

THE STERLING BANK OF CANADA

"Ask Our Manager"

When farmers are doubtful as to the proper procedure in regard to financial problems, they should interview the Sterling Bank manager.

He is thoroughly familiar with money matters and will gladly offer experienced advice.

Fires Break Out

and thieves break in. Don't risk the first, or invite the second, by keeping money in the house.



Put it in The Merchants Bank, where it will be safe from loss—always available—and earn interest at highest current rates.

THE MERCHANTS BANK OF CANADA

Head Office: Montreal. Established 1864.

WATFORD BRANCH, F. A. MacLEAN, Manager.
ALVINSTON BRANCH, G. H. C. NORSWORTHY, Manager.

The Guide-Advocate "Want Column" is consulted by everyone. The cheapest form of advertising.

The Treaty of Calgary.

The treaty of Calgary has been signed. Its terms are being respected by all signatories. The pact is unique. Its effects are not political, but social and economic. In fact, it is an agreement between the domestics of Calgary, Alberta, Canada, organized as the Housekeepers Association, and their employers, the object of which is to elevate the status of the servant class; or, to be more exact, to wipe out the classification as such altogether. Seriously, it is a very worthy scheme, and the results are reported to be mutually satisfactory to the employers, as well as to the employees. Provision is now made in Calgary to show greater consideration to domestic servants than heretofore, and this advanced step will not only spell greater freedom to the women employed as housekeepers in one Canadian city, but will aid in everywhere liberating domestics from a condition of meniality absurdly out of keeping with their work, and liberating their employers from the bondage of imposing such conditions.

Broke Long Silence.

A member for Battleford, Saskatchewan, has spoken for the first time in the House of Commons. Albert Champagne, a French-Canadian rancher who had served ten years in the Royal Northwest Mounted Police, sat as Liberal member for Battleford from 1908 to 1917, without once rising in his place to make a speech.

Henry Oswald Wright, who was elected as a Unionist in December, 1917, broke the golden silence of Battleford, with his maiden speech, a discussion of the budget. His remark, that he was creating a precedent and that the people of Battleford's views were being voiced for the first time in the House, drew understanding cheers from the Unionist benches.

The Port of St. John.

The nationalization of the port of St. John, N.B., appears to be assured. This will mean elaborate improvements at once and will place St. John among the greatest ports of the Dominion.

BUY W. S. STAMPS.

What COMFORT LYE

Comfort Lye is a very powerful cleanser. It is used for cleaning up the oldest and hardest dirt, grease, etc.
Comfort Lye is fine for making sinks, drains and closets sweet and clean.
Comfort Lye kills rats, mice, roaches and insect pests.
Comfort Lye will do the hardest spring cleaning you've got.
Comfort Lye is good for making soap. It's powdered, perfumed and 100% pure.



is splendid for —

A Fresh Stock

Arsenate of Lead, Paris Green, Bluestone, Hellebore, Insect Powder, Moth Balls, Fly Poisons and Fly Chasers for horses and cattle. Also a full stock of the genuine ZENOLEUM preparations.

Everything in the Drug and Stationery line—fresh goods and reasonable in price.

Taylor & Son

Alcohol is Poison Doctors Say It Is a Menace in Any and All Forms

FIVE ounces of alcohol will kill a full-grown healthy man within ten hours. Taken in smaller but repeated doses alcohol lets him live longer but gets him in the end. All alcoholic beverages are poison, slow or swift.

Medical science has established that alcohol is a poison and a narcotic chemically related to ether and chloroform, and not a stimulant. A man was once brought out of ether who had taken eight ounces, and a man was once brought out of chloroform who had taken 22½ ounces, but no man ever revived who swallowed five ounces of alcohol at a single dose. The unconsciousness or coma produced by alcohol if not broken within ten or twelve hours is followed by practically certain death.

Alcohol as medicine has been expelled from the American Pharmacopoeia by the American Medical Association.

2.51% Alcohol in Beer Makes it Poison

THE beer of the ballot contains 2.51% alcohol by weight—over twice as strong as the beer of the Ontario Temperance Act (2.50 Proof Spirits). The Beer of the Ballot is intoxicating. Three glasses of the Beer of the Ballot contains as much alcohol as a glass of whiskey.

When you are asked are you in favor of beer containing 2.51% alcohol by weight—in shops, bars, or anywhere else, vote

"No!"—Four Times—"No!"

Save yourself, save your family, save your country for the destiny God intended unhandicapped by "booze."

Be careful—mark your ballot after each question with an X under the column headed "No," or your vote will be lost to Temperance.

Ontario Referendum Committee

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(1001 Excelsior Life Bldg., Toronto.)



A Chateau of Dark Memories

ST. GERMAIN-EN-LAYE, the scene of the peace negotiations with Austria, is described by a correspondent in the Manchester Guardian. We read:—

"The decision of the French Government to house the Austrian delegates in the old Chateau of St. Germain-en-Laye pending the discussion of the terms of peace with Austria-Hungary shows discrimination as well as an element of poetic justice.

"Those who visited Paris in the days before the war and made pilgrimage to the ring of small towns—Marly, Maisons, LaPetite, St. Germain and Versailles—hold memories of unbragable avenues, royal forests and lordly chateaux. In this district the splendor of the ancient regime still exists. The paved street of St. Germain, the noble houses of stone, jeweled with exquisite windows and delicate balconies, curious lamps and richly decorated interiors, speak eloquently of the entertainment and delight of the eighteenth century aristocrat. Richmond, and Hampton Court are the English equivalents of this aristocratic quarter. St. Germain stands high above the Seine.

"It is a rare jewel in a setting of old chestnut trees. Below, the sparkling river describes an immense semi-circle. Louveciennes, the former home of Mme. de Pompadour, is nearby, but the famous Pompe of Marly that disturbed her rest with its clanking chains has been replaced by a modern contrivance. As one walked through the streets making mental notes of architectural features, the importance of good taste in building matters made a forcible impression on the mind. There was a cycle repair shop with a foreclosed ceiling in the manner of Louis XV, and almost every building now devoted to business contains substantial evidence of former glory.

"If the streets and avenues are charming, the aspect of the chateau is grim and forbidding. It is to some extent reminiscent of the Bastille, but the buttressed walls and giant articulations afford relief to the sombre mural treatment. As far back as the twelfth century St. Germain was a favorite summer residence of the kings of France; to-day it is an attractive resort for Parisians and it is a congenial centre for English residents. The chateau owes its origin to a fortress built on the ground by Louis le Gros between the years 1108-1137 to command the River Seine at this point. A distinctive feature of the

assemblage of stone is the small Gothic chapel, which was completed in 1238 by Pierre de Montreuil. The visitor to the present chapel is depressed by the dour expression of the architecture, which makes a striking contrast to the cheerful design of the other chateaux of the period. St. Germain as it stands to-day is a product of the passion of Francis I for building.

"This versatile monarch celebrated here his nuptials with Claude, daughter of Louis XII. The architect, who received instructions in all probability direct from the king, employed brick for the building, which stands to-day shorn of the spacious gardens which Du Cerceau shows in the original drawing, now in the British Museum. Louis XIV was born under the roof in 1638, and after the death of Anne of Austria returned hither to escape the uncongenial atmosphere and restrictions of Paris. He had no real affection for the place and constantly paid tribute to the merits of the old chateau at Versailles, finally resolving to employ Mansard to design and erect the grandiose palace. The exiled James II. found an asylum here after the revolution of 1688, and from this year until his death in 1701 numerous plots and intrigues were hatched favoring a second restoration.

"Finally we come to Napoleon I. who converted the place into a school for cavalry officers, and after his deposition it was used for a time as a military prison. During the reign of the third Napoleon agitation was rife concerning the restoration of the old chateau, with the consequence that Pierrefonds was repaired by Viollet le Duc, and St. Germain underwent complete restoration on the lines of the original plans between the years 1862-1908. Apart from the general character of heaviness, the architecture of the chateau has considerable merit. There are features recalling the fantasies of Chambord, combined with others of pure Italian origin. There is a courtyard of irregular shape, in some respects a legacy from the earlier fortress. The steep pavilion roof of the period is conspicuous by its absence, balustrades, terraces and cupolas of graceful shape, combined with massive chimney-stacks, usurping the place of traditional features. To the Austrian delegates fresh from the fantastic lines of Viennese architecture, the place will be in the nature of a court-house, and under the circumstances its selection has a subtle meaning.

"Two peace treaties were signed there—the treaty between Charles IX and the Huguenots and the treaty between France and Brandenburg in 1679."

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

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