble. Usually he is sent to find a hat or a book ingeniously hidden.

He is something of an athlete. Over obstacles fashioned like those of a steeplechase course he sails, and a four-foot fence is well within his powers.

He can walk up a ladder as easily as a human in rubber-soled shoes. And he comes down again—head first!

First Aid Remedy for Wounds.

Burnt paper has been suggested as a quick and easy and clean remedy for first aid to the injured. The first principle in first aid to the injured is to find a remedy quickly. A short time ago Sir James Cantlie caused some astonishment by explaining that a dressing of burned paper for wounds was one of the cleanest and easiest to use. This may seem an odd sort of remedy, yet, after all, nothing is more natural, for burned paper, although black, is clean, since it has been thoroughly purified by intense heat. Many instructors advocate this in preference to a pocket handkerchief, but providing the handkerchief is fresh from the laundry the inside folds may be used with equal safety. In the matter of dressing for wounds, the golden rule is to provide something that has not come in contact with germs or dirt.

Oyster's Eggs.

An oyster produces 50,000,000 eggs at a spawning. Only a few out of the 50,000,000 survive, nearly all of the young being gobbled by fishes or falling to find a suitable anchorage.

Fish "Farms."

Fish are artificially reared in some 500 "farms" in North America.

WHAT OCEAN SIGNALS MEAN.

Ships at Sea Have a "Language" of Their Own.

Ships at sea have a "language" of their own when they wish to converse with or signal to one another. Nearly all big steamers carry a wireless installation, but, in addition, every vessel of this type is provided with a steam whistle or siren, a mechanically-operated fog-horn, and a bell.

Sailing ships are obliged to have both a mechanical fog-horn and a bell before they are allowed to leave a port.

When ships pass one another at sea certain ceremonies are observed. Thus, a merchant vessel meeting a warship is expected to dip her flag in salute, a courtesy acknowledged by the naval commander in a similar manner. Liners are generally saluted by "tramps," while when one liner meets another the junior captain dips his house-flag first.

If the weather is foggy and visibility is poor, it is obvious that ships on their way across the high seas must "talk"—and talk loudly. So long as a steamer is moving forward the law of the ocean demands that she shall send out a long blast on her siren every two minutes to give notice of her presence in foggy or heavy weather. Should she stop her engines the long blast must cease, being substituted by two loud wails every two minutes with an interval of one second between each. The siren is stopped altogether immediately the anchor is dropped, and the presence of a moored steamer is known by the clamor of her bell once a minute.

Every vessel that is propelled mechanically is supposed to give way to the sailing ship, and the latter has a special code of signals to indicate her presence. One blast from a fog-horn every minute means that a sailing vessel is moving with the wind to port (her left side). Two blasts a minute indicate that the wind is on the other beam.

When fishing, trawlers have lights, one above the other, attached to their masts, while tugs towing other craft carry two lights in the same way. A ship at anchor puts out her side lights, takes down her masthead light, and substitutes a "riding light," which swings from about three-quarter way up the foremast.

JUNGLE TRAGEDY AND COMEDY.

Experiences of Belgian Doctor's Wife in Belgian Congo.

In his records of lion-hunting in his book, "Across the Great Craterland to the Congo," Mr. T. A. Barns includes the tragic story of Dr. de Ridder, a noted Belgian oculist, who went out with his wife to the Belgian Congo to shoot big game, incidentally prescribing spectacles for the Sultan of Ruanda.

Dr. de Ridder contracted tick fever, and while he lay ill his wife went out one day to shoot, accompanied only by a single "boy."

She encountered lions, and one of them which she had wounded charged and mauled her badly, biting and clawing her legs. Nevertheless, having apparently frightened it by her screams till it let go and retired to lick its wounds, she got hold of her rifle again and killed it.

She had to send her "boy" back for bearers to carry her to camp, where her husband was too ill to help her.

A Belgian official, three days distant, was sent for. He arrived to find Dr. de Ridder lying dead in his bed and his wife dangerously poisoned by the lion's bites. She was, however, taken to a place where there was a doctor, and recovered.

The author was evidently well served by his native carriers, and knew how to make friends with the Masai.

He notes their fondness for being doctored. Owing to this they had a habit when they came to the camp of eating any pieces of paper they came across. He can only guess that they thought it was a kind of medicine, from having seen drugs taken from paper wrappings.

At one place where there were white women travellers besides Mrs. Barns, a local chief, Rakidegi, dirty, old, grey-headed, who got dally drunk on banana beer, was so struck with their charms that he offered to divorce all his forty-two wives if Mrs. Barns would find him a bride in England. He was disappointed.

Unsplinterable Glass.

A glass that cannot be splintered was exhibited in London recently when hammers, and even a shotgun, were used to prove the contention of the manufacturers. The glass, it is claimed, may be ground to any lens curvature required for eyeglasses and spectacles, and is intended particularly for the use of sportsmen and football players who otherwise might have their sight injured by splinters or broken glass in a crash or through accident. Included in the test was a demonstration in which the lenses were fired at with a shotgun from a distance of thirty yards. No shot penetrated the glass, said the experts, and no splinters flaked loose. Though unsplinterable sheet glass has been in existence several years, being used for motor wind screens, aviators' goggles and the like, scientists declared they had not been able to produce a hard, clear, safety glass that would take the curves prescribed by opticians for spectacle lenses.

The Forth Bridge.

The Forth Bridge, spanning the Firth of Forth in Scotland, was begun early in 1883, and was formally opened on March 4, 1890. The bridge is upward of one and a half miles in length, and cost about sixteen million dollars.

Weak in Lung Power.

Lions and tigers are too weak in lung power to run more than half a mile.

Advertisement for 'It's BARBARA'S FALL AND WINTER Sale'. Includes illustration of people in winter clothing and text: 'It Brings to Every Family a Tide of Bargains and Satisfaction. From year to year we give Better Bargains and we get better known; this year we want everyone to see the invincible bargains we are offering. Why Should You Buy Outside of Town? Take your catalogues and compare our prices or take your catalogue with you to our store and we will sell you any article as cheap or cheaper. We want to play fair with you and expect to see you many times during the sale. Sale Starts Saturday, Oct. 24th. LASTING 20 DAYS.

Advertisement for 'OUR GREAT AUCTION SALE'. Text: 'WE HAVE BESIDES OUR REDUCTION SALE OUR GREAT AUCTION SALE \$1,000 worth of Winter Goods to be Sacrificed Saturday, October 24th, and Saturday, October 31st, ONLY. Articles listed here are only a few of the hundreds of bargains that you will see when you come to our store: LADIES' BLACK CALF OXFORDS \$20.00, sale price \$15.95. DRESSES Ladies' latest flannel Dresses all shades see them here, reg. \$5.00, sale price \$4.25. MEN'S SUITS Come and see 25 Men's Suits, all colors, reg. \$15.00 and \$20.00, sale price \$13.75. MEN'S SHOES Fine quality calf Welt, Black or Brown, wide toe, a snap, reg. \$5.50, sale price \$4.45. BOYS' PANTS Boys' Corduroy Pants, reg. price \$2.50, sale price \$1.98. SOCKS Men's fine Wool Worsted Socks reg. 75c. sale price 45c. Heavy working Socks, only 25c. Cashmere all Wool socks, all colors, a snap 49c. Boys' Golf Socks all Wool 65c. MITTS Men's Mule Skin Mitts 35c. Men's Horse Hide, Back and front lined Mitts, big value, reg. \$1.25, sale price 85c. RUBBERS The cheapest in town on all kinds of Rubbers and Gum Rubbers for the whole family, come and see. MACKINAW COATS Fancy Norfolk style Mackinaw, heavy and durable, Sale price \$7.75. BIG VALUE Boys' all Wool Mackinaw Coats the best bargain you've ever seen, reg. \$5.50, sale price \$4.25. FLANNELETTE BLANKETS Small sizes, reg. \$3.00, sale price \$2.05. YARD GOODS Flannelette 27 in., reg. 25c., sale price 18c. Dish Towelling 12 1-2c. Plaids for dresses, only 25c. Pure Linen Towelling 18c. HERE IS A SNAP Boys' fleece lined combination, best quality \$1.00. BOYS' two piece fleece underwear 60c. WOOL YARNS Scotch fingering, all colors \$1.25 a lb. Brooms 25c. Floor oil cloth 98c. a yd. Bring us your butter and eggs. GEO. BARBARA Near Ottawa House Alexandria, Ontario.



(Continued)

Mary had slipped away when she heard the sound of the car in the drive; she did not feel as if she could face David again just then. Whenever she thought of her own impulsive words she felt as if her whole body were blushing.

What must he have thought of her? What moment of madness had made her say such a thing?

She had loved Nigel—and David was Nigel's brother.

But, though as yet she did not realize it, it was strange how lately Nigel had begun to fade into the background of memory. She would have indignantly denied it had anyone told her that it was so, but the fact remained, nevertheless.

Perhaps she had never loved him as deeply as it was in her nature to love; but he had been her one and only romance, and the tragedy of his death had lent a halo of beauty to his whole life.

Married to him, she would always have adored him, but in spite of herself her whole feeling towards him had unconsciously changed since his marriage.

Even to the broken-hearted, Tims is a wonderful healer, and there is no truer saying of all the many penned by the immortal bard than that "Men have died, and worms have eaten them but not for love."

And Mary was still young. She was beginning already to lose the wan, careworn look that had thinned her face when she first came to Red Grauge. The quiet, healthy life, free from trouble, had done wonders for her; she slept well and dreamlessly, and woke full of energy, looking forward with almost childish anticipation to the simple events of the day.

Learning to drive David's car had given her tremendous pleasure; it was something so different from anything she had ever experienced—something so exciting.

David was speaking of the car when, a little later, she came into the room. "Dora only just caught her train. The engine was running badly; it would hardly take Deacon's Hill at all—"

He swung round sharply at the soft sound of the opening door. Mary did not look at him as she came forward, but she was painfully conscious of her quick heart-beats and flushing cheeks.

She sat down beside Miss Varney, and took up a book.

"Well, are you ready for another lesson in the morning?" David asked her.

He was determined that somehow she should be made to look at him, and speak to him; he wanted to meet her eyes again, but Mary did not raise them.

"I think it will be wet tomorrow," she said.

He laughed. "What difference can that make? There is a hood to the car. And it was raining yesterday when we went out."

"Was it?" She felt strained and unnatural with him; she wished he would go away or sit down. He looked so tall and overpowering as he stood there, and she was so painfully conscious of his gaze bent upon her.

Suddenly: "Miss Fisher wants you to go and stay with her in town," he said deliberately.

The words had the desired effect. Mary raised her eyes at once.

"Oh, I couldn't! I don't want to be rude, but I'd so much rather not."

"You don't like her?"

She flushed. "Oh, it's not that. I think she's simply beautiful, but—oh, I'm such a bad one at making new friends."

"You made friends with us easily enough, my dear," said Miss Varney affectionately.

Mary could think of no reply. The book had fallen from her knees; she stooped and groped after it at the same moment in which David bent to pick it up for her, and their hands touched.

Mary drew hers away sharply, and there was a little additional color in David's face as he laid the book down on her lap.

The silence was unbroken save for the click, click of Miss Varney's knitting needles.

"I am going to show you over the old part of the house after dinner," David said suddenly. "You said you would like to see it, and there is a moon tonight."

She looked up interestedly.

"What has that got to do with it?"

"Everything. The old wing looks only its best by moonlight."

"Oh."

"And the ghost always walks by moonlight," said Miss Varney.

Mary clasped her hands rather tight-

ly in the lap of her frock.

"Perhaps we shall see her, then," she said, with forced lightness.

Miss Varney shook her head. "In my opinion she never existed, my dear. I've never seen her, and I very much doubt if anyone else has. Dear me—not dinner already?"

This gong boomed through the house.

David rushed off to "tidy," as he laughingly said. He had given up dressing for dinner since Mary came, for Miss Varney had been quite right when she said she was sure the girl had not an evening frock, and something in Mary's manner, some little reserve and pride, had kept her as yet from offering any such presents.

"There is plenty of time," she told David gently, when he urged her to see that Mary got all she wanted. "We don't want to frighten her, David, and I think she would resent any such overtures just at present."

But, to David's masculine ignorance, no woman had ever looked half so charming as Mary when he watched her across the dinner table.

The old room, with its oak-paneled walls and hanging armor, made a perfect background for her slight figure and dainty head; the light of the red shaded lamps lent the touch of color to her pale cheeks that made her almost beautiful. He did not realize how often his eyes turned to her.

When Mary and Miss Varney rose from the table, he joined them immediately.

"I'm not going to sit and smok in state tonight," he said, half shamefacedly, meeting his aunt's surprised gaze. "I want to take Mary over the house before the moonlight has gone. Will you come, too, Aunt Florence?"

"My dear boy! In all those draughty corridors? You know I should be positively ill tomorrow. No, you can do the honors yourself; you're more closely related to the family ghost than I am."

She dismissed them laughingly.

Mary followed David upstairs. She did not know if she were glad or sorry that Miss Varney had refused to accompany them; she looked at David, walking a little in front of her, and then back down the long stairs behind them.

Should she go on? She wondered what it was that made her hesitate, what it was that momentarily stayed her steps.

Don't you want to come with me? I believe you are afraid."

He spoke jokingly, but there was a curious note in his voice.

Mary laughed.

"Of course I am not afraid." She ran up the few stairs dividing them, and joined him.

CHAPTER XXXVI

The Ghost

"I AM thinking of giving up part of the house to wounded soldiers," David said presently. "More than half of it is always shut up, and the authorities have been asking for additional convalescent homes and hospitals; these rooms would do splendidly for wards."

"Yes."

Mary's voice sounded wistful; her thoughts had flown to Nigel, the son of this great house, who had given his life for England.

He would never come here any more; the beautiful rooms would never again echo to the sound of his cheery laugh or voice.

She stifled a sigh. David looked down at her quickly.

"What are you thinking?"

She answered him quite simply.

"I was thinking of Nigel."

He was silent for a moment.

"You are always thinking of him," he said.

"No, not always."

They had reached the wide landing now, and David turned to the right and pushed open a heavy, nail-studded door.

"This is the passage to the old part of the house," he said. He held it back for her to pass; she noticed that it fell again into its place with hardly a sound.

A long, unlit passage lay ahead of them; it was dark save for the moonlight streaming through the high mulioned windows.

There was something eerie in its great beauty; instinctively she drew nearer to David.

"I was right about the moonlight, you see," he said.

They stood for a moment, looking out at the garden; it looked almost like fairyland, Mary thought, and it filled her with a sense of awe, almost of fear. She would have liked to put her hand into David's, very much as a child in the dark gropes for its mother's hand.

"And is this where the ghost walks?" she asked presently.

He shook his head.

"No—much further along." He looked down at her. "Are you afraid?" he asked.

"Of course not." There was indignation in her voice.

They went on to the end of the passage; there was another door there, much wider than the first.

"Has Miss Fisher ever been here?" asked Mary suddenly.

A quick frown crossed David's face.

"I really do not know. Why do you ask?"

"I was thinking how all this lovely oak and paneling and polished floors would suit her. She is so beautiful—like some princess in a fairy story."

"You are very kind." His voice was rather dry. "I thought women never admired one another."

"That is only a man's idea," she told him with dignity.

David laughed.

He pushed open the second door, but barred her way with his arm when she would have passed him.

"You have to wish when your feet touch new ground," he said. "Shut your eyes, and wish for the thing you want most in all the world."

CHAPTER XXXVII

For Happiness

MARY obeyed unquestionably; she shut her eyes tightly and wondered what she ought to wish.

For love? But that had already passed her by. For riches? It was so unlikely that she would ever have them! For what, then, could she wish? Happiness? It almost seemed as if someone put the thought into her head as she stood there by David Bretherton's side, with the moonlight barring the polished floor at their feet.

She gave a little sigh.

"I wish for happiness, then," she said.

Bretherton laughed.

"You ought not to have told me; you must never speak your wish to anybody." He pushed open the door, and then entered.

There was a faint, musty smell of disused rooms; a sort of chilly dampness made Mary shiver as she followed David into the darkness.

They had entered a sort of wide corridor, at one end of which the tall, painted pipes of an organ rose to the very ceiling.

"This used to be the old music gallery," Bretherton said; "and it is

chiefly here, too, that the ghost lady is supposed to walk."

"Oh!" said Mary softly. She looked round her with wide eyes.

There was something depressing to her in the darkness and silence; she began to think of men and women—dead long since—who had walked the oaken floors and made the old place echo with the sound of their voices.

It seemed strange that none of them would ever come there again; strange too, to think that some day she and David would be dead, even as they, and others would be taking their place in the world, and perhaps stand where they stood now.

She fancied that she could even see a phantom figure in the organ seat; hear the soft pure strains of music issuing from those painted pipes.

"Doesn't—doesn't anyone ever use it now?" she asked.

Unconsciously she spoke in a whisper; David shook his head.

"It hasn't been touched for years. There are other rooms further on. Shall we go?"

His steps echoed hollowly as he led the way; there was so little furniture, and no curtains at all at the high windows.

Here and there the outline of an old high-back chair stood out of a corner; or the ghost-shape of a folded card-table, with quaintly clubbed feet and slender legs.

"If this were my house," said Mary suddenly, "I should live in this part of it—it's much more beautiful than the other wing. It only wants the windows open, and big fires, and—"

She broke off, conscious of his eyes bent upon her. "I ought not to have said that," she added, in confusion.

"You do live here, don't you?" said David, smiling.

A low archway led to a smaller, narrower room.

"We ought to have a light to see the carving here properly," he added in a mere matter-of-fact voice. "Will you wait a moment while I find one? There used to be candles kept in the organ-loft."

He walked away without waiting for her to speak.

Mary stood there in the darkness, listening to the sound of his footsteps. She was conscious of a sort of timidity all at once now she knew herself to be alone. She wished he had not left her; she felt almost inclined to



call out to him, but bit her lip to check the desire.

His steps had quite died away now, and there was a momentary silence, followed by the hollow banging of a distant door.

Mary started violently; she took a step forward, then stepped.

How absurd to be nervous! He would be back in a moment! Of course, he had not left her for more than a moment. But she counted each second by her racing heartbeats.

The patch of moonlight coming through the archway lending to the long music-room seemed to fill the whole place with shadows. She remembered that David had said it was here that the ghost lady walked. Her tongue felt dry in her mouth.

(Continued in our next issue.)

# The Unfair Deal Canadian Farmers are Getting

Back in 1921 we sold the United States agricultural products to the value of \$146,539,883. After the Fordney U.S. Tariff of 1922 went into effect in the United States we sold them only \$51,337,733 worth.

By raising their tariffs the United States farmers have put about \$100,000,000 per annum more into their pockets and the Canadian farmers have lost it.

What is the lesson to the Canadian farmer?

On what terms is the Canadian farmer competing with the farmer of the United States? They are terms that not only forbid the sale of his products in the United States but compel him at the same time to witness United States farm products replacing his own in the home markets of Canada. Let us examine some of these terms.

PRODUCTS	For Entrance into Canada the Americans pay:	For Entrance into the United States the Canadians pay:
Potatoes.....	35 cts. per 100 lbs.	50 cts. per 100 lbs.
Eggs.....	3 cts. per doz.	8 cts. per doz.
Butter.....	4 cts. per lb.	8 cts. per lb.
Cheese.....	3 cts. per lb.	5 cts. per lb.
Cattle.....	25%	40%
Hay.....	\$2.00 per ton	\$4.00 per ton
Wheat Flour.....	50 cts. per barrel	\$2.04 per barrel
Wheat.....	12 cts. per bushel	42 cts. per bushel
Corn.....	Free	15 cts. per bushel
Certain Fruits.....	25%	35%
Woolens.....	27½%	100%

The United States raised their tariff, in order to protect the American Farmers, and the purchasing of foreign farm products was reduced. It was, therefore, to the American Farmer's benefit.

And we prove it. In the next column we list a few Canadian products imported by the United States under the 1921 tariff and under the raised tariff of September 21st, 1922. These figures are quoted from the "Commercial Intelligence Journal" published by Ottawa Government (26th September, 1925, page 324).

Canadian Farm Exports to the United States, 11 months ending August 1921 and 11 months ending August 1925

Articles	U.S. Tariff	1921 Quantity or Value	U.S. Tariff	1925 Quantity or Value
Horned cattle.....	Free	\$14,970,944	1½ to 2c. per lb. plus \$2 per head	\$2,897,753
Poultry.....	1c. per lb.	769,060	3c. per lb.	611,529
Sheep.....	Free	1,184,950	\$2 per head	219,878
Oats (bushel).....	6c. per bus.	2,822,129	15c. per 32 lbs.	389,280
Wheat (bushel).....	Free	47,735,082	42c. per 60 lbs.	3,408,152
Fresh Beef—chilled or frozen (quintals).....	Free	237,782	3c. per lb.	63,408
Potatoes (bushel).....	Free	2,581,037	50c. per qtl.	566,115
Eggs (doz.).....	Free	264,676	8c. per doz.	52,887

And now a great reduction has been made by the Canadian-Australian Treaty which just went into effect on October 1st, 1925. Under this treaty Australian (and New Zealand) farm products will enter Canada at the following tariffs.

PRODUCTS	For Entrance into Canada the Australians pay:	For Entrance into Australia the Canadians pay:
Eggs, per doz.....	Free	18 cts.
Cheese.....	Free	6 cts. per lb.
Butter.....	1 ct. per lb.	6 cts. per lb.
Honey.....	1 ct. per lb.	4 cts. per lb.
Bees Wax.....	Free	3 cts. per lb.
Fresh Meats.....	½ ct.	5 cts. per lb.
Canned Meats.....	15%	40%
Canned Poultry.....	15%	40%
Lard.....	Free	4 cts. per lb.
Tallow.....	10%	1 ct. per lb.
Canned Vegetables.....	Free	30 cts. to \$2.10 per doz. cans of ¼ to 4 pints

Apples and other Dried	Fruits.....	Quinces, Pears & Apricots	Canned Fruits.....
10%	25 cts. per 100 lbs.	½ ct. per lb.	8 cts. per lb.
			\$1.50 per 100 lbs.
			30 cts. to \$2.10 per doz. cans, according to size

Canada will be flooded with farm products from other countries at these low rates, but Canadian farm products are shut out of other countries by high tariffs. Meanwhile half a million Canadians have moved to the United States because of the tariff reductions that have closed up or slowed down hundreds of factories. That is, half a million buyers of Canadian farm products have been lost. The farmers are hit twice.

## Vote for Protection For the Farming Industry

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Get my new prices on the Westinghouse and DeForest Crosley radios. None better on the market. Come and hear for yourself.

J. A. McDONALD GLEN ROY, ONT. Phone 75 r 6 For Demonstration.

INSURANCE

For Insurance of all kinds, apply to JAMES KERR, ALEXANDRIA, ONT., also agent for Cheese Factory Supplies. Phone No. 82.

Dr. A. W. McLeod

VETERINARY SURGEON KENYON ST. WEST, ALEXANDRIA, ONT. OFFICE—SECOND DOOR EAST OF REGISTRY OFFICE PHONE 30 W

Dave L. Lalonde

LICENSED AUCTIONEER COUNTY OF GLENGARRY If you intend having a sale, the thing for you to do is to get in touch with me. I can give you better service at a better price.

Should Canada Be In The Dumps?

Her Industrial Corporations Making Money and Paying Dividends Ottawa, Oct. 19th, 1925 — Mr. Meighen and his allies are finding it increasingly difficult to prove that Canada is a depopulated and bankrupt nation.

Paper Mills Prosperous The paper mills of Canada have no tariff, but they are enjoying a season of unbounded prosperity.

"The Annalist" in its issue of October 2nd, 1925, says:—

"The American newspaper mills appear to be feeling more and more the keen competition of Canadian mills. In three months of the present year Canadian production has surpassed that of the United States and for the month of August the production figures of Canada and the States are practically identical.

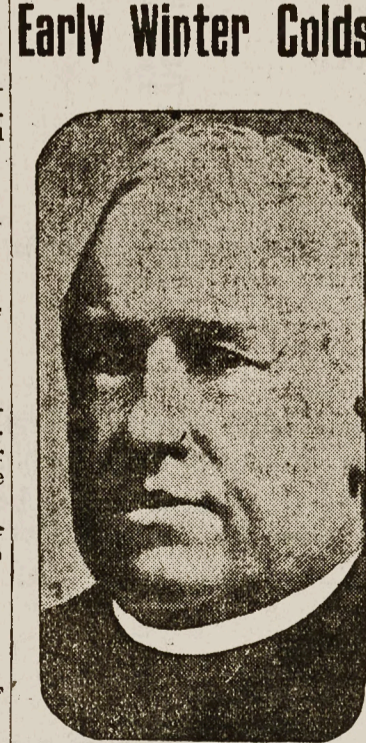
For further information—Apply to F. Kerr, or to R. G. Amiot, District Passenger Agent, Montreal, Que. F. KERR, C.P.R. Agent.

Early Winter Colds

Cold and Grip Germs find their earliest victims among those who are weak and run down and whose resisting power is lowest. The pure food elements in Father John's Medicine build energy to resist cold and Grip germs.

The gentle laxative effect of Father John's Medicine helps to drive out impurities. You are safe when you take Father John's Medicine because it is guaranteed free from alcohol or dangerous drugs in any form.

70 YEARS IN USE.



What, then, was the purpose behind the preparation of the misstatement placed in the hands of Mr. Patenaude to be promulgated by him throughout the Province of Quebec?—Toronto Globe.

cludes: Asbestos Corporation, Belgo-Canadian Paper, Bell Telephone, Canada Car & Foundry, Canada Cement, Canadian Cottons, Canadian Explosives, Central Canada Loan, Dome Mines, Dominion Textiles, Hillcrest Collieries, Hollinger Consolidated, Kerr Lake Mines, Laurentide Power, Mackay Montreal Telegraph, Niagara Falls, OttawaMontreal Power, Quebec Power, Shawinigan Water & Power, Spanish River, Southern Canada Power, Steel of Canada, Tuckett Tobacco.

Yearly Dividends The Montreal Standard, owned by the Montreal Star (which breathes the "Whisper of Death" into the ear of Canada) in its issue of October 11th, 1925, gives a partial list of Canadian Companies and the yearly dividends they are paying.

Table with 2 columns: Company, Dividend Per Cent. Includes Abitibi, Asbestos Pfd., Bell Telephone, Brazilian, Canada Cement, etc.

Because the prospects for hunting and fishing in northern regions of Quebec are more attractive this autumn than they have been for several seasons, the number of residents of the United States applying to the Quebec association for the protection of fish and game for guides and licences is much greater than it has been for some time.

NATIONAL LIBERAL COMMITTEE, 115 Sparks Street, Ottawa.

Know Their Business

"We have a bureau whose duty it is to read each week the country newspapers from all over the country. There is not a paper of any consequence in our trade territory that our bureau does not get.

Nearly 6,000 Miles

Mr. E. L. Patenaude—advertised by Conservatives in Quebec as their leader and by Conservatives in Ontario as their lieutenant—declares his opposition to the policy of public ownership.

Mr. Patenaude, according to reports of the newspapers in the sister Province, dealt with the railway problem of Canada "in that connection." He "read," says The Montreal Herald, from "a carefully prepared speech," in which he declared that "the mileage of the C.P.R. and the Canadian National lines is about equal."

In this he erred, as The Herald points out, by a matter of some six thousand miles—enough mileage to make one transcontinental railway from Montreal to Vancouver and another from Toronto to Prince Rupert.

Here and There

Sport conditions are very good in New Brunswick this year. Harold Chadwick operating hunting camps in the province reports that at the end of September catches of speckled trout weighing 18 1/2 lbs. were taken one day while a hunter took out a big game licence September 23rd and three days later had his deer and bear.

The world's most northerly police post, also the most remote of any human habitation, is to be constructed next year for the Royal Canadian Mounted Police at the far end of Ellesmere Island.

Appointments recently made through the office of the Comptroller Canadian Pacific Railway headquarters are W. J. Cherry who becomes Freight Claims Auditor in place of J. R. Steele retired under pension rules, and W. L. Moran appointed Assistant Freight Claims Auditor.

A very pleasing incident occurred during the visit to Montreal of Madame Maria Jeritza, world-famous operatic star. Col. George H. Ham, "Grand Young Man" of the Canadian Pacific Railway who had met the singer before, sent his felicitations in the form of a bouquet, and Madame Jeritza replied with a bouquet of roses made of sugar with the hope that his days also would be sugar-coated.

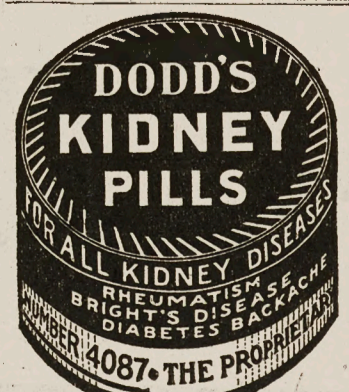
Isaac Gouverneur Ogden, vice-president in charge of finance, Canadian Pacific Railway, attained his 81st birthday October 10. Mr. Ogden is as active as ever although he has spent 54 years in railway work.

Carelessness and lack of forethought on the part of some unknown motorist at Belleville might have led to serious accidents if it had not been soon discovered that the wig-wag signal protecting the C.P.R. level crossing on the Kingston Road was out of order.

The Montreal Windsor street station police team are the champions of the Quebec district in the First Aid contests held at the Place Viger hotel in that city under the auspices of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS CHANGE OF TIME

A change of time will go into effect on September 27th. Train No. 47, westbound, will leave Montreal at 8:25 a.m. instead of 8:15 as at present.



Advertisement for THE BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA featuring an illustration of the bank's entrance and text: "An Open Door for Growing Businesses".

Any Headache Relieved by Zutoo

BREAD

IS YOUR BEST FOOD Eat Robertson's HOME MADE BREAD GRAHAM BREAD FRIDAY

ORDER YOUR PIES AND CAKES FROM Robertson's Bakery Alexandria, Ont.

CREAM WANTED

Anybody having cream to ship will find that L. A. Charlebois "Gem Creamery" St. Telesphore, Que., pays the highest price.

CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS CHANGE OF TIME

A change of time will go into effect on September 27th. Train No. 47, westbound, will leave Montreal at 8:25 a.m. instead of 8:15 as at present.

JOSEPH LEGROULX Licensed Auctioneer for the County of Glengarry Terms Reasonable Alexandria, Ontario

There is No Reason in the world

Why any lady should send her money away for a Coat or a Dress.

We have at a great deal of investigating the ready to wear market, assembled the finest stock of LADIES' WINTER COATS, in the newest styles, with fur trimmings, in the finest Chamovel Velours, etc., trimmed with Electric Seal and Beavercloak, also Fox and Martin.

They come in the season's most popular shades, including Deer, Brown, Brick, Purple, Cranberry, Green and Black. No store in the larger cities can show you a finer assortment of the season's latest models.

Each Style is Exclusive No Two Styles Alike.

Our showing of Dresses for Street, House and Evening wear cannot be surpassed. Every shade and every cloth and material, but NO TWO STYLES ALIKE.

Why should you send your money away or go away to buy a dress or a coat when you may come to this store at your leisure, try on the garments, and we guarantee you satisfaction? We guarantee you better value for your money than you can get from the city stores or the mail order catalogues.

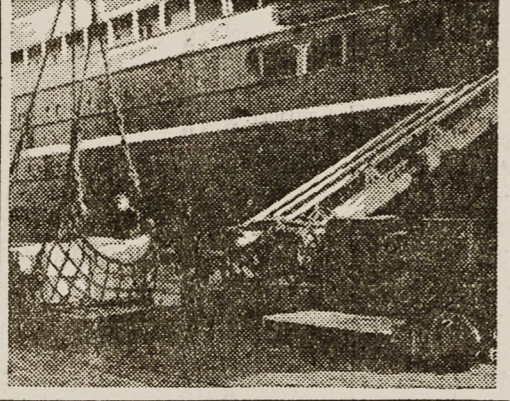
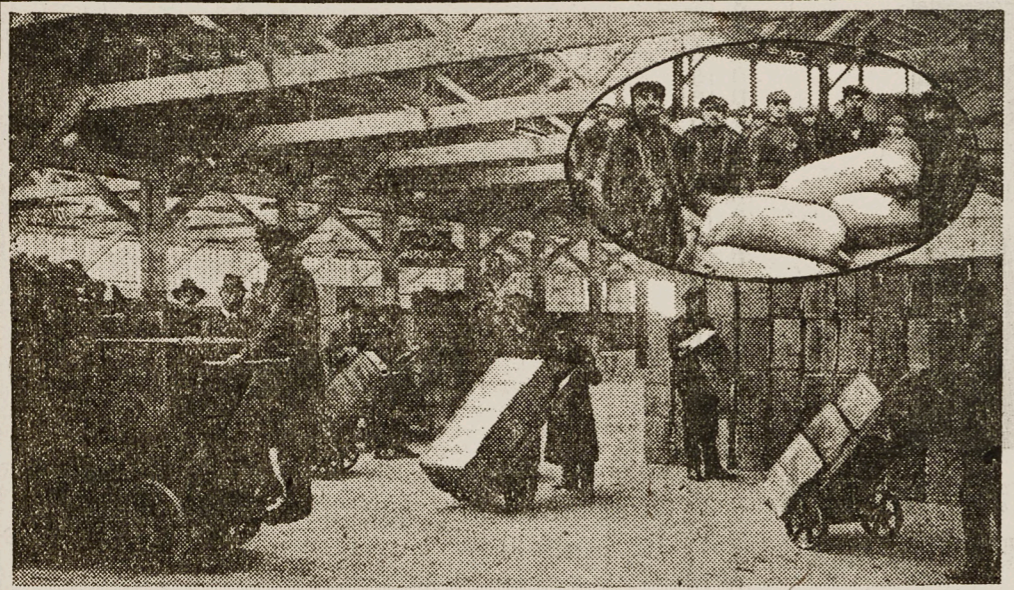
Dresses and Coats for Misses and Children too; Footwear, Underwear and Clothing for the whole family. See our Men's and Boys' Overcoats, Dry Goods, Dress Goods, Groceries and Crockery. Everything that you need is right in this store.—The Busiest Store in the County—Everybody says so.

We take in exchange same as cash, new laid eggs, fresh butter, live and dressed poultry. Give this store a trial and be convinced as others have that this store will save you money, give you better value and the best service.

ISAAC SIMON ALEXANDRIA, ONT. OPPOSITE THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA.

Advertisement for TEN-TEST INSULATING BUILDING BOARD featuring an illustration of the product and text: "FOR SALE AT Cowan's Hardware Store."

Canadian Products Arriving at Southampton



Upper—How the cargo is stored ready for the consignee, showing one of the new electric trucks in action. Inset—Typical British longshoremen, who handle the cargo. Lower left—Unloading cargo from the "Empress of France" at Southampton. Lower right—Canada's products arriving in England for distribution.

to deal with all the increased traffic which has come their way in a most efficient and satisfactory manner. The appliances for handling cargo of this description are of the most up-to-date character, and the methods employed are such as to guarantee to the consignees of the goods the most prompt and careful despatch. As can be seen from the photographs we reproduce one of the improvements adopted by the port authorities is the transporting of goods from ship's side to shed by means of electrically driven runabout trucks, which results in a great saving of time and labor, and also reduces the amount of handling to which the goods are subjected, and so minimizes the risk of damage.

The system of road transport from Southampton Docks is also well organized, so that local consignees are excellently served, whilst the railway connections to London and the North of England are such that to quote only one example, it is possible for goods to be put on rail in the west of Canada or the United States, shipped across the Atlantic to Southampton, and be on sale in London inside 10 days. Besides boxed fruit and flour, which are shown in our illustrations being unloaded from the Canadian Pacific liner "Empress of France," bacon is another commodity which is now playing an important part in the rapidly growing import trade of the port.

A part from the importation of frozen meat, what is perhaps one of the most extensive and important branches of the trade of Southampton, England, is the import of flour and fruit from Canada and the United States. These commodities have for a good many years been arriving at the Hampshire port in steadily increasing volume, and as they are usually carried in large passenger vessels, to ensure prompt and regular delivery, the recent rapid development of liner traffic at Southampton has naturally been reflected in a corresponding growth in the imports of North American flour and fruit. So many of the big trans-Atlantic steamers have been diverted from other British ports that this movement was almost inevitable, and during the last few years developments in this connection have been very rapid. In consequence it is greatly to the credit of the Southern Railway Company that they have succeeded in so organizing their facilities in the docks that they have been able

country entered upon an era of record breaking prosperity. The Tories say reducing the tariff had nothing to do with the fifteen years of good times that prevailed during the premiership of Sir Wilfrid Laurier. The Liberals claim with equal confidence that any revival of business which followed the accession of the Macdonald government to power in 1878, had nothing to do with the increase in duties.

A Narrow View

To imagine that an act of parliament can double the population and wealth of the country is childish. If prosperity followed an increase in tariff duties in 1878, greater prosperity followed the reduction of these duties in 1897. The Tories, however, tell us that the United States has always had a high protective tariff and therefore has always been prosperous.

One Hundred Per Cent Wrong

Both these statements are untrue. The United States has not always had a high tariff and she has not always been prosperous. That country has enjoyed spectacular waves of prosperity and has suffered spectacular periods of depression. Efforts to connect these periods of good and bad fortune with the tariff have not always succeeded. We do know that the United States had a very low tariff between 1846 and 1861, and that this particular period was undoubtedly one of abounding prosperity.

An Unwilling Witness

Even the late Hon. James G. Blaine, a Republican leader and a high protectionist, had to admit this when he ceased to be a politician and became a historian. In his "Twenty Years of Congress", Mr. Blaine speaking of this low tariff period, says:—

"The tariff of 1846 was yielding abundant revenue, and the business of the country was in a flourishing condition. Money became very abundant after the year 1849; large enterprises were undertaken; speculation was prevalent, and for a considerable period the prosperity of the country was general and apparently genuine.—The principles involving in the tariff of 1846 seemed for the time, to be so entirely vindicated and approved that resistance to it ceased, not only among the people, but among the protective economist, and even among the manufacturers to a large extent.—It was not surprising, therefore that in 1857 the duties were placed lower than they had been since 1812."

NATIONAL LIBERAL COMMITTEE,  
115 Sparks Street,  
Ottawa.

Students for West Arrive in Canada

Protection and Prosperity

Ottawa, October 17th, 1925.—Mr. Meighen really believes that he can double the wealth and population of the country by doubling the present tariff duties. His campaign literature declares that Sir John Macdonald raised Canada from a state of depression to a state of prosperity by enacting the so-called "National Policy" in 1878.

A Fading Miracle

It is true that times were hard in Canada under a law tariff between 1873 and 1878. They were even worse during that period under a high tariff in the United States. In both countries there was a revival of business toward the close of the 70's. The Tories say this revival was caused in Canada by an increase in the tariff, but they fail to account for the period of hard times which came under that same high tariff between 1893 and 1896.

People Leaving Canada

But was there after all such a revival of business as the Tories claim under the National Policy? Our population increased slowly and the volume of emigration to the United States was enormous. The census of 1891 disclosed an increase of only 500,000 in the population of the Dominion during the preceding ten years, although during that period 886,000 immigrants had entered the Dominion.

No Miracle in United States

Certainly the tariff had nothing to do with the depression in the United States between 1873 and 1878 or with the great revival of business that prevailed from 1873 to 1890. The Morrill Tariff Act passed in 1861 was in force all the time. It was in force twelve years before the panic of 1873 broke, and it was in force for twelve years after the panic ended.

The Other Side

In 1890 the United States raised its tariff by passing the McKinley Tariff Law and soon after it was visited by the terrible panic of 1893. The McKinley high tariff did not avert that panic. Neither did the National Policy prevent Canada from passing through a period of depression between 1893 and 1896.

Another Miracle?

With the accession of the Liberal party to power in 1896, tariff duties were lowered and immediately the

PROTECT FRUIT TREES

HOW TO RESIST ATTACKS OF MICE AND RABBITS IN WINTER.

Building Paper, Galvanized Mesh Wire and Poison Recommended—Potato Harvest — Marketing the Potato Crop.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

Preventive treatment applied in November to the orchard trees, raspberry patch and ornamental shruberies to offset the usually very destructive work of mice and rabbits during the winter months will save you disappointment, some labor and some money.

Building paper costing one cent, placed around the trunk of the tree for which you paid the nurseryman \$1.50 will give protection at a cost that seems reasonable. If your tree is ten years old it is worth many times \$1.50. The cost of protection is so low that no tree owner can afford to feed mice and rabbits.

How to Use Building Paper.

The building paper protector can be easily prepared from a roll of tar paper. With an ordinary saw cut the roll into ten inch lengths, handy to work with. Wrap once around the tree trunk and tie securely, then mound a little soil up around the lower end to hold it in place over winter. Remove when cultivating in the spring.

The expanded metal protector can be used; it will last for years if taken care of. These can be purchased from supply houses. They are easy to apply and cost about \$8.00 per hundred for small sizes.

Galvanized Mesh Chicken Wire.

The galvanized mesh chicken wire is very efficient and durable. The wire can be purchased in rolls of a suitable width and cut into lengths to suit the trees. It is more expensive to buy than the expanded metal protector.

The tramping of the snow around the tree, so that it will create a hard area through which the mouse cannot readily penetrate, is a means of giving some protection at a very low cost.

Use Poison Carefully.

Rodent poison applied to bread or grain and enclosed in a container into which mice alone can enter is an effective way of protecting berry patches and shruberies. Poison placed for rabbits must be watched, or at least placed, where it is safe from farm animals. During periods of deep snow a close watch should be kept on all trees and shrubs, with the view of checking damage at the initial stage. At the O.A.C. we use the wire protectors, tramp the snow and use the shotgun on rabbits when necessary.—L. Stevenson, Dept. of Extension, O.A.C., Guelph.

Potato Harvest.

Late Blight.

Late Blight affects the tuber of the potato as well as the vine, and the disease lives over from year to year in the seed. When harvesting the potato crop cull out all tubers with dark sunken areas on the surface and a brownish discoloration of the flesh.

This fungus develops small black specks on the surface of the tuber. Such should not be stored for seed.

Stem End Rot.

This trouble is evidence by a decayed and sunken area at the stem end of the tuber. When a cross section is made near the stem end a brownish ring is usually plainly visible.

Taber Injury.

Care should be taken to avoid bruising the tubers while harvesting. Roughly handled potatoes usually have a high percentage of dry rot.—L. Stevenson, Dept. of Extension, O.A.C., Guelph.

Marketing the Potato Crop.

The potato grower should cater to the wishes of the most particular and exacting customers. He should furnish a choice product in a most attractive form and should carefully study the demands of the market he wishes to serve. For the best prices the potatoes should be uniform, sound, smooth and of good table quality, whether selected by the pound, the basket, the bushel, the bag, the barrel or the car load. The commercial potato grower should not be confined to the local market, but should be in a position to put his potatoes on the best market available, either through his own efforts or through the medium of a co-operative association. It sometimes occurs that of the price paid by the consumer for a bushel of potatoes about two-thirds are required to defray the cost of transportation and of distribution, and one-third is left for the grower. This is not as it should be. Undoubtedly one of the best remedies for such a condition is co-operation on the part of the growers themselves.—Dept. of Extension, O.A.C., Guelph.

The Infol Mare.

The brood mare that seems to have the least trouble and produces healthy sound colts and also has little trouble at foaling time, is one which has been worked moderately, or has had regular daily exercise. Of course, she should have plenty of nourishing feed, of good quality, especially during the latter part of the gestation period. It is also important that she should have clean crinkling water, be groomed once a day and have her stable well supplied with fresh air.

Rickets in Chicks.

It is not recommended to keep birds that had rickets when young for breeding purposes.

SUBSCRIBE FOR THE GLENGARRY NEWS

## TO THE ELECTORS OF THE COUNTY OF GLENGARRY

Ladies and Gentlemen—  
Four years have gone by since I last appealed to you for your support. At that time you favored me with your confidence and elected me to represent you at Ottawa and during the intervening years it has been my constant endeavor to faithfully and fairly represent your views and safeguard your interests in the councils of our nation.



I now appear before you again to give account of my stewardship, to present my record for your consideration and to appeal for your support for the principles in which you believed at that time and in which I think you believe still. Four years ago I appealed to the independent electors of this county to elect me as a non-partisan, at that time you felt that your representative could serve you best by being free from party affiliations which might at times warp his judgment and hamper his freedom; and the records of the House of Commons will show that I have maintained that non-partisan attitude, that I have not supported one political party more than another but that I have given my best judgment to every measure that presented itself and voted for those which I thought were in the best interests of the people of this country and against those which appeared to me to be contrary to their interests.

It has been my ambition to assist in building up in this country an independent public opinion as I believe that such opinion expressed through the instrumentality of independent representatives is the strongest safeguard this country can have against misgovernment.

I now appeal for your confidence and support and if elected on the 29th inst., my only promise will be to serve you as I have done in the past with the best of my judgment and ability, at all times holding your interests above my own and striving always for a greater measure of prosperity, harmony and contentment among our Canadian people.

J. WILFRED KENNEDY.

Apple Hill, Ont., Oct. 20th, 1925.

## AUX ELECTEURS DU COMTE DE GLENGARRY

Mesdames et Messieurs,—

Quatre ans se sont écoulés depuis la dernière fois que je vous ai demandé vos suffrages. Vous m'avez alors accordé votre confiance et votre appui et m'avez élu comme votre représentant à Ottawa, et depuis ce temps là je me suis dévoué constamment à représenter vos opinions et à protéger vos intérêts aux Conseils de votre patrie.

Je me présente encore maintenant devant vous pour vous rendre compte de mes actions, et pour vous demander de considérer favorablement mon record et de donner encore votre appui en faveur des principes dans lesquels vous croyez alors et dans lesquels, si je ne me trompe pas, vous croyez fermement encore.

Il y a quatre ans j'ai demandé aux électeurs indépendants du Comté de m'élire comme membre non-partisan. Alors vous croyiez que votre membre vous servirait mieux en étant libre d'aucune affiliation aux anciens partis qui pourrait de temps en temps le préjuger et lui attacher les mains; et les records de la Chambre des Communes prouvent que j'ai maintenu mon indépendance; que je n'ai pas appuyé un parti politique plutôt que l'autre mais que j'ai étudié chaque mesure qui se présentait au meilleur de ma connaissance que j'ai voté en faveur de celles que je croyais favorables aux intérêts de mes concitoyens et notre pays, tandis que j'ai voté contre celles qui me paraissaient défavorables à leurs intérêts.

Mon ambition a toujours été d'aider à répandre dans notre pays une opinion publique indépendante, car je crois qu'une telle opinion exprimée par l'entremise de membres indépendants est la meilleure protection que notre pays pourrait avoir contre la mauvaise administration.

Je vous demande maintenant votre confiance et votre appui, et si je me fais élire le 29 octobre je vous promets tout simplement de vous servir comme je l'ai déjà fait avec toute mon intelligence et toutes mes forces, de donner la préférence en toute chose à vos intérêts plutôt qu'aux miens, et de travailler sans cesse afin que notre peuple Canadien jouisse en mesure plus abondante de la prospérité de l'accord et du bonheur.

J. WILFRID KENNEDY,

Apple Hill, Ont., le 20 octobre, 1925.

## The Annual THANKSGIVING BALL

Under the auspices of  
THE CURLING CLUB  
Will be held in

The Armoury, Alexandria  
Friday Night, November 6th

AN ENJOYABLE TIME ASSURED TO ALL  
DANCING 9 TO 3.

Admission \$1.85 and tax,

PATRONESSES:

Mrs. R. H. Cowan  
Mrs. E. J. Dever  
Mrs. J. T. Hope  
Mrs. B. Rouleau  
Mrs. J. A. McDonald  
Mrs. J. McLeister  
Mrs. D. A. McMaster  
Miss Annie Macdonald

41-3c.

## SOCIAL & PERSONAL

Mr. B. Brunette spent the week end in Ottawa.

Mr. E. Rouleau did business in Ottawa on Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Shanks visited Montreal on Friday.

Mrs. G. R. Duvall is visiting Montreal relatives this week.

Dr. M. Markson paid Montreal a professional visit on Friday.

Mrs. Andrew Charlebois visited friends in Montreal this week.

Mr. F. T. Costello, barrister, was a visitor to Montreal on Friday.

Dr. J. T. Hope visited Montreal on professional business on Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Simpson spent the latter part of last week in Ottawa.

Mr. P. Dupuis, merchant, St. Raphaels, did business in town on Friday.

Mr. Oscar Pigeon of Valleyfield, visited relatives in town over the week end.

Mr. R. A. Macdonald, Greenfield was a business visitor to town on Saturday.

Miss Flossie Emberg of Cornwall, was in town for a short visit on Sunday.

Mrs. Jack McDonald of Dalhousie Station, visited friends in town on Friday.

Mr. Arch. J. Macdonald, Liberal Candidate, paid the Capital a visit on Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Gravel of Ottawa, were guests of Mr. and Mrs. O. Reeyes on Sunday.

Mrs. Alfred St. John and Mr. Leo St. John spent Monday with relatives in Ottawa.

Mr. A. A. Macdonald, merchant, St. Raphaels, was in town the latter part of last week.

Miss L. Danis left on Saturday on a visit to her sister, Mrs. J. A. Trotier, of Highwater, Que.

Mrs. R. S. McLeod had as her guest the early part of the week, Miss Chris McLeod of Montreal.

Miss Foster of the office staff of the Graham Creamery Limited, was in Ottawa for the week end.

Mrs. Norman McLaren and son Gordon and Miss Dunning of Vankleek Hill were in town Friday.

Mrs. E. H. Stinson had as her guest for a few days, her cousin, Mrs. McGee of Sherbrooke, Que.

Mr. and Mrs. Louis P. Beaulne of Montreal, were guests of his brother, Mr. Jules Beaulne, on Wednesday.

Mrs. N. McRae returned to Montreal on Monday after spending a few days with her sister, Mrs. E. McCrimmon.

Mr. E. Leverage of Montreal, was a visitor to town on Wednesday and was warmly welcomed by his many friends.

Miss Mina Gray, Kenyon Street, returned home Tuesday evening, after a ten days' visit with her sister, Mrs. Angus Kippen, of Ottawa.

Miss Katie Macdonald of Apple Hill, was the guest of Mrs. Angus McKinnon, "Hillmount", and other friends here this week.

Mrs. Dan J. MacCuaig, Dalhousie, had as her guests over the week end her niece, Miss Margaret McLeod and Miss Penelope MacCrimmon, of MacCrimmon.

Miss Doris Becher of the Ottawa Normal School, was with her mother, Mrs. Becher, Main Street, over the week end.

Miss Helen Hope of the Cornwall Business College, spent the week end with her parents, Dr. and Mrs. J. T. Hope.

Mrs. Delphine McDougall, of St. Raphaels, was the guest for several days of her cousin, Mrs. P. J. Morris, Elgin Street west.

Mrs. A. R. McDonald of Green Valley, and her guest, Miss Maggie G. McDonald of Montreal, were in town on Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Donald N. Morrison of Langley Fort, B.C., visited their many friends at Dalhousie Station and Peveril, Que., last week.

Mr. Alex. L. McDougall, Glen Robertson, was the guest of his brother, Mr. Neil McDougall, Barrister, Cornwall, over the week end.

Mrs. T. Dulude, Messrs. A. Dulude and M.P. Dulude, Messrs. R. Duchesneau and P. Dulude of Montreal motored to town on Sunday and were guests of Mr. R. Dulude.

Miss Nora McRae who is taking a Business Course in Ottawa, spent the week end with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Andrew McRae, Bishop Street.

Mrs. J. Maxwell, Mrs. W. G. Hall and Miss Mammie Hall of Vankleek Hill, were in town on Friday guests of their cousin, Mrs. A. D. Macdonald, Main Street.

Mr. and Mrs. L. Dewar and daughter, Miss Emma Dewar of Cornwall, accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. Donald Dewar and children, of Baltimore, Md., were guests of Mrs. Belcher, on Sunday.

Mrs. A. D. Cameron and Miss Catherine L. Cameron of Vankleek Hill, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Marks of Douglas, were recent guest of Mr. and Mrs. N. J. McGillivray.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Birmingham who were here for the McCallum-Macdonald marriage returned by motor to Montreal on Tuesday, being accompanied by her mother, Mrs. D. J. Macdonald, of Eige.

Dr. E. Charbonneau, Dr. and Mrs. E. Rouleau and Mrs. E. Rouleau motored to Lachine on Sunday and upon their return to town were accompanied by Mrs. Charbonneau and little son who had been visiting relatives there.

Mr. and Mrs. D. N. Morrison of Langley Fort, B.C., who are visiting Glengarry friends were guests of Miss Morrison, Bishop Street, on Friday. They are on their way to California where they purpose spending the winter.

Mr. Fermin Sauve of Ottawa, was in town for a few days the guest of his brother, Mr. Hector J. Sauve and Mrs. Sauve.

Mr. and Mrs. C. Bermingham Mr. and Mrs. A. McQuaid, Miss Gertrude Macdonald, Montreal and Mr. and Mrs. John McCallum of Apple Hill, were out-of-town guests at the McCallum-Macdonald marriage on Monday.

Dr. D. J. Dolan and Mr. Clarence Ostrom were among Alexandrians who visited Montreal this week.

Mr. Jos. Oole of Ottawa, was a visitor here the early part of the week.

Mrs. D. C. Cameron, 1924 Esplanade Avenue, Montreal, announces the engagement of her daughter, Janet, to Rev. W. B. Barnes B.D., of Blenheim, Ontario. The marriage to take place October 28th.

Mrs. J. O. Simpson of Malone, N.Y., will have the sincere sympathy of her many friends here in the death of her father, the late Mr. Massey. Mr. W. J. Simpson was in attendance at the funeral the early part of the week.

Her many friends will be pleased to learn that Mrs. Edmond Billette who recently underwent a very serious operation in the Hotel Dieu Hospital, Valleyfield, that she is progressing favorably.

Miss Bessie Higgerty of Ottawa, spent the week end in town the guest of Miss Millie McPhee.

Mr. John Fletcher of Fernie, B.C., is spending a couple of weeks the guest of his brother, Mr. Duncan Fletcher, Dunvegan.

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## TO THE ELECTORS OF THE COUNTY OF GLENGARRY

Ladies and Gentlemen,—

As the official Liberal Candidate in Glengarry I am appealing to you for your support.

I have lived practically all my life in the rural parts of the county, participating in the activities of the community and associated with Municipal matters for the past twenty-two years as Clerk of the Township of Lancaster, I feel that I am in touch with the requirements of the county.

The Government is looking for a renewal of its mandate. It comes before the people with a clean record and I feel that so far as Glengarry is concerned the people are sympathetic.

I ask for your support. It will not be possible for me to make a personal call on all during the campaign but I can assure you of a square deal and a conservation of your best interests.

Yours very truly,  
ARCH. J. MACDONALD.

Alexandria, 21st Oct., 1925.

Mr. and Mrs. Louis P. Beaulne of Montreal, were guests of his brother, Mr. Jules Beaulne, on Wednesday.

Mrs. N. McRae returned to Montreal on Monday after spending a few days with her sister, Mrs. E. McCrimmon.

Mr. E. Leverage of Montreal, was a visitor to town on Wednesday and was warmly welcomed by his many friends.

Miss Mina Gray, Kenyon Street, returned home Tuesday evening, after a ten days' visit with her sister, Mrs. Angus Kippen, of Ottawa.

Miss Katie Macdonald of Apple Hill, was the guest of Mrs. Angus McKinnon, "Hillmount", and other friends here this week.

Mrs. Dan J. MacCuaig, Dalhousie, had as her guests over the week end her niece, Miss Margaret McLeod and Miss Penelope MacCrimmon, of MacCrimmon.

Miss Doris Becher of the Ottawa Normal School, was with her mother, Mrs. Becher, Main Street, over the week end.

Miss Helen Hope of the Cornwall Business College, spent the week end with her parents, Dr. and Mrs. J. T. Hope.

Mrs. Delphine McDougall, of St. Raphaels, was the guest for several days of her cousin, Mrs. P. J. Morris, Elgin Street west.

Mrs. A. R. McDonald of Green Valley, and her guest, Miss Maggie G. McDonald of Montreal, were in town on Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Donald N. Morrison of Langley Fort, B.C., visited their many friends at Dalhousie Station and Peveril, Que., last week.

Mr. Alex. L. McDougall, Glen Robertson, was the guest of his brother, Mr. Neil McDougall, Barrister, Cornwall, over the week end.

Mrs. T. Dulude, Messrs. A. Dulude and M.P. Dulude, Messrs. R. Duchesneau and P. Dulude of Montreal motored to town on Sunday and were guests of Mr. R. Dulude.

Miss Nora McRae who is taking a Business Course in Ottawa, spent the week end with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Andrew McRae, Bishop Street.

Mrs. J. Maxwell, Mrs. W. G. Hall and Miss Mammie Hall of Vankleek Hill, were in town on Friday guests of their cousin, Mrs. A. D. Macdonald, Main Street.

Mr. and Mrs. L. Dewar and daughter, Miss Emma Dewar of Cornwall, accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. Donald Dewar and children, of Baltimore, Md., were guests of Mrs. Belcher, on Sunday.

Mrs. A. D. Cameron and Miss Catherine L. Cameron of Vankleek Hill, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Marks of Douglas, were recent guest of Mr. and Mrs. N. J. McGillivray.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Birmingham who were here for the McCallum-Macdonald marriage returned by motor to Montreal on Tuesday, being accompanied by her mother, Mrs. D. J. Macdonald, of Eige.

Dr. E. Charbonneau, Dr. and Mrs. E. Rouleau and Mrs. E. Rouleau motored to Lachine on Sunday and upon their return to town were accompanied by Mrs. Charbonneau and little son who had been visiting relatives there.

Mr. and Mrs. D. N. Morrison of Langley Fort, B.C., who are visiting Glengarry friends were guests of Miss Morrison, Bishop Street, on Friday. They are on their way to California where they purpose spending the winter.

Mr. Fermin Sauve of Ottawa, was in town for a few days the guest of his brother, Mr. Hector J. Sauve and Mrs. Sauve.

Mr. and Mrs. C. Bermingham Mr. and Mrs. A. McQuaid, Miss Gertrude Macdonald, Montreal and Mr. and Mrs. John McCallum of Apple Hill, were out-of-town guests at the McCallum-Macdonald marriage on Monday.

Dr. D. J. Dolan and Mr. Clarence Ostrom were among Alexandrians who visited Montreal this week.

Mr. Jos. Oole of Ottawa, was a visitor here the early part of the week.

Mrs. D. C. Cameron, 1924 Esplanade Avenue, Montreal, announces the engagement of her daughter, Janet, to Rev. W. B. Barnes B.D., of Blenheim, Ontario. The marriage to take place October 28th.

Mrs. J. O. Simpson of Malone, N.Y., will have the sincere sympathy of her many friends here in the death of her father, the late Mr. Massey. Mr. W. J. Simpson was in attendance at the funeral the early part of the week.

Her many friends will be pleased to learn that Mrs. Edmond Billette who recently underwent a very serious operation in the Hotel Dieu Hospital, Valleyfield, that she is progressing favorably.

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## Progress of the Campaign

(Continued from page 1)

it is not National. It consists largely of sectional appeals against the Prairie West, attempts to make a quarrel between east and west. French-Canadians who were brought up in the Laurier school of unity ought not to be attracted by these parish politics. The chances are that Patenaude will petre out, and with this the last hope of the Meighen party will vanish.

Meighen Cannot Win

Meighen cannot win. It is a mathematical impossibility. An avalanche would be required to give him eighty more votes in addition to his present fifty-one, and the most ingenious manipulator of figures cannot work out such a result. He has shot his bolt and failed. His following will be only a small minority of the new House. He has made no impression on the Country. He has raised no great issue. He has raised great issue. He has given Conservatives no effective campaign material, and he has given Canadians no inspiration. Talk with any of your Conservative friends and you will be struck by an appalling poverty of constructive ideas. They are not being fed solid food.

On the Other Side

On the other side Massey and Gordon are real additions to Ministerial strength, and Dunning, Premier of Saskatchewan, is right in line with Mackenzie King, and is booked for the portfolio of Minister of Immigration. He is a young Englishman who has worked his way to independence and a high public position, and will be an inspiring example to other newcomers. He is one of the acknowledged leaders of the West, and will be an outstanding figure in the national life of Canada.

The country needs steady firm government in the next Parliament and the only way to ensure that is to strengthen the strongest party, the party which is now equal to the other two combined. Any other course will mean uncertainty which will be bad for business.

NATIONAL LIBERAL COMMITTEE,  
115 Sparks Street,  
Ottawa.

## Politics and the Railways

(Continued from page 1)

the Moncton shops; if successful it will be extended throughout the system as quickly as the necessary organization can be arranged.

Hands Off C.N.R.

Employees of the National system know they have nothing to gain and much to lose by the introduction of political considerations in the management of the National lines. Sir Henry Thornton has wisely declined to reply to political criticism of the management arising out of the heat of the campaign, preferring to let the results of his own and his Board's actions, and the earnest efforts of his operating officials, speak for themselves. He has not been slow, nor has he been public, to express appreciation of the loyal cooperation and fine spirit of loyalty displayed by officers and employees alike. He has publicly stated that much of the improved financial showing of the National line has been due to that spirit. Courtesy and attention to patrons by employees of the system have done much to popu-

Furniture - R. H. COWAN - Hardware

## Gas Engine Supplies

We carry the very best in Gasoline, Cylinder Oil, Cup Grease, Spark Plugs, Coils, Hot Shots, Batteries and Packing.

## Plow Points

For Wilkinson, Fleury, Frost & Wood, Cockshutt, Percival and other makes at 50 cents up.

## C. X. L. Stumping Powder

is now used extensively in clearing land, digging wells and breaking boulders. We have it by the case or by the stick, also the caps and fuse.

## COWAN'S Hardware STORE

Furniture Upstairs

Open every night till eight o'clock.

## GENUINE "HIS MASTER'S VOICE" VICTROLAS

### 25 p.c. to 50 p.c. LOWER IN PRICE

ATTENTION! Every talking machine is not a Victrola. Why buy a substitute you hope will do as well? Genuine Victrolas cost no more.

This includes all upright and console models.

## OSTROM'S

DRUGGISTS AND JEWELLERS MILL SQUARE, ALEXANDRIA

## "D" COMPANY, STORMONT, DUNDAS AND GLENGARRY HIGHLANDERS

# ANNUAL TRAINING

Armouries, Alexandria, Ont.

## Wednesday, Nov. 11th, 1925

Ex-Service men and recruits, wishing to avail themselves of this opportunity as a limited number, only, will be required, are requested to report at 8 o'clock in the evening, on the date and at the place above mentioned.

By order  
W. J. FRANKLIN, MAJOR,  
O. C. "D" COY, S.D. & G. HLDRS.

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