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J. S. GILES, Lachute.

VOL. LII.

LACHUTE, QUE., DECEMBER 2, 1927.

NO. 46.

Builders' and Heavy Hardware

T. McOUAT & SON

Phone No. 12, Lachute Mills, Que.

COMING EVENTS

ST. SIMON'S CHURCH BAZAAR AUDITORIUM, FRIDAY, DEC. 9th, Afternoon Tea. Doors open at 3 p.m.

DANCE

The Lachute Fire Brigade will hold their Annual Ball, on Friday evening, December 30th. Keep the date open.

The Teacher and pupils of Mabel School purpose holding their Annual Christmas Tree, on Thursday, Dec. 22nd. All welcome.

Sacred Concert under the auspices of the W. M. S. will be held in the Presbyterian Church, St. Andrews E. on Monday evening, Dec. 5th, at 8 p.m. Dr. Johnson, of Ottawa, will give a short address. Mr. H. Gnadinger, Violinist; Mr. Ernest Kerr, Organist; Miss Hope Cushing, Soloist, all of Montreal, will assist with the program. A silver collection.

The many friends of Mr. Omer Paquette are pleased to see him around again and now able to resume his duties in his Barber Shop.

An Illustrated Lecture by Professor Rielly, of McGill, will be given in the United Church Hall, on Dec. 9th, at 8.15 p.m., under the auspices of the Lachute Literary and Dramatic Society. Silver collection to be taken. Members please notice the next meeting to be held on Dec. 5th, at 8.15 p.m.

YOUR GREETING CARDS

It is very nice to have your own pretty design of card which carries with it your own personal greeting. The Watchman is ready to meet your requirements along this line. The prices are quite reasonable.

BIRTH

GRAHAM.—To Mr. and Mrs. William Graham of Detroit, Mich., a daughter, (nee Mabel Steele).

CARD OF THANKS

Mrs. R. F. Gammon and family wish to thank their many kind friends and neighbors for sympathy & kindness shown to them, during the illness and death of their beloved father.

Dr. and Mrs. John Calder, of Brantford, are guests of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Calder, having motored through on Monday.

LOCAL NEWS.

Mrs. Stanley Goldsworthy spent last week-end in Montreal.

Mrs. R. Miller is spending a few days in Montreal this week.

Mr. Charles Bedard, of Toronto, was a welcome visitor in town this week.

Mrs. Ferguson, of Montreal, is the guest of Mrs. J. A. McGibbon this week.

Mr. Kent Decondy, of Montreal, was the recent guest of Mrs. Peter Cruise.

Mr. & Mrs. H. Lockwood and little son were week-end guests of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Duffy.

Mr. J. W. Brunst was in Montreal, the early part of this week, owing to the death of his father.

Mrs. (Dr.) Rodrigue left this morning for a few weeks visit with her relatives in Quebec City.

Mr. D. D. McQuat returned home on Friday, from an enjoyable visit with friends in Toronto and Flint, Mich.

Mr. C. Tremblay was in Toronto this week, attending the Canadian Woolen Manufacturers Association gathering.

Mr. Clarence Dixon, of Dalesville, left on Monday for St. Hyacinthe, where he is attending the Government Dairy School.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Fassio were in Montreal on Monday, attending the wedding of their niece, Miss M. Pony, to Mr. Roger Bouvet.

The Ladies of the United Church held a most successful Bazaar and Tea on Friday last, by which they raised upwards of \$500.

Dr. Jno. Hope left on Monday morning for Ruyon, Que., where he has accepted position as assistant doctor in that thriving mining district.

Judgment in the case of O. Legault, of Brownsburg, and Legare Automobile Co., of St. Jerome was given out yesterday by Judge Cousineau in favor of O. Legault.

Come and see our \$1.00 table, which we have opened for the holiday trade. Some real surprises await you. A. C. Lapiere, Watchmaker and Jeweller, Bethany St., Lachute.

WINNERS AT ROYAL WINTER FAIR, TORONTO

It is with no idle boast that Argenteuil claims it is the home of good breeding stock. We are pleased to report that J. Black who took up seven head of Ayrshires landed home with 7 prizes, taking 1st. on his two year old heifer; 1st on yearling heifer and 2nd. on his 2 year old bull, in which he was up against 33 competitors.

Clarence Miller was in the prize winners on his 2 year old heifer and refused a fancy sum for same which was in the four figures.

Roger Bros. were also prize winners with their bull calf.

MISS MACKINNON TELLS OF HER WORK IN LABRADOR

In place of the regular service at the United Church on Sunday evening last, Miss Alice MacKinnon gave a most interesting account of her two months work on the Labrador field. Miss MacKinnon is a very pleasing speaker and her talk, which was interspersed with a number of good lantern slides, came to an end all too quickly. She described the life and activities of the hardy fisherfolk and their families, and showed the nice little school and her pupils whom she had worked so happily with during her sojourn there, her services being gratefully rendered, as were other members of the party who had gone to other villages along the coastal line. During the evening a couple of violin selections were sweetly rendered by Miss Agnes Tarrant, of Outremont.

The girls of the C.G.I.T. were present in goodly number and the church was otherwise well filled.

PRESENTATION AT CARLING LAKE FARM.

On Friday evening, November 25th, Mr. and Mrs. MacGeorge were pleasantly surprised by friends from Pine Hill and Dalesville, to the number of 25, it being the 20th. Anniversary of Mr. and Mrs. MacGeorge's wedding. They were presented with a handsome easy chair, the presentation being made by Mrs. Joe Kennedy, of Pine Hill, in a neat little speech. The presentation was accompanied by the following address: To Mr. and Mrs. MacGeorge.

A few of your friends have gathered here with you this evening, to congratulate you on the twentieth anniversary of your wedding day.

We wish you Health, Happiness and Prosperity for the future, which we trust will be many, many years. As neighbors and friends we are all pleased to have you among us, and trust you and your family's stay at "Carling Lake Farm" will be a prolonged one; and we ask you to accept this little token from us as a remembrance from your friends, of Dalesville and Pine Hill. Signed: Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Dixon and family; Miss Ethel Dixon; Mr. Clarence Dixon; Miss Edith Dixon; Mr. Roy Dixon; Mr. and Mrs. A. Kennedy; Miss Sadie Kennedy; Mrs. Lawson Kennedy; Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Kennedy and family.

LACHUTE ACADEMY EXAMS.

Grade X, English Literature. Honours.—Freda Mason 94, Bessie Morrison 94, Gwen MacKinnon 92, H. Gordon 90.

Class I.—Reta Boyd 89, Gladys Cruise 85, Lois Cooke 83, Lawrence McQuat 83, Shirley Hamilton 81, D. MacDonald 80, Janet Morrison 79, F. Morrow 77, Eric Middleton 76, Geo. Rodger 75.

Class II.—Edith Boyd 73, Jessie Goodfellow 73, Alma Boa 71, Alice Whinfield 70, Ernest Rodger 67.

Class III.—Pearl MacKenzie 55, D. Prophet 50.

Grade IX, French.

Class I.—F. Hay 89, I. J. Jackson 83, M. Neill 81, N. Laurin 80, M. Patterson 79, H. Heatlie 76, J. Berry 76.

Class II.—S. Jones 73, R. Underhill 68, M. MacVicar 65, S. Boyd 64, H. Bradshaw 64, I. Deig 60.

Class III.—M. Mathews 59, B. Prophet 56, L. Scott 54, J. Leishman 51.

Grade VII, Scripture.

Class I.—G. Black 86, W. Drew 86, E. McPaul 86, D. Goodfellow 85, O. Stanforth 84, A. Morrin 82, L. Miller 76, J. Hay 75.

Class II.—R. Cruise 74, W. Gall 73, C. Laurin 72, G. Wert 72, S. Anderson 71, H. Jones 71, L. Davis 69, E. Rodger 68, K. Cowan 68, H. Rogers 66.

Grade VI, Geography.

Honours.—Lloyd Canning 94.

Class I.—Stanley Langille 87, L. Goldsworthy 87, Doris Boyd 87, D. McPaul 86, Ethel Stansfield 85, L. Walker 84, Dorothy MacKinnon 82, C. Demerise 82, Archie MacKenzie 82, Willie Davis 80, Katherine Giles 79, Minnie Robinson 78.

Class II.—Thelma Wert 72, Mamie Morrison 69, Doria Dion 67, Alice MacNown 66.

Omitted from last week's marks.—Grade VI, Catherine Giles 70.

Grade V, English Literature.

Honours.—Marjorie Walker 95, M. George 95, Helen McPaul 90, Stanley Morrison 90.

Class I.—Elsie MacVicar 83, John MacKenzie 87, Gertrude Morrison 86, Betty Christie 85, Sidney Roberts 84, Bobby Miller 82, Harold Combie 82, Sam Milnes 75, George Lamb 75.

Class II.—Lois MacVicar 69, Eric Stephens 66, John MacKinnon 66.

Grade IV, Writing.

Honours.—Edna Atkin 95, Alice Berniquier 95, Mira Robinson 95, Jean Picken 91, Kathryn Morrison 91, Jas. Clark 90.

Class I.—Edith McQuat 87, Bernice Roberts 86, Gertrude Cunningham 84, E. Rodgers 80, George Combie 80, Cyril Drew 80, Alvira Ward 75.

Class II.—E. MacNaughton 73, V. Hammond 72, Bernard Jenkins 71, L. McPaul 71, Bernice Langille 70, Murray Lyster 70, Lloyd Creswell 68, L. Cox 67, Peter Massie 66.

Grade III, Spelling.

Honours.—Meryl Demerise 100, J. MacKenzie 100, Andrew Cleland 100, Leonard Dion 98, Margaret Graham 98, Clarence MacNaughton 98, Edith Gall 97, Ruth Dawson 95, Douglas McKimmie 94, Douglas Picken 94.

Class I.—Lillian Falconer 84, G. Anderson 82, Gerald Walker 80, Isabel Hay 76, Isabel McKimmie 76.

CUSHING.

The crew of the "Argenteuil" were released from duty and arrived at their respective homes on Tuesday. Navigation on the Ottawa being practically closed for the season.

The St. Mungo's Ladies' Aid were very pleasantly entertained at the home of Miss C. L. White, on Thursday last.

Mr. Percy McMeekin, who has spent the past two years in Cushing, with his uncle, Mr. C. J. Hartley, is leaving on Wednesday, for Chapleau, Ont., where he expects to spend the winter.

Mr. and Mrs. S. Whelehan, accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. R. D. Hartley and Miss Grace Whelehan, motored up and spent the week-end in Cushing.

Mr. Geo. Bradford of Little Rideau, visited Mr. J. Bradford on Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. R. Morrison, of Lachute Road, were guests of the latter's father, Mr. Wm. Kerr on Sunday.

CHURCH NOTES

Baptist Church Services on Sunday next will be conducted by the Rev. John Ford, at Dalesville 11 a.m.; Brownsburg 3 p.m.; Lachute 7 p.m.

Lachute Presbyterian Church. Minister, Rev. Henry Cousens, B.A. S. S. Lachute 10 a.m.; Worship 11 a.m.; Brownsburg Worship at 7 p.m.

Lachute United Church. Rev. A. G. MacKinnon, B.D., Minister. Services, Sunday, Dec. 4th. Lachute 11 a.m., the minister will preach; evening service at 7 p.m.; East Settlement 3 p.m., Rev. John Macaskill, B.D.; Sunday School and Bible Class at 10 a.m.; Choir Practice 7.30 p.m., Friday. Everybody welcome.

Do You Want a New School Dress Girls ?

Our New Flannels, all wool, at 69c. per yard, in great variety of colours, appeal. A Butterick pattern will help you out. Then Stockings! Silk and Wool in patterns and plain. Silk with wool lining, plain silk, plain wool. Your choice for \$1.00. All colours and sizes. Gloves to match many of them.

W. BANFORD & SON

We have still many lines especially in Overcoats and Suits at our great Sale Reductions. See pink ticketed goods.

Fall Feeding.

Keep your Cows up to the mark by using the best feed.

Maple Leaf Bran, Shorts, and Middlings, are the best on the market. Full stock always on hand.

Argentine Corn, Cracked Corn, Corn Meal, Monarch Scratch feed, Feed wheat, & a full assortment of flour, Rolled Oats, etc.

Have you ever tried raising your milk cheque by using Purina Cow Chow.

Fresh Groceries. Right Prices

J. D. Campbell, Lachute

Consider what it means to make a Gift of a



Diamond Ring

Open Your Heart
Christmas is Coming.

Watches, Brass Ware, China Ware, French Ivory, Ebony Sets, Fountain Pens and Eversharps; also a first class selection of Xmas and Weddings Gifts.

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A. C. LAPIERRE

Jeweller, Bethany St., Lachute.

Special Attention to all repairs

Re-roof for the last time

RE-ROOF for the last time and save money from the very start, because now you don't have to tear off the old shingles. You can lay Johns-Manville Asbestos Shingles right on top of them. You eliminate the chance of damage to plaster or furniture upstairs in case of sudden rain while the work is in progress. No fuss, no mess, no litter, no damage to flower beds near the house, no inconvenience at all. And the double roof will make your upper rooms warmer in winter and cooler in summer.

Johns-Manville Asbestos Shingles

Last as long as the building they protect. Because they're made of asbestos fibre and Portland Cement, they simply cannot rot or burn, will not warp, curl or split; never rot or dry out and never need paint.

Re-roof for the last time and increase the value of your building. Johns-Manville Asbestos Shingles transform an old unsightly roof into one that is attractive, fireproof and permanent.

Ask us for the interesting booklet "Re-roofing for the Last Time" which tells the whole story. It contains a lot of valuable information for house owners. Write, call or telephone today.

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PHONE 66 W. D. McQuat

THE NEW FORD CAR

Is being exhibited in Montreal and Ottawa to-day, Friday, Dec. 2nd.

As production is limited we will not get a car here for a few days, but we have large pictures of all models.

We invite you to visit our show-room.

Geo. Y. Deacon
Ford Dealer.
Lachute.

Hardware Tinshop Garage
Builders' Supplies Ford Sales

When You Can Buy "SATADA" TEA

Why be content with inferior tea.

The LAND OF FORGOTTEN MEN
by Edison Marshall
Released by NEA Service, Inc.
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BEGIN HERE TODAY.

Big Chris Larson, Alaska cannery foreman, seeking boat connections for the outside world in a launch, is driven by a storm into a small cove. He had met the Remittance Man that evening and stands on the storm-swept beach, pondering upon the latter's hard drinking, when he observes a distress signal from a ship at sea. He is about to board his launch to answer the call, when the Remittance Man joins him.

They join the launch crew and start to the rescue despite the storm.

NOV. GO ON WITH THE STORY.

Big Chris turned toward the door. Captain Jim smiled dimly when the Remittance Man got up, too.

"You are no sailor," he commented. "Nope! That part of my education was neglected. But any one who has done as much fancy balancing to keep his feet as I have in the last year will be a steady man in the tops! I'll go out and be in that big Norwegian's way."

The mellow, easy voice some way heightened the man at the wheel. His pale blue eyes frankly studied the handsome, clean-cut face, now plainly revealed in the light of the pilot house. This southerner had wasted the birthright of a powerful physique. He was a tall man, extremely broad of shoulder and big of bone, and a careless glance might have attributed to him even such physical power as that of Big Chris, whom he resembled greatly in build. But there was no iron in those big, loose muscles.

There was still, in his face, the lingering image of what had unquestionably been a general allowance of real, manly good looks. The captain's gaze was quick and penetrative to-night, and he could see back into the man's past; he could see the man of which this half-drunken, dissipated creature was the image. Far away, and not long ago, he had been a youth of the greatest personal charm; well-bred, perfectly mannered, affectionate and good-natured; amiably weak yet chivalrous, quick to sympathy, kind and friendly to inferiors but recognizing no superiors; a certain well-loved type of southern gentleman of an old school.

Curiously enough the man was clean-shaven; and the only explanation was that the lingering image of self-respect that kept him from crossing his blood with the Aleuts also kept him personally well-groomed. His beard, however, would have been decidedly brown; his shock of curly hair was light brown.

"All right," Captain Jim pronounced at last. "Go out and help Big Chris all you can."

The Remittance Man turned in silence, and the lifting, wave-washed deck brought him to sobriety quickly. The danger, the night and the stars, most of all the eternity of plunging waves on which the ship was borne, awakened an odd, dark mood, stranger to him in all the reckless, happy years of his youth. Some way he saw this North of his in a new light. For the first time since he had come here, he was sober enough to catch the real loss, to feel the spirit of these deco-

late seas and the eerie, savage, rock-bound shores they washed. He had never thought about them in particular before. He had simply lived in a nightmare world of drink, and all the stern magic of this land had passed him by. But he was receptive to it tonight.

It was such a mood as could easily hurl him into tragic regrets if he had let himself go—if he had not long ago sworn off all regrets. In the first place there was no particular act of his—not even the tragic outcome of the launch ride on the Savannah River—to which he could directly attribute his downfall; it had really been a combination of circumstances, many of which had been beyond his direct control.

He had been weak, true enough—drinking rather too much than was good for him, but no more than other men of his class, and not one-tenth as hard as he was drinking now in forgetfulness. He had been jealous with little cause; but this was also a human trait. It was simply that for all his auspicious beginning, his care-free youth and the wonder of those first ineffable months with Dorothy—the cards of fate had been stacked against him. So it was neither wiser nor fitting that he should yield himself to regret. There was no use fighting when there was nothing to win. He could never go home. He must always be a fugitive from the world of men. He must stay here till he died.

It seemed to him now that this ultimate end was nearer than he had ever dreamed. There was a strange sense of finality about this voyage.

The wind was like a whip lash out of the northwest, stinging his eyelids, buffeting him as he braced himself on the tilting deck, seeking every little entrance through sleeve and collar into his vitals. In the loneliness of his mood it did not occur to him at once that his fellow watchman might be likewise suffering. He only knew the truth when Big Chris paused beside him, cursing.

"God, I wish I had my coat," he said. "Like dam' fool I left it in that native's shack."

The Remittance Man gazed at him in quick amazement. It was true: Chris' heavy mackinaw shirt alone saved him from the lash of the cold. "Good Lord, I wish you'd take mine," the Remittance Man answered promptly. "I'm sweating like a horse."

He saw the look of incredulous amazement in Larson's face. "Yas, you are—" he began in derision.

"I am, no fooling. I guess it's the liquor—besides, I've got a caribou shirt underneath." He quickly threw off his heavy seaman's coat and held it out. "Wear it a while, anyhow—we're about the same build and it will fit you to a T. I'll holler for it back as soon as I feel chilly."

Big Chris muttered, and slipped the garment on. He could not doubt those ringing words; otherwise wild horses could not have forced the coat across his brawny shoulders. Presently he turned away, leaving this man of cities almost unprotected in the blast of the wind.

Why he had acted as he did, he could not have told you. The dying liquor had chilled him, rather than warmed him, nor was there any shirt of cold-defying caribou hide under his outer garment of heavy flannel.

He could not exist long in such cold as this. The frost seemed to penetrate his vitals. The dawn was breaking over the sea, incredible after this night of storm and darkness; but it brought no mercy from the cold. Either he must leave his watch and seek shelter below, or else perish on the deck.

He turned, at last, toward the pilot house; but it was the strangest thing in all his strange life that he had little real desire to go. It was not that he was vitally needed on the deck. Rather, it was an outgrowth

of the night's dark mood; he had seen the end toward which he was drifting all too plain. At least there would be some semblance of decency in such a death—to be stricken lifeless by the cold in his keeping of his watch.

But the Remittance Man never reached the pilot-house door. There was one strange, bewildering, blind-cruel crags ripped, caught, hurled it quick, cracking, explosive sound that hardly had time to reach his ear drums, and then the swift realization, like a rocket's flare, of irrevocable disaster. The ship reeled, rent, the cruel crags ripped, caught, hurled it over; and the dark waves, foam-crested, roared, plunged, and smothered it in an instant. The man's lips opened in one despairing cry; and then he was swept and hurled into darkness.

CHAPTER II.

RAD NEWS FOR DOROTHY.

From Dorothy Newhall's favorite chair where often she sat cross-legged like a tailor, she could look through the broad library window, across velvet lawns and a flowering hedge, and thence straight down the long, white boulevard of Walton Way. It was characteristic of a certain part of her that in late years she had come into the ascendancy that she preferred this view to that from the wide glass spaces of the sun parlor, the vista of



The next moment was a blank.

dark pines, deep in shadow, and the fields surrendering to the ardor of the Georgia sun. Dorothy's father-in-law had contrived the sun parlor for his own delight, and in his lifetime had been rather intolerant of the stream of motor vehicles that flowed ceaselessly up Augusta's most fashionable street; but they were all part of Dorothy's life. To-day she saw the colored messenger boy, pedaling stiffly up the grade, before ever he had passed the great, fashionable tourist hotel on the brow of the hill. She had plenty of time to watch him, and nothing better to do. Since tragedy had overtaken this household, something over a year before, she had had full cause to watch for telegrams. A swift premonition told her that the boy was heading straight toward her door.

She had no great sense of surprise when the boy turned into her own beautifully curving driveway, circled to the wide verandah, leisurely propped up his wheel, and passed beyond the range of her vision as he mounted the verandah steps to her door. Dorothy got up slowly from her chair. She walked freely through the door, took time to glance once at a great bouquet of flowers, and her hand was steady as she signed for the message. Then her fluttering fingers tore it open.

The next moment was a blank forever in her life. She had no memory of that first reading; yet when consciousness streamed back to her, a moment later, she lay half-sprawled over the great settee in the alcove just off the hall, and she knew the burden, if not the exact wording, of the message.

The yellow slip still lay in her hand. She did not look at it at once. Instead she lay with closed eyes, and the world swept through space, and time moved as in the grayness of half-sleep. She raised her hand slowly, and the message came with it; and slowly, laboriously, she read it through again.

It had been filed in the wireless office at Pirate Cove, in Alaska—a place of which she had never heard—and had unquestionably come by wireless to Seattle, whence it was sent by wire across the continent. It did not mince words.

(To be continued.)

Minard's Liniment for Chilblains.

Joyce—Dick didn't blow his brains out when you rejected him. He came round and proposed to me." Joan—"Then he must have got rid of them some other way."

Farm Girl—"That pig is very black, isn't he?" Farmer—"Yes, we call him 'Ink'." Farm Girl—"Why?" Farmer—"Because he keeps running out of the pen."

Callouses

Quick, safe, sure relief from painful callouses on the feet.

Dr. Scholl's Zino-pads

Put one on—the pain is gone

New Indian Race Found in Mexico

Archaeologists Unearth Village of Advanced Tribe 2,500 Years Old

Washington.—A race of "long headed" Indians who vanished perhaps 2,000 years before Columbus sailed from Spain laid the foundation for the rich Pueblo culture of the Southwest. It is revealed by a Smithsonian archaeological expedition which has returned from New Mexico. The first complete village of the race was discovered by the expedition in Chaco Canyon.

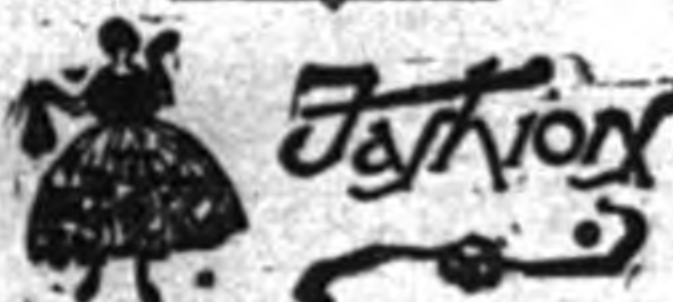
Seventeen houses, sunk several feet in the earth and lined with slabs, were in the village, together with 45 cellars for storage of corn and a kiva, or ceremonial temple.

The inhabitants of the village were a race distinct from the Pueblos, said Frank H. H. Roberts, of the Bureau of American Ethnology, who headed the expedition. Skeletons of the inhabitants were found to be undeformed and long-headed, while the Pueblos were round-headed and accustomed to deform the heads of their children.

Turkey Knows How to Take Census

Constantinople.—Turkey counted noses at the beginning of the month for the first time in history and Constantinople was a city of dead. Realizing that it was impossible to count the population when they were running about, the government decreed that everybody must remain at home and anybody who showed his head out of doors except the 50,000 census takers was subject to a heavy fine.

All the shops and other places of business were closed, the cabs, tramways and steamers were at a standstill, and even the newspapers were forbidden to publish. One of the many questions the census squads asked each person was whether he could read. It was hoped to complete the census by midnight, when cannons were fired to let the people know that they were at liberty to leave their homes.



A DISTINGUISHED FROCK.

The frock pictured here is an unusually smart style and would be exceedingly chic if fashioned of satin or woolen material with a contrasting front over which the jacket is lapped. The bodice is slightly gathered to the skirt having four plaits at each side, and the two narrow belts are finished with buckles, while braid makes an effective trimming on the jacket and tight-fitting sleeves. No. 1671 is in sizes 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust. Size 36 requires 3 1/2 yards 39-inch, or 2 1/2 yards 54-inch material; 1/4 yard 39-inch contrasting for front; 4 yards braid. Price 20 cents the pattern.

HOW TO ORDER PATTERNS.

Write your name and address plainly, giving number and size of such patterns as you want. Enclose 20c in stamps or coin (coin preferred); wrap it carefully for each number and address your order to Pattern Dept., Wilson Publishing Co., 73 West Adelaide St., Toronto. Patterns sent by return mail.

Minard's Liniment for Neuritis.

Give a sentence with the word "capsize." "My capsize is six and seven-eighths."

Gold Keeps India Poor

Precious Metals Hoarded and Not Earning Causes "Frozen Wealth"

Five billion dollars' worth of gold and silver treasure is sequestered in India in temple decorations, jeweled ornaments and bars of bullion, together with the bangles, anklets, necklaces and American "eagles" with which millions of women array themselves, according to a new study of the legendary "wealth of the Indies" submitted to the United States Department of Commerce.

"Frozen wealth," the Government economists call this treasure, for it is distributed and used in such forms that it yields not a penny of return to its owners nor a dollar of credit to carry on the world's commerce.

With a lofty indifference to international money markets and the needs of trade, India sprinkles gold dust over the food served at extravagant banquets. Immense quantities of gold and silver are used to array brides for their marriage ceremonies, and in a multitude of other forms of decoration.

Gold is believed, moreover, to have an occult power of healing the sick. "It is a popular remedy in the native pharmacopoeia," says the Government study, "and medicines containing gold are favored for many diseases."

THE WORLD'S GOLD SUPPLY.

All this has more than a picturesque interest. It involves the problem of altering the distribution of the world's gold supply—a problem that took on new importance when executives of the British, French and German central banks and the American Federal Reserve system recently foregathered in New York and Washington, and with the adjustment of Federal Reserve rediscount rates below the European level.

As the world recovered from the financial chaos of the war most nations have struggled back to, or toward, a gold standard for their currencies. To establish and maintain such standards they must have gold reserves. The currents of international trade and other influences have brought to America's coffers about half of the world's monetary stock of gold. But in the last quarter of a century India has been quietly absorbing immense quantities of the yellow metal. With a store now estimated at about \$2,500,000,000, she draws to herself a large part of the new gold produced from year to year.

Meanwhile, the world's gold production has declined sharply from the maximum for this century, reached between 1910 and 1915. Although there has been a recovery in part since 1922, this increase has been vitiated, so far as monetary gold for the world is concerned, by the increase of Indian absorption.

PROPOSED REMEDIES.

In an attempt to halt or at least retard this accumulation, far-reaching changes are projected in the Indian financial system. Adoption of a gold bullion basis for India's currency; replacement of silver rupees in circulation by gold notes; establishment of a strong central bank; and extension of savings bank facilities are now proposed. All are designed largely to wean the Indian population away from the habit of hoarding of gold and silver pieces and bullion bars. If that is ever accomplished, India's five billions and more of gold and silver in time will cease to be merely so much "frozen wealth."

GREAT WEALTH UNUSED.

India's gold is idle. There is lacking even a pretense of making it add anything to the productive forces or the comfort of India's 300,000,000 people or their fellow-beings in other lands.

The exhaustive report submitted to Washington was prepared by Don C. Bliss, Jr., Assistant Trade Commissioner at Bombay, under the proaic title "The Bombay Bullion Market." Mr. Bliss says on this point:

"Vast reserves have been accumulated in the course of many years—reserves estimated as amounting to more than five billion dollars. (Mr. Bliss here includes a \$2,500,000,000 approximation of silver holdings) but

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320 Bay St. Toronto



they have been jealously hoarded in the form of unproductive precious metals.

"Put to productive uses, or loaned out in the world's money markets, they would suffice to make India one of the powerful nations of the world. 'The traditional wealth of the Indies' is there, but in such a form that it yields nothing to its possessors in the way of improved standards of living or the power to command the services of others."

WHY GOLD IS HOARDED.

The wealth is scattered among millions of unorganized holders, and even the silver coins which constitute the metallic currency are snatched into private hoards by the ryots or peasant farmers. This problem of hoarding, Bliss' report shows, is at the root of the pathetic plight of millions of these farmers. Hereditary custom, social organization, seasonal harvests and the still primitive financial system all influence them to assemble any wealth they have in a readily portable form and often to hide it.

In old days of tyranny and oppression, manifest property was an invitation to be stripped of one's possessions. Hostile invasions also forced great southward migrations of people who, to save their wealth, had to collect it in a highly concentrated form. These conditions have left their influence to this very day.

OTHER CAUSES OF SAVING.

The Hindu family, moreover, ordinarily holds all real property and household goods in common. The individual wishing to save for his own use can segregate his savings only in the form of gold and silver. Millions of the native population, too, have no access to banks. In time of stress they must draw on accumulated reserves or resort to the money lender—at 75 per cent. interest.

"Consequently," Mr. Bliss writes, "there is a strong tendency in times of prosperity to purchase small quantities of silver and gold in the form of coins, bullion or ornaments as a reserve against want."

"Millions of people, particularly in South India and East India, never have a sufficient margin to do even this, as they have no savings whatever; this is evidenced by the necessity for famine relief measures in many sections as soon as there is a crop failure."

The Commander-in-Chief of the German Army arrived in New York this week, causing somewhat less excitement than if he had come between April, 1917, and November, 1918.



Enlist Now!

With the party of Christmas homegoers leaving Halifax for the Mother Country. Make sure of a right royal Christmas and good time with your family and friends on the other side.

See a steamship agent to-day.

Round Trip from \$155 up. Children half fare—everything included.

Christmas Sailings

From HALIFAX
Dec. 5—ANTONIA for Plymouth, Havre and London.
Dec. 11—ATHENIA for Belfast, Liverpool and Glasgow.
Dec. 12—ASCANIA for Plymouth, Havre and London.

From ST. JOHN, N.B.
Dec. 10—ATHENIA for Belfast, Liverpool and Glasgow.

CANADIAN SERVICE
Cunard and Anchor-Donaldson Lines

THE ROBERT REFORM CO. LIMITED
Cor. Bay and Wellington Sts., TORONTO

WRIGLEY'S
DOUBLE MINT—easy to remember—and hard to forget, once you've tried it. Keeps teeth white, breath sweet, aids appetite and digestion...

PURITY FLOUR
BEST FOR ALL YOUR BAKING — Pies, Cakes, Buns and Bread — DOES ALL YOUR BAKING BEST

Getting Rid of Hoarding Habit

The old adage, "Keep a thing seven years, and you will find a use for it," has tricked many a conscientious and economically minded housewife. Into what may be plainly called the hoarding habit. With the proverbial seven years in thought she has patiently cluttered her home, burdened herself with the care of her accumulations and deprived herself of the pleasure of many a generous deed. Tricked she has been, for how often when the seven years have passed has she found that moth and rust and changing styles and customs have proven her savings useful only as fuel.

This habit comes easily to those who live long in one house. People who make frequent moves acquire, rather, the good habit of clearing out their belongings, of drawing a swift line of decision between essentials and nonessentials. The woman who keeps every letter no matter how trivial its contents, the man who refuses to weed out worthless ties from his rack and suits from his closet, the child who is not being taught to discard toys which he has outgrown, is each storing up days of discontent and worry for the future.

When one begins to analyze this hoarding habit, whether or not one enjoys the discovery, it will be found that it springs not only from an undue thought for the morrow but is even more often rooted in two other very undesirable qualities of thought—procrastination and indecision. Vast amounts of every conceivable sort of thing overflows attics, basements, closets and cupboards not because the owner actually thinks they will be useful at a later day, but because she seems unable to come to any decision as to their proper disposal and so is putting off that decision until a more convenient or a more desperate season.

Not Economy But Indecision.

The spring house cleaning of many a worthy housewife might well be called the annual festival of indecision. She sorts and re-sorts. Many a day does she spend tucked away in her attic "looking over" its contents, vainly striving to discard and finally ending by keeping them all. "I never gave away a thing that I did not need it soon afterward," she may say by way of excusing her actions. Occasionally this may be true, but the feeling of freedom which comes from being done with an almost worthless object, justifies an occasional regret, and, after all, this may never come.

In a home where there are growing children an attic judiciously used is a splendid thing. When it is a store-room of good things it serves its legitimate purpose, but when it becomes a storage place for every discarded article, worthless or worth-while, it is a "snare and a delusion." When the hoarding housewife begins to wonder why her annual or semi-annual cleaning is so protracted and arduous, she has but to stop to consider the amount of time she is spending unnecessarily. This habit of hoarding, like any other habit, will never be broken until it is clearly seen to be a bad one. Even then it will not be broken by halfway measures or a weak stand.

Anyone who allows the hoarding habit to get hold of her, will find her home always crowded. Castle or cottage, it is all the same; the more room the more accumulation. A woman known to the writer who had resolved to break herself of this habit, went from basement to attic, pencil and note-book in hand, making an accurate list of every article, large or small, which was of no immediate use to her, but could be valuable to someone else. Her stand had been taken, and having in mind the remem-

brance of many a radiant spring day spent indoors unnecessarily, she was ruthless.

Four Years Ago.

She found her basement stored with boxes from the last moving, years ago, kept because in the hazy future they might be needed again. She found lamps from the almost forgotten period when oil-lamps were used in the home; a wash-wringer which had been superseded by the one on the electric washer; an old laundry stove which for many a long day had been replaced by a gas burner. She found barrels and boxes and bottles and cans. She did not find these things in the sense that they were new to her for they were not. Year after year she had been painstakingly caring for them because each looked as though it might be good for something sometime. What she found in her basement was a fair sample of her findings throughout the entire house. The attic was crowded with old furniture—discarded rockers, a couch, a baby buggy, pictures, shades, mirrors—every conceivable sort of household article. More than one trunk was bulging with garments which she intended to utilize sometime. In other parts of the house closets and cupboards and bookshelves were crowded and crammed.

When he list was completed she found through the Want Ad. columns of the daily paper a ready market for several good pieces of furniture, some of the best clothing and the remnants of several sets of dishes. The garments which she decided she could actually use in her own home were reserved. During the year she systematically made use of them and also of a collection of bargain remnants on hand, taking as her guiding thought that a present actual need should be supplied before a future possible one was provided for.

Next she acquainted herself with every organization in her town which might make use of her surplus. She found that the Salvation Army and the organized charity association welcomed any and everything which she had to give. Later her heart was gladdened by reports from these gifts. A young mother with her first little one rejoiced in the rocking-chair. Rough floors were made easier for children to play about on because covered with pieces cut from her worn carpets. A widowed mother trying to support her two children by washing found the wringer a blessing. A children's home welcomed the children's books she sent. In an old ladies' home the gay pieces from her long-crowded piece-bag were joyously made into quilts and carpet-rags. A school library was glad to get a dozen volumes which were but stowaways on the home shelves. A large amount of old magazines and papers were sent to a near-by school which was soon to have a paper sale. Some little girls were thrown into a state of ecstasy by receiving a box of dresses, hats, parasols and odds and ends for playing "dress up."

It is quite to the point of this article to paraphrase Pope by saying, "The proper study of mankind is his attic." It is likewise quite safe to say that few of us should like to be judged by the heterogeneous accumulation found therein.

The woman of our story passes no more fine days in either attic or basement. Throughout the year articles which are to be discarded go at once to some place of further usefulness. Housecleaning season is shortened, moths are discouraged and a keener sense of order prevails. Moreover something fine and worthwhile is being developed in the home—the idea of sharing, of looking out for the needs of her fellow men.

rooms from good ones, and deadly mushrooms from harmless ones. The volume, which is well bound and splendidly illustrated, is sold by the King's Printer, Ottawa, at a nominal price of one dollar.

Ornamental Conifers.

For nearly forty years tests of many species and varieties of ornamental trees and shrubs have been conducted at the Central Experimental Farm. Summing up the experience of these years, the Division of Horticulture has just issued a bulletin entitled "Ornamental Trees, Shrubs and Woody Climbers," which gives in convenient form, for any person who wishes to plant his grounds, descriptive lists of the best plants to use. One section of the bulletin deals with conifers. As is well known there are many beautiful native species of these trees in Canada, but their very familiarity often precludes their use when the cultivation of trees is being considered. Yet no trees are more successful in taking away much of the bleakness of our winter landscape. Some of the best hedges are made of evergreen conifers, and they help to soften the hard lines about a residence while winter does so much to emphasize when there are no evergreens. The conifers, too, are very important for use as windbreaks, their value for this purpose being most appreciated in the Prairie Provinces. A long list of conifers are described in the bulletin, which is available at the Publications Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

Handling Honey.

The care of honey from the time it is taken from the bees until it is offered for sale is of the utmost importance, for if it is not harvested at the right time and properly stored it soon deteriorates. The time and manner of extracting, as described in a Do-



Indian Chief Treasured Perpetual Pass

An interesting incident is recalled by the recent celebrations in honor of the memory of Chief Crow Foot whose wisdom and farsightedness was largely responsible for the signing of the famous Treaty Number 7 which threw open a new empire in the west for settlement.

It was back in the '80's after the treaty with the Blackfoot Indians had been signed and about the time the Canadian Pacific Railway was pushing its lines of steel into the west. Chief Crow Foot had become known to William Van Horne, then general manager of the Canadian Pacific and as a token of the esteem held for the famous chief by the whites, he was presented with a perpetual pass over

the railway company's lines. This pass became Crow Foot's most treasured possession and he exhibited it with pride among his tribesmen.

In some old records of the Company is proof of the old chief's gratitude. A letter to VanHorne reads as follows:

"Great Chief of the Railway
"I salute you O Chief, O Great. I am pleased with railway key, opening the road free to me. The chains and rich covering of your name, its wonderful power to open the road, show the greatness of your Chiefness. I have done."

"His
"Crow X Foot
"Mark."

Ahoy! Jack Frost

Making the House Snug and Cozy for Winter

There are a number of practical points to be considered in getting houses ready for the cold of winter, and, besides, there are ways of creating an atmosphere of warmth and coziness that will give one much satisfaction and enjoyment.

The man of the house will be interested, of course, in the practical side of the problem and to him will fall the task of looking over the heating arrangements. No matter what system is used, hot water, gas, coal, wood or oil-furnace, or stove, an examination will be rewarded by diminished fuel bills. Going over the equipment to see that everything is ship-shape, that devices are regulated properly, that draughts are working as they should, is a part of this necessary survey. The man who is skillful with tools can do much of this tinkering himself.

Many times when a furnace does not draw well, the height of the chimney is blamed for this condition. But it happens that in some cases the fault lies with the pipe or funnel that leads from the furnace to the chimney. Giving this pipe more of a pitch, so that it rises as it approaches its outlet, is often a satisfactory remedy that saves rebuilding the chimney or adding to its height. If the chimney does seem at fault, however, a survey can be made successfully by using a mirror, shifting it to an angle which will catch sunlight and throwing the reflection down into the chimney to locate the trouble, which may be a fallen brick or an accumulation of soot.

Conserving Heat.

With the heat the best that can be supplied, the next step will be to see that the house itself is going to make the most of the warmth, and conserve it for the rooms. Cracks and leaks about doors and windows can be closed easily by weather strips of several kinds. Storm doors and double windows are also a good investment in the very cold sections of the

country. One does not want, of course, to seal up the house like an Eskimo's igloo, but doors or windows which are specially exposed to snowy blasts are better protected with a second door or window. Storm doors do not always look attractive, but there is no reason why they cannot be made so, with a good coat of paint or a bit of decorative hardware in the way of hinges and knob. In fact, a storm door may give a colorful note to the exterior in the winter when blinds and awnings no longer decorate. Double windows can be hinged on, so that they may be turned back when the other windows are to be opened for ventilation.

Ventilators in the upper part of the house, or in the cellar, should be provided in the winter with suitable closings, if warmth is to be conserved. It is surprising how, even in the mildest climates, shutting the ventilators during the cold weather will keep floors and walls warm and add to the general comfort of the house. Paper laid on floors underneath carpets insulates splendidly against the cold, and extra sheets of paper used for shades over unused windows in attic or cellar all help to keep the cold out and the warmth in.

When it comes to producing an atmosphere of charm and cheer, the woman of the house will have her say, and will be likely to "say it" with plenty of color. One is immediately drawn to the house that is light and bright, the one that shows colorful curtains peeping from a window, or gives a glimpse of old-gold or crimson within. Colorful curtains are one of the best means of giving atmosphere drapes can be used to good advantage hangings to suggest the coziness both within and without. Heavy too, in the winter, for then they don't seem stuffy. If they do shut out too much light, in certain exposures, fabrics of lighter weave should be substituted.

Adding Warmth and Comfort.

Heavy overstuffed furniture is at its best also in the winter months. Velours and plushes by their very texture add warmth and comfort. Arrangement of the lounging pieces, the big armchairs and couches so that they are in the warm corners and along the inside walls rather than the outer ones, is a point well worth remembering. Tables and stands, bookcases, a desk or a chest can be put on outer walls, and placing a table by the window gives one the chance to feature two attractive winter furnishings—potted plants and glowing lamps.

Is there anything quite so friendly as a pot of bright red geraniums smiling through a window in winter, or a lighted lamp shining out into the night? Plants can be arranged on stands near a window or on the ledge itself, to furnish a bit of fresh green and color when all is snow-covered outside. A room well lighted at night, with soft shades to diffuse the illumination, gives an appearance of warmth that is altogether delightful.

Fortunate indeed is the house that has chimneys that allow for hearth fires. Quite unmatchable is the gleam and sparkle of an open fire, and the fittings about the fireplace add to the picture too. Even the wood basket, or box, has its place in the scheme of things and if it has become dull and drab from use, it may take on new interest painted orange, red, yellow or light green.

Because it is not always possible to have an open hearth, substitutes have sometimes to be chosen. Such "tremendous trifles" as bright pottery, shining brass or bronze create pleasing effects. A copper kettle, for example, has a way of its own in giving atmosphere, though it may sit on top of a modern gas heater. Mirrors brighten up the house too. Cushions, scarfs, drapes and runners, may be used to "echo" color here and there and make the house thoroughly enjoyable throughout the winter months.

Varied Furs Used in Winter Wraps

In the latest fur novelties are gray gazelle, golden seal, gray mole, dyed kid and shaved lamb. One also that is particularly good for sports wear is an all-over mottled skin called ocelot. Natural broadtail, antelope dyed a deeper-than-natural shade; unborn calf skin, the new Baltschwanz, or more mature broadtail, natra, rabbit and astrachan are the favorites in sports coats. Chinchilla is an old favorite that holds its own and badder is the newest among the season's furs used especially for trimming.

Next in importance to the all-fur wrap is that trimmed with fur. The new coats are almost invariably trimmed with it. For this use fox still holds the lead. All colors are fashionable in it, but the best designers in furs are using most of the natural shades. Black fox is always chic, especially on black cloth. The new golden seal is used effectively on a straight, dark seal coat for formal day time wear. Darker fur is used for it; high, close fitting collar, and the golden shade is used for deep cuffs, which flare slightly at the upper edge.

There is a distinctly marked difference between the designs of wraps for daytime and evening, the one being made on long, straight, simple lines, the other with diverse treatments.

A lady, after attending a society function, feeling indisposed, ordered her chauffeur to drive to her doctor. The doctor diagnosed her case very quickly. "You have caught a chill," he said, "drive straight home, get dressed, and go to bed."



Business Women's Needs

In clothes are being met by such creations as this navy blue cloth of supple qualities. The gored skirt achieves the fared motif that is ultra-smart.

Taking Care of Household Linen

Every woman housekeeper takes a delight in her linen, but too often treats it badly by lack of realization of the care and protective measures it requires.

Many people blame the fabric when it begins to show signs of early wear. Generally speaking, the cause is to be sought in the laundering and probably it will be found that strong soap, soda, or soap powder have been used. Soda has the effect of dissolving the gum which binds together the fibers of the flax, and naturally, the linen wears badly. Rinsing, too, is of the utmost importance, for if soap is left in after washing, for if soap is left in causes a chemical action between the soap and the gum, and a change in color takes place which no amount of boiling will afterward repair.

From a famous Irish linen mill comes the statement that the following mixture for stiffening linen is much to be preferred to starch: Dissolve 1 ounce of gum arabic in half a pint of warm water. For use, add 1 tablespoonful of this solution to a quart of water. This mixture may be kept in stock. If the household soap is suspected of containing free alkali which will spoil the color of the linen, give it a test with litmus paper. Dissolve the soap in water and in it dip a piece of red litmus paper. If the paper changes to blue, then free alkali is there.

Careful laundering, however, is not enough. The linen cupboard must be beyond reproach, too. Extremes are bad for linen. A damp atmosphere will surely bring mildew, while the heat of a cupboard that contains a hot-water tank will turn it yellow and give it a tendency to become dry and brittle. Choose the happy mean and store linen in a cool room and in a chest or cupboard to which no ray of light can penetrate. Only so will it keep its snowy color. If linen is used only occasionally, it is a mistake to put it away with starch in it, for this will rot it.

The treatment of stains needs very careful consideration, for strong chemicals destroy the material. It is as well to remind women that many of the big linen firms have research departments, and if stains have proved obstinate and immovable, advice may be obtained from these departments upon application. Another service not too well known is the needlework laundry, which is intended for the first washing of elaborate handwork. It is handled by an expert at very reasonable cost, and the result is well worth the bother of dispatch.

Bait

The Saskatoon Western Producer (Prof.): When the Conservative Convention is reviewed, one must come to the conclusion, although no particular mention was made of the matter, that it is the desire of the Conservative party to recapture the Government of Canada. It was apparently not the purpose of the gathering to develop an organization and lay plans for the promulgation of great Conservative principles, whatever they are, but to arrange a series of bargain sale principles upon which a power-grabbing organization could be built. The work was done in the Committee on Resolutions. That was the important body and the members were earnest. Imagine sitting in that great room with one hundred and forty-nine other schemers trying to dig up bait for the vote-drawing two or three years from now!

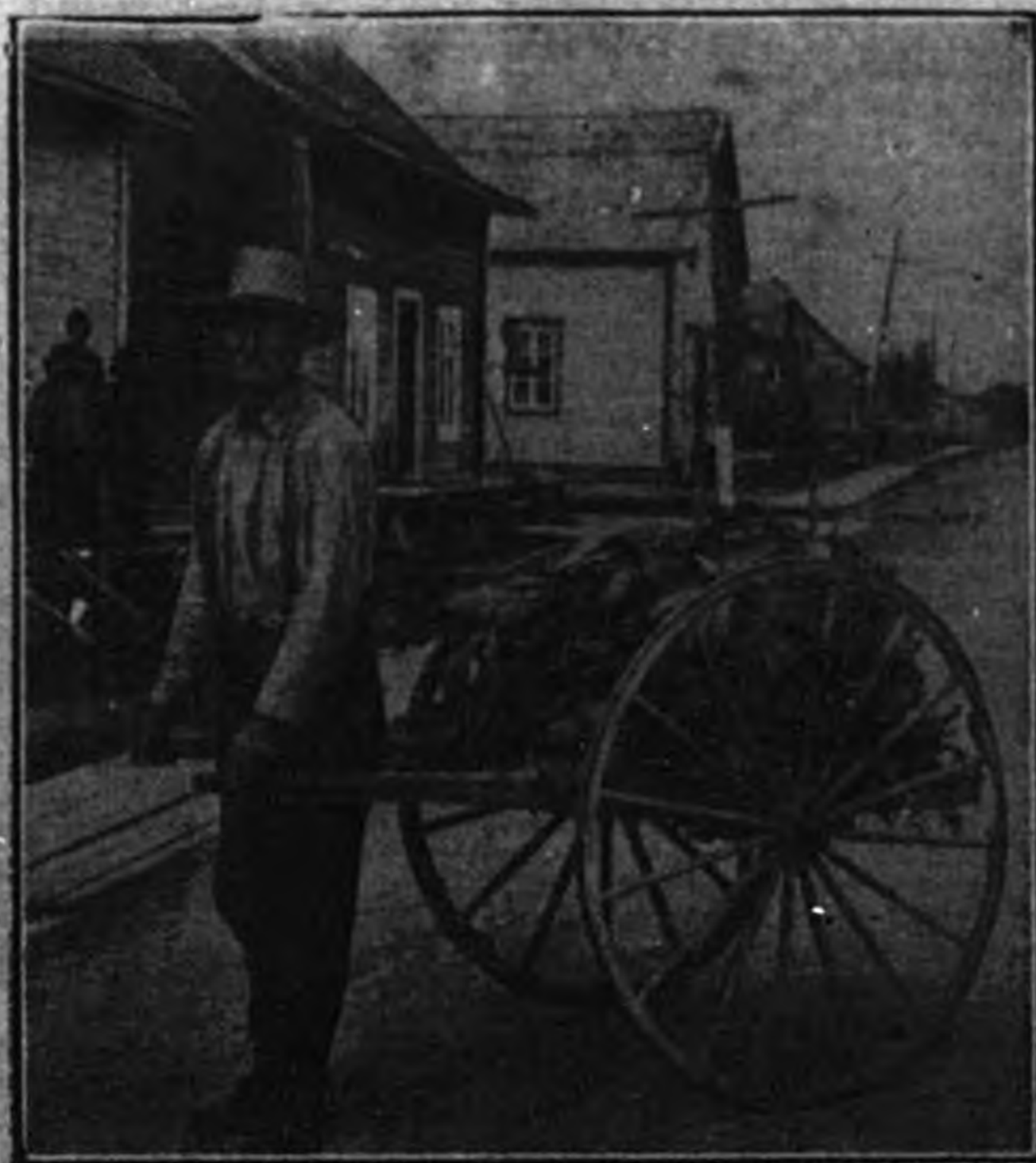
A London golf club is known as the "Flying Golfers." Maybe its members are after "birdies" and "eagles."

Farm Notes

Playing Safe With Mushrooms.

Mushrooms make a delicious dish and much has been written in recent years on their value as a food. Many persons at present are able to go in to the woods and gather them with confidence, thus experiencing the pleasure of hunting for them and at the same time adding a pleasant variation to their diet. Many others would follow their example if they were sure of being able to distinguish poisonous fungi from the edible species. The consequences of a mistake are so very serious that it is utterly folly for anyone to gather and eat mushrooms unless absolutely certain that the kinds picked are wholesome. Recognizing the widespread interest in this subject, the Dominion Department of Agriculture has just published a comprehensive volume entitled Mushrooms and Toadstools, written by H. T. Gussow, Dominion Botanist, and W. S. Odell. The authors point out in their introduction that a knowledge of fungi is the only safe means of distinguishing edible fungi from poisonous, and that all so-called "tests" are myths and superstitious nonsense. The popular claim that a silver spoon or coin dipped into a dish of cooked fungi will turn black if it contains poisonous ones, is entirely without foundation. Other tests are equally fallible. The first commandment for mushroom gatherers is: "Eat no fungus of any kind unknown to you. Assume not the slightest risk, and make sure that all specimens collected are safe to eat." How to obtain this certainty is simply and clearly told in the book which will enable the reader to distinguish bad mush-

A Fair Pipeful



In Old Quebec you can not only roll your own but grow your own "tabac" and most of the villagers and farmers do so. "Baptiste" and his winter's supply is pictured here as seen at St. Henri de Taillon, P.Q.



What more could a man wish for a Xmas present, than a nice pair of kid gloves, or shirts, ties, socks, sweaters that we have a large stock of, and can be had at lowest Xmas prices.

Come and see our Fancy Wear for Ladies and Children, which make real useful presents.

HENRY M. LAVIGNE, Lachute Mills.

Come and see the fine display of Xmas presents.

With but 21 more shopping days till Xmas we would suggest a visit to our store. Our stock is almost complete with the newest and most seasonable gifts for Xmas.

Now is a good time to bring in that watch, which needs repairing. The work will be well done on the premises and guaranteed.

Frank E. Earle, Lachute.

At Jousse's Old Stand

GEO. LICOP MERCHANT TAILOR
Main Street Lachute

We offer a splendid range of Ready-Made Blue Coats for men with plush lining, at the lowest prices, sizes to 44.

We do Ladies Coats to order.

We repair Furs.

We reline Furs Coats.

We make new shells for Fur-lined Coats.

Five Roses Flour
Feed, Hay, Coal,
and Salt.

Beef Scrap, and all kinds of Hen Feed.

R. Hamilton, Main Street.
Phone 240. Lachute.

Let Us Help You To Make a Merry Christmas
with some of the good old things from our large and varied grocery stock

We have a fine line of children's toys, first class books, which make sensible Xmas presents for all ages.

Phone 2 r 2

Robert McFaul,
Main St., Lachute



Semi-Ready SPECIAL Order Tailoring

300 Cloth patterns to choose from, Imported from England; all the best materials in the making, silk-sewn, hand tailored guaranteed satisfactory or your money back.

Also a large assortment of ready-made clothing.

Extra Special in all our lines of Footwear.

Call in and see for yourself.

W. G. STANFORTH, - Lachute.
Main Street, Lachute.

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

FRIDAY, DEC 2nd., 1927

Subscription Rate per annum.
In Canada—\$1.50.
In United States—\$2.00
Notices of Entertainment, Concerts, Announcements etc., 10 cents per count line. Minimum, 50,—if billed 60c.

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

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

With each verse additional—25c.
Want and For Sale advertisement, 10 cents per count line, minimum 50c,—if billed 60c.

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

Legal Advertising—\$1.50 per inch. Subsequent insertions—\$1.12 per inch.

A C. P. R. SCHOOL CAR

Taking a school to children is an interesting move by the Canadian Pacific Railway in the sparsely settled northern district of Ontario.

To furnish this pioneer service, the C. P. R. has transformed a railway car into a schoolhouse, and further undertakes its movement from place to place, while the Ontario Department of Education co-operates to the extent of paying the teacher's salary and providing and maintaining the scholars equipment.

The car constitutes a veritable little country school in every respect. The actual schoolroom, which occupies the greatest space, is complete for its functions in all particulars, with twelve desks and seats of varying sizes, blackboards, roller maps, a globe, and well-fitted book-cases. There is a full kindergarten equipment, a small victrola, and first-aid kit. Adjoining the schoolroom is the teacher's bedroom, for he travels continually with the train, and beyond that is the kitchen. This latter is equipped with everything from a refrigerator to the regulation cook stove of a dining car.

The teacher is bilingual, speaking English and French with equal facility, and has been specially selected for his experience in the ungraded schools of the province. His pupils are the children of families in this rugged section which could not be otherwise reached — prospectors, lumbermen trappers, etc.

The school-car moves from place to place, spending a certain number of days at each, or moving about to pick up scholars. It ought to do good work, and the C. P. R. is to be commended for the experiment. A like service has also been rendered throughout certain sections of Quebec.

CANADIAN WOOLLEN MANUFACTURERS MEET IN TORONTO

Optimism for the future of the industry, if aided by tariff safeguards was expressed by J. A. Burns, of Dunnville, President of the Canadian Woollen and Knit Goods Manufacturers' Association, in his address to the Ninth Annual National Meeting of the Association in the King Edward Hotel, Toronto, on Wednesday last.

Reviewing the past eighteen months he pointed out that while general conditions in Canada had improved, and while conditions were better in a few branches of their particular industry, on the whole there had been no improvement felt by the cloth mills, white blanket weavers, yarn spinners, cashmere hosiery knitters or the manufacturers of certain classes of knitted outerwear. The bulk of the business was still going to mills in other countries.

Need for protection was strongly set out by the President, and he said "I have been asked why the scaling up of duties in Canada would assist our industry when the woollen and worsted cloth industry in the United States is not prosperous with their rates of duties. In the United States their cloth mills occupy 90.8% of their home market; in Canada our cloth mills occupy only 30% of the home market; in the United States imports supply only 3.2% of the market; in Canada imports supply 70%; in the United States there is enough machinery working single shift at 77.3% capacity to supply their home market, while in Canada there is not enough machinery to supply more than half of the home market, even if working full time single shift. In the United States the problem of the woollen and worsted cloth mills is too much machinery, which tariff adjustments cannot cure; in Canada the problem is too great imports, which tariff adjustments can cure."

Fine Quality of Canadian Goods.
Dealing with the fine quality of woollen and knit goods produced in Canada and the Association's activities in bringing them to the attention of the public, the President told how a suit-length pedlar of imported cloth had called at his office, had depreciated Canadian cloth, had said all cloth was sent out of Canada to be dyed, that the water in Canada was not suitable for dyeing and so on. "Many mills in Canada produce serges equal or better than the sample the salesman showed," said Mr. Burns; "no mills in Canada send cloth abroad to be dyed; indeed, cloth comes into Canada from other countries to be dyed, and there is nothing wrong with our water for dyeing purposes."

In order to show the fine quality of woollen and knit goods produced in Canada, exhibits were made at the Canadian National Exhibition in 1925 and 1926; at Ottawa in the spring of 1927 in connection with the Advisory Board on Tariff and Taxation, and at Brandon, Calgary, Regina, Saskatoon, Edmonton and Winnipeg this summer. These latter exhibits were seen by

250,000 people in the West. "These exhibits," he said, "proved most helpful in exploding that hoary superstition that quality goods are not produced in Canada."

Woollen Tariff Hearing.

Mr. Burns pointed out that the industry's presentation asking for a scaling up of the duties in the woollen tariff schedule to the Advisory Board of Tariff and Taxation, took eight full days.

It was shown that there was a market in Canada for \$40,000,000 worth of woollen and worsted cloth, per annum, and that one-third of this market was now supplied by Canadian mills, the remaining two-thirds being supplied by workers in mills in other countries.

Of a total consumption of \$900,000 in white blankets Canadian production was \$275,000 and imported goods supplied \$625,000.

That of a total consumption of yarn for sale of \$6,397,000 Canadian production supplied \$2,859,000 and imported yarn supplied \$3,538,000.

Of a total consumption of \$5,396,000 worth of worsted hose and half-hose Canadian Mills supplied \$2,798,000 worth, and mills abroad \$2,598,000.

He also dealt with the imports of certain classes of knitted outerwear.

BROWNSBURG SCHOOL EXAMS.

Grade IJ, M. and R. Arithmetic Honours,—Russel Morrow 95, H. Tomalty 94.

Class I,—Edgar Jackson 86, P. Campbell 85, Audrey Monk 77, Lorne Ball 75.

Class II,—Annie Morrow 71, Ruth Campbell 70, Willie Woods 64, Jessie Murdoch 63.

Class III,—Jeannette MacArthur 58, Willie Mason 56, Jas. Black 55.

Grade VIII, M. and R. Arithmetic. Honours,—Wilma Tomalty 94.

Class I,—Herbert Graves 88, F. Kettyle 88, Fladys Gilmour 76.

Class II,—Agnes Elliott 72, George Stewart 70, Kenneth McAllister 64.

Class III,—Agnes Duncan.

Grade VII, English Literature. Honours,—Stanley Seary 94, Earle McGibbon 93, Edith Gilmour 92, Elsie Roberts 92.

Class I,—Jean McQuat 86, Clinton Murdoch 85, Charlie Kennedy 84, D. Golpin 83, Jack Seary 81, Alfred Lupien 79, Mildred Cooper 78.

Class II,—Geraldine McQuaig 73, Howard Morrow 67.

Class III,—Ethel Kettyle 55, Ivy Steere 52.

Grade VI, English Literature. Honours,—Elva McFaul 98.

Class I,—Eleanor Campbell 89, W. White 89, Herbert Graham 87, Stanley Jackson 84, Marjorie McQuat 81, Harry White 79, Eric King 79, Eva Jackson 78, Gilmour McLeod 78, C. Murdoch 78, Norman Beckingham 75.

Class II,—Margaret Galbraith 73, Erwin Martin 68, Mabel Monk 66, P. Seary 61.

Class III,—Chris Devine 55, Lloyd Roberts 51.

Grade V, Geography. Honours,—Margaret Murdoch 90, Annie Williams 90.

Class I,—Alberta Dixon 87, Violet Hewitt 85, Doris McQuat 84, Gilbert Wilson 84, Archie Morrow 83, Eva Hazel 79, Willie Hazel 77, Doris Bourne 75, Hazel Gunn 75.

Class II,—A. Carpenter 72, Stella Tomlinson 69, Ida Stewart 64.

Class III,—Alvin Connolly 57, H. Townsend 57, Fred Leatham 55, R. Bradford 51, Violet Kettyle 50.

Grade IV, French. Class I,—Ena Williams 84, Joyce Clarke 80, Ernest Castle 80, Beryl Stewart 77, Louis Becroft 75.

Class II,—Dolly Steere 64, Russel Todd 64, Winnie Seary 62.

Class III,—Cecilia Hall 59, George Castle 57, Erny Kettyle 55, Emma Dixon 54, Mildred McAllister 54, C. Martin 54.

Grade III, English. Honours,—George Hamilton 100, L. Hamilton 94, Russel Martin 91.

Class I,—Lillian McQuat 83, John Graham 75, John Ardill 75, Frank Steere 75.

Class II,—Helen Mason 70, Mary Devine 64, Florence Castle 62, Alex. Brown 60.

Class III,—Gresham Lonsdale 59, Douglas Prosser 59, Ruth Anderson 52, Colin Hardie 52, Evelyn Vary 52, Allison Galbraith 51, Elsie Hewitt 50, Margaret Low 50.

Grade II, Writing. Honours,—Ada Morrow 95, John Dixon 95, Gladys Mott 93, Willie Campbell 91, Elden Gunn 91, Lorne Stewart 90.

Class I,—Arthur Bourne 88, Douglas Dixon 86, Maud Cleland 86, Silina Lupien 85, Margaret Gibson 85, W. Steele 83, Eva Tourney 83, Lucienne Leroux 81, Arvon Williams 81, Mildred Tilsley 80, Enid Campbell 78, H. Morrow 78, Laura Stewart 76, Y. Gagne 76, Thelma Hardie.

Class II,—Jane Hardie 73, Amy McQuaig 73, Victor Cooley 71, Gerald Vary 71, Helen MacAllister 69, J. Tilsley 67.

Grade I, Part II, Spelling. Honours,—Leslie Ball 98, Charles Low 96, Wynetha Smillie 94, Andrew Hardie 92.

Class I,—Myrtle Hazel 88, Donald Todd 86, Bernard Pettley 86, George Gagne 84, David McCulloch 84, Charlotte Morrow 84, Rita Leroux 76.



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Domnion of Canada 5½% Victory Loan Bonds maturing December 1st will be redeemed at any Branch of The Bank of Nova Scotia.

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BROWNSBURG.

Mr. and Mrs. R. Peel left on Friday last to spend the winter in Scotland. Mrs. H. R. Ardill has returned from a very pleasant visit with friends in England.

The Ladies' Missionary Society of the Baptist Church, met at Mrs. D. Tomalty's, on Tuesday afternoon, and was well attended.

Mrs. Coles who has been ill, is, we are pleased to know much better.

Mr. Mansiel Wilson was fortunate in getting a fine deer, not far from Dalesville.

Miss Alma Fletcher, returned to the Montreal General Hospital, on Tuesday last, after four week's holiday with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Fletcher.

CONCERT.

The Concert by the 1st. Brownsburg Wolf Cub pack held on Friday evening in Goyette's Hall, was a great success.

The hall was packed and everyone enjoyed the programme and spoke very highly of the way the Cubs went through their drills, also their singing, etc. The help of the Girl Guides and Boy Scouts was also greatly appreciated.

The proceeds amounted to nearly \$60.00.

The committee wish to thank all who helped make the Concert a success and especially Mr. Goyette, who let the hall free of charge.

Europe this Christmas

Special Sailings to

ENGLAND-IRELAND-SCOTLAND

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Go-home this Christmas. Your folks long to see you. Make them happy on the jolliest holiday of the year. Sail on a superb White Star ship for your own comfort and happiness.

PENNLAND Dec. 4
BALTIC Dec. 12

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AUCTION SALE

There will be sold by Public Auction on **MONDAY, NOV. 28th., 1927,** at TEN o'clock in the morning, the following properties:

(a) The old school property, Morin Heights, Que., and the school property Leppold, Que. These properties will be sold at the old school, Morin Heights, Que.

TERMS CASH.
EDGAR BOYD, Sec.-Treas.
Auctioneer.

EAST END SCHOOL

Grade VII, Arithmetic.
 Honours.—Nora Jackson 100, Leola Belanger 100, Robert Hadley 93.
 Class II.—Violet Belanger 67, Mac Walker 67.
 Grade VI, Grammar.
 Class II.—Grace Hadley 74, Marjory Gordon 78.
 Grade V, English Literature.
 Class I.—Dorothy McFarlane 85.
 Class II.—Lily Belanger 86.
 Grade IV, Scripture.
 Class I.—Eddie Pollock 81.
 Class II.—Jessie Gordon 70, Cressie Hadley 65.

Grade III, Spelling.
 Honours.—Howard Morrison 96, Ernest Copeland 95.
 Class I.—Clara Elliott 89.
 Grade I, Sr. Recitation.
 Honours.—Edith Jackson 100, G. Pollock 100, Hazel Belanger 100.
 Class I.—Bruce Pollock 88.
 Class II.—Jack Hadley 71.

NORTH RIVER SCHOOL

Grade VII, Reading.
 Honours.—Hazel Wilson 96.
 Grade VI.
 Honours.—Clarence Graham 91, Class I.—Grant Beattie 88.
 Grade V.
 Honours.—Grace Wilson 92.
 Grade IV.
 Honours.—Ross Beattie 96, Hazel Bradford 91.
 Class I.—Pearl Bradford 88.
 Grade III.
 Honours.—Lloyd Damant 91.
 Class I.—Melvin Graham 80, Robt. Wilson 75.
 Grade II.
 Honours.—Ernest Bradford 93, Alda Beattie 90.
 Class I.—Harold Call 80.

A PROMISE MORE THAN KEPT

When the publishers of the Family Herald and Weekly Star of Montreal two years ago announced that the owner of the paper wished them to reduce the subscription price from two dollars to one dollar a year, they promised that not a single feature of the paper would be eliminated, but new features would be added, and the paper made more valuable than ever. It is frankly admitted by their million readers that their promise has been more than fulfilled, and today the Family Herald and Weekly Star at one dollar a year is the marvel of the newspaper world. No home in Canada would regret this investment. Just think of a great big 72 page publication at less than two cents per week, and every page of it alone worth the money. No wonder the family Herald and Weekly Star has over a million readers. It deserves them all, and more too.

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

W. M. Scott, Proprietor

ST. ANDREWS EAST.

The three groups of the Junior Red Cross have been practising songs and sketches for a Christmas entertainment to be held in the St. Andrews School house some day in the week before Christmas.

Mrs. Beanson and Mrs. Gilbertson were in Montreal on Wednesday and attended a performance of the "White Swan."

The C. G. I. T. met in the Church Hall and parts were assigned to the different members for a future entertainment.

Miss Maggie Dewar has returned to Montreal where she will visit Miss Christolm.

After November 28th, the pupils of St. Andrews Consolidated School who bring their lunches will be served hot soup and cocoa or postum, under the direction of a teacher. (This makes us feel that our education was sadly neglected.)

The men of the United Church got busy last week and put up sheds for the horses. Our equine friends will be duly grateful.

ST. ANDREWS EAST CONSOLIDATED SCHOOL

Grade IX, Latin.
 Ruth Bradley 86, Gladys Hyde 77, Lois Perks 75, Bessie Woods 74, H. Taylor 69, Lena Gates 67, Florence Thompson 57, Jean Brown 57.
 Grade VIII, Arithmetic.
 Elizabeth Wales 87, Margaret Canning 73.
 Grade VII, Agriculture.
 Edgar Hooker 82, Walter Starnes 63, Elsie Cowan 60, Paul Doig 59, L. Muir 55, Ruth Doig 51.
 Grade VI, French.
 Eva Haspeck 99, Gordon Bradley 91, Jeannette Wales 90, Alice Hooker 79.

Grade V, French.
 Beatrice Perks 84, James Harris 84, Walter Sugars 83, Lloyd Bradley 68, Ernie Gates 63, Ernest Cowan 62, Myrtle Paterson 59.

Grade IV, Grammar.
 Grace Wales 96, Phyllis Doig 77, Janet Watson 72, Lester Dorion 60.

Grade III, Reading.
 Hugh Robertson 98, Dawson Burwash 97, Eileen Morrison 97, Marjorie Paquette 95, Eva Morrison 90, Earl Harris 89, Elsie Sugars 88, D. Paquette 78, Jack Funchion 76, Albert Thompson 71.

Grade II, Writing.
 Freda Wales 94, Daniel Muir 89, Ernest Woods 84, Frances Macaskill 84, Leslie Gates 79, Frank Williams 76.

Grade I, Part II, Spelling.
 Elizabeth Hamilton 90, Kenneth Parker 86.

ARUNDEL

Sunday Services, Dec. 4th., 1927.
 Church of England.—Weir 10.30 a.m.; Rockway 2.30 p.m.; Arundel 7.30 p.m.; Sunday School 2.00 p.m.
 United Church.—Crystal Falls 3.00 p.m.; Arundel 7.30 p.m.; S. School 10.30 a.m.

We are glad to report that Mr. Jas. Bennett, Sr., who entered hospital last week, in Montreal, has successfully undergone a very serious operation and at last reports is progressing favorably.

Mr. Innes, of the Game Protective Service, was in Arundel recently, on business connected with his Department.

The Girls' W. A. of Grace Church will meet at the Rectory, on Saturday, Dec. 3rd., at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

On Friday evening last, the High School Club, held an evening entertainment in the Stanforth Hall. There was a large attendance and the meeting was very successful in every way. The program consisted of Dialogues, Songs, Instrumental music and a Debate. The subject of the Debate was:—"Resolved that married men are better than single men." Those taking part were Douglas Simon, Grant Simon, Jas. Smellie, and Stanley Cooke. The arguments were very interesting and the judges: Rev. Mr. Hubley, Mrs. Hubley and Mrs. J. Moncrieff, gave their decision in favor of the Affirmative.

The Ladies of Grace Church, Anglican, will hold a Concert and Sale of Fancy Work in Stanforth's Hall, on Saturday afternoon and evening, Dec. 10th. prox. Home-made Candy, Fancy work etc., will be on sale during the afternoon and evening and the Concert will begin at 8 p.m. Refreshments will be served at the intermission. As usual, a good programme is being prepared and everyone is assured of a good time. Come and bring your friends.

AUCTION SALE

There will be sold by Public Auction at the residence of

MARTIAL LABELLE,
ST. JERUSALEM,

Four miles East of Lachute
TUESDAY, DEC 6th., 1927.
 The following effects:—3 working horses, 10 milch cows, 15 due in freshen in December and five to freshen in the Spring), 3 heifers one a half years old, 1 Ayrshire bull, two and a half years old, 2 pigs, 24 hens, one disc drill seeder, 1 rubber, mowing machine, double horse rake, lumber wagon, hay rack and box, 1 two furrow plow, single plow, drill plow, set of bob sleighs, rack sleigh, cutter cultivator, binder (almost new), 20 glass frames suitable for hot bed purposes, double express, 2 single expresses, 1 tumbler cart (new), horse fork rope and pulleys, set of heavy double harness, set of single harness, cart harness, neck yokes, whiffletrees, chains, range, a lot of hay, straw, turnips, oats and potatoes, lot of corn stalks, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

The farm will also be offered for sale, comprising 100 acres, 70 acres under cultivation, also 1 bush lot of 25 acres situated on the West Gore Road. Terms made known on day of sale.

Sale to commence at 10 a.m. sharp.
TERMS: \$10.00 and under cash, over that amount nine months credit on furnishing approved joint notes. 5 per cent off for cash.

W. J. BOYD, Licensed Auctioneer.

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SUNDAY and MONDAY December 4 — 5th.

SPECIAL

Syd. Chaplain in MISSING LINK

QUEEN WILD

and

MELTING MILLIONS

TUESDAY ONLY, December 6th.
 SECOND ANNIVERSARY OF OUR OPENING
 SPECIAL DOUBLE PROGRAMME, at Regular Prices
Leo. Malone in the BORDER BLACKBIRD
Monty Banks in HORSE SHOES

Also: HODGE PODGE

The Management on this Day offers a remembrance souvenir. TWO \$2.50 GOLD PIECES WILL BE RAFFLED. Everyone when buying his ticket will receive a number. PINK for the Ladies and BLUE for the Men, so that everybody has a chance to win. A specially chosen programme for this occasion and all this for 25 cts. The Drawing will take place at 10 o'clock sharp.

WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY
OLD KENTUCKY

With Helene Costello, Wesley Barry, and James Murray.

Serial: House without a Key
 Comedy: Tailoring.

FRIDAY and SATURDAY
 DOROTHY GISH in

MADAME POMPADOUR

Com: Don't Tell Everything

NEWS.

KEEP YOUR HOUSE WARM AS TOAST

The amazing way that the Gilson "Magic" Furnace gives a greater volume of warm moist air from a smaller quantity of fuel is the heating wonder of the age. Built on entirely different principles, the Gilson Magic brings new comfort to the home and cuts fuel bills one-third to one-half.

BURNS HARD OR SOFT COAL, COKE OR WOOD

The Gilson Magic burns any fuel equally well. It heats three times faster. The one-piece, heavy steel plate body, special cone-shaped grates, booster flues, electrically arc welded joints, which permanently prevent gas and dust from leaking, all contribute to make the Gilson "Magic" the most satisfactory and economical furnace.

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Learn all the facts about this new and sensationally priced furnace. Our easy payment plan enables you to have the Gilson Magic installed at once—the balance of payments spread over one year. Write today.

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The GILSON "MAGIC"

We are now well settled in our new Store and welcome all our old Customers, as well as any new ones, and are prepared to give you some real bargains in Mackinaw Coats, and Bretches, Heavy Tweed Pants, Underwear, Heavy Rubbers, Socks, Mitts and Gloves.

Also a full line of Hardware for builders, farmers and Shanty Supplies.

John McFaul, - Main St.

Who Pays the Penalty?

Last April two of our representatives solicited applications for life insurance from a prominent Toronto wholesale merchant and his son.

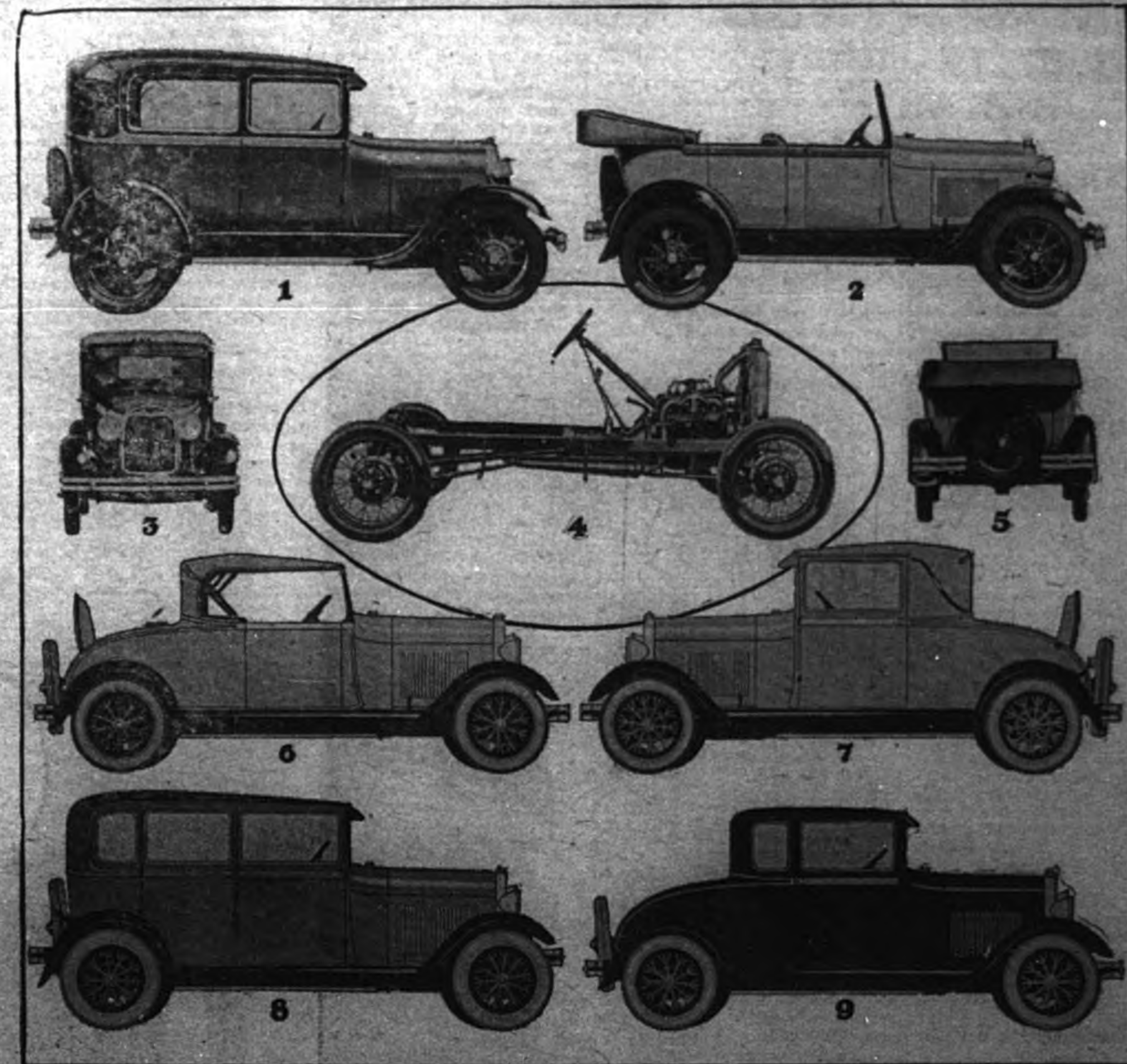
They succeeded in selling to the father a policy for a considerable amount, but the son could not be induced to protect his dependents in this way against the financial loss which would result from his early death.

Less than two months afterwards the daily newspapers

recorded the tragic story of the younger man's accidental death. His failure to act when action was possible deprives his family of the insurance money which he could have secured to them so easily.

Have you made any provision for your wife and little ones in case you should die suddenly? An Imperial Home Protection Policy will do it. Write for particulars to-day; tomorrow may be too late.

THE IMPERIAL LIFE
Assurance Co. of Canada
 Head Office, Toronto
E. M. Jones, Agent
LACHUTE



FIRST AUTHENTIC PHOTOGRAPHS OF THE NEW FORD CAR

The six body models and chassis of the new Ford car are shown above. The new car has graceful, distinctive lines, exceptional power, unusual speed and getaway. It has been driven at more than sixty miles per hour; accelerates from 5 to 25 miles per hour in 8½ seconds in high gear; travels 40 miles per hour in second gear; is fitted with three-speed transmission of Lincoln

design and is completely equipped. Each model is offered in a number of bright optional color combinations. No. 1 is the new Tudor; 2 the new Phaeton; 3, front view of the new Tudor; 4, the new Chassis; 5, rear view of the Phaeton; 6, the new Sport Roadster; 7, the new Sport Coupe; 8, the new Fordor Sedan and 9, the new Coupe.

Tomb of Genghis Khan Found In Gobi Desert, Says Explorer

Seven Silent Lamas Guard Silver Coffin Resting on Crowns
of 78 Princes and Ghost of Mongol Foretells
Future Once a Year, Russian Reveals

London—The Russian explorer, Professor Peter Kozloff, says "The Sunday Express" has solved darkest Asia's greatest archaeological mystery by the discovery of the tomb of Genghis Khan (Jenghis Khan) Mongolian conqueror, 700 years after his death, near the ruins of the dead city of Khara-Khoto, in the Gobi desert.

Professor Kozloff has devoted twenty years to the search. He found the great Khan's dust in a silver coffin resting upon the crowns of seventy-eight princes and khans whom he conquered.

The wonders of the conqueror's tomb, says "The Express," vie with those of Tut-ankh-Amen. Seven silent Lamas guard the secret place, and every seven hours one of them strikes seven times on a huge jade bell hanging above the sarcophagus.

For seven centuries the priests have preserved the mystery. Jeweled weapons of Genghis Khan and his own story of his reign, a life-size lion, tiger and horse in pink jade and a copy of the Bible written by an English monk also were in the tomb. Professor Kozloff also visited the tomb of the Genghis's favored wife, the inscription on whose white marble coffin sets forth that "the great Khan released her by placing his dagger in her breast."

The tomb lies beyond the labyrinth of passages cut into the mountain side. It is a spacious hall about forty feet square, the whole carefully preserved, and once every year certain privileged mongols and the Khan's descendants repair thither to make sacrifice to his memory.

Once a year, Professor Kozloff was assured, on the anniversary of the Khan's death, his ghost arises and blows out the lamps, leads the chief of the guardian Lamas to the huge black slab at the rear of the shrine and writes with the accompanying priest's hand prophecies for the coming year.

Born Son of Chief in 1162

Genghis Khan, originally known as Temujin, who ranks with Alexander, Caesar and Napoleon among the world's conquerors, was born at Daylan Yeldak, near the northern bend of the Hoang-ho in Mongolia in 1162. The son of Yesuka Bahadur, a Mongol chief, he became head of his tribe upon the death of his father, although then only thirteen years old.

His first military experience came almost immediately, when several of the subject tribes refused to recognize him. A war lasting several years, and carried on chiefly by his

mother, resulted in his defeat and he was forced to flee to Karakorum, where he placed himself under the chief of the Toghrai Uigh tribe. Quickly winning the favor of his master, he obtained command of the army and the chief's daughter as his bride.

His military exploits against the neighboring tribes won him such favor that his father-in-law became jealous and ordered him assassinated. Learning of the plot, Genghis Khan fled to his own country at the head of 5,000 cavalrymen. He won over his own tribe and speedily raised an army to invade the territory of his father-in-law. Again victorious, he forced his father-in-law to flee and seized his lands.

The Tartar tribes, becoming alarmed by his growing domains, organized a league against him, but he defeated their army in a decisive battle on the banks of the Amur.

With thoughts of even greater conquests before him, he called a general assembly on the banks of the Onon and was there consecrated by the tribal priests Genghis Khan, or "Khan of Khans."

Captured Pekin in 1215

After winning the voluntary submission of the neighboring tribes, he began his first great conquest—the invasion of northern China. The cause of the war was Genghis Khan's refusal to recognize the suzerainty of Emperor Tchong-hei. He scaled the Great Wall in 1211, divided his army into three divisions and after a series of bloody campaigns took Pekin in 1215.

He next conquered the Empire of Khwarezm, which extended from the borders of Syria to the River Indus and from the River Sihun to the Persian Gulf. Pushing forward from this empire, Khan, with an army which his chroniclers declared numbered 700,000, subdued Persia and crossed into Russia, plundering the land between the Volga and the Dnieper.

At the time of his death, in 1227, he was continuing his campaign against northern China.

Although a barbarian in many respects, Khan appears to have possessed statesmanlike qualities. He tolerated all religions in his domains, made obligatory the practice of hospitality, established severe laws against theft and organized systems of communication. He respected men of learning, although he himself had little schooling.

Before Professor Kozloff's present discovery the only memorial to Khan known to exist was a granite tablet discovered among the ruins of Nerchinsk.



This strange monument, a whole whale skull, stands as a memorial to lost whalers at Lunenburg, Nova Scotia.

Kenya Colony Hunts Lions With Terriers

Native Lose Skill in Fighting
Off the Marauders of Their
Herds, Hence the Non-
Sporting Method Has
Been Authorized

(By Claire Price, London.)

The Government of Kenya Colony in East Africa has sent a white man and a pack of terriers into its Southern game reserve to reduce the number of lions. It is believed to be the first time that a British colonial Government has appointed an official lion hunter. His name happens to be Hunter. His appointment is for four months.

Normally the hunting of lions with dogs is prohibited on all public lands in Kenya. It is not considered sportsmanlike and, compared with real lion hunting, it is a tame proceeding. The lions in the southern reserve have been so well protected, however, that they have begun attacking the herds and herdsmen of the neighboring Masai tribe and it has finally become necessary to kill off as many of them as possible.

In former times the Masai tribe, although not noted as hunters, were able to protect themselves and a Masai lion hunt was conducted with as much pomp and circumstance as a Spanish bull fight. To see the warriors surround the lion and advance one by one to receive his charge on their spears was a grand spectacle. Labor requirements in Kenya have reduced the number of warriors in recent years. This, it is believed, explains why the old-time lion hunts are now few and far between. The result has been so marked an increase in the daring of the lions that the Game Department of the colonial Government has finally been compelled to take drastic action.

Hunting with dogs is as safe and speedy a method of hunting lions as can be employed. What makes a lion dangerous is chiefly his speed. He covers sixty or seventy yards in a few seconds. A hunter, awaiting the charge, has time for only one shot, and that at a very difficult target. If he misses a vital spot, as he is extremely likely to do, it is the end either of the hunter or of one of his servants—although most of his servants are sure to be halfway up the nearest tree before the lion arrives. But, in hunting with dogs, the lion

has no time to bother with the hunter. He is so busy with the dogs that the hunter has plenty of leisure in which to shoot.

Naturally not all dogs have the courage to face a lion. Lion hunters have different preferences respecting what breed is serviceable; but most of them prefer Alredale terriers when they can be had. Dogs having a bull strain are never used; they go straight for the lion, sink their teeth into him and never let go. This makes them an easy prey for the lion; they are killed instantly. What is needed is a breed of dog that is willing to get in close enough to keep the lion busy, but that remains far enough away to escape death. It is notoriously true of the lion that "he's generally shamming when he's dead" and dogs are never more useful than in investigating a shamming lion.

Behind his dogs a hunter is so safe that regular lion hunters, although they may envy this warrior in tight moments, do not regard him as a true sportsman. Kenya's first official lion hunter may regard his pursuit as merely a job. He will work by daylight only. In theory lions are quiet in the daytime, emerging at night to kill and feed. But in practice the lion is nothing if not original; and what he should do is frequently what he does not do. Kenya's official hunter will, however, be rid of one initial lion-hunting uncertainty. He will be assured in advance of finding lions and plenty of them.

Normally the only approved daylight method in Kenya is that of stalking the lion on foot; and to stalk him into cover is about as exciting as any kind of big game hunting known. Ordinarily the lion is not a man-eater. He lives where game abounds and at the sight of man he bolts. When wounded and stalked into cover the lion becomes dangerous. He can hide behind a clump of grass which, to the novice's mind, would not afford cover for a house cat. He can charge like a flash of lightning. He can spring fifteen or twenty feet. There is something like 500 pounds of him to be stopped, and unless he is hit through the brain or the heart or the vertebrae he can absorb a surprising amount of lead without dropping.

For the novice it is suicide to attempt to stalk him into cover. For the expert of iron nerve and sure aim, it yields all the excitement one could want. Obviously it is a sport for daylight only.

When night hunting is to be accomplished, a live goat or pig may be tied to a stake near a tree. The hunter spends the night in the tree with his rifle. Or a dead zebra may

Earl Gives Art Gallery to London; Paintings Valued at \$1,500,000

Works by Reynolds, Romney, Gainsborough, Rembrandt,
Van Dyck and Lawrence Included in Collection
Left by Lord Iveagh

London—London is to have a new art gallery in Hampstead, in which there will be hung some of the finest paintings in the collection of the late Earl of Iveagh. It will be housed in Kenwood, the beautiful mansion of the late Earl, and surrounded by sixty-seven acres of park land.

This is the largest public bequest in Lord Iveagh's will, which disposes of the largest private fortune ever admitted to probate in England. It is valued at \$55,000,000.

Lord Iveagh owned what is believed to be the finest private collection in the world and himself chose what pictures should go into the new gallery. The selection contains fourteen paintings by Reynolds, ten by Romney, Several Gainsboroughs and works by Rembrandt, Vermeer, Van Dyck, Turner, Hoppner and Lawrence. The value of these works is estimated at \$1,500,000.

The basis of the Iveagh fortune lies in the Guinness brewery interests, and though, for England, unusually large public bequests are made, the bulk of the property will go to the

three Guinness brothers, one of whom, Walter, is Minister of Agriculture of England.

The Protestant Church in Ireland receives \$750,000 to be used to increase the salaries of poorly paid clergymen, and St. Patrick's Cathedral in Dublin has the use of the income of \$300,000 as long as it remains Protestant. London hospitals also receive \$300,000.

The chief public beneficiary of the estate is the British taxpayer, as the death tax which will be paid in a few days is \$22,000,000.

The size of Lord Iveagh's fortune puts an end to the legend that no one in England can accumulate more than \$25,000,000. This probably is the limit of large landed proprietors, like the Dukes of Bedford and Westminster. Even two such characteristic multi-millionaires as Viscounts Bearsted and Cowdray left only \$22,000,000. But two estates recently probated, neither of them well known, have exceeded the \$25,000,000 figure. Lady Strathcona's was valued at \$33,000,000 and Sir Robert Houston's was valued at \$30,000,000.

be used in the same way. Or the dead animal may be left outside a hut of thorn bushes in which the hunter conceals himself. This is a little more dangerous than spending the night in a tree, for lions have been known, when wounded, to charge the hut.

There is still another method. The bait is left out overnight; but, instead of sitting up with it, the hunter goes out to visit it in the early morning, when the lion or lions, which have gorged themselves during the night, are basking in the vicinity. In this case the lion is usually in cover and has to be followed there.

Of these methods the last two are those most frequently used. The first two are decidedly uncomfortable. The fork of a tree is not the most comfortable of seats and even an African night is likely to prove cold before dawn. The thorn hut is not much more comfortable, though it permits the hunter to stretch out at full length. After he has taken his position, it is undesirable for him to move. The slightest sound must be avoided. In ordinary circumstances the thorn hut is reasonably safe, for the lion is a thin-skinned animal and thorns are usually ample protection. But a wounded lion, scenting the occupants of the hut, is another matter. Cases have been known in which hut and occupants have been bowled over by the enraged quarry.

It is customary, in using the thorn hut, to bait with zebra, pegging the carcass to a stake to keep it from being dragged away and posting a native boy beside it during the daytime to keep off vultures and small animals. The boy suffices to frighten away even lions in the daytime. The hut is about twenty yards distant, provided with a pair of loopholes for covering the bait. It is entered in the evening, a door of thorns being pulled into place behind the hunters. Resting their rifles in the loopholes, the hunters preserve the strictest silence. The zebra bait, killed a day or two in advance, has meantime acquired an odor that advertises its presence. Hunters have to lie doggo the hyenas snarl and cackle and howl around the carcass in the moonlight. It is not until well into the night that the hyenas suddenly disappear and the hunters know that bigger game is in the vicinity.

If the moon is still high, it is usually possible to get a clear view of the lion coming quietly up to the bait and beginning to feed. It is shot as quickly as the rifle can be aimed. If the moon has set, the hunters, with the best of luck, may succeed in dropping the lion in his tracks; but the animal usually gets away wounded, to be caught in the morning.

What Religion Is

Religion is the link between the Finite mind and the Infinite. It is the escape of the human heart from an everlasting solitude in the wilderness of mere matter and force. It is the reliance of the human will, longing and striving to be good, upon the Eternal Will, perfect in righteousness and power. It is man's conscious relation and kinship to his unseen, unsearchable Creator.

Protection and Unemployment

London Morning Post (Cons.)—Mr. W. R. Morris, the well-known motor car builder, discusses the motor trade's future and insists strongly that its present prosperity is largely attributable to the effect of the McKenna duties. In his own case, he is able to cite impressive figures to prove his contention. An ounce of practical experience such as this is worth a pound of the arid and abstract theorizing on which the Free Trade doctrine nourishes itself. If the demoralizing effect of paying a million persons to do nothing is to be averted, we need to quicken up the slow process of industrial recovery, and what better means could be found than those which have proved so efficacious in the motor trade? When every objection to Protection has been urged, it has to be admitted that if it results in giving work to the workless, it is infinitely preferable and more economic than any relief scheme ever invented.



COULDN'T SHUT HER UP

Hubby (tantalizingly): I can read you like an open book.
Wife (hotly): Yes; but you're not man enough to shut me up!

Adam, 5,931 Years Old: His Birthday Unnoticed

Baltimore, Oct. 23.—If Adam were living he would be 5,931 years old today. Computation of the late John P. Brady found the first man was born in the Garden of Eden, October 23, 4004 B.C. Brady erected a monument in memory of the first man on his estate here. It is believed to be the first and only shaft dedicated to Adam. It bears the inscription: "To the memory of Adam, the first man." Mr. Brady, who died a few years ago, was an architect.

Always Ready.

The pedlar began, "Can't I sell you an automatic electric hairbrush?"
"Can't you see I'm bald?" growled the man.
"Your wife, perhaps?"
"She's bald, too, except when she's dressed up."
"Perhaps your son?"
"He's one month old and quite bald."
"Quite so. Have you a dog?"
"Yes, a Chinese hairless poodle."
The pedlar dived into another pocket.
"Allow me," he said, "to show the latest thing in fly papers."



BY TWO FEET

Vanity: Don't you think I'm a very graceful walker?
Jealousy: You fall short of it, I think.
V.: By how much, please?
J.: Two feet.

Sinclair Accuses Mencken of Always Destroying

H. L. Mencken, foremost critic of America and its people, has no constructive ideas by which he may build up after he destroys, declares Upton Sinclair in the November issue of "The Bookman."

According to Mr. Sinclair, "The darling idol of the young intelligentsia has no message to give them, except that they are free to do what they please. Mencken," he says, "has 'made his school,' as the French say; he has raised up a host of young persons as clever as their master, and able to write with the same shillelah swing."

"Mencken is in a Berserk rage against stupidity, dullness, and sham. If you ask Mencken what is the remedy for these horrors, he will tell you they are the natural and inevitable manifestations of the boobus Americans. If you ask him why then labor so monstrously, he will say that it is for his own enjoyment. But watch him a while, and you will see the light of hilarity die out of his eyes, and you will note lines of tiredness in his face, and lines of not quite perfect health, and you will realize that he is lying to himself and to you; he is a new-style crusader, a Christian Anti-Christ, a tireless propagandist of no-propaganda."

"For the present, that is all that is required; that is the mood of time, cynicism, ridicule, and contempt for democratic bungling. But some day the time spirit will change; America will realize that its problems really have to be solved, and that will take serious study of exploitation and wage slavery, of co-operation and the democratic control of industry—matters concerning which Mencken is as ignorant as any Babbitt-boob. Sooner or later my friend Mencken will have to face these new facts, and choose between the bloody reaction of Fascism and the new dawn of industrial brotherhood."

Mountain Sheep for British Columbia

Fifty Rocky Mountain sheep have been supplied to the British Columbia Game Conservation Board by the Canadian National Parks Branch of the Department of the Interior. These sheep were captured near Banff in Rocky Mountains National Park and they will be used to stock a former range of the species near Spence's Bridge, B.C.

Landscapes

Now this must be the sweetest place
From here to heaven's end;
The field is white with flowering lace,
The birches leap and bend.

The hills, beneath the roving sun,
From green to purple pass,
And little, trifling breezes run
Their fingers through the grass.

So good it is, so gay it is,
So calm it is, and pure,
A one whose eyes may look on this
Must be the happier, sure.

But me—I see it flat and gray
And blurred with misery,
Because a lad a mile away
Has little need of me.

—Dorothy Parker in The Bookman.



SELF-SUPPORTING

"So you never expect to marry, 'Rastus'?"
"No, sah, Ah 'spects to keep right on makin' mah own livin' till Ah die."

Canadian Indians as Agriculturalists

A report of the Canadian Department of Indian Affairs states that agricultural conditions on the reserves in Ontario have very much improved in the last five or six years. There are a great many more Indians farming at the present time than there were a few years ago. The number of stock on some of the reserves has more than doubled.

A sign appearing in a doctor's office in St. Louis reads: "I treat all diseases, including children."

"What is ordinarily used as a conductor of electricity?" asked the professor. "Why or?" began the student, all at sea. "Wire." "Correct. Now tell me, what is the unit of electric power?" "The what, sir?" "Exactly, the watt. Very good. That will do."



His Majesty's Mail in transport at Chambord, in the lake St. John region of Quebec. Both boy and dog are thoroughly familiar with their job and have proved themselves worthy of their trust.

ANOTHER WORD OF WARNING ABOUT RADIO SETS

As predicted last year, radio without batteries, chemicals, chargers, attachments, etc., are now the standard. In another year or so battery-operated sets will be obsolete, almost worthless, wherever current is available.

Those considering the purchase of a radio operating without batteries should bear this in mind: There are two types of "electric" radio—(1) those that are built to operate direct from a light socket, made in one factory, complete in one cabinet—all ready to operate, and—(2) ordinary electric sets that can be "adapted" to light-socket operation by installing a so-called power unit, which power unit generally consists of a "B" Eliminator, a storage battery and a charger. You still have the "A" battery; you still have chemicals, but the charger is connected to a light socket, and so they are termed "socket-power." This latter type serves very well for those who already have a battery operated set, but cannot afford to turn it in for a new genuine Batteryless Model, but when buying a new radio supposedly "Bat-

terless," be sure to get the type that is completely batteryless and built to be so.

Of this type the "Rogers Batteryless" is the only one with any record of proven performance behind it. Conceived in 1923 and introduced in 1925, it is the first and only time-tested radio set, complete in one cabinet, made in one factory and operating direct from any alternating current socket (and in most cases it needs no aerial).

Moreover the Rogers was conceived, developed, perfected and made right in Canada and was the world's first Batteryless A/C radio set.

Producing such a set that will give uniform performance in all localities under all conditions is not easy. The first year or two brings grief. Now, in its third year, with thousands of sets in active operation from coast to coast the Rogers has proven its merit.

Don't experiment. It may cost you dearly. Look for the name "Rogers," look for the Rogers A/C Tubes with the top clips and be sure then you'll have no regrets later.—Adv.

New Zealand's Apples in Favor

Shipments May Be Made Direct to Continent, Not Via England

Auckland, N.Z.—Fruit growing for export is quite a minor industry in New Zealand, but a good deal of capital is involved, the quality of the product is high, and strenuous efforts are being made to put the business on a better footing. Export is strictly controlled by a board, and great pains are taken to insure a high level of quality, and uniformity.

The report of the Fruit Export Control Board for the season ended May 1 refers to the poorness of the season in England. The only satisfactory feature was that the position of New Zealand fruit on the English market was retained, and though New Zealand's realizations were poor, those of its competitors were worse.

During the season 449,000 cases were shipped to Britain, and 67,000 to South America. Sturmer Pippin was the predominating variety of apple sent to Britain, but Delicious accounted for more than half the shipments to South America.

At present trade with European centers is dealt with through English ports, and the board notes the increasing Continental demand as a very satisfactory feature, and thinks it may be necessary to ship direct to the Continent. A scheme by which persons in New Zealand can send fruit to friends in England has been a success, and is considered valuable as a means of advertising the New Zealand product.

The industry, however, is still working under a government guarantee, and a result of last season's low prices was that the State had to foot a heavy bill. It is believed that there is little or no likelihood of the State having to pay out this year, but the industry will not be in a really healthy condition until it is able to do without this government help.

They say that this football season is full of upsets. Also, we should say, of setups.

The man who introduced Mustapha Kemal for that six-day speech probably said: "We have with us this week—"

What is wrong with the tea? If this question is ever asked at the table you may find that the tea you are using was in a poor package. Careful experiments have proven that Aluminum is the only fit package to keep good tea in. You should try Red Rose Tea and see how fresh and brisk and pungent it is in the Aluminum package.

South African Flag Dispute Now Settled

Draft Agreement Provides for Continuation of the Use of Union Jack

Cape Town.—There is reason to believe flag controversy is now practically settled. A provisional agreement has been drafted, and except for one small point is generally approved. The agreement provides that the Union Jack shall always fly officially alongside the national flag and be recognized as one of South Africa's flags. The proposed new design for the national flag follows the design embodied in the Flag Bill, but the shield is removed and in its place the Union Jack and the two old republican flags are placed side by side in the center panel. The three miniatures occupy one-ninth of the whole surface.

Tielman Roos, Minister of Justice, says the country is indebted to General Hertzog for the agreement, though the feeling outside parliament is that General Smuts and Mr. Roos also deserve much credit.

Since the South African Government at the beginning of the special session of Parliament agreed not to proceed with the Flag Bill until a final effort had been made to reach a peaceful settlement, private discussions between the Prime Minister, General Hertzog, and General Smuts, the leader of the South African Party, have been held daily. The country awaited the result with anxiety, the issue being regarded as of the gravest importance.

The Flag Bill of the Government proposed that South Africa should have a flag consisting of a red vertical stripe next the staff and horizontal stripes of green, yellow and blue, entirely excluding the Union Jack. This proposal was met with opposition from a large portion of the South African population and many attempts have been made to reach an amicable agreement on what is a vital question. One proposal made was that the Union Jack should be flown on a few special occasions, as an evidence of the country's connection with the British Empire, and that the South African should include the cross of St. George.

Then followed another proposal to the effect that the flag should combine the Union Jack with the old republican flags in a shield in the middle of the household flag of the old Dutch House of Orange. The Senate refused to pass the Flag Bill and a deadlock has continued ever since, with an attempt on the part of both leaders, as stated in the above cable, to reach a modus vivendi.

"I am a man of few words, sir." "Give me your hand, I am married as well."—Der Gemutliche Sachse, Leipzig.

RUN DOWN IN HEALTH

Why Many Men and Women Are Badly Handicapped

When you are so run down in health that it impairs the efficiency of your work as well as your power to enjoy your leisure hours, or obtain rest, it is time you looked to the cause. If you do not, a serious breakdown is almost sure to result. In nearly all cases this condition, which doctors usually describe as general debility, is due to poor blood—blood that is deficient in red corpuscles. When the blood is thin and weak your whole system suffers. You lose appetite, have no energy, your nerves trouble you and you feel restless.

What you need is help to build up your blood and you should begin at once to make your blood rich and red by taking Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. You will soon notice the difference in your health by a better appetite and increased vigor. The reason is that the new blood created by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills stimulates all the organs of the body to healthy activity and so the system gains nourishment and strength. If you are weak or out of sorts, begin gaining new strength to-day by taking Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. "I was in a badly run down condition," says Mrs. J. Potter, of Winnipeg, Alta., "when I began using Williams' Pink Pills and they fully restored my health. I strongly recommend this medicine to all weak people."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are sold by all medicine dealers or by mail at 50 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

More Russian Bunk

Soviet Executes Three as Spies for Britain; Final Appeals for Ex-Millionaires Fail

Moscow.—Two brothers, Vladimir and Cyril Prove, and their brother-in-law, M. Korepanoff, once rated as millionaires, with high social connections, and one of them, Cyril, a noted sportsman, went to their death by order of the Soviet court. They paid the supreme penalty for alleged espionage in behalf of Great Britain.

The Soviet Government moved swiftly, both in the apprehension and execution of those who would betray the secrets of the State, the army and the navy to the Soviet's enemies. The trial of those whose activities are ferreted out by the police is usually concluded with all speed and no time is lost in carrying out the sentence of the Court.

Cyril Prove, weeping bitterly, begged for mercy. Vladimir tried as best he might to hold up his drooping shoulders when the head of the military tribunal of the Supreme Court ended all hope of appeal by declaring that the death sentence would stand.

The case, however, was appealed, but the All-Russian Executive rejected the plea, declining to grant clemency to the convicted men, who had hoped to benefit by the amnesty which will come into effect with the commencement of the tenth anniversary celebration of the founding of the Soviet Republic.

Attorneys of the men held out hope until the last minute, but their efforts failed. The Executive ruling was that their offense was among the gravest of all offenses against the Soviet Government.

The two brothers turned State's evidence, thus hoping their lives would be spared, and M. Korepanoff pleaded that he was not aware of the "espionage character" of questions put to him by Edward Charnock, First Secretary of the British Mission at Moscow. At the time, Korepanoff, though counsel to the War Commissariat, transacted mainly civil matters and he declared he knew few military secrets.

A colored man being interviewed by authorities in regard to a shooting affray gave to the world this bit of philosophy: "Ah didn't see nothin' so ah don't know nothin'! You all know, boss, I spends six months of every year 'tendin' mah own business and ah spends the other six months of the year tryin' to keep from 'tendin' other people's business, so all in all, I's a busy man."

Col. Lindbergh Says Credit Due Plane, Not Him

Better Than It Was When New, He Declares, At End of 22,350-Mile Tour

New York.—Back at the starting point of his flight to world fame and his 22,350 mile tour of the country, Col. Charles A. Lindbergh was welcomed by 2000 persons, including Harry F. Guggenheim, president of the Guggenheim Fund for the Promotion of Aeronautics, under the auspices of which Colonel Lindbergh made his tour.

The Colonel shifted the conversation of interviewers from himself to the merits of the plane that had carried him through 355 hours of flying since he left San Diego, Calif., previous to his hop to Paris. "The Spirit of St. Louis is in fine shape," he asserted. "It gives more revolutions per minute now than when it was new. But this looks like a good time to do it, so I'm going to have it completely overhauled. That's never been done since it was built, you know. No, it isn't destined for a museum yet. Eventually, but not now."

He said the tour had proved the reliability of modern equipment. "Others will have to say whether the tour was successful," he declared.

The "others" did. Statements by Mr. Guggenheim, William P. McCracken, Jr., Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Aviation and Harry S. New, Postmaster-General, told how the tour had stimulated interest in flying, in the air mail and in construction of airports.

GUARD THE CHILDREN FROM AUTUMN COLDS

The Fall is the most severe season of the year for colds—one day is warm, the next cold and wet, and unless the mother is on her guard, the little ones are seized with colds that may hang on all winter. Baby's Own Tablets are mothers' best friend in preventing or banishing colds. They act as a gentle laxative, keeping the bowels and stomach free and sweet. An occasional dose of the Tablets will prevent colds, or if it does come on suddenly their prompt use will relieve the baby. The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Safety First.
Vicar—"Certainly I'll come and see your daughter if she is so very ill; but what church do you attend?"
Caller—"We do not go to church; we're chapel people."
Vicar—"Then why didn't you send for your own minister?"
Caller—"We couldn't risk him—it's scarlet fever!"

General Obregon says the Mexican revolution is dead, and if it isn't it's only because it could run faster than any one connected with it.

Minard's Liniment for Distemper.

Now packed in Aluminum. RED ROSE TEA "is good tea"

Your grocer knows when you order RED ROSE ORANGE PEKOE you are a judge of fine tea.

Pirates Kill or Wound 60

Chinese Freebooters Rob Passengers on Ship on the Yangtze

Shanghai.—Sixty persons were killed or wounded in a pirate attack on the steamer Kiangshin on the Yangtze River, says a semi-official Japanese statement.

The attack took place soon after the steamer had left Ichang. Thirty Chinese pirates traveling as passengers, seized the vessel after a fierce fight with the crew and a dozen guards attached to the Governor Kwai-chow. The fight lasted an hour and resulted in a victory for the pirates.

The bodies of those killed in the fight were thrown overboard and the passengers and crew were robbed of their money and belongings. The pirates then left the steamer and made a landing with their booty.

For all pains—Minard's Liniment.

Fair Customer: "The color on the pullover will not fade quickly?" Shopman: "It is as fast as the roses on your cheeks." Fair Customer: "Then you had better show me something else."—Pele Mele, Paris.

"You doan stan' no chance in dis fight," said one colored boxer to the other. "Ah sure was born with de gloves on." "In tea two minutes you'll sure die with dem on," said the other.

DYEING AND TINTING

are so easy and perfect IF you use the same kind of dyes Professional Dyers use. Dyes that are put up in highly concentrated, finely powdered, soluble form. No work to dissolve them. Never any shaving, scraping or crumbling them up. They are—

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ULTRAPHONIC GRAMOPHONES. 33 selections \$125.00 for \$55.00. Guaranteed. Polson, 340 Mount-Royal East, Montreal.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

CAN START YOU IN PROFITABLE business making unbreakable glass substitute on wire base for porches, greenhouses, henhouses. Sample information sent. Box 264, Exeter, Ont.

HORSES AND HARNESS. Write for Harness Catalogue. The Horseshoer, 10 Nelson Street, Toronto.

CELLULOSE PLAYERS—MY (VEST pocket) cello floor grip anchors and pin on all floor surfaces. Endorsed by renowned players. One dollar post paid. C. De Jardin, Port Arthur, Ont.

SALESMEN—STEADY, PROFITABLE employment, weekly pay, selling our universally known, guaranteed quality Trees and Plants. Newest and best varieties. There is good money in it for you. Illustrated up-to-the-minute equipment. Real sales co-operation. Write LUKE BROTHERS NURSERIES, MONTREAL.

The preacher was talking about people who attend church for no better reason than to show off their best clothes. He concluded his homily with this tribute: "I am thankful to see it is obvious none of you have come here for that reason."

BOYS \$2.00 Given TO WORK Simply sell 50 Sets of Our Famous Christmas Seals for 10¢ a set. When sold send us \$2.00 and keep \$2.00. We trust you till Christmas. Write Seal Co., Dept. C5471, Brooklyn, N.Y. U.S.A.

PATENTS

List of "Wanted Inventions" and Full Information Sent Free on Request.

THE HANBAY CO., Dept. W, 175 Bank St., Ottawa, Ont.

Cuticura Talcum

Is Soothing For Baby's Skin

Soap, Ointment, Talcum sold everywhere.

DEAFNESS HEAD NOISES

Relieved by **LEONARD EAR OIL**

"Rob Back of Ear" INSERT IN NOSE
At All Druggists. Price \$1.25
Folder about "DEAFNESS" on request.
A. E. LEONARD, Inc., 70 Fifth Ave., New York

Stop Falling Hair

Treat your scalp with Minard's four times a week. Prevents dandruff.

MINARD'S "KING OF PAIN" LINIMENT

CARRIED WIFE TO BED

Suffered So She Could Not Walk. Restored to Health by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Mining, Ontario.—"I am a practical nurse and I recommend Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to suffering women. For three months I was almost helpless and could not sit at the table long enough to drink a cup of tea. Many a time my husband carried me to bed, I would be so weak. Then he read in the paper of a woman suffering as I did who got better after taking the Vegetable Compound, so he went and got it for me. When I had taken three bottles I was just like a new woman and have had splendid health ever since. When I feel my bearing down pains I always take it; sometimes a half bottle or whatever I need. It is my only medicine and I have told many a one about it. Any one wanting to know more about Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, I will gladly write to her. I do all I can to recommend it for I feel I owe my life and strength to it."—Mrs. NEAL BOWSER, R.R. 1, Mining, Ontario.

Do you feel broken-down, nervous, and weak sometimes? Do you have this horrid feeling of fear which sometimes comes to women when they are not well? Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is excellent to take at such a time. It always helps, and if taken regularly and persistently will relieve this condition.

13782 No.

Youthful Energy for Canadian Farms



Ranging in age from fourteen to eighteen years, this party of sturdy boys recently arrived in Canada on board the Anchor Donaldson liner "Athenia" to take up farming in Canada. They all hail from Scotland and were keenly enthusiastic to take up their new life on the land. Prior to being placed on farms they were entertained at the Hotel for boys maintained by the British Immigration and Colonization Association.



ASPIRIN

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

Physicians prescribe Aspirin; it does NOT affect the heart

Aspirin is the trade mark (registered in Canada) indicating Bayer Manufacture. While it is well known that Aspirin means Bayer manufacture, to assure the public against imitations, the Tablets will be stamped with their "Bayer Cross" trademark.



You Can Have An ELECTRIC PERCOLATOR for as little as \$7.00

Own an Electric Percolator — the finishing touch to a well-set table. So convenient, too! Makes the most delicious coffee you ever tasted, preserving all the flavor and aroma that makes coffee so enjoyable. Wide choice at \$7.00 up. Also a complete line of electric irons, toasters, air heaters, curling irons and the larger appliances at low prices. Convenient terms may be arranged.

Ottawa-Montreal Power Company Limited



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Meets every Tuesday night at 8 p.m.
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CORN SYRUP 10 lbs. 68c.
ICING SUGAR 2 lbs. 18c.
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CATSUP large bottles 25c.
SHELLED WALNUTS lb. 55c.
TOMATOES choice 2 for 25c.
BROOMS 5 strings 45c.
WHITE HONEY 5 lbs. 78c.
TOILET PAPER 8 for 25c.
CHOICE PINK SALMON 20c.
SALMON Chum 15c.
CAMPBELL'S SOUP 2 for 25c.
CLARK SOUPS 10c.
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SEEDED RAISINS 2 for 25c.
PRUNES large, 2 for 11c.
LUX 11c.
CORN FLAKES 11c.
POST TOASTIES 11c.
PEP 11c.
FLOUR 7 lbs. 36c.
FLOUR 25 lbs. \$1.19.
CHOICE BOILING PEAS 3 for 18c.
CHOICE BEANS 3 for 18c.
VILLAGE BISCUITS 2 lbs. for 23c.
GINGER SNAP BISCUITS 2 lbs. 23c.
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PEPPERMINTS lb. 23c.
MIXED PERLS 1/2 lb. 18c.
RICE choice lb. 10c.
RICE 3 lbs. 29c.
KRENS MUSTARD 1/4 lb. 23c.
CLARK BEANS 3 lbs. 23c.
5 ROSE FLOUR 7 lb. 38c.
P & G SOAP 10 bars for 25c.
P & G SOAP 5 for 10c.
CHOICE WHITE TAPIOCA 10c.
DATES 2 lbs. 19c.
PURE LARD 19c.
SHORTENING 19c.
MUSTARD 3 glasses 25c.
SHREDDED WHEAT 11c.
PURE COD LIVER OIL 35c.
CEDAR OIL large 45c.
LIQUID VENIR large 55c.
LEMON PIE FILLING 2 for 25c.
MAGIC B. POWDER 5 lbs. \$1.55.
CHOICE CHEESE 28c.
COCOANUT 1 lb. 28c.
COCOANUT 1/2 for 15c.
GRAPE NUT 18c.
COMBS Reg. 50c. for 35c.
JELLO 3 for 25c.
STARCH 10c.
BRUNSWICK SARDINES 4 for 25c.
MEN'S SOCKS White Pure Wool. Reg. 55c. for 39c.
FLEECE-LINED DRAWERS 75c.
FLEECE-LINED SHIRTS 75c.
FLEECE-LINED COMBINATIONS \$1.50.
TABLE OIL-CLOTH 1 1/2 yd. 55c.
TABLE OIL-CLOTH 1 1/4 yd. 45c.
MEN'S COLLARS 20c.
MEN'S SHIRTS Reg. \$1.35 for 95c.
MEN'S, BOYS, CHILDREN'S CAPS Reg. from \$1.00 to \$1.35 for 75c.
LADIES' FLEECE-LINED BLOOMERS Reg. 90c. for 69c.

The old business gentlemen says competition is the life of trade,—let us put some life in our trade.
H. Whissell,
Bethany Street.

WANT ADS

WANTED—200,000 feet of 1 in. Spruce and Hemlock. Apply to W. J. Graham, Brownsburg.

FOR SALE—100 acre farm, new brick house, new barn; three miles from C. N. R. Station, convenient to schools, factories. Best farming section; English speaking; also 9 acre poultry or garden farm, at South Lancaster, Apply to D. P. J. Tobin, Lancaster, Ont.

LOST—On Friday evening last, at the United Church, Lachute, a fountain pen. Finder will return same to Watchman Office.

FOR SALE—One four horse power Milwaukee Gasoline Engine. First class running order. Apply to Jno. MacKimmie, Riverside Bakery.

FOR SERVICE at the stables of Albert Chapman, North Gore, one Registered Yorkshire Boar.

FOR SALE—At Kirkland Farm, Lachute six year old Registered Ayrshire Cow, will freshen Dec. 11th. Eighteen months old Registered Ayrshire bull, both our own breeding, accredited. J. E. Walker.

FOR SALE—Three pure bred Ayrshire heifers, ages from 2 months to two years old, and three grades from six months to one year and a half old. These are all from a tested herd. Apply to Orrin Gordon, R. R. No. 1, Lachute.

NOTICE
Notice is hereby given that, with the unanimous assent of the Bar of the Province of Quebec, the undersigned Gerard RAYMOND, student, domiciled at Lachute, district Terrebonne, will apply to the Legislature, at its next session, for the passing of a private bill to give him the right to study the law, without any preliminary examinations.
Gerard RAYMOND,
Lachute, 15th. November 1927.
12-9-4.

CHRISTMAS CARDS.

The time is drawing near when you will be getting ready for Xmas. Personal Greeting Cards are one of the many things you have to procure. We have a splendid selection from which you can make a choice. We also handle Calendars and Novelties and will be pleased to show you samples. Phone 27 & 2, or call at the Watchman Office, Lachute.



Gifts at our store. Come and choose for yourself.
Don't Leave it Too Late to Shop.

With Christmas near at hand, you should make an early visit to our store, where we have a fine line of clothing for Men, Women and Children.

Come and select a nice useful gift for your family.

RALPH'S
Main Street, Lachute.

FOR SALE—A baby's sleigh (burrow, almost new. Apply to Mrs. V. A. Morrison, Lachute.

SCOUT NEWS.



A large number of scouts came to our headquarters for our weekly meeting.

Mr. Duncan has planned a new competition which will commence next week. A period was spent at signalling and relay racing.

We were pleased to have Mr. Walker with us again at the meeting, who instructed us in boxing. Mr. Walker is kindly donating a prize to the Scout who makes the best progress in boxing, from now until the spring. This was followed by three hearty cheers.

Alexander Rochon, Cyril Drew, A. Fulton and Stanley Langille passed Kim's Game which is one test of the Second Class Scout.

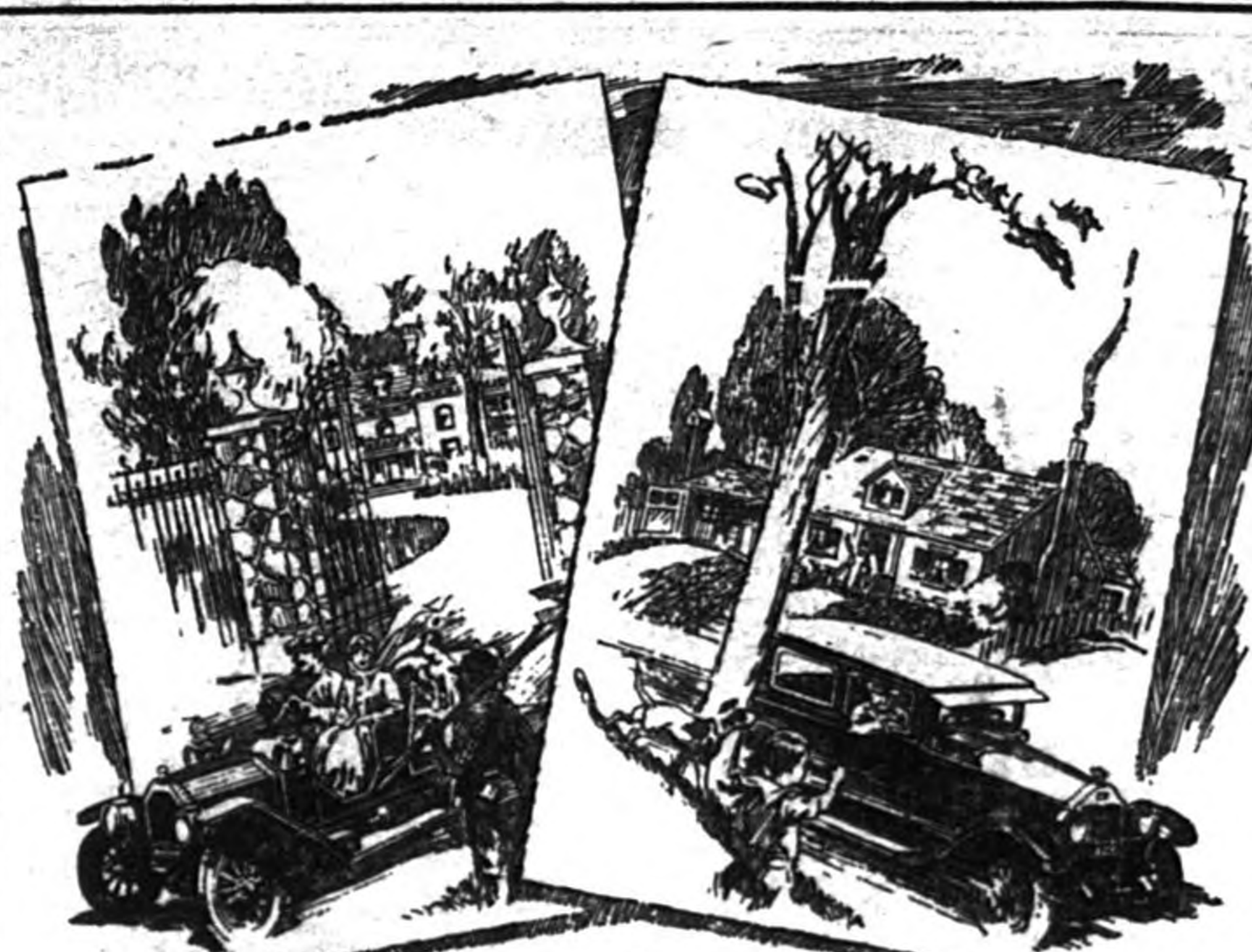
All Scouts must come prepared next week for the new competition.

HORSE-SHOERING

We wish to inform our many customers that we have started "Horse-shoeing" again. Our repair shop is also right up-to-date. A number of good sleds for sale. Leonard Pollock, Lachute. 18-12-5.



LOST—A water Spaniel Dog 7 mos. old, black and white, between Lake View and Senator White's residence, near Arundel. \$15. reward will be given to the returner and no questions asked. Any information relative to same will be gratefully received by Mr. Rossito 1180 Union Ave., Montreal, or phone Lancaster 4544 reversing call.



Luxuries Once But Necessities Now

PRACTICALLY any Canadian citizen may own today an automobile possessing elements of beauty, style, comfort and efficiency which no amount of wealth could have commanded a dozen years ago.

For the automobile industry has outgrown its original function as a supplier of transportation, and has in an amazingly short time, brought about the refinements which are exemplified in the present-day General Motors car.

Since its foundations first were laid sixty years ago, this institution has believed that every Canadian has a right to the best his country produces, has a right to satisfy his sense

of beauty, his desire for comfort, his need for dependability.

General Motors has at its command the master minds of the industry. It has the finest automotive research laboratories and the greatest automobile proving grounds in the world, wherein have been pioneered and developed some of the industry's most revolutionary advances.

And General Motors has used its prosperity and success unstintingly in improving the quality and increasing the value of its products.

It is thus that General Motors of Canada has played its part in translating once-inconceivable luxury into terms of every-day necessity.

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LIFE INSURANCE
Representing
The Imperial Life Assurance Co.
of Canada
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CHAS. CALDER & CO.
Concerning
Insurance of any kind.

COURT HOUSE, LACHUTE.

DR. J. E. CHRISTIE,
B. Sc. M. D. C. M.
Physician and Surgeon,
In Office of the late Dr. G. H. Christie
Main Street, Lachute, Que.

MISS M. V. SLATER

JEWELLERY, SILVERWARE
WATCHES & CLOCKS

CUT GLASS & FRENCH IVORY

Wedding Gifts of Taste
Watch, Clock and Jewellery repairs

A FURNACE With Many Advantages

Variations in temperature due to inefficient heating systems are often the cause of illness in the home.

With the SUPREME Warm Air Furnace there are no variations! Every room is heated evenly! No heat is wasted!

Here you see the "Supreme" with two panels of the Daman's Casing removed, to permit of easy and rapid cleaning.

And because this furnace makes full use of all its heat, your fuel bills are considerably reduced. The patented Daman's Casing — an exclusive feature of the Supreme Furnace — permits you to keep the home clear of dust and dirt, for it can be easily removed and the furnace cleaned within half an hour.

Burns wood, coal, or coke. You can install a Supreme Furnace yourself.



SUPREME FURNACES

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Manufactured by
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Printing of all kinds.

If you are needing anything in the Printing Line, just ring up Phone 27, and the Watchman will be right at your service.

The Watchman,

And Ottawa Valley Advocate.

We are Agents for All Steamship Lines

Sailings and Bookings made known on application.
J. S. GILES, Lachute.

VOL. LII.

LACHUTE, QUE., DECEMBER 9, 1927.

NO. 47.

Christmas gifts for Young and Old

Skates, Hockey Sticks, Pucks, Sleighs, Enamel & Tinware, Cutlery,
Auto Accessories, Electric Appliances, Tools Mechanical Toys,
Radio Batteries, Eliminators, Etc., Etc.

T. McQUAT & SON

Phone 12 ring 4, Lachute Mills.

COMING EVENTS

DANCE

The Lachute Fire Brigade will hold their Annual Ball, on Friday evening, December 30th. Keep the date open.

DANCE

An old time Dance will be held by the Brownsburg Social Club, in their rooms, on Friday, Dec. 23rd, from 9 p.m. to 2 a.m. Admission 50 cts. Ladies to provide refreshments.

LECTURE

An Illustrated Lecture, subject "Liquid Air" by Professor Reilly, of McGill, will be given in the United Church Hall, on Friday, Dec. 9th, at 8.15 p.m., under the auspices of the Lachute Literary and Dramatic Society. A silver collection.

The Women's Guild of the United Church, St. Andrews East, will hold a Supper and Christmas Sale in the Church Hall, on Tuesday, December 13th. Supper served from 6 to 8 p.m. Short programme, Supper 50 cts.

DANCE

The Young People purpose holding a Dance in the Oddfellow's Hall, on Friday evening, Dec. 16th. Orchestra. Gents \$1.00. Ladies free.



The Scouts met as usual in the Auditorium basement, all being spick and span as the new competition started with the wolves leading with 14 points. The Crows second with 11 points. The Bull-dogs third with 10 points, while the Foxes have 5 points.

The evening was spent in games of leap-frog and relay racing, also instruction in signalling and boxing. The Scouts resolve to do some good turn for Christmas. Any person who have any clothing, books or toys that are not needed, may give them to the Scouts who will collect them and distribute them to those children who need them and cannot get any otherwise.

Consider what it means to make a Gift of a

Diamond Ring

Open Your Heart
Christmas is Coming

Watches, Brass Ware, China Ware, French Ivory,
Ebony Sets, Fountain Pens and Eversharps; also a
first class selection of Xmas and Weddings Gifts.

A Call is Solicited.

A. C. LAPIERRE

Jeweller, Bethany St., Lachute.
Special Attention to all repairs

Re-roof for the last time

RE-ROOF for the last time and save money from the very start, because now you don't have to tear off the old shingles. You can by Johns-Manville Asbestos Shingles right on top of them. You eliminate the chance of damage to plaster or lathwork by reason of sudden rain while the work is in progress. No fuss, no mess, no time, no damage to flower beds near the house, no inconvenience at all. And the double roof will make your upper rooms warmer in winter and cooler in summer.

Johns-Manville Asbestos Shingles

last as long as the building they protect. Because they're made of asbestos fibre and Portland Cement, they simply cannot rot or burn, will not warp, curl or split; never rot or dry out and never need paint.

Re-roof for the last time and increase the value of your building. Johns-Manville Asbestos Shingles transform an old unsightly roof into one that is attractive, fireproof and permanent.

Ask us for the interesting booklet "Re-roofing for the Last Time" which tells the whole story. It contains a lot of valuable information for house owners. Write, call or telephone today.

J. W. COTTINGHAM Reg'd
DEALERS IN
Builders' Supplies
LACHUTE, QUE.

LOCAL NEWS

Mrs. A. Beers is spending this week in Montreal.

Mrs. Wm. Morrison spent a few days in Montreal last week.

Mr. James Calder, of Montreal, spent the week-end in town.

Rev. John Ford spent the early part of the week in Finch, Ont.

Do not forget St. Simeon's Bazaar, Nov. 29th, at 3 o'clock, in the Auditorium.

Mrs. Wm. Ball left on Sunday evening for a short visit to friends in Cleveland, Ohio.

Miss Violet Smith of Montreal, was the guest of Miss Norah Christie last week-end.

The Misses May and Catherine McGibbon of Montreal, spent the week-end with their parents.

Mr. Yates, of Montreal, was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. H. Stansfield for the week-end.

Miss Lillian Hamilton, of Montreal, spent the week-end with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. R. Hamilton.

Messrs. T. Fulton and J. G. Gwynn of Portage-la-Prairie, were renewing old acquaintances in town on Tuesday last.

I am convinced that you would be serving your best interests by reading carefully my add on the last page of this issue.

Further proof that advertising pays is found in the fact that the lost fountain pen, advertised in our last issue of the Watchman, has been returned to the owner. The small ads. bring results.

YOUR GREETING CARDS

It is very nice to have your own pretty design of card which carries with it your own personal greeting. The Watchman is ready to meet your requirements along this line. The prices are quite reasonable.

The 1st Lachute Boy Scout Troop wishes to notify the citizens of Lachute that the Scouts will collect any clothing, books or toys that are not needed and distribute them to boys and girls that are in need of them.

The Montreal Gazette has now reduced the price of its subscription from \$9.00 to \$5.00. As correspondent and agent for this splendid daily paper, the Watchman will be pleased to forward your subscription if you will phone to No. 27, Lachute.

WINNERS AT THE OTTAWA WINTER FAIR

We are pleased to see that Mr. Gilbert E. Arnold was a successful competitor at Ottawa last week, and landed home with quite an array of ribbons to add to his large list of Percheron winners.

CHRISTMAS SUGGESTIONS

SAY IT WITH FURNITURE.

Smokers \$2.25. Rocking Chairs \$2.50 and up. Rocking Horses \$2.00 and \$2.25. Kiddie Cars \$1.50 and \$3.75. Kindergarten Sets \$3.00 and \$3.25. Sleigh 36" 75c. Steering Sleighs \$1.80 and \$2.00. Boy's Sleighs \$6.00 and \$7.00. Parlor Tables \$3.50 to \$6.00. Chesterfield Tables. Gate leg Table. Child's Rockers \$1.65 to \$2.75. Folding Card Tables green felt cover \$2.75. Simmons 2 "post Bed, Oak and Walnut colors. Special Sanitary Mattresses all sizes; complete for \$20.00, also Dressers, Stands, Chesterfields, Den Suites, Rugs, and Congoleum.

Phone your Order Early.

The Rex Theatre is still continuing to draw big attendance, because the entertainment is such that affords pleasure to all. The pictures are among the best that appear in Montreal's Principal Theatres. Last Tuesday evening, to celebrate the third anniversary of their management, Mr. and Mrs. Fassio gave numbers to every patron as they entered and at 10 o'clock, Alderman G. J. Charland opened the box and had members of the audience pick out the winning numbers, which were won by Miss B. Dallaire and Mr. Jno. Carroll, who each received the \$2.50 gold piece as their prize.

The management desire to express their sincere thanks for the continued patronage.

LAKEFIELD.

Mr. and Mrs. Miles Cope land and child have moved to Montreal for the winter; and will be much missed by their friends.

Mr. Waters of the Diocesan College, Montreal, will D.V. preach at the service in Trinity Church on Sunday Dec. 11th, at 10.30 a.m. All invited to attend.

The Women's Institute and Farmers' Club held their monthly meeting at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Albert Tomalty last Friday. There was a fair attendance and arrangements were made for the Annual Banquet at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Austin Kyle's on Jan. 10th.

Messrs. G. Evans, Laurence Hodge James Arnott, Geo. L. Rogers with their teams helped move the furniture of the Rev. Allan E. Mount to Rosemount, ably assisted by Messrs. Albert Scott, Percy Rogers, Benjamin S. Rogers and Leonard H. Legg. Their kindly help was much appreciated.

TOWN COUNCIL

The regular meeting of above Council was held in the Town Hall, on Wednesday last and was presided over by Mayor H. M. Gall. There were present Aldermen T. Dallaire, Z. Rochon, G. J. Charland, P. Dobbie, C. Miller, J. Speight.

Minutes of previous meeting were read and confirmed.

Arising from the minutes was the Water Report on which Mayor Gall said he had seen Mr. Fournier, Provincial Sanitary Engineer and his assistant Mr. Gaboury, who reported that he had talked samples of water and investigated our water supply with the result that they found the water to be exceptionally good for a running stream and quite safe for usage.

Alderman Dallaire moved and Alderman Dobbie seconded, the acceptance of report which was placed on file.

Alderman Rochon moved that the sewer from corner of Bethany and Grace Street to W. J. Clelands be taken over by the town and any new services be charged at rate of \$50.

Alderman Rochon moved and Alderman Dobbie seconded that Mr. Warwick be notified to move his outside stairs leading to second story and that same be done on or before May 1st, 1928.

Moved by Alderman Dallaire, seconded by Alderman Miller that the Mayor and Secretary be authorized to make a temporary loan for the sum of \$3000 to meet obligations due.

Alderman Charland moved that the town make an offer to Mr. Robt. Pollock of \$500 for a piece of land on each side of brook below the bridge on the Thos' Gore Road as follows: About 200 to 300 ft. of land on West side of brook and about 300 ft. tapering from 50 to 100 ft. on east side of brook from bridge to foot of falls also a sum of \$50 be offered to John and Albert Pollock for privilege of crossing the falls. Seconded by Alderman Dallaire. These offers to be accepted or rejected by Jan. 1st, 1928.

Alderman Dallaire, seconded by Alderman Charland that the Mayor be authorized to procure the services of an engineer for the extension of the water system.

Alderman Dallaire moved, seconded by Alderman Rochon that Mr. G. Filion be engaged as temporary clerk to Mr. Rice for the sum of \$18.00 per week.

Fire Chief Deacon was authorized to buy five pairs of rubber boots; moved by Alderman Dallaire, seconded by Alderman Charland.

Moved adjournment until the 22nd.

Come and see our \$1.00 table, which we have opened for the holiday trade. Some real bargains await you. A. C. Lapierre, Watchmaker and Jeweller, Bethany St., Lachute.

CHURCH NOTES

Baptist Church Services on Sunday next, will be conducted by the Rev. John Ford, at Daleville 11 a.m.; Brownsburg 3 p.m.; Lachute 7 p.m.

Lachute Presbyterian Church, Minister, Rev. Henry Cousens, B.A. S. S. Lachute 10 a.m.; Worship 11 a.m.; Brownsburg Worship at 7 p.m.

Baptist Church Services, on Sunday next will be conducted by the Rev. R. J. McLaren, at Brownsburg, 11 a.m.; Daleville 3 p.m.

Brownsburg United Church, Rev. T. C. Cassidy, Pastor. Services on Dec. 11th, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The Pastor at both services; Tuesday, at 7.30 p.m., Young People's Meeting; Thursday, 7.30 p.m., Preparatory Service; Friday, 7 p.m., Choir Practice; Sunday School 10 a.m. A welcome to all.

Lachute United Church, Rev. A. Geo. MacKinnon, B.D., Minister. Sunday, December 11th: Services: Lachute 11 a.m., Subject: "The Dream". The Minister will preach: Thos. Gore 3 p.m., Mr. MacKinnon; East Settlement 3 p.m., Rev. John Macaskill, B.D., Lachute, 7 p.m., Subject: "Peace". The Minister will preach; Sunday School and Pastor's Bible Class 10 a.m.; Holy Communion, Sunday, Dec. 18th, at 11 a.m.; Preparatory Service, Friday, Dec. 16th, at 8 p.m.

BIRTH.

SUMMERBY.—At Ste. Anne de Bellevue, on November 16th, 1927, to Mr. and Mrs. R. Summerby, a son.

CARD OF THANKS

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. W. Creswell, Brownsburg, wish to thank all who so kindly assisted at the fire on Sunday evening last.

Mr. and Mrs. D. Tomalty and Mr. and Mrs. Creswell wish to thank all their friends and neighbors, who so kindly assisted in the fire, which recently damaged their property.

IN MEMORIAM.

MILLER.—In loving memory of our dear wife and mother, Mrs. Gordon Miller, who departed this life, Dec. 5th, 1926. We miss her most who love her best. Sadly missed by family.

McADAM.—In loving memory of my wife, formerly Matilda Blair, who was called away, December 10th, 1883. Still thinking of you since the morning you passed away, we hope when the roll is called, we yonder, we will all meet in the home, beyond the skies. Inserted by her husband, D. McAdam, Chateaufort.

Do You Want a New School Dress Girls?

Our New Flannels, all wool, at 60c. per yard, in great variety of colours, appeal. A Butterick pattern will help you out. Then Stockings! Silk and Wool in patterns and plain. Silk with wool lining, plain silk, plain wool. Your choice for \$1.00. All colours and sizes. Gloves to match many of them.

W. BANFORD & SON

We have still many lines especially in Overcoats and Suits at our great Sale Reductions. See pink ticketed goods.

Fall Feeding.

Keep your Cows up to the mark by using the best feed.

Maple Leaf Bran, Shorts, and Middlings, are the best on the market. Full stock always on hand.

Argentine Corn, Cracked Corn, Corn Meal, Monarch Scratch feed, Feed wheat, & a full assortment of flour, Rolled Oats, etc.

Have you ever tried raising your milk cheque by using Purina Cow Chow.

Fresh Groceries. Right Prices

J. D. Campbell, Lachute

Now's the Time for Xmas Shopping.

Candy
High Class Groceries,
Kodaks,
Candles of all kinds,
Aluminum Ware,
Lunch Kits,
Radios,
Gloves,
Goodyear Tires,
Note Paper,
Baskets of all kinds,
Club Bags,
Roasters,
Bean-pots,

Chocolates
Pocket Knives
Cameras
Pyrex Ware
Flashlights
Golf Bags
Mitts
Socks
Rubber Chains
Christmas Cards
Suit Cases
Razors,
Tea-pots
Bread & Cakes

Fountain Pens.

PHONE 66

W. D. McQuat

THE NEW FORD CAR

is being exhibited in our Show-rooms

On MONDAY & TUESDAY, Dec. 12 & 13

As production is limited we will have this car for 2 days only, but expect to have a new car for our Show-room within the next two weeks.

A new Car would be an ideal Xmas Present.

Geo. Y. Deacon
Ford Dealer.
Lachute.

Hardware Tinshop Garage
Builders' Supplies Ford Sales

Real Quality "SALADA" TEA

Paying less can only mean poor tea.

The LAND OF FORGOTTEN MEN by Edison Marshall

BEGIN HERE TODAY.

Big Chris Larson, Alaska cannery foreman, seeking boat connections for the outside world in a launch, is driven by a storm into a small cove. He and the hard-drinking Remittance Man leave the cove for the open sea in the cannery launch to answer a distress signal.

The Remittance Man forces Big Chris to put on his sea jacket. He finds comfort in the fact that he cannot return to Dorothy and his home in Georgia, from which he had fled following a tragic launch ride on the Savannah river. While musing the ship strikes a reef and he is hurled into darkness.

Dorothy Newhall receives at her home in Augusta, Ga., a telegram from Pirate Cove, Alaska, then faints.

NOW GO ON WITH THE STORY.

Mrs. Peter Newhall, Walton Way, Augusta, Georgia:

Papers found on dead body of man picked up on beach identify him as Peter Newhall of Augusta, Georgia, though known locally by another name. Death resulted from drowning and mutilation by reefs. He left instructions for immediate burial also that you be notified, and personal effects be sent you. These are being forwarded. Body was embalmed and given decent burial by my crew near place of finding. If I can be of any other service please command me.

Captain Johansen, Steamer Norwood.

Just yesterday, it seemed to her, in girlhood, she had tried to imagine how she would receive such news as this—the sudden taking-off of some one she loved.

She had loved this man who had died. No one dared deny that. It was true that he had often failed to understand her—that he was careless of her needs, that he had been insanely jealous without cause—but she had loved him and had continued to love him throughout all those cold, hard weeks before the tragedy, after his drinking had ceased being a joke to her and her friends and had become a subject avoided in his presence. He had failed to understand her, to recognize the artist-self in her that demanded expression and companionship, yet she had given him her love, her hand, a few of her best years—indeed, all she had to give.

At present it did not occur to her that she had perhaps failed to understand him, too.

She read the message again. It had been sent from Alaska, the far North, thousands of weary miles distant from her and thousands of miles farther

from the corner of the earth where she had thought he had been hiding. She had not dreamed that he had fled to South America, as Ivan Ishmin had advised. Certainly he had gone to Savannah and had boarded the reputable trader of which Ivan had told him; but some adventure of the journey had fetched him up in the far North rather than in Rio de Janeiro. The letters Ivan had given him to his great friends in the Brazilian capital—letters to facilitate his flight back to the frontier—had evidently been no use to him, after all.

For months past Dorothy had lived in constant fear of his capture. Such news she had expected in the telegram today, that in spite of Ivan's heroic efforts to cover up the fugitive's tracks, the arm of the law had seized him at last. Ivan had withheld his testimony to the very last, running the risk of being haled into court himself on the charge of assisting a murderer to escape, not telling the tragic story of what he had seen and taken part in on the deck of the motor boat until it



Newhall had hurled him into the water.

was veritably forced from him at the inquiry several days later, but she had not dared to believe that Peter could escape the hue and cry that was subsequently raised.

Dorothy was known, throughout her beautiful resident city, for the unfailing loveliness of her appearance—eyes always bright, cheeks flushed, quaint frocks dainty and fresh, bobbed curls, clustering in dark glory about her head and around her childish, slender neck and throat—but her nearest friends would hardly have known her now. The lovely dull-red glow on her brown cheeks had faded, her sensuous mouth was drawn and haggard with agony, her eyes like dark blotches below the brows.

She bowed her lovely, bobbed head into the cushion of the divan; and the blessing of tears was hers at last. The long hours of the afternoon dragged away. She was miserably alone; her mother was out of the city, even old Rose, her colored maid, did not know of her grief and thus could not come to comfort her; and Ivan—on whom, in these past months, she had begun to lean—was in high communion with the gods as, his violin tucked under his clear-cut chin, he practiced lovingly in his studio.

She was aroused at last by the sharp ring of the telephone bell and the shuffling steps of Nora, the second girl, who went to answer it. A moment later the servant came to the doorway.

"He say it's Mistah Ishmin," the servant told her stolidly. "He want to know if you feel like comin' to de phone."

Dorothy hesitated, started to instruct Nora to repeat a message, then got up and went to the phone herself.

"My dear girl, I have just heard the awful news," he began in his gentle, comforting voice.

"I just read it in the papers," he went on, "and I'm wondering if it would make you feel any worse to have me come out—"

"I want you to come very much," she answered simply.

"Perhaps you'd rather wait—I could come out later just as well—you can phone me when you want me," he went on, in his instinctive, well-bred effort to put her at her ease. "Maybe you'd like to be alone for these first hours, but if, later, I can help in any way, I am always ready."

"No, I really want you to come. And bring the Stradivarius, if you will. I think it will help—to hear that."

Ivan hung up, and as she waited for him to come she sent Nora after the latest paper. She had not expected that the news would be made public so soon. She found the article on the first page, and saw with relief it was entirely fair.

Pirate Cove, Alaska, December 2nd.—The body of Peter Newhall of Augusta, Georgia, was picked up dead on the beach on the north coast of Alaska Peninsula. He was a victim of the wreck of the cannery-boat Jupiter that went to pieces on the rocks in her effort to aid the auxiliary schooner Vigten, which was in distress.

The above news came as a great shock to the entire city today. Mr. Newhall was a member of one of the South's most ancient and distinguished families; and although the last part of his life has been overtaken with tragedy, his friends remember him for the good friend, chivalrous gentleman, and social favorite that he was throughout the years of his young manhood.

Peter Newhall was born in this city 36 years ago, the son of Colonel Newhall of Gettysburg fame. He was married two years ago to Miss Dorothy Stanhope of Savannah.

The affair that led to his downfall occurred in a motor-boat party on the Savannah River a year ago, last summer. According to testimony brought out at the inquiry Peter had sought a bitter quarrel with Mr. Ivan Ishmin, a violinist of international fame who was spending the season at Aiken, South Carolina. When the men were at the verge of blows, Paul Sarichef, Ishmin's secretary, interfered in Ishmin's behalf, and turning on him in a fury, Newhall was heard to threaten to throw him out of the boat into the river.

Ishmin himself was the sole observer of the tragic outcome of the quarrel, and torn between grief at the death of his secretary and loyalty to his friend Newhall, it was with the greatest difficulty that his testimony was drawn from him at the inquiry. Later this same night Ishmin was aroused by angry voices, and he left his stateroom to find his secretary, Paul Sarichef, and Newhall struggling on the deck; and before he could interfere, Newhall had hurled the unfortunate Russian into the water. Ishmin immediately dove to rescue him, but he saw the man go down for the third time before he could reach his side. Almost crazed with grief, Ishmin spent most of the night in the river trying to rescue his friend's body, but though once he saw it drifting, he lost it in the darkness and it was never recovered.

Not even the officers of the law, though making every effort to apprehend Newhall, believed that it was a willful, premeditated murder. Newhall was deeply under the influence of liquor at the time, and it is believed that he committed the crime in a burst of drunken rage. According to Mrs. Newhall's testimony Newhall had awakened from a drunken stupor the next morning with no memory whatever of either threatening Sarichef on the deck or of throwing him overboard. He fled to Western Alaska—far out on the Peninsula toward Siberia—and the above telegraphic dispatch completes the tragic story.

She read the piece through, then washed her tear-ridden eyes and waited for the sound of Ivan's long, low roadster on the drive. She resolved at once to keep a brave front in his presence, mostly because of a great good-sportsmanship that Peter had found and loved in her long ago, and partly, perhaps, for purely feminine reasons that were—by a long stretch of the imagination—almost disloyalty to Peter's memory. She had always cared to appear at her best in Ivan's presence. She secretly wondered if this were not, after all, an indication that what he had begged for was his at last—her heart.

Had her love gone out to him in these past, bleak, miserable months of mourning? He fascinated her, this master violinist from the East. And there was no barrier between them now. The divorce Ivan had urged upon her would not now be necessary; the news from far Alaska had made her free.

(To be continued.)

Minard's Liniment for Neuritis.

CORNS
Quick relief from painful corns, tender toes and pressure of tight shoes.
Dr. Scholl's Zino-pads
At drug and shoe stores everywhere



A SMART ONE-PIECE FROCK

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PLENTY OF CREDIT

Young Bride: I give Jim credit for giving me good food and plenty of clothes to wear.

Bride's mother (a trifle sarcastically): So do the butcher and the baker and the dressmaker, I understand.

Fascism and Democracy.

Leon Blum in Paris Populaire: ("More and more to-day in Europe reaction is taking the form of Fascism and Bellicism.") There are in present-day Europe Governments that by their very structure defy all possibility of democratic change and which by that very fact constitute permanent dangers of war. A political turnover in Italy, for example—that is to say, in a country where the popular sovereignty is reduced to zero—is an expression utterly devoid of meaning.

We must inspire the conviction that a Socialist victory in Germany, France and England will mean the consolidation and organization of peace, and that a victory of reaction would deliver Europe to new catastrophes, catastrophes such as the imagination refuses to invoke. Should Socialism win in France, Germany and England a sufficient authority over public opinion, we should be able to make a Europe whose atmosphere would become, as it were, unbreathable for Fascism and in which the Governments of tyranny and adventure would be reduced to a kind of shameful isolation that would rob them of all power of mischief and would probably shorten their existence.

Mrs. Rowe—"Jack is so crazy about wireless I can hardly drag him away from it." Mrs. Crowe—"Excellent training for a husband, my dear—listening."

Africa Rejoices At Settlement of Flag Dispute

New National Spirit Appears in Union—Te Deum Was Sung.

Cape Town.—"Peace with honor" to both sides is the keynote of the settlement of the flag dispute, confirmation of which was forthcoming when Parliament met recently, and the whole country is rejoicing over the happy outcome, while prominent politicians interpret the agreement as heralding a new spirit of national co-operation and racial amity. Telegrams of congratulation poured in to cabinet ministers and the leader of the Opposition from every part of the country.

Sunday all the churches sang a solemn Te Deum in thanksgiving for the peaceful solution. Unparalleled scenes were witnessed when Parliament met. The House was crowded and among the spectators were Princess Alice, wife of the Governor-General, and V. S. Srinivasa Sastri, Agent-General for India. Loud cheering from all sides greeted the Prime Minister on rising to speak.

Augurs Well For Future.

After confirming the agreement, General Hertzog said that the spirit he had noticed abroad in consequence of the settlement augured well for the future. Dealing with the Union Jack, he said there should in future be no doubt that next to the national flag, the Union Jack was also South Africa's flag, adopted to give expression to their relationship with the other members of the Empire. He felt that the question once having been settled by the agreement, there would be a totally different attitude of one race toward the other and this would be of the very greatest importance for the future.

General Smuts congratulated the Prime Minister on his most important and statesmanlike speech; he had confidence that the agreement was on a sound basis and spelled "peace with honor."

Honors Are Even.

No party had won, no party had fallen. The solution was calculated to appeal fairly and justly to the profound sentiment and justice of the people. The conversation between the Prime Minister and himself, said General Smuts, had been very difficult after the passions of the last two years, but since 1926 they had traveled a considerable distance and as far as he could see this was the last of what were described as the racial questions of South Africa. They had been in contention for 100 years and he had a feeling that the present agreement would be more than a flag agreement, it would breed an atmosphere of unity in South Africa, and that larger atmosphere in which most of their former questions were solved. They were on the threshold of a new era.

Serbia and Bulgaria

Belgrade Samonprava: If the attitude of Jugo-Slavia towards Bulgaria now changes, the responsibility must lie with Bulgaria. Jugo-Slavia is peaceful in her aims and the maintenance of peace is a fundamental purpose of her foreign policy, but this attitude must not be confused with weakness, nor must it be interpreted as meaning that she will tolerate indefinitely attacks of this nature directed against the security of the State.

Civil Disturbances.

Melbourne Australasian: (Communists have been active in Australia recently.) Very few in Australia wish to witness the birth of a Fascist party. Such an organization, if it lacked self-control or if it were sprinkled with fanatics, might prove more troublesome than the handful of loud-voiced persons whom it would aim at suppressing. Yet there have been occasions on which such a body might have given valuable service to the community.



She: Don't you know smoking slows down the action of the heart? He: Yes. That's why I call to see you—to get it started again.

Minard's Liniment for Chills.

BAKE YOUR OWN BREAD WITH

ROYAL YEAST CAKES

The standard of Quality for over 50 years

Crime Among Animals

Robbery, murder, drunkenness, kidnapping, counterfeiting, even "crimes of passion," play a part in the lives of animals and insects, according to a writer in the Paris (France) Times. For nearly every vice or crime of which human beings are guilty one can find, he asserts, a counterfeit in nature. We read:

"The rogue elephant, who runs amuck for no apparent reason, destroying man and beast, has been described by Kipling and many other writers. Outlaw horses have likewise been made hero or villain of countless tales. Mares have been known to kidnap foals and hide them away. Trusted sheep dogs from time to time have dropped their daytime mask of protector of the flock and at night have set forth as bloodthirsty killers of the very sheep given into their care. Birds, frequently of the most charming and harmless species in appearance, are also in the assassin class, this trait becoming more pronounced after a period of imprisonment in a cage. Singularly enough, snakes are almost entirely free of such accusations and murder among fish is equally rare, although the swordfish occasionally attacks and kills a whale for amusement.

"Insects, particularly bees and ants, display wickedness. Ants will mass in army fashion and destroy a neighbor state. Brigand bees, too lazy to work, are common assailants of well-stocked hives. Bees and ants also become deliberately tipsy from decaying fruit and certain flowers. In Abyssinia, goats and sheep are regular addicts to their 'drum,' taken in the form of beans of the coffee-plant.

"The English cuckoo is one of the best counterfeiters. It lays eggs, cleverly disguised, in other birds' nests in order to avoid the bother of hatching them. Crows and monkeys have their organized bands of thieves, with chief, lieutenants, and sentinels. Many observers contend that crows also hold court, during which witnesses for the defense and prosecution are heard, and at the end of which certain crows are assigned to punish the evil doers."

A Red Indian woman has opened a beauty parlor. No doubt her specialty will be scalp treatment.

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ARMISTICE CAR BACK AT HISTORICAL SPOT IN COMPIEGNE FOREST

Generous Canadian Donates the Funds Necessary to House
Historic Car in Fitting Surroundings

NINE YEARS AGO RECALLED

Compiègne, France, November 11.—Through the generosity of a native of the Dominion of Canada, Arthur H. Fleming, now a wealthy California lumber manufacturer, Armistice Day this year has brought back to this little town, made historic by the World War's conclusion—the very symbol of the Armistice—the railroad car in which, one rainy November night of nine years ago, the Germans and the Allies got together on terms which halted 50 months of fighting.

The "Armistice Car," as it has been known, has been moved this month from its temporary (for nine years is temporary at an old race) quarters in les Invalides, at Paris to a new monumental structure, paid for with the 150,000 francs given by Mr. Fleming. Although when the gift was originally made the donor desired to remain anonymous, his name came out in Paris recently, and his gesture was made the subject of much warm comment by the French press and officials of the Government.

Beautiful Structure.

The structure housing the railroad car stands white, tall and beautiful, on the exact spot at the railroad siding where a flourish of the pen brought the great war to a close. The same blotters, pens and ink wells are displayed upon the table, and to-day it presents the exact background before which the final war drama was enacted.

In the dedication ceremonies, bringing out the citizenry of the little town the details of the Armistice as it appeared at the scene of its conference and signing were recalled as in the speeches of M. Painlevé, Minister of War, as well as in the speeches of others prepared for the occasion.

While every city of consequence in the Allied nations recalls vividly the drama of its own observance of the Armistice, the facts of the actual conference on the document have been largely forgotten.

There was no mad scramble of celebrants and honking of tin horns. The only horn blown was a bugle, announcing the valiant attempt on the part of three automobile loads of German parliamentaries to get into the specified zone for the discussion of the Armistice terms. The night was not only black, but it was rainy and thick with November fog.

Envoys Delayed Hours

Out of the blackness, over a road full of deep valleys of shell holes, the automobiles proceeded toward the cross-ways on the road to La Capelle, designated for the conference after an exchange of wireless messages. At a quarter past nine on the evening of November 8, the three cars, preceded by a detachment of German road menders, reached the cross-roads. The roads were so bad that the Germans were delayed hours en route, and arrived so late that they were unable to obtain audience that night with Marshal Foch.

The Germans were met when they alighted and conducted by French officers to their temporary quarters.

The officers sent by Foch and the German officers stepped into swift automobiles and sped off. The blinds of the cars were lowered, and special military guides took positions by the side of the chauffeurs as the cars proceeded to the forest of Compiègne.

Unable to see Marshal Foch, the Germans spent the night at the Chateau de Francport, also known as the Chateau des Bonshommes, on the hereditary estate of the Marquise de L'Aigle. They were given food and other refreshments and retired. Behind them, along miles of front, bombs continued to burst, men went over the top, and died in the mud.

Germans Hear Terms.

On Friday morning, November 9, the German delegates were conveyed in automobiles to the Rethondes railway station, eight miles east of Compiègne, where Marshal Foch's special train was drawn up. Marshal Foch received the armistice parliamentaries in the saloon car. British and American delegates were with the Marshal.

Dr. Erberger, leader of the armistice party, introduced his companions. He then declared that he had been sent by order of the German emperor to take cognizance of the terms of the armistice, but that he would first like to solicit an immediate suspension of hostilities.

Marshal Foch, who was standing with the document in his hands—the document which contained the terms of the armistice—informed Dr. Erberger that the suspension of hostilities was provided for in the armistice conditions and that Germany would obtain satisfaction on that point directly her plenipotentiaries had signed the clauses placed before them. He then read the terms in a firm voice, emphasizing certain passages.

During the reading of the fateful document the German envoys remained silent and immobile. Marshal Foch afterwards handed the paper to Dr. Erberger and the German delegates, bowing respectfully, left the train without proffering a word.

After again being conveyed to the Chateau de Francport, the German delegates requested staff officers to ask Marshal Foch to authorize an es-

tafette to carry a copy of the Armistice conditions to the German General Headquarters at Spa. The request was granted and a messenger left immediately for Spa in an automobile. Owing to the bad state of the roads and the war operations, this automobile was delayed.

Back to Sign It.

When the Germans accepted, the document was brought back and signed in the same railroad car in which it was originally handed to the delegates. The ceremony was brief, but the few curt strokes of the pen which now is on view here touched off emotional conflagrations throughout the world.

Within a few hours after the actual signing of the Armistice, Paris, London, New York, went wild with joy—and the war was over.

The sentimental importance of the railroad car was mitigated under the general emotional stress of the first few months of joy. The car was then placed in the war relics museum at the Invalides. The housing was never satisfactory, however, and the French long thought that the car should be returned to the scene of its most historic importance.

Mr. Fleming, who made this return possible, is a native of Halton County, Ontario, born in 1856, and educated in the common schools of the Dominion. In 1870 he went to Detroit, where he married a Miss Clara H. Fowler, and in 1886 he became a naturalized citizen. In 1896 he moved to California, where he engaged in the lumber business and became wealthy. He is at present a director of the Southern California Edison Company, and president of the board of trustees of the California Institute of Technology at Pasadena, the city of his permanent residence. To this institution he has given more than five million dollars in the form of the Clara H. Fleming fund.

Doubt is Cast On Greville Memoirs

London Firm Finds Flaws in Wilson Work

London.—The Westminster Gazette has raised the question of the authenticity of the diaries of Charles Greville, the publication of which record of happenings in the Victorian era has stirred up a lot of dust here. The paper printed statements from the heads of the Heinemann publishing firm to the effect that they had received the completed work from the American publishers, but, on comparing it with the original in the British Museum Library they found passages "so confused and mixed up that it is almost impossible to tell which were Greville's and which were interpolations of the editor, Wilson."

The publishers have requested Doubleday, Page & Co. to supply the original material from which the new edition was prepared, but have not yet received it. The Westminster Gazette contends that the situation must be cleared up if the authenticity of the memoirs is to be accepted.

In the meantime the book is being widely quoted and discussed in the newspapers. Opinion on the propriety of publishing it is sharply divided. Many prominent men have joined in the discussion, some arguing that the book is a valuable contribution to history and others maintaining that it is disgraceful to give the world the spiteful tattle of a man who was notoriously unreliable and bitter minded.

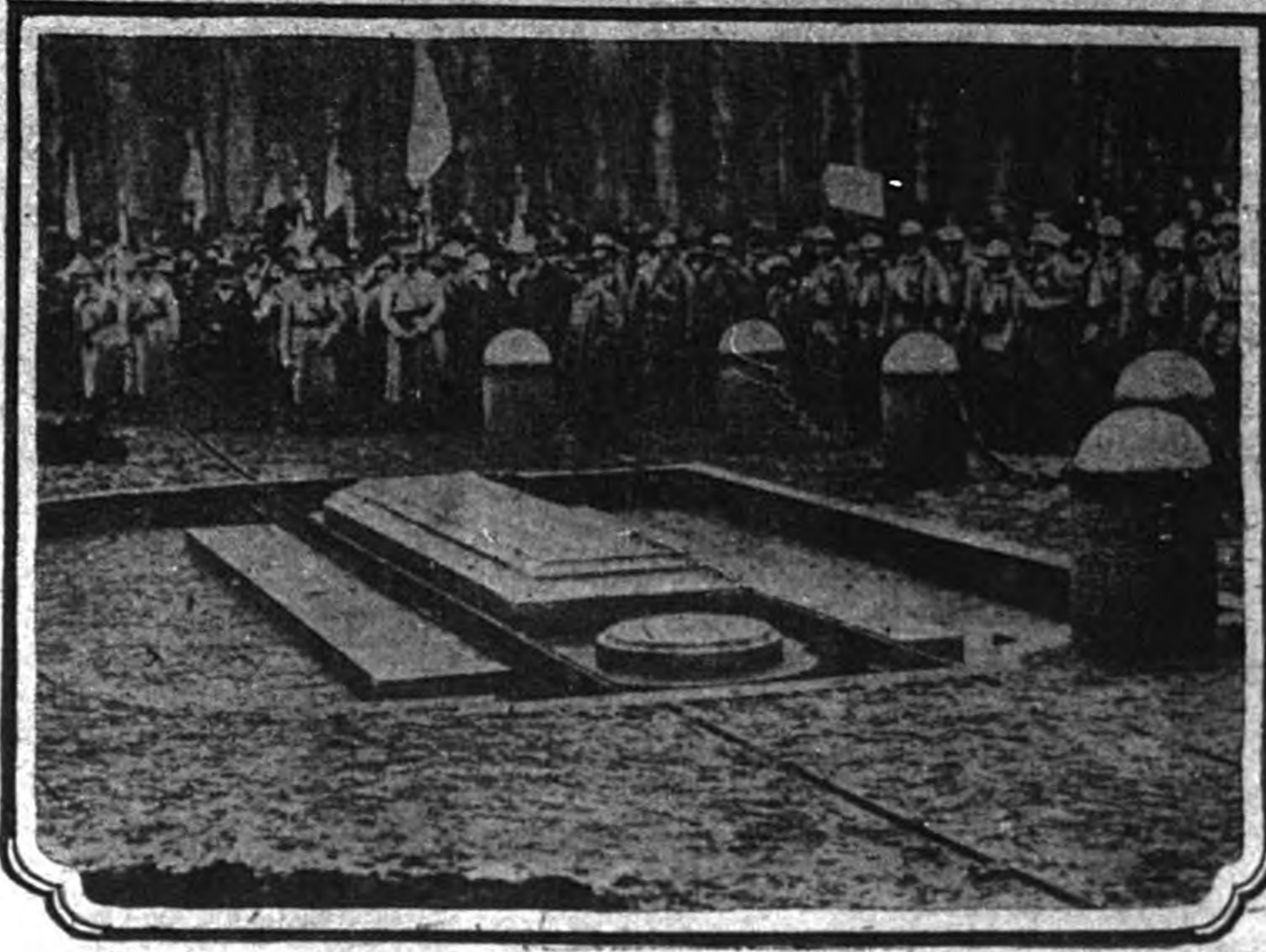
Greville's stories of the relations of Queen Victoria with her husband are greatly resented in some quarters, and, according to the Westminster Gazette, their publication has given great offense in court circles.

The Canadian Constitution

Le Canada (Lib.): Among the essential liberties and rights which are part of a nation's birthright we can count without fear of contradiction the liberty and right to construct a constitution for itself in accordance with the wishes of the people, and to endow itself with a Government and Legislature which reflect and respect public opinion. From this point of view is Canada, whose complete autonomy and sovereignty have been proclaimed, in real fact a nation, a people which can dispose of its constitution as it wishes and as the desires of its citizens demand? No, since the Canadian constitution cannot be touched or retouched by Canada without the sanction of Great Britain.

A learned but absent-minded professor met a lady of his acquaintance attired in deep mourning. "Why are you wearing black now?" he asked just for the sake of something to say. "I have just lost my husband," she answered with a sigh. "How sad!" said the professor, whose attention had wandered off again. "I hope he wasn't the only one you had."

Where Huns Acknowledged Defeat



WHERE HISTORY WAS MADE NOV. 11, 1918
The way the spot where the German Armistice Car stopped is now marked in the wood near Pethondes, France.

Discoveries at Vimy Ridge Only Intact Portion of Line

Canadian Engineers Have Discovered the Only Portion left
Intact of all the Battle Fields Along the
Western Front

To Be Preserved as a Permanent Memorial

MOVING SIGHT

By "A Canadian in France"

Vimy Ridge, Monday, Oct. 17

Thousands of former soldiers are visiting the battlefields of France and Belgium in the hope of finding trenches, dug-outs, or the exact spot where they received their "baptism."

In the Ypres Salient they see nothing but flourishing fields of corn; flax, oats, and barley. There is not a trench left in Belgium except a few doubtful examples on Hill 60.

In France the scars of war are more visible, but a strenuous peasantry has filled the shell holes and has rebuilt its farms on the front line. It is amazing how swiftly the plough and the building contractor have wiped out all traces of war.

Sniper's Post

I found to-day the only spot in France where a man can feel that he is back again in 1914-1918; where he can stand at a sniper's post and sit the rotting butt of a rusted rifle to his shoulder as he peeps out between the bushes towards the German trenches. The wire is still up in "No man's Land," duck boards lie in the trenches, officers' beds, rotting and collapsed, still lie in the chalk dug-outs.

Hundreds of names and many messages are written on the chalk in indelible pencil, as fresh as when they were written ten years ago. Mills bombs with the pins in them repose on ledges, cans of bully beef, tin hats—all the familiar debris of those sad days—are to be seen as they were left.

This amazing spot is the famous Grange Tunnel, on Vimy Ridge, which has just been opened up by the Canadian Battlefield Memorial Commission.

It is to be preserved for the benefit of posterity as a kind of textbook on trench warfare, and is destined to become the most remarkable relic of the war.

Living Memorial

The project began a year ago as a side-line to the Canadian memorial on Vimy Ridge, which will not be completed until 1931. The stone for this stupendous shrine comes from the ancient Roman quarries round the Bay of Spalato in Dalmatia. While waiting for supplies of this stone to arrive, it occurred to the Canadian engineers that it might be interesting to try to locate the famous Grange Labyrinth—the miles of underground passages which the Canadians pushed out to within a few yards of the enemy's lines.

Map references were taken, and the entrance to the tunnel was discovered choked up with brushwood. The work of clearing the tunnel has taken a year, and it is not yet completed.

So interesting were the discoveries that the commission decided to rebuild the trenches, preserve the dug-outs, and make the Grange Tunnel a permanent sight. The trenches have been lined with concrete sandbags. The concrete is poured in wet, so that when the sandbags rot the marks of the men will remain; the duck boards have been cast in concrete, all wood has been taken out of the dug-outs, and the passages have been reinforced with concrete and metal. The Grange Tunnel has at least a century of life before it.

I was shown around the tunnel by

Captain Urwin Simpson, Royal Canadian Engineers, who is in charge of the work. On the way down is a notice: "These walls are sacred to the names of soldiers who inscribed them during their occupation in the war of 914-1918. Please omit yours."

A Labyrinth.

We entered a dark tunnel and found ourselves in a labyrinth of passages, dug-outs and battalion headquarters cut far below the ground level in the white chalk of Vimy Ridge. It was as though we had been switched back to April 1917—that time when the Canadian divisions advanced to the conquest of Vimy Ridge. Nothing had changed.

The smoke from the candles once set in niches to light the passages was still black on the chalk. The dug-outs and the walls of the communicating passages were covered with names carved in the chalk or written in pencil and as legible as when they were inscribed during the great battle of Arras. The maple leaf of Canada was carved with an original variety in a hundred different places, and on the walls I read at random such inscriptions as these:—

103234. James Burton, A Company, the Royal Canadian Regiment, May 8, 1917. Still alive and kicking.

676089. W. J. Auchincloss, A Company, Royal Canadian Regiment, May 8, 1917. Untouched by whizz-bangs as yet.

I cannot describe the feelings with which a man in these days approaches the inscriptions written below the earth of the Arras sector. In their cheery naivete we who have survived and can look back on 1917 with the calm unconcern of historians, seem to touch hands once more with these Canadian boys who, ten years ago, crouched in these chalk dug-outs, still "alive and kicking," still "untouched by whizz-bangs," joking, laughing, waiting, quite unconscious that they were carving not only their names, but also history.

Headquarters

We walked for about half a mile, going deeper into Grange subway, until we came to battalion headquarters.

The Field of Honor

(Nov. 11, 1922).

Once more o'er them the Grand Old Flag was flying,
And British soldiers formed and marched o'erhead;
They may have known, God knows that we were trying
To honor still, though late, our unknown dead.

They may have known, God knows what we were saying;
Mayhap have joined in hymn and whisper'd prayer,
May have seen the tokens we were proudly laying
And known at last, that after all—"we care."

The ashen clouds were big with tears and weeping
And as the martial music died away,
Our sad thoughts strayed to those who too were sleeping
In those far distant fields—this Poppy Day.

—Frank Fairleigh.

On the wall of a dark, damp chalk chamber, which had been used as an officers' mess during the Canadian advance on Vimy, were carved the following names:—

Major McCaghey, Major Collins, Lieutenant Abbott, Lieutenant Jamieson, Lieutenant H. Cook, May 10, 1917. 52 Battalion Canadians (B Company).

In a little carved shield were the words, "Dick Swift."

We stood there, lighting matches in the dark, wondering what had happened to these men, wondering whether they still live somewhere at home in Canada, or whether they fell on Vimy Ridge. No matter whether they are alive or dead, their personalities live beneath the soil of France so vividly that one expects to meet them round the next corner.

While we were going on towards Mine Shaft, which the Canadians drove beneath the enemy lines, my foot kicked a small object. It was a tin of bully beef! It had been opened, but it had not been eaten, and it was ten years old! I leave to the imagination of any man who knows what bully beef was like when this specimen looked and smelt.

"See this!" said Captain Simpson, holding up a queer grey slab. It was gun cotton, stamped 1916.

"Down there, about 100 feet below our present level," he said, "we found a dump of Mills bombs and also sacks of T.N.T. We have removed them reverently."

In the amazing collection of names written on the walls I came across two which roused by curiosity. They were:

Ship No. 7,129, 1st Section, 7th Division, U.S.M.C., Texas Leather Neck Corps.

Ship No. 3,112, G.M., 2nd Class, 3rd Division, Flotilla, U.S.S. "Baratona, Asiatic Fleet."

Problem of the Ridge

What on earth were these two American sailors doing with the Canadian armies on Vimy Ridge? How did they get there? Were they deserters from the American Navy who, becoming weary of America's isolation, had joined up with the Canadians? Or were they shipwrecked mariners who had gone to Vimy in search of life?

I prophesy that books will some day be written about Grange Tunnel and the names which it perpetuates. The Canadian Battlefield Memorial Commission has carved, perhaps unwittingly, a greater memorial even than that expensive shrine which the Canadian Government is now building on the crest of Vimy Ridge.

Here in this dark tunnel, and here only, do we seem to meet the men who fought and died. Here only do we seem to see again in the long chalk passages those well-known faces; here only can we read their signatures—no doubt in many cases their last written words—written with the indelible pencils with which they wrote their letter's home.

Canada has, with splendid and characteristic foresight, carved a shrine which is sacred not only to her army, but also to all—the Allies. Here British, French, and Belgians will gather in years to come and say: "This is how our men lived during the great war. The Grange Tunnel is, and always will be, the greatest and most touching sight on the western front."

Engineering Feat

During the early months of 1917 eleven large subways were constructed to aid the concentration of the Canadian troops for the attack on Vimy Ridge. The largest was the Grange Tunnel, built mainly by the 7th Canadian Infantry Brigade.

Grange Tunnel had three exits for the troops, and constant streams of men, wounded and unwounded, passed through it during the battle. Its minimum depth was twenty-five feet, it had electric light and a water supply, and there were numerous dug-outs, dressing stations, and ammunition dumps.

At a recent dinner of leather manufacturers the distinguished guest of the evening moved the toast in something like this fashion: "Gentlemen, we should do well to emulate the example of British leather, and be strong, tensile, and water-resisting. Modern methods may have, to some extent, modified these qualities, but, at least, we are still (lifting his glass) water-resisting."

"ADAMSON'S ADVENTURES"—By O. Jacobson.



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OPENING THE DOOR OF DISARMAMENT

The British Government's decision to postpone building two of the three cruisers provided for in its naval estimates for the current year is an indication of the genuineness of the movement now active in England in favor of the reduction of naval armaments. The Earl of Balfour, who has a happy way of summarizing public opinion, well expressed the prevailing British view, in this recent utterance in the House of Lords:

I regard the Geneva Conference as interrupted but not ended. Nothing will make me believe that the two branches of the English-speaking race are incapable either of understanding each other or of coming to a common agreement. Our interests, after all, as the non-military marine nations of the world, are identical interests, and as our interests are identical as our traditions are so largely the same, as our positions in the world have resemblances to each other which they have with no other communities, nothing will induce me to believe in these circumstances that successful negotiations is out of view.

The (London) Times, representing the British party in power, and the Manchester Guardian, which speaks for the Opposition in the British Parliament, are equally emphatic that the conference ought to be renewed. The Times says: "The door should be kept open for further amicable discussion between the two chief naval powers of the world." The Manchester Guardian says: "If we are resolved to regard the United States not as a unit in a balance of power, like any one of the European states on whom successively we have kept a watch for a century past, but as a nation whose friendship and co-operation we seek to maintain on a basis of mutual sympathy, there will be no difficulty about naval armaments."

The view taken by these authorities is one that all should welcome. The British Government, in delaying the execution of its cruiser-building program, has proved its good faith. Opportunity for renewing negotiations with hopeful prospects of success has undoubtedly come.

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Grade VII, Grammar.
Elsie Cowan 75, Ruth Doig 67, E. Hooker 54.

Grade VI, Reading & Recitation.
Alice Hooker 91, Gordon Bradley 84, Jeannette Wales 83, Myrtle Hamilton 82, Norman Bradley 77, Eya Haspeck 75.

Grade V, Reading & Recitation.
Lloyd Bradley 83, Walter Sugars 83, Ernie Gates 80, James Harris 88, Beatrice Parks 86, Margaret Hamilton 86, Christina Hooker 85, Guy Patterson 84, Ernest Cowan 73.

Grade IV, Reading & Recitation.
Janet Watson 91, Grace Wales 91, Phyllis Doig 87, Lester Dorion 82.

Grade III, Geography.
Dawson Burwash 94, E. Woods 94, Marjory Paquette 73, Dorothy Paquette 72, Hugh Robertson 69, Eva Morrison 68, Jack Funchion 64, E. Morrison 56, Earl Harris 52.

Grade II, Reading.
Freda Wales 94, Frank Williams 90, Ernest Woods 87, Daniel Mair 82, Leslie Gates 78, Frances Macaskill 78.

Grade I, Part II, Recitation.
Elizabeth Hamilton 93, Kenneth Parker 88.

Grade I, Part I, Reading.
Freda Parker 100, Harold Maxwell 99, Lloyd Parker 98, Raymond Blair 95, Harold Hooker 94, Robert Watson 79, Sarah Brown 76.

NORTH RIVER SCHOOL

Grade VII, Arithmetic.
Hazel Wilson 71.

Grade V.
Grace Wilson 58.

Grade IV.
Ross Beattie 60.

Grade III.
Lloyd Damant 85, Melvin Graham 73, Robert Wilson 60.

Grade II.
Ernest Bradford 96, Alda Beattie 82, Harold Call 80, Gladys Somerville 78.

LACHUTE ACADEMY EXAMS.

Grade XI, Latin.
Class I.—J. Logan 83, A. MacGibbon 79.
Class II.—L. Monk 71, A. Stewart 63.
Class III.—A. Laurin 57, R. Cruise 56.

Grade X, Composition.
Class I.—Lois Cooke 88, F. Mason 88, Gwen MacKinnon 88, Alma Boa 85, Reta Boyd 85, Florence Morrow 85, Laurence McQuat 84, Bessie Morrison 84, Janet Morrison 83, Ernest Rodger 81, Alice Whinfield 81, Shirley Hamilton 77, Dorothea MacDonald 77, George Rodger 76, Gladys Cruise 75.
Class II.—Edith Boyd 72, Eric Middleton 69, Herbert Gordon 68, Jessie Goodfellow 67, Pearl MacKenzie 67, Doris Prophet 61.

Grade IX, Geography.
Honours.—Stuart Jones 84.
Class I.—Jessie Leishman 89, J. Berry 86, Isabel Jackson 84, Irene Doig 82, Raymond Underhill 80, A. Black 76, Bertan Prophet 75.
Class II.—Doris Stanley 74, C. MacKenzie 73, Marjorie Ketyll 71, Helen Bradshaw 70, Nellie Laurin 68, Stanley Boyd 66, Helen Heatlie 65, Marion Mathews 63, Lila Scott 62, Myrtle Patterson 61, Marion MacVicar 60.

Class III.—Walter Robertson 59.
Grade VIII, French.

Honours.—E. Goldworthy 91, G. Clark 91, G. Hammond 90.

Class I.—B. Cunningham 86, G. Hadley 85, G. Drysdale 80, M. Langille 78.

Class II.—A. Leishman 73, G. Gaudy 69, M. Boyd 69, G. Hume 68, A. McPhee 68, F. Tomalty 68, B. McRae 64.

Class III.—D. Armstrong 59, E. MacGibbon 58, W. McRae 58, C. Black 55, E. McFaul 54, E. MacNodn 53, G. Lawson 53.

Grade VII, Arithmetic.
Honours.—M. Berniquier 96, J. Hay 90.

Class I.—A. Morin 85, E. McFaul 83, H. Rodgers 83, G. Black 76, K. Cowan 76, L. Miller 76, G. Wert 75, R. Cruise 72, C. Laurin 72, J. Berniquier 71, G. McFaul 70.

Grade VI, Writing.
Honours.—Lloyd Canning 99, Doria Dion 97, Verner Thompson 96, Ethel Stanfield 95, Leona Walker 93.

Class I.—Dorothy MacKraith 89, A. MacNown 89, Doris Boyd 89, Minnie Robinson 89, Katherine Giles 89, D. McFaul 82, Louisa Goldworthy 81, Marnie Morrison 80, Archie MacKenzie 80, Thelma Wert 80, Stanley Langille 77, Willie Davis 75.
Class II.—Carl Demerise 70.

Grade V, Writing.
Honours.—Sidney Roberts 98, Eric Stephens 98, Elsie MacVicar 97, B. Clunie 95, Gertrude Morrison 93.

Class I.—Gertrude Scott 89, Alvin Ward 89, Marjorie Walker 87, Harold Combie 86, Sam Milnes 85, Allan Hay 84, Gertrude L'Abbe 82, John MacKenzie 82, Kenneth Falconer 81, M. George 80.

Class II.—Stanley Morrison 74, B. Miller 73, Geo. Lamb 69, Lois MacVicar 69, Delmar Boyd 67, John MacKraith 66, Helen McFaul 66.

Grade IV, M. & R. Arithmetic.
Honours.—Lloyd Graham 98, E. Aitkin 97, Leslie Cox 96, Murray Lyster 94, Alice Berniquier 91, Jean Picken 90, Irene McFaul 90.

Class I.—Kathryn Morrison 87, M. Robinson 87, Bernice Roberts 86, E. Rodgers 81, Cyril Idrew 80, Edith McQuat 78, George Combie 75.

Class II.—Mariette Belanger 74, G. Cunningham 74, Bernice Langille 73, James Clark 69, Eleanor MacNaughton 68, Peter Marnie 68, Lloyd Creswell 67, Bernard Jenkins 66, Alvira Ward 66.

Grade III, Arithmetic.
Honours.—Andrew Cleland 98, M. Demerise 91.

Class I.—Janet MacKenzie 88, E. Gail 88, Margaret Graham 82, Isabel MacKinnon 78, Ruth Dawson 75.
Class II.—Douglas Picken 70, L. Falconer 69, Gerald Walker 68, Leonard Dion 67.

CUSHING.

Miss Mildred Gaston of Montreal, spent Sunday the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. F. Gaston.

Mr. Hanson Bradford, of Point Fortune, was the guest of his cousin, Mr. John Bradford on Sunday.

Rev. Mr. F. Jobb spent the early part of this week in Montreal.

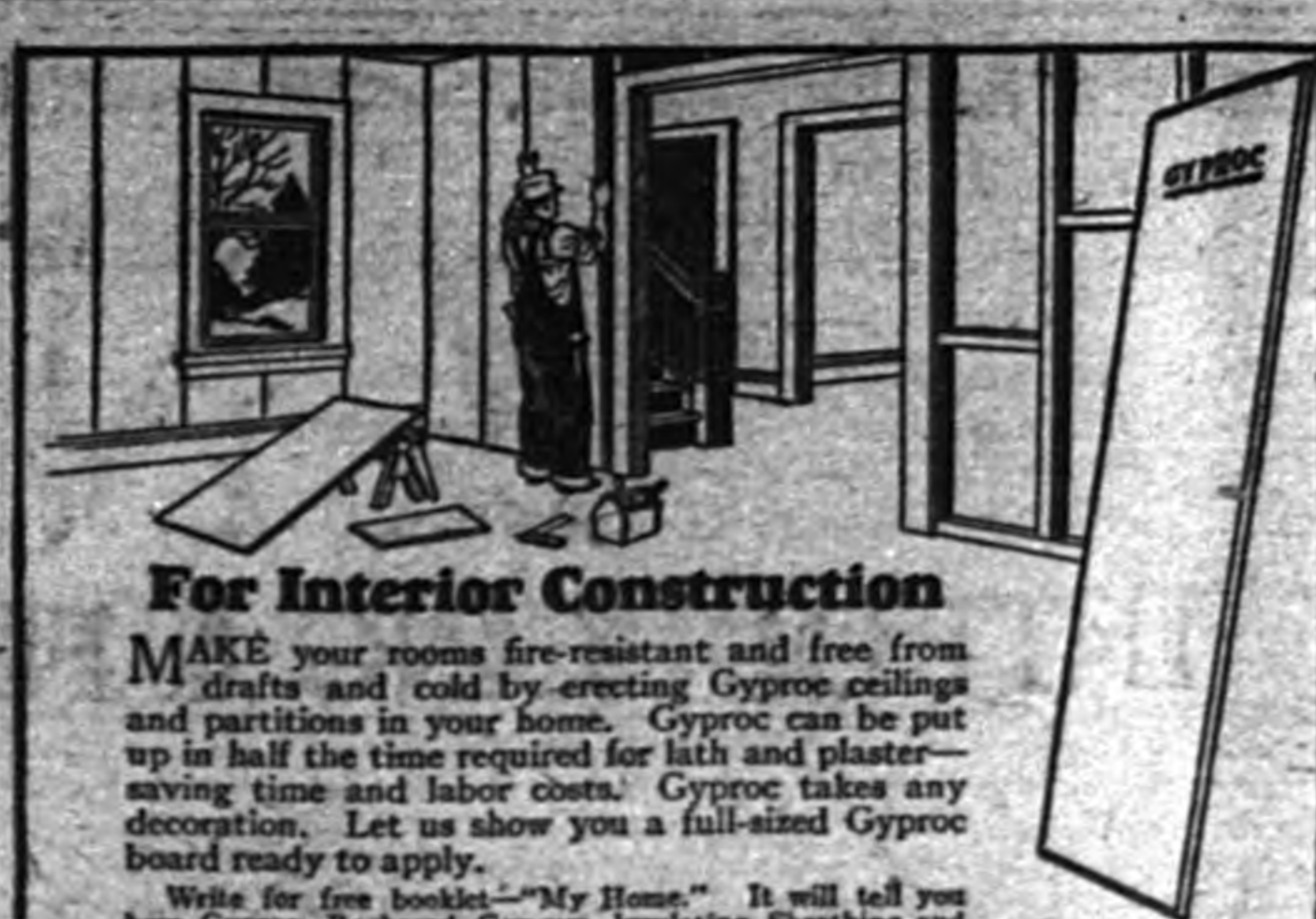
Mr. Christopher Hartley left on Sunday for St. Anne de Bellevue.

Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Weir, Jr., Miss A. Davidson and Mrs. G. Nicholls motored to Montreal on Monday.

The Women's Missionary Society held their Annual Election of Officers at the home of Mrs. John Innis, on Thursday. All the officers were re-elected.

The Annual Election of Officers of the Ladies' Aid will be held at the Manse, on Wednesday, Dec. 14th.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Groll and son Donald, and Mr. James Reed, of Montreal, were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Fuller on Sunday.



For Interior Construction

MAKE your rooms fire-resistant and free from drafts and cold by erecting Gyproc ceilings and partitions in your home. Gyproc can be put up in half the time required for lath and plaster—saving time and labor costs. Gyproc takes any decoration. Let us show you a full-sized Gyproc board ready to apply.

Write for free booklet—"My Home." It will tell you how Gyproc, Rockboard Gypsum Insulating Sheathing and Lath will reduce your fuel bill from 20 to 40%.

THE ONTARIO GYPSUM CO., LIMITED, PARIS, CANADA.

GYPROC
Fireproof Wallboard

For Sale By

J. W. Cottingham Re'gd - Lachute, Que



Let us have your order for Xmas

Jos. Speight, Meat Market
Main Street, Lachute, Telephone 136.

ARUNDEL.

Services on Sunday, Dec. 11th, 1927.
Church of England.—ArunDEL 10.30 a.m.; Weir 7.30 p.m.; Sunday School 2.00 p.m.

United Church.—Rockway 10.30 a.m.; Crystal Falls 3.00 p.m.; ArunDel 7.30 p.m.; Sunday School 10.30 a.m.

Miss Alta McDonald paid a visit to her home in Brownsburg over the week-end.

Jack Frost paid a visit to ArunDel on Sunday last, causing quite a depression in temperature at last. Thermometers registering 100 below, early in the morning.

Mr. F. Cantin was in town for the monthly meeting of the Municipal Council.

Rev. Geo. H. Gagnon, paid a visit to Buckingham last week, returning with Mrs. Gagnon, by motor from Lachute, on Friday.

The Sale of work in the United Church Hall, last week, was a great success and the proceeds were very satisfactory.

Don't forget the Concert in Stanforth's Hall, on Saturday, Dec. 10th. The Hall will be open at 6 p.m. for the Sale of Fancy Work, and the program will begin at 8 p.m. Refreshments will be served during intermission.

While there is not enough snow yet for good sleighing, still the ground is pretty well covered and motoring never was better. Discounting the danger of a side slide, there is no reason why cars should not continue to run till after Xmas; unless there should be a heavy fall of snow.

ST. ANDREWS EAST.

Mrs. Ryan has returned to Montreal, after a month's stay at the home of Mrs. B. N. Wales.

Mrs. Patton, Mrs. G. Jeffrey, Mr. A. Watt, Mr. and Mrs. B. H. Robertson and Mr. C. S. Wales visited Montreal during the week.

A son has come to the home of Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence McMahon, former residents of our village. We extend congratulations.

The Young People's Society at their meeting this week, discussed the question "What makes for success?" We did not gather what their answer is to this question, but we have an idea that to have a rich uncle leave us a little something might help out a bit. The discussion has led us to consider carefully whether our lives have been making toward success in the best sense of the word.

Miss Evelyn Wales has returned to her home for the Christmas holidays.

Dr. Sutherland, of L'Orignal, gave an illustrated lecture in the Town Hall, on Wednesday evening, taking for his subject a trip through England, Scotland, and the Battlefields. Eighty fine views were thrown on the screen and Dr. Sutherland's remarks were very interesting and instructive. His auditors were carried (free of transportation charges) from good old L'Orignal away up in to the Heilan's o' Scotland, past bonnie castles and stately cathedrals through beautiful lakes and bits of scenery famed in song and story, and back past the homes of Bobbie Burns and William Shakespeare, to the grim old Tower of London—then on to the battlefields of the late war. The lecture was interspersed with community singing led by Mrs. Bezanon. We understand that it is intended to have such entertainments, of an educational nature, frequently during the winter.

AUCTION SALE

There will be sold by Public Auction at the residence of

ANTOINETTE ROBERTSON
BEECH RIDGE, QUE.

THURSDAY, DEC. 15th, 1927.

Farm comprising 90 acres all under cultivation; 2 work horses, 7 milch cows, 3 two and a half year heifers, 5 one and a half year old heifers, 2 spring calves, 8 sheep, 10 spring pigs, 1 wagon, single buggy, tumbler cart binder, seeder, disc harrow, spike tooth harrow, horse rake, mowing machine, 1 Blacksmith drill, vice, set sloop sleighs, 1 stack of hay, some straw, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

Sale to commence at 10 a.m. sharp.

TERMS: \$10.00 and under cash, over that amount 9 months credit on furnishing approved joint notes. 6 per cent discount per annum for cash.

TERMS:—On Farm made known on day of sale.

W. J. BOYD, Licensed Auctioneer.

Lachute Marble and Granite Works

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

W. M. Scott, Proprietor

Large, light loaves come from

Quaker Flour
Always the Same Always the Best

Bread you are proud of—texture, color, flavour all just right.

Quaker Flour is tested in our home kitchens every day.

Money back if Quaker Flour does not give you utmost satisfaction!

The NEW CAR

INTRODUCING A FINE CAR IN THE LIGHT CAR FIELD

THIS entirely new car surpasses the accepted standards of light car accomplishment; sweeps aside all boundaries of price class; establishes a new standard of acceleration, speed, power and smoothness. Heretofore the following characteristics have been combined only in expensive cars.

Speed—better than a mile a minute.

Acceleration—5 to 25 miles per hour in high gear in 8½ seconds.

Endurance—this car will travel all day at 50 miles per hour without strain on motor or chassis.

Riding comfort—flexible springs and four hydraulic shock absorbers permit comfortable travel at high speed over the roughest road.

Roadability—this car's low center of gravity holds it snugly to the road on an unbanked turn even at high speed.

Power—in deep, loose sand with the front wheels cramped and from a dead stop, the car will turn in a tight circle, forward or reverse, without effort.

Effective braking—the instant response of mechanical, four-wheel brakes with dual control ensures positive braking for any emergency.

Positive steering control—A relaxed hand on the steering wheel will hold the car steady in loose sand and over bumpy roads. Turning radius 17 ft.

Economy—30 miles per gallon of gasoline, plus the well known economics of Ford car maintenance.

Appearance—coach work of pleasing proportions, tastefully finished in an extensive range of color combinations of durable satin lacquer.

Quietness—Vibration in the engine is practically negligible. New final drive is exceptionally quiet. Double-ply anti-squeak tape, asphaltum treated fabric and hardwood blocks between body and frame minimize body noises.

Motor

Make and Model—Ford "A"
Four Cylinders—Bore 3¼"; Stroke 4¼"
Light Construction
Pump and Thermo-Syphon Cooling
Splash and Gravity Lubrication
Single Coil Distributor Ignition
Sliding Gear (3 speed) Transmission
Multiple 9 Plate Dry Disc Clutch
Crankshaft—Statically and Dynamically Balanced
High and Low Speed Jet Carburetor (hot-spot manifold)
Aluminum Pistons
Oil Indicator
Two Blade Aeroplane Type Fan
Bakelized Fabric Timing Gear
Carbon Chrome Nickel Alloy Valves
N. A. C. C. Rating 24.03 H. P.—Actual
Developed H. P. 40 at 2200 R. P. M.

Equipment

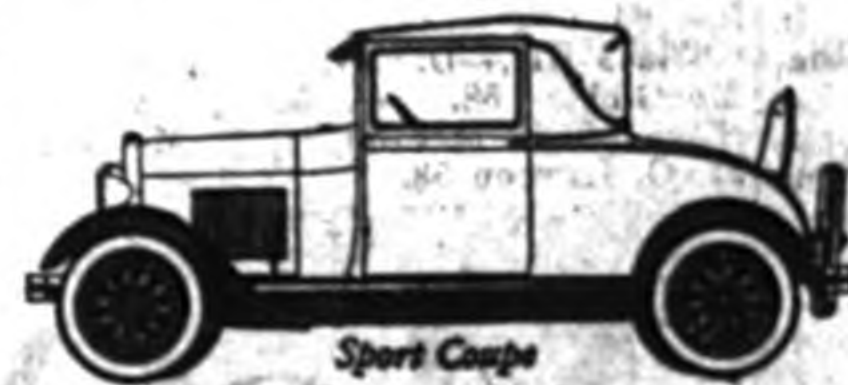
Automatic Windshield Wiper (Closed Cars)
Rear View Mirror
Speedometer
Dash Light
Gasoline Gauge
Ammeter
Combination Tail and Stop Light
Motor Driven Horn



Tudor Sedan



Fordor Sedan



Sport Coupe



Coupe



Phaeton



Roadster

Performance

60 Miles Per Hour
40 Miles Per Hour in Second Gear

Acceleration—5 to 25 M. P. H. in 8½ Seconds
30 Miles Per Gallon Gasoline Consumption

Your local Ford dealer will give you prices and complete details—See him today.

Engine—At 2200 revolutions per minute the new four cylinder engine develops 40 H. P. This revolution speed is low for such power and sets an entirely new standard for light car speed and acceleration, enduring quality and operating economy.

Engine lubrication—Combination of pump, splash and gravity feed thoroughly lubricates all frictional surfaces regardless of road grades.

Cooling system—Combination water pump and Ford thermo-syphon system doubly insures ample radiation. Engine warms up quickly but will not overheat.

Electrical system—The new Ford designed distributor is placed on top of engine permitting direct connection to spark plugs by means of short bronze bands. The single coil is protected by a waterproof case. Co-incidental lock on ignition circuit is theft proof. The powerful starting motor and dependable generator are both of Ford design.

Clutch and transmission—Patterned after the famous Lincoln, these units give an operating ease never before found in moderate priced cars. The nine plate multiple dry disc clutch and the selective transmission are designed to make shifting of gears remarkably easy and simple. Getaway, unexcelled by any car made today, is just one of the many advantages. Three speeds forward and one reverse. All gears are made of heat-treated chrome alloy steel. The only light car in which transmission shafts are mounted on ball and roller bearings.

Rear Axle—The axle shaft itself carries no weight as the ¾ floating principle places the weight of the car on the axle housing. Flexible roller bearings minimize rear wheel friction. A Torque Tube drive and spiral bevel gear are additional features.

Springs—Transverse semi-elliptic design. Relieved of all driving strain, they perform the sole function of cushioning road shocks. The transverse type of spring helps to prevent a large amount of frame distortion, makes four-wheel brake operation more efficient, gives easier steering and reduces unsprung weight.

Chassis lubrication—Alemite-Zerk pressure system.

Equipment

Starter
Foot Accelerator
One Piece Windshield Sun Visor
Thief Proof Ignition Lock
4 Hydraulic Shock Absorbers
Wide Range of Color Options

Chassis

4 Wheel Brakes—Mechanical Internal Expanding Type with Automatic Equalizer
Springs—Transverse Semi-Elliptic Drive—Torque Tube, Gears—Spiral Bevel
Rear Axle—Three-Quarter Floating
Full Crown One Piece Fenders
Gravity Feed Fuel Tank
Ignition Wires Enclosed in Flexible Steel Tubing
Steering Gear (irreversible)—Worm and Sector Type
Acorn Design, Nickel Plated Headlights
5 One-Piece Steel Spoked Wheels
17½" Steering Wheel
Alemite-Zerk Pressure Lubrication
Body and Chassis Insulated to Prevent Noise
Wheel Base 103¼ Inches
Turning Radius—17 Feet
Tire Size—30 x 4.5
Road Clearance—9½ Inches

Ford
The Real Canadian Car

FORD MOTOR COMPANY OF CANADA, LIMITED, FORD, ONTARIO

Here and There

Preliminary figures indicate that mining production in British Columbia this year will exceed all previous records, although prices will be somewhat below those of 1926, when a total of \$67,000,000 was recorded.

Tobacco growing in the Kelowna district, B.C., has been so successful this year that the acreage will probably be increased to 1,000 next season. The present crop has been safely harvested and cured.

Not since 1917 has the Nova Scotia mining industry enjoyed so prosperous a season. During the fiscal year ending September, approximately 6,640,000 tons of coal were produced in the province against approximately 5,000,000 for the same period of last year.

The biggest shipment of live foxes to leave North America for the European market since the industry has been developed left Charlottetown in a consignment of 1,000, bound for Norway, via Halifax. These animals are valued at from \$500 to \$1,500 a pair, and the entire shipment is valued at approximately half a million dollars.

THE NEW CANADIAN

With every succeeding year an increasing number of emigrants from Europe and the British Isles reach Canadian ports, and spread out over the whole Dominion in the search for their ideals of home life and its surroundings. To many of them, deprived in their own over-crowded home lands of opportunity, education often the very vital necessities for even a scant existence, Canada holds out welcoming hands and offers to these her adopted children, peace, protection, and plenty. To help to make these dreams come true, to welcome and assist and to make a place in society for the assimilation of these strangers is Canada's task today.

A practical example of service in this direction is given by the Department of Immigration, in the care with which emigrants are selected and examined, their trip overseas made comfortable, and conducted when necessary by competent officials, and in the financial assistance which both the British and Canadian governments are giving to emigrants from the British Isles. Efforts are also being made to have the British settler understand just what he is coming to in seeking a home in Canada, and here it may be noted that mental equipment for a new life is fully as important as an outfit of clothing or other perquisites. In this

respect the Women's organizations of the country may play an important part by communicating with those of the old land, sending descriptions and pictures of typical occupants and scenes in Canadian life, and of the products of Canada and their cultivation.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

GOING EAST

No. 426 daily, due at Lachine 8.36 a.m.
No. 422 daily, due at Lachine 10.46 a.m.
No. 430, Saturday and Sunday only, due at Lachine 7.54 p.m.
No. 424, daily, due at Lachine 8.18 p.m.

GOING WEST

No. 421, daily, due at Lachine 9.44 a.m.
No. 423, daily, due at Lachine 7.12 p.m.
No. 425, daily, due at Lachine 12.34 a.m.
No. 427, Saturday and Sunday only, due at Lachine 2.47 p.m.

For further particulars apply to

J. S. GILES, Town Agent, Lachine. Watch, Clock and Jewellery repairs

CHRISTMAS CARDS.

The time is drawing near when you will be getting ready for Xmas. Personal Greeting Cards are one of the many things you have to procure. We have a splendid selection from which you can make a choice. We also handle Calendars and Novelties and will be pleased to show you samples. Phone 27 x 2, or call at the Watchman Office, Lachine.

HORSE-SHOING

We wish to inform our many customers that we have started "Horse-shoeing" again. Our repair shop is also right up-to-date. A number of good sleds for sale. Leonard Pollock, Lachine. 16-12-5.

MISS M. V. SLATER

JEWELLERY, SILVERWARE
WATCHES & CLOCKS

CUT GLASS & FRENCH IVORY
Wedding Gifts of Taste

Her Grace the Duchess of Atholl, prominent British peeress and Parliamentarian, was the central figure recently at the launching on the Clyde, Scotland, of the first of the four new Canadian Pacific "Duchess" ships—the 20,000-ton passenger liner "Duchess of Atholl." These vessels will go into the Canadian Pacific Atlantic passenger service.

The elaborate figurehead of the "Empress of Japan," the first trans-Pacific liner on the Canadian Pacific, has been mounted in Stanley Park, Vancouver. The "Empress of Japan" was a clipper type steamer and the largest and fastest vessel navigating the Pacific. The figurehead was presented to the Vancouver Parks Board as a historic relic of that great port.

A special train of six cars carrying pure bred swine and sheep for exhibition and instruction purpose is now travelling through Southern Saskatchewan over the Canadian Pacific Railway. The stock is supplied by the Provincial Department of Agriculture, the Dominion Livestock Branch, Stockyard Companies, Packers and Breeders—all high-class stock. Lectures dealing with the breeding, feeding and management of sheep and swine are given by experts.

Europe this Christmas

Special Sailings to ENGLAND-IRELAND-SCOTLAND

FRANCE-BELGIUM

Go home this Christmas. Your folks long to see you. Make them happy on the joyous holiday of the year. Sail on a superb White Star ship for your own comfort and happiness.

PENNLAND Dec. 4

BALTIC - Dec. 13

Phone, write or call personally

Local M. Agent

Largest steamers from Montreal

WHITE STAR LINE

CANADIAN SERVICE

Phone, Call or write to

J. S. GILES, Agent, Lachine.



CHRISTMAS SUGGESTIONS

Here is the store in which to do your Xmas Shopping.

BARGAINS IN ALL LINES

Here are a few to think over

Electric Irons, Electric Toasters, Coal
Oil Heaters, Xmas Stationery, Xmas Cards,
Pyrex Ware, Enamel Ware, Flashlight
Cases

Earthen Ware, Tin Ware, Razors, Pocket
Knives, Kodaks & Albums, Radio Batteries
Skates, Aluminum Ware, Mitts and Gloves,
Moccasins, Boots and Shoes.

Club Bags and Suit Cases

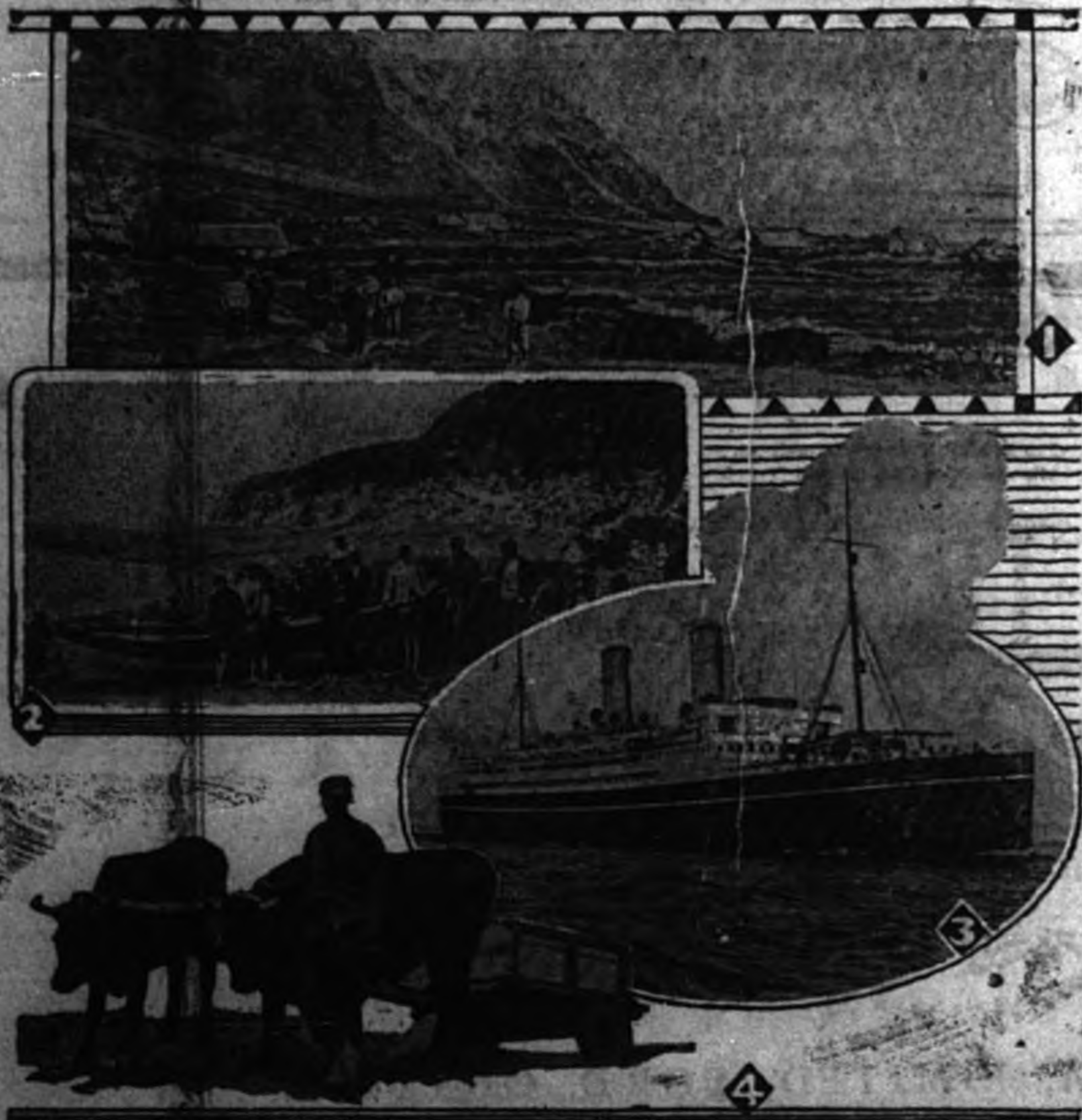
High Class Groceries, Confectionery,
and Fruits of all kinds.

All orders during Xmas will receive special attention.

The old store with the new spirit.

W. D. McOuat,
Main Street, Lachute, Que.

The Forgotten Island of Romance



1—The Settlement of Tristan da Cunha. 2—The only access to the sea. 3—Canadian Pacific Empress of France. 4—The Island's means of Transportation.

Interest on both sides of the Atlantic has recently been aroused by the gracious solicitude of their Majesties King George and Queen Mary of England, who have and comfort of the islanders, the struggle for existence of the few inhabitants of its rocky shore, and the experiences of a sailor who left as a British ship to the island the belief that somewhere amid the rocks is to be found a wealth of pirate treasure. The island is distant from its nearest neighbor, St. Helena, 1500 miles, and is far from the path of ships, rarely indeed receiving a visit from the great and busy world beyond its horizon: a world which, marching along the highway of progress, has almost forgotten this outpost of civilization in the desert of the South Atlantic Ocean.

In 1816, during the war with Great Britain, the English garrison occupied this strange island. There they found the remains of one of whom, Jonathan, a sailor, "of Salem," is reputed to have been the man who, in 1492, discovered the island. The island was a public hanging place that have been their traditional fate. The story goes that because of Tristan in order to be heard, in a secret place, the booty of many a shipwreck, seized and

plundered on the roaring Spanish Main. Thus the place is invested with the magic spell of a Treasure Island, and to this day, the islanders believe that within its bounds is to be found a rich hoard of doubloons, moldores, pieces of eight or louis d'or. Whether this be true or not, Lambert, when found by the English, was engaged in the peaceful occupation of preparing the skins and oil of seals, with which the shores abounded. These were exchanged for provisions with any passing ships; and the trade appears to have been so lucrative, that Lambert was encouraged to issue a proclamation, inviting all the world to trade with the island. Of it Lambert declared himself the sovereign lord, "grounding" as he is claimed to have said, "my right and claim on the rational and sure ground of absolute occupancy."

The continuous occupation of Tristan da Cunha began, however, in 1817 when, on the withdrawal of the garrison, William Glass, of Kelsco, a corporal in the Royal Artillery, was at his own request left on the island with his wife and two soldiers who had been induced to join them. The real discoverer of the island was a Portuguese navigator whose name the island bears. This was in the year 1492.

From the tiny settlement founded by Glass, which was increased from time to time by shipwrecked mariners and a few settlers from Cape Town, and diminished again by the exodus

of the more restless ones among them, the present colony of 140 souls has sprung.

The people are self-governing and self-supporting. The men are daring sea-men and clever carpenters and masons; but there is a touch of the primitive about the picturesque bullock-carts, and the cottages built of huge blocks of stone.

Physically the island is entirely of volcanic formation. High cliffs circle the lonely spot and are pierced with ravines, the walls rising like ramparts from the sea, to a height in many places of over 1000 feet high. They are topped by a central cone that stands out amid the surrounding cliffs at a height of 7640 feet, snow-capped and symmetrical as the Peak of Teneriffe. Here, in the largest crater, is a fresh-water lake, which, it is said, is never frozen. On the northwest of the island is the only access to the sea—a narrow plateau where is the only settlement.

The social life of the community is limited and the monotonous existence of the inhabitants has resulted in some of the colony drifting off beyond the horizon on some chance merchantman. The island, however, will soon experience the joys of radio for early in 1923 the Canadian Pacific liner Empress of France on its first African-American cruise will stop near this island enroute to Cape Town, when a powerful set and many other gifts from American and Canadian passengers will be landed by a raft, for the use and comfort of the islanders.

Here and There

The "Never-Rot" potato, a variety planted in Yarmouth and Digby counties, Nova Scotia, this year, is reported as showing up to its name, coming through flood damage practically unharmed.

United States farmers receive about 15 cents a bushel less for their wheat than Canadian farmers, because of higher railway rates, according to Senator Brookhurst of Iowa, speaking at Washington recently.

The Liard River district in the extreme north of British Columbia can produce excellent crops of grain and vegetables, it is stated by the Department of Agriculture of British Columbia, following experiments carried out in conjunction with the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. Specimens of grain have been received here.

Ocean tonnage to carry 35,000,000 bushels of Western Canadian wheat via the Pacific to the United Kingdom and Europe has been booked for November, December and January. During December alone tonnage for 20,000,000 bushels has been fixed and shipping men believe that a hundred vessels will be required for this.

"Indian Golf" will be a novel form of the Royal and Ancient game to be introduced this winter at the Chateau Frontenac, Quebec City, for the enjoyment of the winter sports tourists. The game will be played on skis and snowshoes, and over a course laid out in the snow. Targets will replace holes and bows and arrows will take the place of golf clubs and balls.

The Poultry Department of the University of British Columbia announces the sale of a white Leghorn hen for \$500. She is not the famous Hen No. 6, but P. 319 and was exhibited at Ottawa last summer. Last year she laid 335 eggs in 365 days; and as she weighs just four pounds her purchase price was \$125 per lb. F. A. Sansome, of Greenwich, Conn., was the purchaser.

The Government's final crop estimates now: Wheat, 444,000,000 bushels, as compared with an estimate of 453,000,000 in September and last year's actual yield of 409,000,000; oats 452,000,000 bushels as against September's estimate of 505,000,000 and last year's actual yield of 333,000,000. Barley is put at 28,000,000 bushels as against 29,000,000 last year and rye at 16,000,000 bushels against 12,000,000 last year.

The fourth of the five new freighters being built for the Canadian Pacific Steamships was launched recently at the yards of Barclay, Currie & Co., Glasgow. The S.S. Beaverhill will make her maiden voyage from Glasgow to Saint John on March 10, 1923. With her four sister ships the Beaverhill will be on a weekly service between Canadian ports and London, Hamburg, Havre and Antwerp. She will be an "all-weather" vessel with a speed of 14 knots and is built to the highest class of Lloyd's specifications.

DR. G. A. CLUNIE, L.D.S.

Surgeon Dentist
Office over: Banford's Store
Here Every Day.

Main Street, Lachute, Que.

Express Cargo Steamers For C. P. R.



The fourth of the five 10,000 ton cargo steamers under construction in the Old Country for the Atlantic service of the Canadian Pacific was launched recently from the yards of Messrs. Barclay, Currie & Co., Glasgow. With appropriate ceremonies and in the presence of a large gathering of Canadian Pacific Officials, the new ship was christened the "Beaverhill" by Miss Mavis Gillies, (inset) daughter of Captain James Gillies, general manager of the Canadian Pacific Steamships Ltd.

When these new steamers are delivered, the Canadian Pacific cargo fleet will be augmented by five of the highest type of express cargo steamers and capable of maintaining a speed of 14 knots an hour, which is regarded as exceptional for cargo steamers. The marked growth of ocean trade between Great Britain and Canada via the St. Lawrence route, has prompted the Canadian Pacific to augment their freight service to this extent. These vessels will be used to maintain a weekly service between Canadian ports and those in Great Britain and on the Continent.

The new freighter, like her sister ships the Beaverburn, Beaverdale, B. verford and Beaverbrae, is 520 feet in length 61 and a half feet in width with a deadweight carrying capacity of approximately 10,000 tons and load draft of 27 feet; but should a need arise as much as 13,000 tons may be carried on the maximum load draft. The ships will be driven by twin screw.

Before taking out Insurance
of any kind,
Don't forget to see
LEPINE & PREGENT

Insurance Agents
Representatives of the Metropolitan
Life Assurance Co.

LACHUTE, F. QUE.

DR. RAY, LAMARCHE,
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Ex-Interne de l'Hopital Ste. Justine
Hospital
Bureau Surgeon of St. Justine
Telephone 67 & 3-2.

GREENVILLE, F. QUE.

GABRIAN VALOIS, L. L. L.
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Money to loan on security
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Do you occasionally wish to send money out of town? Step into any Branch of this Bank and secure a Draft for the amount—as conveniently and with no more delay or formality than in buying an article in a store. The Bank of Nova Scotia Drafts are payable at par at any banking point in Canada, and the scale of charges is very moderate.



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VICTORIA Coffee

Its Aroma is just a hint of its delightful flavour

PACKED IN SEALED 1/2 AND 1 LB. TINS

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AGENTS WANTED
Do you wish to make from \$40.00 to \$75.00 per week, while establishing your own business? Secure Watkins' great Line of Products to sell in your locality or county. More than 175 products used in every family. Details furnished without any obligation.
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Have it Properly Done
REPAIRS AT MODERATE PRICES
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BROWNSBURG

Mrs. W. J. Fletcher spent the week end in Montreal.

Mr. C. E. Richardson is away on a business trip to New York.

Mr. John Turney had the misfortune to lose his nice driving horse.

Mr. Ernest Zimemra has returned to Montreal, after a visit at his home here.

The many friends of Mr. E. Cockfield are pleased to see him here again.

Mrs. Paul Martin left last week to spend the winter with friends in the States.

Mrs. Richardson Sr. and Mrs. McKiveral, of Montreal, are visiting Mrs. C. E. Richardson.

Mr. A. Carriere is busy getting ice made, and his rink ready for the coming season, and should the weather man permit, hopes to have it all in readiness for Saturday night.

Mrs. Peter McQuaig received a very interesting letter from her son Cuthbert with several fine snaps of scenes of the floods about the Plant where he is employed at Rock Island.

The Chatham Council met here on Monday, and a visit of inspection was paid to the Cleland Creek on the Louisa Road, where the ice and water make it impassable for cars and almost for horses.

About five o'clock on Sunday afternoon, a defective chimney, on the house owned by Mr. David Tomalty, and occupied by Mr. Geo. Creswell, caused a fire that for a time looked serious, but with plenty of water and many willing hands, was well under control, before the Lachute Fire Brigade arrived, although they quickly responded to the call. The Scout Master and Boy Scouts gave freely of their service, cleaning up the water etc., which was very much appreciated.

OBITUARY.

THE LATE J. E. CONSTANTIN.

The death took place on Wednesday last, of J. E. Constantin, aged 65; after a complicated illness of about 6 months. Deceased had been a resident of our town for the past 23 years. A commercial traveller by trade, was greatly interested in politics, and a staunch supporter of the Conservative party. The funeral will take place on Friday morning, at 9 a.m. from the R. C. Church.

THE LATE HENRY PURDY.

After a long and painful illness the death occurred on Tuesday, at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Magnus Edwardson, of Lachute, of Henry Purdy, aged 71. Deceased was married in early life to Miss Mary McGregor who with two daughters survive him. He was formerly a foreman in the lumber camps around Thurso and the Gatineau. A devout member of the Presbyterian Church. The funeral service was conducted this morning at 9 o'clock by Rev. H. Cousens, after which the remains were taken to Burke's Corners, near Thurso for interment.

SOOTFOE

"A FOE TO SOOT"

The Modern Chimney Cleaner.

A small amount will clean your Flues and Prevent Fires Save Fuel Give More Heat.

50c

PER PACKAGE

FOR SALE BY
R. McARTHUR & SON.

J. D. CAMPBELL.

"Rex" Theatre, Lachute

SUNDAY

Before Montreal

TIM McCOY in HIS LATEST

SPOILER of the WEST

Serial: MELTING MILLIONS

TUESDAY ONLY

Laura Laplante in LOVE THRILLS

Comedy: SALUTE

SOARING WINGS

WEDNESDAY & THURSDAY

SPECIAL ATTRACTION

Ronald Coleman in the DARK ANGEL

Serial: House Without a Key

Com: Harry Langdon in THERE HE GOES

FRIDAY and SATURDAY

Pola Negri in WOMAN ON TRIAL

Com: The Lighter that Failed

The winner of the \$250 Gold Piece were Miss B. Dallaire & J. Carrol

The Rex Theatre presents the biggest Production yet ever shown in any Theatre in the game week. With out any doubt every program should be a special.



Shaft House

Extract From Report of J. W. Morrison, M. E. Mining Engineer, on the Walsh-Katrine Property

"I have studied the conditions very carefully for the past three weeks and come to the conclusion that this property will make a mine."



Power House

Walsh-Katrine Gold Mines

(No Personal Liability)

LIMITED

The work being carried on at the Walsh-Katrine is daily adding to the known ore reserves. A machine working on No. 2 vein on the 250 ft. level is opening up ore at a very rapid rate.

Diamond drilling has proven gold values to a depth of 750 ft. The sale of Treasury stock will be continued until sufficient funds are on hand to complete the development plans. The offering to the public is likely to be withdrawn within a short time as it is anticipated that sufficient funds will have been obtained within a few months.

No. 2 vein is now over 5 ft. wide and carrying values up to \$30.60 per ton.

For Complete Information, Write

Walsh-Katrine Gold Mines, Ltd.

Room 221, 190 St. James, Street, Montreal.

A Radio Christmas

With a wonderful Radio receiving set in your home you can hear "Merry Christmas" and "Happy New Year" from many stations. Across miles of space you can enjoy high-class soloists, musical artists, concerts and the like. Your family will appreciate a Radio as a Christmas gift. It will mean merry times throughout the year. Get yours now.

John McFaul & Son, Main St.

"In the Midst of Life"

Not long since a prominent young business man was granted \$5,000 insurance in The Imperial Life.

He passed the rigid medical examination required, and so expected to enjoy many years of good health.

A few days later he was drowned, and in less than a month from the day his insurance was issued his father had been paid the proceeds.

Perhaps you expect to live for many years—and you may. But suppose you die next week. Will your widow then have to face a life of drudgery? Or, will you, while you still have the opportunity, provide for her an income as long as she lives?

Write today for free information as to how this can be done.

THE IMPERIAL LIFE

Assurance Company of Canada
HEAD OFFICE - TORONTO
E. M. Jones, Agent
LACHUTE

You are invited to The FIRST SHOWING OF THE NEW CAR

IN OUR SHOWROOMS ON
MONDAY & TUESDAY,
December 12th & 13th.

The New Car will fulfill the promise of a singular achievement in light car manufacture.

GEO. Y. DEACON,
Dealer LACHUTE, QUE.



23 YEARS OF PUBLIC PREFERENCE

Farm Notes

Soft Pork.

An investigation into the causes of soft pork has been conducted during recent years at the Central Experimental Farm at Ottawa. Briefly, the results show that the primary cause of softness in pork is the use of unsuitable feeds and combinations of feeds, faulty nutrition generally, an unhealthy physical condition, or any cause or combination of causes which check the normal growth and development of the individual. In the investigation an effort was made to determine the influence of such feeds as ground oats, ground barley or middlings when fed singly, both with and without milk by-products, and also a comparison of these feeds with a mixed meal ration. The results have demonstrated that the use of barley alone, oats alone, or middlings alone is more conducive to the production of soft sides than any of these feeds supplemented with skim-milk. Any of these three feeds are more conducive to softness in bacon than a mixed meal ration of good balance, although barley fed alone with milk compares very favorably with the mixture, with oats a poor second, and middlings of little use in a mixture. There is an intimate relationship between the stage of maturity or the physical condition of the animal and the firmness of fleshing. Rapidly of gain exercises a lesser but at the same time an appreciable influence on the character of the fleshings, the pigs which made poor gains being mostly soft.

Copper Carbonate Dust for Smut Control.

Results of tests made at the Lacombe, Alberta, Experimental Station show that copper carbonate dust is to be preferred over formalin for the control of wheat smut. It effectively destroys the spores, and at the same time does not cause injury to the germination of the dusted seed. Another important advantage of copper carbonate dust is that it may be applied in the winter and the treated seed stored until sowing time. Two ounces of copper carbonate is used to each bushel of grain. A mixing machine of some kind is necessary as the dust cannot be applied by simply shoveling it and the seed together. Covered smut in hullless oats is also successfully controlled by copper carbonate, but formalin should be used to eliminate smut in common oats. It must not be forgotten that copper carbonate is poisonous, therefore breathing the dust should be avoided when this seed is being treated.

Minerals in Swine Feed.

The use of mineral mixture added to the usual winter rations for swine was shown to be worth while in a test carried out at the Rosthern, Saskatchewan, Experimental Station. Two pens of 5 Tamworth Yorkshire cross-bred pigs each were used in the test. Each lot received the same care and the same basic ration which consisted of equal parts of shorts, oat crop and barley crop. The meal was fed dry to both lots twice daily. One lot received no mineral ingredients while for the other lot there was added to the feed about 2 pounds daily of a mineral mixture made up of 150 pounds of coal dust, 10 pounds of slacked lime, 10 pounds of bone meal, 5 pounds of salt and 1 pound of sulphur. The test was begun on November 25 and when it was completed on March 2 the pigs receiving the mineral mixture weighed an average of 212 pounds per pig while those receiving no mixture weighed 196 pounds each. The pigs receiving the mineral mixture also had a more thrifty appearance than the others.

Green Feed for Laying Pullets.

Sprouted oats and clover leaves both make excellent green feed for laying pullets. The sprouting of the oats, however, involves more labor than preparing the clover, and on this account clover leaves would seem to be the better of the two green feeds to use under average farming conditions. The two feeds have been pretty thoroughly tried out in a series of tests covering five winter laying seasons conducted at the Kapuskasing, Ontario, Experimental Station. One hundred pullets divided into two lots of fifty each were used each year in the tests. The ration fed to each lot was the same except that one lot received all the sprouted oats they could consume from a trough while the other lot got clover or alfalfa leaves from a hopper or thrown in the litter. The average results for the five years showed practically no difference in the total cost of feed, number of eggs laid, cost per dozen of eggs, or profit over cost for the two lots.

Cleaning Milking Machines.

The milking machine problem is no longer one of mechanical perfection, states the Dominion Animal Husbandman in his latest annual report, but it has become a matter of more careful operation mechanically with great care in cleaning from a bacteriological rather than from a visible-dirt point of view. The germ content of machine drawn milk depends upon the care taken to keep the tubes, cups and pails clean far more than upon any other factor. Highly infected milk drawn by machine is nearly always due, not to any fault of the machine itself, but to lack of knowledge on the part of the operator of how to keep the machine parts sterile. The producer must appreciate the difference between a bacteriologically clean machine and one that is not.

sufficient to rinse out the pails, the cups, and the rubber tubes so that visible dirt or traces of milk are removed, but it is essential to destroy the bacteria that lurk in all parts of apparently clean but unsterilized machines. After the machine has been thoroughly washed, the tubes and cups should be sterilized either by chemical or heat treatment. The chemical treatment consists of the use of a hypochlorite solution with one pound of chloride of lime to one gallon of water, mixing the powder to a paste with a little water then adding the full amount. The heat treatment consists in placing the tubes and cups in clean, hot water and allowing them to remain in the vessel, covered, until the next milking. The whole question of caring for the milking machine is simplified if the producer begins cleaning and sterilizing after the last milking and keeps up the practice every day in the year.—Issued by the Director of Publicity, Dominion Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

Boycott of the Olympics Seen

English A.A.A. May Refuse to Send a Track Team to Amsterdam in 1928.

London.—A strong hostility toward England competing in the Olympic Games at Amsterdam if football players who are paid for "broken time" are allowed to participate, is noted within the Amateur Athletic Association, which is the body governing English track and field sport. The fact is one of grave significance, for it appears to foreshadow the A. A. A. voting in favor of Britain's abstention at the forthcoming mass meeting of the sports governing bodies which is to be convened immediately by the British Olympic Association.

If the A. A. A. refuses to send a track team, a complete boycott of the games by the British Empire athletes may almost be taken for granted as the line of action with which a rapidly growing body of opinion in this country is in complete sympathy. Now that the executive committee of the International Olympic Committee has confirmed its approval of the Association football players playing at Amsterdam does not enforce the Olympic definition of an amateur, the athletic authorities here feel that the thin end of the wedge of professionalism has been definitely inserted and that a cleavage of the Olympic movement is only a matter of time.

"How can any team of real amateurs from Europe be expected to compete in Los Angeles on the Pacific Coast of the United States in 1932, losing at least two months' salaries? Broken timers might manage it, but according to the British conception of amateurism such gladiators have no place in the Olympic festival."

"Anyone in close touch with the British sporting opinion must realize how resolute is the determination to avoid official recognition of what is considered a class of hybrid sportsmen, neither amateur nor professional. If footballers are to be repaid wages lost during the games at Amsterdam it is felt that there is no apparent reason why track runners, boxers, wrestlers—everybody in fact—should not have the same assistance at Los Angeles. For that reason there is undoubtedly a very high possibility that Britain's amateur sportsmen have been seen for the last time at the Olympic Games."

Hundreds Visit "Cannibal Ship"

Derelict Japanese Craft is Brought Into Seattle

Seattle.—Hundreds of persons braved a cold rain here recently to visit the Japanese "cannibal ship" picked up off the Washington coast on Monday, Oct. 31st, after drifting helplessly across the Pacific ocean.

The bodies of two Japanese and the bones of eight others found aboard the derelict 160-foot craft, have been cremated and will be returned to the village of Waukoba, in Southern Japan, the home of the ill-fated men who set out from Misaki, near Yokohama, last November.

A possibility that the vessel was the one seen by the steamship West Ison, east of Japan last December, was removed when a sailor of the American freighter exhibited a photograph of the disabled craft which refused aid from the steamer. Although the two ships were somewhat similar in appearance, the photograph revealed striking points of difference.

The derelict, bearing the name Ryo Yei Maru, was found eight miles off Umatilla Light by the steamship Margaret Dollar. The ship's log revealed that starvation and death overtook the crew after the vessel had drifted far out on the Pacific. Engine trouble had rendered the craft helpless soon after it left Japan.

A bishop recently addressed a large assembly of Sunday school children, and wound up by asking, in a very paternal way: "And now, is there any little boy or any little girl who would like to ask me a question?" A thin, shrill voice at the back of the room called out, "please, sir, why did the angels walk up and down Jacob's ladder when they had wings?" "Oh, yes—I see," said the bishop. "And now, is there any little girl who would like to answer that question?"

Flowers Indoors in Winter

Why not have a "winter garden" of bulbs in your home this year? Bulbs are the simplest things to plant and can easily be made to bloom when you want them. They are kept in the cellar or in a cool place and brought into the rooms of the house as they are needed for blossoming.

Bulbs may be planted in either soil or water. When soil is used, three bulbs are generally planted in each five- or six-inch porous flower-pot. A layer of cinders or small pieces of broken flower-pot should be placed in the bottom of the container to furnish the necessary drainage. Over this, two or three inches of soil may be laid, and the bulbs placed in position. Then fill in the soil around the bulbs until it reaches slightly above the lower edge of the flowerpot rim. After planting, the bulbs are thoroughly watered and set away in the cellar or in some cool place. They should not be watered again until the soil appears light-colored, as too much water will cause the bulbs to rot.

Hyacinth bulbs are usually grown with more than one bulb to a pot, and they may be planted just below the soil surface or one-half to one-third above the surface of the soil. Easter lilies require a rather rich soil which should just cover the top of the bulbs. Tulip bulbs should be planted deep in the soil, and the outer reddish covering should be removed before planting.

PREPARING WATER CULTURE

The water method can be used to grow all bulbs except Easter lily and the tulip. To prepare a dish to hold bulbs grown in water, gravel, charcoal and pebbles are generally used. The bottom of the dish is filled with gravel mixed with powdered charcoal or with gravel and cinders. The remainder of the space in the bowl or dish should be filled nearly to the top with pebbles which will hold the bulbs in place. From one to three bulbs are planted in each dish. If the bulbs are small enough, three of the bulbs can be placed in the form of a triangle.

Too much water on bulbs in water culture often causes them to rot. Until the roots have started to develop, the base of the bulbs should just touch the water in the container. After this the water is kept a little below the bulb.

Newly planted bulbs, whether in soil or water, should be kept in a cool, dark place until a good root system has developed. The bulbs should not be brought to the light during this period, even though the leaves may begin to grow. Several inches of leaf growth generally occurs, although there will be an absence of green color. There is no need of alarm, however, as the green appears within a few days after the bulbs are brought to the light. If the bulbs are grown in soil, the root growth can be determined by placing the fingers astride the bulbs, inverting the pot, and removing the earth ball by giving the pot one or two slight jars. After the roots have been examined, replace the pot, and then invert the pot to its normal position. The length of time for the roots to develop in soil is usually six to ten weeks, and even a shorter time is required for the development of bulb roots grown in water.

KEEP IN COOL PLACE.

A cool place should be chosen for the potted bulbs when they are brought from the cellar. It is well to have the temperature somewhat higher than that of the temperature of the cellar, but temperatures which are too high cause the plants to have too much foliage and poor blossoms. Too high temperatures also cause the blossoms to wither quickly, and may even prevent the plant from blossoming. Paper-white narcissus will last for several days if kept in a subdued light and at a low temperature; otherwise, they are likely to wither in a day or two.

Bulbs are at their best for a longer period of time when they are kept in a moist atmosphere. When the air is quite dry (as is often the case with a hot-air furnace) it is necessary to keep the furnace pan or the evaporating-water pan filled.



Mgr. Hayasaka

Has just been consecrated as a bishop of the Roman Catholic church by the Pope. He is the first Japanese bishop of that faith.

Keeping Cut Flowers Fresh

There are many ways in which the life of cut flowers can be lengthened very considerably—a not unimportant consideration for those who like flowers, but have to study economy. Flowers purchased from a florist should be placed in water to which a pinch of carbonate of soda has been previously added and stirred. Instead of beginning to wilt in three or four days or less, the flowers, if in good condition when bought, will last for 10 days or a fortnight. The requisite amount of fresh water should be added daily, and every third day a complete new supply of carbonated water. If bought flowers do not look very fresh, the ends of the stalks should be snipped off and the latter dipped into hot—not boiling—water for 10 minutes. The effect is really wonderful. The flowers can then be transferred into carbonated water.

If flowers sent by post arrive drooping, they will usually revive if entirely immersed in water for an hour, and then set to stand in a cool, dark place. When they have drained, place them in vases or bowls and add not more than three drops of sal volatile to the water. Transfer them the next day to carbonated water. Post-sent flowers, if they are added, would always arrive fresh if the stalks were inserted in little pieces of potato.

Many people cannot understand why, although they never fail to keep the water in a vase or bowl at a certain level, the flowers droop and die. The reason is that flowers not only absorb a certain amount of water, but extract the "nourishment" from the rest. Thus a full vase may be practically useless water so far as the flowers are concerned. The obvious course is to renew all the water at least every other day.

Some stalks, when cut, seal themselves. Apart from woody stalks, such as those of chrysanthemums, this closing or sealing process may be undone if the stalk ends are deliberately bruised by a tap or so with a small hammer. The water can then mount into the stalk. Flowers thus treated, and put in carbonated water, have lasted for five weeks. Many cut flowers, by the way, are suffocated by not being removed when a room is being swept. The coating of dust prevents them, literally, from breathing.

Bystander—"What's that guy puttin' on overalls for?" Cop—"Oh, nothin' special; he's just changin' attire!"

Real Fun Too



SCHOOL'S THE WORD

These French-Canadian children get there slowly but surely at Windigo, Quebec.

Canada's Monument to U.S. Men Who Served in C.E.F. Unveiled

Memorial Presented by Hon. Vincent Massey and Accepted for People of U.S. by Secretary of State Kellogg

Washington, Nov. 11.—"On behalf and in the name of the Government of Canada I hereby present through your good offices to the Government and people of the United States this monument, the gift of the Canadian Government and people to honor the memory of those citizens of the United States who served in the Canadian Army and gave their lives in the Great War."

With these words Hon. Vincent Massey, Canadian Minister to the U.S., presented Canada's cross of sacrifice to Hon. Frank B. Kellogg, Secretary of State, at Arlington Cemetery this afternoon. Mr. Kellogg accepted the memorial in similar brief form.

Washington, Nov. 11.—Warm weather and sunny skies favored the unveiling in Arlington Cemetery this afternoon of Canada's Cross of Sacrifice, erected by the Government of Canada in honor of the citizens of the United States who served in the Canadian Army and gave their lives in the Great War.

The memorial was presented by Hon. Vincent Massey, Canadian Minister to the United States, and accepted on behalf of the people of the United States by Hon. Frank B. Kellogg, Secretary of State, both of whom

made brief addresses. In the dedicatory address by Colonel the Hon. J. L. Ralston, the Canadian Minister of National Defence, emphasized the spirit of good will and neighborliness of Canada and the United States, and said he hoped the two nations would never lose sight of the mutual glory, pledge of brotherhood and "fellowship faithful unto death," which the cross symbolized.

Mutual Friendship.

The mutual friendship of the two countries also furnished the keynote of the address of Hon. Dwight F. Davis, U.S. Secretary of War, who referred to the United States citizens who served in the Canadian forces as the latest and most precious offering upon the altar of our mutual friendship. They were inspired by a high sense of right, the secretary said.

There was a good attendance of Canadians resident in Washington, besides about thirty distinguished visiting Canadians and a large representation from the British embassy and Irish Free State legation.

Canadian and United States troops united in the ceremony, which was the outstanding Armistice Day exercise in the capital; perhaps in the whole country.

Tasty Recipes With Cheese

Baked Cod

Take 2 to 3 pounds of fresh cod or similar fish, wash it and rub it well inside and out with lemon juice. Lard it with fat bacon, grate some Parmesan cheese over it, cover it with fine breadcrumbs and pour over them a well-beaten egg. Strew some more raspings upon the egg, and finally add a little more grated cheese. Bake in a good oven till done—about 20 minutes. The fish must be brown on the top.

Cheese Dumplings

Melt a piece of butter the size of an egg, and stir into it a large slice of white bread that has been soaked for an hour in cold milk and squeezed out. A teaspoonful of chopped parsley and a very little finely chopped onion are added and the mixture is stirred over the fire until stiff. Turn out into a basin and when cold mix with it the beaten yolk of one egg, a little grated nutmeg, 2 large tablespoonfuls of grated cheese—Parmesan preferably—and sufficient fine stale breadcrumbs to make it very firm, then add the white of the egg whisked to a stiff froth. Dip a tablespoon into boiling water and form the dumplings, dropping them one by one into a saucepan of boiling water. Let them boil gently for about 10 minutes or longer if necessary; take them out carefully with a strainer and serve hot, with oiled butter of a pale brown, in a butter-boat.

Scrambled Eggs and Cheese

Remove the crust from some small slices of bread and fry them quickly in butter on both sides. Melt a tablespoonful of butter in a small frying-pan over a quick fire, add 3 lightly-beaten eggs and let them fry for a minute uncooked. When they are nearly set, scrape the mixture quickly but gently from the sides and strew over it a tablespoonful of grated Parmesan cheese and a dust of Cayenne pepper. Mix lightly, pile the eggs on the fried slices of bread, and serve immediately.

Cheese Souffle

Melt in a saucepan a quarter of a pound of butter and stir into it 4 dessertspoonfuls of flour, add about 1/2 of a pint of fresh milk—a little cream is an improvement—and simmer until it is smooth, stirring all the time. Pour into a basin and when cool add 5 egg-yolks and 5 tablespoonfuls of grated cheese. Fold in the white of the eggs stiffly beaten. Mix all lightly and bake in a buttered soufflé dish for about 30 minutes. The souffle must be served at once or it will fall.

Where The Coat is Required

Havana has a sumptuary law of its own, and the law is strictly enforced, despite protests of visitors who desire to display the glories of silk shirts, or who simply wish to dispense with superfluous garments.

Coats must be worn by those who would sit in the Central Park and by those who would drive on the aristocratic Prado. It is amusing to see a motorcycle policeman dart into the traffic and halt an automobile containing coatless Americans. The visitors seldom understand Spanish, and English-speaking officers are seldom detailed for traffic duty.

To manage a bicycle and explain by signs that the coatless ones must be more carefully dressed is no easy matter, and, for a few moments at least, the courteous policeman has a job on his hands. If visitors are wise, they comply with the coat order at once, for a \$5 fine is the usual penalty for the violation of this municipal ordinance.

To be well dressed but coatless, or to carry a coat over one's arm in Cuba, is a mark by which Americans are easily distinguished. In Havana the custom is considered "bad form."

A popular song composer is a young man whose host of imitators died before he was born.

The Children's Hour

Something to Make.

Ordinary everyday Manila wrapping paper very cleverly imitates parchment when used as cover material for lamp shades, and it is quite satisfactory for shades for either a boy's or a girl's room. The warm brown tones and delicate grains of the paper, decorated with prints and bound with cloth, braid, or ribbon of rich brown color, are very effective, and any girl or boy may be justly proud of a wrapping paper shade for his or her room.

For a boy's room, the decoration could be an old map cut out and glued to the shade, or a picture of a Spanish galleon or ship model. Pictures of dogs or birds might also be used.

For a girl's room, a shade decorated with a bright but inexpensive Japanese print, flowers, or any of the lovely pictures cut from the covers of magazines would be attractive. The manner of decorating can be varied to make these shades appropriate for almost any room in the house.

If you would like to make one of these shades, first select a plain lamp shade frame and a piece of manila wrapping paper large enough to cover the shade entirely without being pieced. The simplest way to get the correct size and shape is to hold the paper around the shade and cut it, using the frame as a pattern. Cut it three or four inches wider than the frame is high and let it lap an inch at the joining. Before trimming it down, to fit exactly, fasten it to the frame, and let the surplus width project beyond the edges. The fastening must be done with a good quality liquid glue. Cover thinly the outside of the wires with the glue and let it become almost dry, then press the paper to it, stretching tightly so that there will be no wrinkles.

Where the two ends are to be joined, measure with a ruler and mark with a pencil so that they will lap one-half inch, and trim off evenly; close with glue. Trim off at the top, and bottom close to the frame.

Now bind the top and bottom with one-half inch bias binding cut from brown cloth. Brush the back of the binding lightly with glue, being sure that it touches the edges thoroughly. To help in getting the binding on perfectly straight, draw a pencil line one-half inch from the edge all the way around, then smooth on the binding so that one edge just meets the pencil line. Fold the remaining half over and smooth it to the inside of the frame. It is not necessary to fold in a hem, because the glue will prevent the material from fraying. A braid or ribbon binding is applied in the same way.

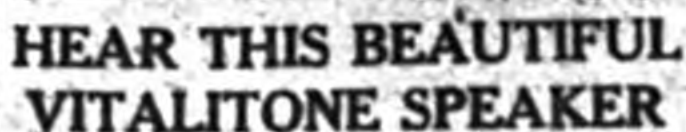
Lastly, glue in place the color print, which of course you will have selected with one regard for the color scheme of your room.



BROWN AS A BERRY

"Oh, how perfectly glorious you look! Mrs. Van Lucre with that wonderful coat of tan." "Scuse me lady, but youse has got me mixed. I's Mrs. Van Lucre's new cook."

"And is there any instrument that you play?" asked the woman, who was pressing her guests into service to provide entertainment. "Not away from home," Jenkins replied. "Oh, that's queer. What do you play at home?" "Second fiddle."



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310 Spadina Avenue, Toronto 2.

Aluminum, the modern metal, has uses almost without number, a chief one being as a container for good tea, the best of all packages. All Red Rose Tea is now packed in Aluminum and we have so much faith in both the tea and the package that your money will be refunded if you are not completely satisfied.

Mrs. Murphy—"No; he was half way under a trap."

Minard's Liniment for Distemper.

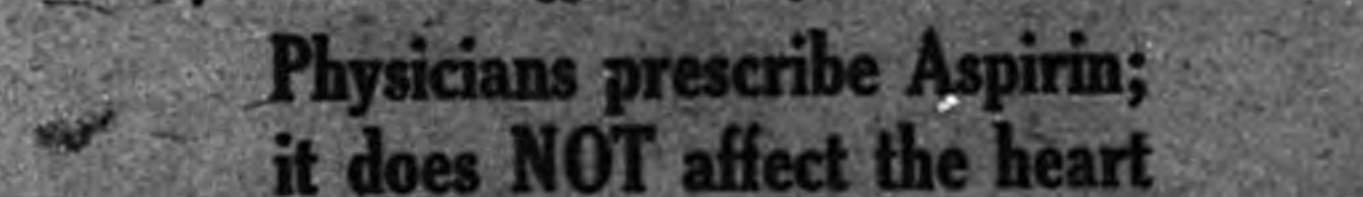
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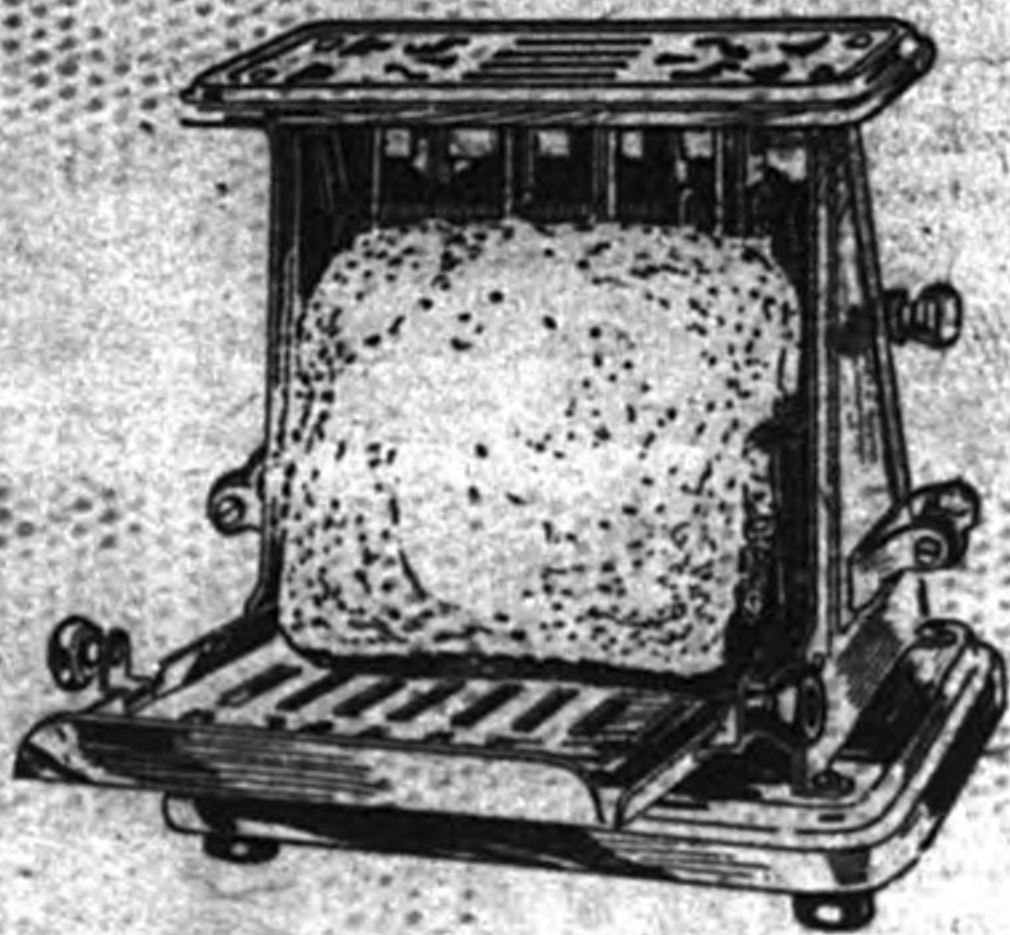
E. C. H. TISDALE
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Dull Pains in Back
St. Thomas, Ont. — "I took bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and found great relief from the dull, heavy pains in small of my back and the weakness from which I suffered for five years after my boy was born. After using the Vegetable Compound and Lydia E. Pinkham's Sanative Wine I am feeling better than I have for past seven years, and advise my friends to take it." — Mrs. F. J. Jones, 49 Moore Street, St. Thomas.

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Physicians prescribe Aspirin; it does NOT affect the heart



Make Toast Right on the Table -- Do It ELECTRICALLY

Crunchy, golden-brown toast — warm and toothsome! Make it just as you want it, right at the table, with an Electric Toaster. Get one this week at trifling cost. And while you're in our store, see our complete line of electrical household appliances including irons, percolators, air heaters, curling irons and all the larger appliances — at surprisingly low prices.

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Only
\$3.50**

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if desired.

Ottawa-Montreal Power Company Limited



**LA SALLE LODGE, NO. 14,
L.O.O.F. LACHUTE**

Meets every Tuesday night at 8 p.m.
in McARTHUR'S HALL,
G. F. Calder, Jr., N.G.
R. A. Giles, Sec'y.

One Price Cash Store

CLOVER LEAF SALMON	38c.
YEAST	7c.
MAGIC B. POWDER, 1 lb.	34c.
CREAM OF TARTAR 1/4 lb.	15c.
GILLETTE'S LYE	14c.
SALADA TEA, 1 lb.	79c.
SALADA TEA, 1/2 lb.	39c.
EDDY'S MATCHES, 3 for	25c.
MAPLE LEAF MATCHES,	25c.
2 boxes	20c.
MACARONI, 3 for	25c.
VERMICELLI, 3 for	25c.
ALFALFA, 3 for	25c.
VINEGAR, 20 grs. qt.	19c.
CORN STARCH	10c.
OLD DUTCH	15c.
CORN SYRUP, 2 lbs.	35c.
CORN SYRUP, 5 lbs.	65c.
CORN SYRUP, 10 lbs.	125c.
ICING SUGAR, 2 lbs.	15c.
PICKLES, 25 oz.	25c.
CATSUP, large bottle	25c.
SHELLED WALNUTS lb.	55c.
TOMATOES, choice 2 for	25c.
BROOMS, 5 strings	45c.
WHITE HONEY, 5 lbs.	75c.
TOILET PAPER, 8 for	25c.
CHOICE PINK SALMON	29c.
SALMON, Chum	15c.
CAMPBELL'S SOUP, 2 for	25c.
CLARK SOUPS	19c.
SEEDLESS RAISINS, 2 for	25c.
SEEDED RAISINS, 2 for	25c.
PRUNES large, 2 for	25c.
LUX	11c.
CORN FLAKES	11c.
POST TOASTIES	11c.
PEP	11c.
FLOUR, 7 lbs.	35c.
FLOUR, 25 lbs.	\$1.19
CHOICE BOILING PEAS, 3 for	15c.
CHOICE BEANS, 3 for	15c.
VILLAGE BISCUITS, 2 lbs for	25c.
GINGER SNAP BISCUITS 2 lbs.	25c.
ASSORTED BISCUITS, 2 lbs.	25c.
PEPPERMINTS lb.	25c.
MIXED PEELS, 1/2 lb.	15c.
RICE, choice lb.	19c.
RICE, 3 lbs.	29c.
KERN'S MUSTARD, 1/4 lb.	25c.
CLARK BEANS, 3 lbs.	25c.
R. ROSE FLOUR, 7 lb.	35c.
P & G SOAP, 10 bars for	35c.
P & G SOAP, 5 for	25c.
CHOICE WHITE TAPIOCA	10c.
DATES, 2 lbs.	25c.
PURE LARD	19c.
SHORTENING	19c.
MUSTARD, 3 glasses	25c.
SHREDDED WHEAT	11c.
PURE COD LIVER OIL	35c.
CEDAR OIL, large	45c.
LIQUID VENER, Large	55c.
LEMON PIE FILLING, 3 for	25c.
MAGIC B. POWDER, 5 lbs	\$1.55
CHOICE CHEESE	28c.
COCOANUT, 1 lb.	28c.
COCOANUT, 1/2 for	15c.
GRAPE NUT	15c.
COMBS, Reg. 50c. for	35c.
JELLO, 3 for	25c.
STARCH	10c.
BRUNSWICK SARDINES, 4 for	25c.
MEN'S SOCKS, White Pure Wool,	35c.
Reg. 50c. for	35c.
FLEECE-LINED DRAWERS	75c.
FLEECE-LINED SHIRTS	75c.
FLEECE-LINED COMBINATIONS	\$1.00
TABLE OIL-CLOTH, 1 1/2 yd.	55c.
TABLE OIL-CLOTH, 1 1/4 yds.	45c.
MEN'S COLLARS	20c.
MEN'S SHIRTS, Reg. \$1.35 for	95c.
MENS, BOYS, CHILDRENS CAPS,	75c.
Reg. from \$1.00 to \$1.25 for	75c.
LADIES' FLEECE-LINED BLOOM-	95c.
ERS, Reg. 90c. for	65c.

The old business gentlemen says
competition is the life of trade, — let
us put some life in our trade.

H. Whissell,
Bethany Street.

WANT ADS

WANTED, — 200,000 feet of 1 in.
Spruce and Hemlock. Apply to
W. J. Graham, Brownsburg.

FOR SALE, — One four horse power
Milwaukee Gasoline Engine. First
class running order. Apply to Jno.
MacKimmie, Riverside Bakery.

FOR SALE, — At Kirkland Farm, La-
chute six year old Registered Ay-
shire Cow, will freshen Dec. 11th.
Eighteen months old Registered
Ayshire bull, both our own breed-
ing, accredited. J. E. Walker.

HOUSE FOR SALE, — Spacious
grounds, Lawns, shade and fruit
trees; large garden. House solid
brick, all modern improvements;
Hot water heating. Garage and
stable. East end. Apply Wm.
Duffy, R. R. No. 1, Lachute. 12-16-2

FOR SALE, — The best manufactur-
ing site in the Town of Lachute,
consisting of about 7 acres along
the C. N. R. Siding. Apply to L.
G. Barron, Lachute.

HELP WANTED MALE & FEMALE
Earn \$25. weekly up at home ad-
dressing envelopes. No canvassing.
Everything furnished. Spare or full
time. Send stamped addressed en-
velope for particulars. Gillies Mail-
ing Service, Box 9, Sydney, N. S.

FOR SALE, — Ford Tudor 1926; run
5000 miles, complete attachments
and extras; perfect condition; pre-
pared for winter service; Anti-
Freeze, Chains, etc. \$450.00 or
offers. Telephone 182 x 3, Lachute.

FOR SALE, — A set of single light
harness, lined goat robe, other ar-
ticles, all good. Apply to Walter
McQuat, Grace Street, Lachute.

NOTICE — Strayed Horse, final notice
unless the owner claims and proves
his claim to the horse left with our
horses, on return from Military
Camp, same will be sold by Pub-
lic Auction to pay expenses at
Therrien's Hotel, on Saturday, Dec.
17th, at 2 p.m. Signed, Col. L. M.
Hooker.

NOTICE
Notice is hereby given that, with
the unanimous assent of the Bar of
the Province of Quebec, the under-
signed Gerard RAYMOND, student,
domiciled at Lachute, district Terre-
bonne, will apply to the Legislature,
at its next session, for the passing
of a private bill to give him the right
to study the law, without any pre-
liminary examinations.
Gerard RAYMOND,
Lachute, 15th. November 1927.
12-9-4.

At your PERSONAL Service



The men and women of this com-
pany are trying to turn out some-
thing more than just a good gen-
eral telephone service.

No two users have exactly the
same needs. When you ask us to
install or move a telephone we
want to handle your order in such
a way that your personal require-
ments are exactly met.

When you ask for information
about a contract, or a bill, or re-
port trouble with your instru-
ment, or make even the most
casual telephone call, we want to
give each matter the sort of at-
tention that spells personal
service, not just average service.

This is not easy. But it's what
we are aiming at — a personal ser-
vice.



J. F. LAVIGNE, R.A.
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Municipal, Provincial and Victory
Bonds Handled
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Opposite Post Office
Main Street. Lachute, Que.

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Life, Accident
Fire and Automobile
INSURANCE
Tel. 180w. Lachute Mills.



Gifts at our store. Come and choose for yourself.
Don't Leave it Too Late to Shop.

With Christmas near at hand, you should make
an early visit to our store, where we have a fine line
of clothing for Men, Women and Children.
Come and select a nice useful gift for your family.

RALPH'S
Main Street, Lachute.

Extra Eggs Extra Profits

Every sack of Ful-O-Pep Egg Mash contains the cor-
rectly balanced feed to make hens lay most eggs. You
get biggest profits out of Ful-O-Pep Egg Mash.

The base of Quaker Ful-O-Pep Egg Mash is pure oatmeal.
This, with many other important ingredients, provides
the right amounts of protein and carbohydrates which
every money-making hen must have. Bone meal and
calcium carbonate supply the minerals so necessary for
heavy egg production. Those elements which the hen
reproduces in eggs are fully restored to her. The Cod
Liver Meal in Ful-O-Pep Egg Mash replaces missing sun-
light during winter months, and its vitamins make all
ingredients do better work.

Ful-O-Pep Egg Mash is finely ground. Easily digested.
No waste. Hens eat it all. Gives you more eggs, bigger
and stronger-shelled eggs, and of more uniform size.
Therefore, it is the most economical feed you can buy.
Ful-O-Pep Egg Mash and Ful-O-Pep Scratch Grains form
the ideal combination to make heavy layers. Ask your
dealer for them.

Quaker FUL-O-PEP EGG MASH

Made by The Quaker Oats Company, Peterborough, Ontario.
Manufacturers of Quaker Ful-O-Pep Chick Starter; Quaker
Ful-O-Pep Growing Mash; Quaker Ful-O-Pep Chick Feeds;
Quaker Ful-O-Pep Egg Mash and Quaker Ful-O-Pep Scratch
Grains for Poultry. Quaker Dairy Ration for Milch Cows. Quaker
Schumacher Feed for cattle, hogs and horses.

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GEORGE PAUL Lachute, Que.

BUY QUAKER FEEDS IN STRIPED SACKS 914

DR. W. M. HOOPER

Dental Surgeon
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LIFE INSURANCE
Representing
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CHAR. CALDER & CO.
Concerning
Insurance of any kind.

COURT HOUSE, LACHUTE.

DR. J. B. CHRISTIE
B. Sc. M. D. C. M.

Physician and Surgeon,
In Office of the late Dr. G. H. Christie
Main Street, Lachute, Que.



A FURNACE With Many Advantages

Variations in temperature due to inefficient heating systems are often the
cause of illness in the home.

With the SUPREME Warm Air Furnace there are no variations! Every
room is heated evenly! No heat is wasted!

Here you see the "Sup-
reme" with two panels
of the Daman's Casing
removed, to permit of
easy and rapid cleaning.

And because this furnace makes full use of all its heat, your fuel bills are
considerably reduced. The patented Daman's Casing — an exclusive fea-
ture of the Supreme Furnace — permits you to keep the home clear of
dust and dirt, for it can be easily removed and the furnace cleaned within
half an hour.

Burns wood, coal, or coke. You can install a Supreme Furnace yourself.



SUPREME FURNACES

Sold By

Albini Lamarche
St. Philippe P. Q.

Manufactured by
Supreme Foundry Ltd.,
Rouge River, P. Q.

Christmas gifts for Young and Old

Skates, Hockey Sticks, Pucks, Sleighs, Enamel & Tinware, Cutlery, Auto Accessories, Electric Appliances, Tools Mechanical Toys, Radio Batteries, Eliminators, Etc., Etc.

T. McOUAT & SON

Phone 12 ring 4,

Lachute Mills.

COMING EVENTS

DANCE

The Lachute Fire Brigade will hold their Annual Ball, on Friday evening, December 30th. Keep the date open.

DANCE

An old time Dance will be held by the Brownsburg Social Club, in their rooms, on Friday, Dec. 23rd., from 9 p.m. to 2 a.m. Admission 50 cts. Ladies to provide refreshments.

XMAS TREES

Brownsburg Anglican S. S. Xmas Tree with programme and interesting and educational moving pictures, in Goyette's Hall, Tuesday, Dec. 20th., 8 p.m.

Lachute Anglican S. S. Xmas Tree with supper, Wednesday, Dec. 21st. Commencing 6 p.m.; Children of S. S. and congregation free; others 25c.

—Hemstitching and Pekoe Edge, properly done. Quick Service. Tel. Mrs. A. Habib, Brownsburg, Que. phone 71 ring 2-4.

DANCE

The Young People purpose holding a Dance in the Oddfellow's Hall, on Friday evening, Dec. 16th. Orchestra. Gents \$1.00. Ladies free.

A Christmas Tree, under the auspices of the Arundel Union Sunday School will be held in Mr. J. C. Stanforth's Hall, Thursday, Dec. 22nd., at 8 p.m. A good program of dialogues, songs, recitations, drills, etc., is being prepared. Refreshments will be served. Admission, Adults 35cts.; Children 20cts. Members of Sunday School free.

A GREAT DEMONSTRATION

The store of Mr. Geo. Y. Deacon was an extremely busy centre on Monday and Tuesday of this week and this because of the display of the New Ford Car that has been talked of for so long, but only just made its appearance. Mr. Deacon's large show rooms was thronged with interested visitors from early morn until late at night on both the days that the car was on view and many were the pleasing compliments received as the changes on the new models were explained by Mr. Rossiter in charge.

LOCAL NEWS.

Mr. Chas. Miller spent the week-end in Montreal.

Miss Rodrigue spent the early part of this week in Montreal.

Miss Willow Lavery, of Montreal, spent the week-end in town.

Mrs. R. Hamilton spent the latter part of last week in Montreal.

Miss Katie Giles left this week to spend the winter months in Montreal.

Miss Anna Miller, of Montreal, was the guest of her mother for the week-end.

Mr. John Dobbie, of Harrington, was the week-end guest of his parents.

Miss Rothera and Miss Mary Hope of Montreal, were week-end guests of Mrs. Hope.

Mr. Wm. Barrie, of Cabria, Sask., was the week-end guest of his aunt, Mrs. Geo. Calder.

Mr. and Mrs. Roy Morrison and daughter, of U. Lachute, spent the week-end in Montreal.

Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Hammond and daughter, of La Reviere, Man., are guests of Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Hammond for the winter months.

Mrs. Wm. Morrison is at home, suffering from a badly sprained ankle the result of a fall on the icy pavement, during her stay in Montreal.

I am convinced that you would be serving your best interests by reading carefully my add on the last page of this issue. H. WHISSELL.

—Big Sale of Millinery. Hats for Misses, Matrons, and children, all reduced to half price. Come early for best choice. Miss Hampton.

It is not too late to order your personal Xmas Cards. We have a large variety in stock. Orders completed same day. Watchman Office, or phone 27.

Mr. John McGibbon and daughter Margaret, of Foss Mills, Ont., were visitors of their parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. D. McGibbon over the week-end.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Graham were in Montreal over the week-end with their brother, Mr. Norman Jackson, who is undergoing treatment in the Montreal General Hospital.

The many friends of Mrs. Eugene Jousse, Mrs. Gilbert Arnold, of Grenville, and Mrs. Elmer Giles, of Three Rivers, will sympathize with them in the loss of their mother, Mrs. Emile Frechette and widow of the late Rev. Ismael Bruneau, who passed away, in the Montreal General Hospital, on Friday, Dec. 16th., after a long and painful illness. The funeral took place on Tuesday, Dec. 13th.

NOTICE

If you have any toys, clothing or books that you can easily spare why not call up one of the boys in the 1st. Lachute Troop Boy Scouts? They are collecting these things for distribution amongst needy families, and will gladly call upon you at your request and take care of them for you. Don't delay as the parcels must be made up and ready for distribution by the 21st. inst. (next Wednesday.)

EARLY MORNING BLAZE

In the early hours of Sunday morning the Ernest Robinson, electrician, for the Ottawa-Montreal Power Company, was awakened by fire in his garage in which the Company's car was stored. The cause of fire is not known, but both garage and car were completely destroyed.

OUR INDUSTRIAL NUMBER

Next week the Watchman will make its appearance as a Special Industrial Number, in which we have sought to introduce our readers to the varied industries with which we are surrounded and we have endeavored to give a brief description of the interior workings as an educative feature, so that our readers may become acquainted with the production of the goods.

It should be a source of pride to the residents of Argenteuil that our county can boast of such up-to-date institutions. Look out for the special number next week. Additional copies may be had at 10 cts. per copy.

CHRISTMAS SUGGESTIONS

SAY IT WITH FURNITURE.

Smokers \$2.25. Rocking Chairs \$2.50 and up. Rocking Horses \$2.00 and \$2.25. Kiddie Cars \$1.50 and \$3.75. Kindergarten Sets—\$3.00 and \$3.25. Sleigh 36" 75c. Steering Sleighs \$1.80 and \$2.00. Boy's Sleighs \$3.00 and \$7.00. Parlor Tables \$3.50 to \$6.00. Chesterfield Tables. Gateleg Table. Child's Rockers \$1.65 to \$2.75. Folding Card Tables green felt cover \$2.75; Simmons 2 "post Bed, Oak and Walnut colors. Special Sanitary Mattresses all sizes; complete for \$20.00, also Dressers, Stands Chesterfields, Den Suites, Rugs, and Congoleum.

Phone your Order Early. O. B. LAFLEUR & SONS, Lachute.

ST. ANDREWS EAST.

Mr. Pringle spent a few days in the city this week.

Mr. W. Simpson, of Montreal, motored up for the week-end.

Mrs. Wood is visiting till the New Year with her parents at the Manse.

Miss Norah Christie, of Lachute, was a visitor in St. Andrews East during the past week.

We are glad to have Miss Yarker back in St. Andrews East, after a lengthened stay with friends in Ont.

Miss Vidah Brophy of Ottawa, who has been visiting Miss Harrington for the past two weeks, has returned to her home.

The Xmas Tree and Children's entertainment will be held in the Presbyterian Church Hall, on Tuesday evening next, the 20th. Dec.

Walter Sugars pupil at the Consolidated School here had a serious accident through falling off a school bus. We all wish him a speedy recovery.

Rev. Robt. Johnston, D.D., of Ottawa; Rev. H. Cousens, Lachute, and Mrs. J. W. Dougherty Montreal; were guests of Rev. R. J. and Mrs. Millar at the Manse during the week.

The Young People's Society of St. Andrews East, Presbyterian Church, held their regular meeting of the Club in the Presbyterian Church Hall on Monday evening the 12th inst. Dr. Shaw gave a splendid paper on "the various Cults of Medicine". This was very much appreciated and enjoyed by the young people of whom there was a large attendance. Refreshments were served and a social hour spent after wards.

The W. M. S. of St. Andrews E., Presbyterian Church met in the Manse, on Wednesday afternoon.

Mrs. Dougherty, President of Montreal Presbyterian, gave a splendid address outlining the great work being done by the Presbyterian Church at home and abroad. There was a good attendance and much interest manifested in the meeting. Officers elected for the coming year. Miss Harrington, President; Mrs. Millar and Mrs. Robt. Bradley Vice-President; Miss J. McMartin, Secretary; Mrs. C. Hyde, Treasurer.

A most enjoyable Sacred Concert was given in the Presbyterian Church St. Andrews East, on the evening of the 5th. inst. Miss Hope Cushing sang several solos in a very delightful manner. Mr. Kerr, Organist of Kensington Presbyterian Church, besides acting as accompanist, gave some very fine organ and piano selections. While Mr. Gnaedinger, also of Montreal, delighted the audience with an instrument which we too seldom hear, the violinello. Two items on the program very much enjoyed were the old familiar Hymns "Son of My Soul" and "Unto the Hills, around do I lift up my longing eyes" sung by the whole audience, accompanied by the Organ Cello and Piano.

The Rev. Robert Johnston, D. D., of Ottawa, gave a most inspiring address. There was a good attendance and the wish was generally expressed that we could have entertainments of this high class oftener.

Miss Wilson principal of the school here, spent last week-end in Montreal.

Miss Tita and Miss Evelyn Wales are spending the week-end in Lachute.

Miss Yarker is back from her holidays and is staying with Miss Harrington.

Mr. Kendrick Dorion is visiting his mother, Mrs. Oscar Dorion, while convalescing from an attack of measles.

The Anglican and United Church young people, under the leadership of Mrs. Macaskill are preparing a Xmas Tree and entertainment to be held in the Town Hall, on Thursday, Dec. 22. Santa will be pleased to express your best regards to the children.

On Friday Miss Evelyn Wales, R.N., gave a demonstration and talk on "First Aid" to the senior grades in the school—subjects, fainting, fractures and hemorrhages, this being the first of a course of talks for the benefit of the Junior Red Cross.

CHURCH NOTES

Baptist Church Services on Sunday next, will be conducted by the Rev. John Ford, at Dalesville 11 a.m.; Brownsburg 3 p.m.; Lachute 7 p.m.

Lachute Presbyterian Church. Minister, Rev. Henry Cousens, B.A. Friday, Dec. 16th., Preparatory Service at 8 p.m.; Sunday, Dec. 17th., Holy Communion at 11 a.m. There will be no service in Brownsburg.

Baptist Church Services, on Sunday next will be conducted by the Rev. R. J. McLaren, at Brownsburg, 11 a.m.; Dalesville 3 p.m.

Brownsburg United Church. Rev. T. C. Cassidy, Pastor. Services, Dec. 18th. 11 a.m., Holy Communion; 7 p.m., Subject: "The Glory of Christianity", the pastor at both services; 10 a.m., Sunday School; Thursday 7.30 p.m., Preparatory Service; Friday 7 p.m., Choir Practice. A welcome to all.

Lachute United Church. Rev. A. George MacKinnon, B.D., Minister. Sunday, Dec. 18th. Services: Lachute 11 a.m., "Communion"; 7 p.m., "Song Service" Everybody is invited at the Lord's Table. Come. Sunday School and Pastor's Bible Class 10 a.m.; Choir Practice, Friday 8 p.m.; Choir Practice, Friday 7 p.m. "This do in remembrance of ME."

What About The Holidays ?

Have you a present for each of your friends ? A lovely cup and saucer will make Mother's tea taste twice as good as usual.

Father will look 10 years younger with one of our nice new ties, or a pair of Jaeger Socks, newest styles.

Then there are lovely tea pot stands with newest Tea pot for the sister.

Then there is a choice sweater or a Jaeger scarf for the boy.

The girls want silk lingerie, Stockings, Painted handkerchiefs, gloves, etc.

W. BANFORD & SON

Fall Feeding.

Keep your Cows up to the mark by using the best feed.

Maple Leaf Bran, Shorts, and Middlings, are the best on the market. Full stock always on hand.

Argentine Corn, Cracked Corn, Corn Meal, Monarch Scratch feed, Feed wheat, & a full assortment of flour, Rolled Oats, etc.

Have you ever tried raising your milk cheque by using Purina Cow Chow.

Fresh Groceries.

Right Prices

J. D. Campbell, Lachute

Now's the Time for Xmas Shopping.

Candy
High Class Groceries,
Kodaks,
Candles of all kinds,
Alluminum Ware,
Lunch Kits,
Radios,
Gloves,
Goodyear Tires,
Note Paper,
Baskets of all Kinds,
Club Bags,
Roasters,
Bean-pots,

Chocolates
Pocket Knives
Cameras
Pyrex Ware
Flashlights
Golf Bags
Mitts
Socks
Rubber Chains
Christmas Cards
Suit Cases
Razors,
Tea-pots
Bread & Cakes

Fountain Pens.

PHONE 66

W. D. McOuat

O'Connor Electric
Washing Machine Would
Make an Ideal Xmas
Gift.

Geo. Y. Deacon
Ford Dealer.
Lachute.

Hardware Tinshop Garage
Builders' Supplies Ford Sales

Consider what it means to make a Gift of a



Diamond Ring

Open Your Heart
Christmas is Coming.

Watches, Brass Ware, China Ware, French Ivory, Ebony Sets, Fountain Pens and Eversharps; also a first class selection of Xmas and Weddings Gifts.

A Call is Solicited.

A. C. LAPIERRE
Jeweller, Bethany St., Lachute.
Special Attention to all repairs

Re-roof for the last time



RE-ROOF for the last time and save money from the very start, because now you don't have to tear off the old shingles. You can lay Johns-Manville Asbestos Shingles right on top of them. You eliminate the chance of damage to plaster or furniture upstairs in case of sudden rain while the work is in progress. No fuss, no mess, no litter, no damage to flower beds near the house, no inconvenience at all. And the double roof will make your upper rooms warmer in winter and cooler in summer.

Johns-Manville Asbestos Shingles

Just as long as the building they protect. Because they're made of asbestos fibre and Portland Cement, they simply cannot rot or burn, will not warp, curl or split; never rot or dry out and never need paint.

Re-roof for the last time and increase the value of your building. Johns-Manville Asbestos Shingles transform an old unsightly roof into one that is attractive, fireproof and permanent.

Ask us for the interesting booklet "Re-roofing for the Last Time" which tells the whole story. It contains a lot of valuable information for house owners. Write, call or telephone today.

J. W. COTTINGHAM Reg'd
DEALERS IN
Builders' Supplies
LACHUTE, QUE.

THE HAPPY GIPSY OF THE COLD NORTH

His Life is Hard, His Worldly Goods Are Few, Yet the Eskimo Is Always Good-Natured

NEEDS GOVERNMENT CARE

These Very Goods, Coming From Trade Indicates Dr. Banting Was Right

Material for the accompanying article was gathered in the course of two voyages of exploration into the Arctic by the author, who has recently returned from an expedition to Baffin Island under the auspices of the American Geographical Society.

By George Palmer Putnam.

In all the world probably no people possess less than the Eskimos. In worldly goods they have next to nothing. They live in an environment where bare survival is a problem. Measured by the standards of civilized existence, theirs is a life hard almost beyond belief.

But withal, one possession they have in abundance—happiness. The measure of their contentment is in inverse ratio to the rigors of their climate, the remoteness of their habitat and the desolate unproductivity of their environment.

Such sweeping statements apply primarily to the Eskimos really removed from contact with the world—neither the worse nor the better for the complex curses and blessings of the white man's civilization. The Smith Sound tribe, in far North Greenland, offers, I suppose, the best example of native life and characteristics untroubled by foreign influences. The inherent happiness largely lessens as the simplicity of living and the self-contentment of remote independence becomes diluted.

The happiest people in the North, then, are the most primitive. Obviously (psychologists please affirm) simplicity breeds mental comfort and perplexity makes for worry. But there is a price to pay for this species of contentment. Even to escape "nerves," bad temper and indigestion, few would wish to set back the clock of human progress on the Stone Age. And it is on the very edge of the Stone Age these Far Northern Eskimos exist. Their survival depends solely upon the chase, with starvation forever lurking in the gloom of a possible gameless tomorrow.

The Eskimos of Baffin Land, north of Hudson Strait, represent a fair example of the native who has rubbed shoulders with white men and white men's commerce, dress and food, for a century or so. The picturesqueness of his appearance has largely rubbed off; he has much of his independence and simplicity.

"Store clothes" for the men, gingham dresses for the women, are all too common, though thus far the children's attire remains pretty much a matter of furs and skins. The native kayak and uluk is to a large extent supplanted by a standard whaleboat. Imported by the traders from St. John's. The tupik, the Summer tent made of skins, is replaced by flimsy white-cloth tents, bought in trade. And if these Eskimos are near a trading post, and have furs or credit, they will use tea, coffee, sugar, flour, molasses, crackers and the like.

In North Greenland, up to a few years ago, the Eskimo had a rather careless custom of exchanging wives. Apparently the women themselves had nothing to say about it; simply if two husbands agreed that variety would be desirable, they shifted spouses. The change was not necessarily permanent. They might go back to their original partners, or they might be shifted on in a sort of continual matrimonial game of ring-around-rosy. Even in the old days, before this custom was discouraged, it is understood these Greenlanders were pretty genuinely monogamous.

The Greenland habit of shuffling up the wives and cutting for a new matrimonial deal has not been formed in Baffin Island, or, indeed, in the Eskimo regions lying west of Hudson Bay, according to observers. The natives are almost always monogamous. What is more, marriage seems to stick. Divorces, or their primitive equivalent, are few. Occasionally there is competition over a desirable woman, especially if the husband is often absent from home. But that it is a complication not unknown even in our civilization!

Two facts stand out with special clarity regarding Eskimo matrimonial relations. Marriage with them seems

to be a partnership to a very active degree, and one founded upon economic necessity. The Eskimo woman's "place is in the home" right enough, but there she has a very real job. The husband does the hunting; that is, he provides the basic food supply, and the woman does the rest.

You see a boat come into the beach with a seal or walrus which the men have captured. The capturing of it—the risks and exertions of the chase—are the end of the men's job. It is the woman's work then to skin the animal and dress the hide and prepare the meat and blubber. They make the clothes, dressing the caribou or seal skin, cutting them, sewing them, and caring for all the cooking, mending and cleaning—though of the latter there is precious little, for on the basis of the intimacy of cleanliness and godliness, the Eskimo's chances of heaven are remote.

It is the job of the wife to tend the oil lamp that keeps the Winter igloo warm, and, of course, to care for the children. She carries the infant on her back in a sort of hood that is part of her upper garment of caribou or seal skin. The baby rides naked on its mother's back, poking a grimy brown face, with wide, black eyes, up through the folds of the skin to regard the wonders of the outer world. If he whimpers or is troublesome, mother is apt to give a shake of her shoulders so that he is exposed to the colder air outside. A little discipline of that kind and he has learned his lesson.

Almost universally these children seem remarkably happy and physically well. Often they are not weaned until they have reached an age extraordinary from our standpoint, even reaching as high as 6 or 7. The only food, aside from what their mother provides them, is meat, a fact which in a measure explains this late weaning. The families are universally small. In a group of thirty families only one had three children, the others numbering two for the most part, with occasionally one; a few were childless.

The second interesting characteristic is their custom of exchanging children. This is often done. If a family is in economic straits for one reason or another, a more fortunate neighbor is apt to take over one of the youngsters, or possibly two will be given away to different homes. They seem to be joyfully welcomed by their foster parents. In understanding that while often a child will be returned, normally he will remain permanently with the family that has adopted him. The affection lavished upon all the youngsters is delightful, for the Eskimos are outstandingly kind and gentle to children, and a "borrowed" youngster seems to be an object of particular pride and love.

An Eskimo lives largely aloof, so that his feet and footgear are vitally important to his welfare, his comfort and his success as a hunter. On the ice and snows of Winter, with its devastating temperatures, care of the feet becomes particularly important. And there lies a special problem for the Eskimo woman. One of her most important jobs is to keep in fine shape the footgear of her lord and master. Men wear knee-length boots called kamiks. In Greenland they are made mostly of polar bearskin or seal; in the Hudson Strait country chiefly of seal. Usually, and always in Winter, there is an inner boot with the fur of the bear or hair of the caribou turned in toward the foot, and generally there is a cushion of dried grass on the bottom between the inner and the outer boot.

These kamiks, after wetting, become stiff, and it is the woman's job to soften them. This she does by chewing them, which is an admirable way to soften leather of almost any kind, provided the requisite chewers are available. This persistent chewing of hard leather for their men and children explains why so many Eskimo women have teeth worn down almost to the level of their gums.

This past Summer in and around Hudson Strait we saw considerable of the Eskimos of Southwestern Baffin Island, supplementing an acquaintance of last year with natives of the

northern part of the island in the Ponds Inlet region. These people are neither so remote as those of North Greenland, nor in so close contact with civilization as their brothers at the southern end of Hudson Bay and in the Alaskan regions. Their culture and physical surroundings are about average. They are neither truly primitive nor hopelessly civilized.

Along the north shore of Hudson Strait are three Hudson Bay Company posts—at Bay Harbor, Amadjuak and Cape Dorset. These are the pivots about which local Eskimo existence centres. The native population of the southern part of Baffin Island, numbering something more than 300, is practically dependent upon the company.

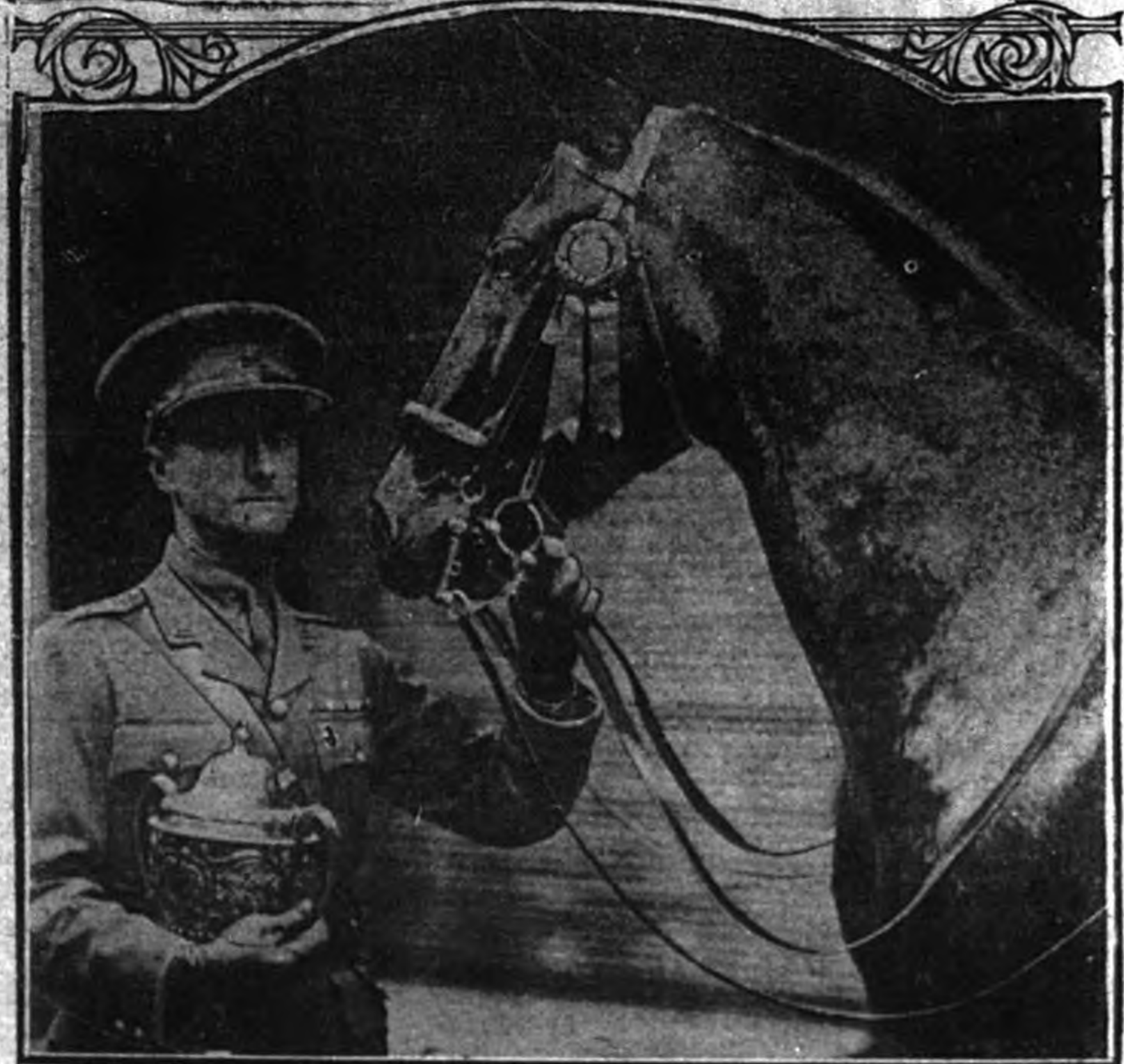
Everything these people get comes from the traders at these posts, and everything they produce goes to the posts. The country's output is simple: in the Winter, the skins of foxes; in the Summer, a limited amount of walrus ivory, walrus and seal hide and blubber, and some caribou skin. That measures the whole "crop" produced in this enormous land, which ranks as the world's largest island. It has, of course, no wood, and its maximum vegetation is grass, caribou moss and sparse berries. To-day the whaling industry, important in these waters until a few years ago, is practically extinct.

Ed.—These children, of a simple nature, are, due to their very simplicity, open to exploitation such as suggested by Dr. Fredrick Banting on his return from the north this year. Our Government must take full responsibility for their care and well-being and the new arrangements recently made for the future of the Eskimos should result favorably for our farthest north Canadians.



ONLY THE DRUMS
"I have a terrible beating in my ears."
"Oh, that's only the drums."

Bucephalus the Great and His Proud Rider



BLUE RIBBON WINNER ONCE ONTARIO FARM HORSE

Major R. S. Timmis of the Royal Canadian Dragoons and his wonder jumper, Bucephalus, who was "just a remount" once, was purchased from a Wingham farmer for \$175, and after taking everything in sight at the Royal Winter Fair, moved on for new fields to conquer. He was the blue ribbon winner of the 42nd exhibit of National Horse Show Association, held at Madison Square Gardens, New York City. He made an enviable showing this year at the Royal again.

Prince of Wales Speaks to Empire

British Radio Broadcast Company Had World Hook-up

DAY OF REMEMBRANCE

Heir to Throne Heads Big Torchlight Procession to Cenotaph

London.—The first British Empire broadcast was made on Armistice Day when the Prince of Wales delivered a radio speech from Albert Hall in connection with the Armistice celebration.

Reports from the United States indicated the speech had been heard, while station 3-L.O. at Melbourne, Australia, heard Big Ben, the clock in the Tower of Parliament, strike eight—the moment the British heir's speech began. The address was not heard at Melbourne, however, because the signals disappeared entirely after that.

The British broadcasting company prepared an elaborate Empire hook-up, attempting to relay the speech through the new short wave transmitter at Chelmsford. It was the first trans-Atlantic broadcast of a Prince of Wales' address.

"I celebrated the first Armistice Day rejoicing at the end of the strain and struggle," the Prince of Wales said. "But I hope and pray to God never to endure such a struggle again."

"Nobody who was present in any public place during the two minute silence this morning," the Prince of Wales said, "can question that Armistice Day still holds as deep a meaning as ever, but I think all will agree that the question of that meaning had changed."

Day of Remembrance.

"Once it was a day of rejoicing. Now it is a day of remembrance."

"We must by every action, conversation and thought seek peace and insure it. If we have a duty to our dead we have also a duty to the living."

"Only in such a remembrance can we redeem the sacrifice of all who served in the time of trial."

After the broadcast, the Prince of Wales, his breast covered with medals, accompanied by Winston Churchill and General the Earl of Cavan, headed a torch-light procession of 20,000 former service men to the Cenotaph. Enthusiastic crowds, banked ten deep, lined the streets all along

the route. The police and a legion of frontiersmen had difficulty in keeping order.

On the march the Irish Guards played "Tipperary," which proved absolutely irresistible. The crowds broke ranks and formed another huge procession, believed to be the biggest torch-light procession in the history of London.

The scene was reminiscent of Armistice night of 1918, except that it was reverent while the original scene was wild.

Big Flood Losses In British Isles

Much Damage Caused in Lowlands by Rising Water

INHABITANTS FLEE

Tidal Wave Strikes Villages Along Scottish Coast

London.—Floods, due to torrential rains, were causing heavy damage in North England, Scotland and North Wales on Armistice Day.

In the Cleveland and South Durham districts, snow added to the floods. Much damage was caused in the lowlands by rising water, sometimes several feet deep. Many moorland farmhouses and cottages were isolated. A tidal wave struck Buckle, Scotland, and villages along the coast, flooding streets and causing inhabitants to flee.

A railroad embankment at Palsdy, Aberdeenshire, collapsed and crashed into the valley, leaving 120 feet of rails and ties suspended in the air. Workmen halted a train approaching the spot a few minutes after the collapse.

Sea spray swept the house-tops of Weymouth, Dorsetshire, as waves flooded the streets, wrecking houses. Tremendous seas destroyed the sea wall at Colwyn Bay, North Wales and marooned many houses. Traffic in the town is suspended.

Several houses and hotels were flooded at Rhos-on-Sea.

Rhine Rising.

Zurich.—Portions of Eastern Switzerland and of Lichtenstein have been flooded by the rising River Rhine, which has broken the recently constructed bank that failed in the September flood.

Peril of Flood.

Berlin.—Peril of flood was increased on November 11th as the River Rhine and its tributaries continued to rise.

Still More Speed

Multiple Electric Typewriter Operated Like Player Piano Does Three Girl's Work

Chicago.—An automatic typewriter, somewhat like a player piano in its operation and which, it was claimed, does more work than three typists, was exhibited at the National Business Show here. Four of these machines, which one girl can supervise, do more work than 12 individual typists, it was asserted.

A letter is written on a record, just as on a music roll and this roll is then inserted in a cabinet. An operator merely presses a button to start the electric current and the typewriters that are connected commence to write out the letter. If any inserts are needed the machine can be stopped while the words are written in on the typewriter, and the current can be turned on again to write the rest automatically. It was explained.

Another device was a machine that multiplies, adds, subtracts and divides simultaneously. In three seconds and with a single stroke of a lever this calculator solves intricate problems, it is asserted.

An automatic check-writing machine that writes a check, makes a record of it, and then releases the check and at any time can reveal the total amount of all checks written, was also presented at the show.

For convenience of restaurant and theatre owners and other business men, a drum-shaped receptacle built outside a bank to receive deposits after banking hours from those who have a key to the device was shown. A chute leads from the receptacle to the bank. Aluminum furniture composed another exhibit.

Of interest to the woman shopper was a small metal plate to be carried by her. After selecting merchandise she passes the plate to the clerk who presses it down on an order book page, thereby imprinting the shopper's name, address and charge account number. This speeds up sales and tends to discourage fraud, it was said.

Look Within

The lure of the towns consists in this—that they provide, or seem to provide—a wider opportunity and more eventful living. The shops, the cinemas, the companionship, the vitality—all these things fill the country heart with envy and longing. But here again recent developments have mightily tended to mitigate, if not to banish, the loneliness and monotony of village life. The wireless, for one thing, is an incalculable boon that is capable of limitless extension. The cinema will soon be brought to every village hall; and the extension of motor communication will make trips to the nearest town easy and cheap.

The urban populations are nowadays more and more seeking the outskirts of the towns; and it would be strange if country people were at the same moment to renounce the advantages which those they envy most are seeking. But when all is said and done, there is one master remedy for the depopulation of the rural areas, and that is to restore them to prosperity. If village boys and girls can find a ready market for their labor near their homes they will not want to leave for the towns. — London Morning Post.



THAT 18TH AMENDMENT AGAIN

"Gertie have you gotten everything packed for your return to college?"
"I should say not. I haven't selected my pocket flask yet."

S'MATTER POP—By Payne

And He Had Only One Guess.



Boy Enters Lion's Cage To Pay For Operation To Cure Cripple Sister

London.—A modern Daniel who dared the terrors of a lion's den has been found in Alfred Garcia, a 16-year-old messenger boy. Alfred did not risk his life for his faith, but he put it in jeopardy for the sake of his little sister, in order to obtain enough money to pay for an operation to enable her to walk.

Alfred's sister had been a cripple since her birth when the boy heard that a lion tamer offered to pay £250 to anybody who would enter the cage with the lions that formed a big attraction of a circus then playing at Sheffield. Nothing daunted by the distance Alfred walked to Sheffield from London, offered to accept the dare of the lion tamer, entered the

cage with several huge circus lions and emerged unscathed to receive a cheque for the promised amount.

The well known surgeon to whom the boy took the cheque and told his story refused to charge any fee for operating on the cripple girl and now, three years after the operation, she is able to walk for the first time since her birth. The story came to light during the visit of Prince Henry to the National Orthopaedic Hospital where the girl had been treated since the operation. The hospital's charges far exceed the £250 which Alfred earned in the lion's den, but those in charge of the institution will refuse to press their claim in view of the heroic devotion shown by the brother for his baby sister.

Explorer Makes Plea For Eskimo

Arctic Natives Dying of
Starvation, Capt. Munn
Says

GIVES REASONS

Caribou and Reindeer Es-
sential as Food for
Northerners

The little known area lying east of the Mackenzie River and west of Davis Straits, wealthy in its minerals, its furs and its reindeer development was orally explored and its features of interest brought to the minds of a numerous audience by Capt. H. T. Munn, F.R.G.S., pioneer explorer of the Canadian Northwest, addressing the Canadian Club luncheon in Montreal recently. Capt. Munn also voiced a plea for measures to prevent the extinction of the Eskimo race in the Northwest.

As a preliminary he drew attention to the huge herds of reindeer now roaming around in Alaska, all the result of settlement of 120 reindeer some years ago by the United States. Coming to the Mackenzie River territory, he spoke of the ravages worked by the white man in the destruction of the caribou. There were places in which the Eskimo natives were dying of starvation to-day because of the extermination of the caribou. The caribou was the most important animal to

the Eskimo, because it not only supplied food but clothing of the best kind for the Eskimo.

Fur Stations.

He regretted the practice of fur collecting stations giving the native a high-power rifle and telling him to go inland, shoot caribou to live and trap as many foxes as he could. The temptation of the new toy was too great for the native, and he would kill caribou until there was no ammunition left or no caribou.

This northern territory was the natural habitat of the Eskimos. If it were to be developed as reindeer pasturage, or as a land of white settlement for mineral development, the help of the Eskimo population of British territory was steadily diminishing. He pointed to experiments which the Danish Government had carried out in protection and education of Eskimos, with great success. He believed the establishment of reindeer pasturage, the settlement of the land by proper traders, the introduction of police, medical officers and so on, to teach the Eskimo to take care of himself in his new condition, would do a great deal to prevent the extermination of the Eskimos.

Present Population.

The present Eskimo population of the Mackenzie River territory was about 5,500. A few years ago it was 10,000. He was afraid the depletion of the Eskimo population was not altogether to the credit of Canadian administration.

Capt. Munn concluded with a series of anecdotes illustrating the simplicity and generosity of the Eskimo's nature.

The War In China



HELPING THE CHINESE

"White" Russians, refugees from the Bolsheviks, manning artillery for the defense of Shantung, China, against the southern Nationalists army from Nanking.

Canada to Have All Red 'Phone

Cross Continent Telephone
System to Be Built at
Once

Saint John, N.B.—A decision to join with the Bell Telephone Company of Canada in the construction of an all-Canada telephone line from Saint John to Montreal, which next year will be part of an "all-red" direct through connection by telephone from the Atlantic to Pacific, was reached at the regular quarterly meeting of the board of directors of the New Brunswick Telephone Company, Ltd., held in their offices here recently. The New Brunswick Company expects to expend approximately \$80,000 in its part of the work.

There will be three copper circuits in this line, so that ample facilities will be provided for people in Eastern Canada to talk through from Halifax to Sudbury, Ontario, without having to use lines running through the United States.

At present, all calls between Saint John and Montreal go via Boston.

Early in the spring, the Bell Telephone Company will commence the construction of a copper circuit from Sudbury to Winnipeg to connect with the Manitoba telephone system. This, in turn, will connect with the Saskatchewan system and, further, with the system in Alberta. A copper circuit will be erected next spring on C.P.R. telegraph poles, linking up the Alberta system with British Columbia and giving direct through connection from Halifax to Vancouver.

Not So Easy

James J. Montague.

Long years ago I learned to sow
The seeds in their appointed places,
And smiled to see the plantings show
Within a week their cheery faces.
But when they withered over night
I learned that I could never grow 'em.

Unless I toiled with maul and might
To hoe 'em.

Next season I attained this art,
I hoed the things through sun and shower,
And with a glad and hopeful heart
I watched them come to perfect flower.

But lo, they dropped upon the dirt—
And I, each season growing wiser,
Discovered that they needed ferti-
lizer.

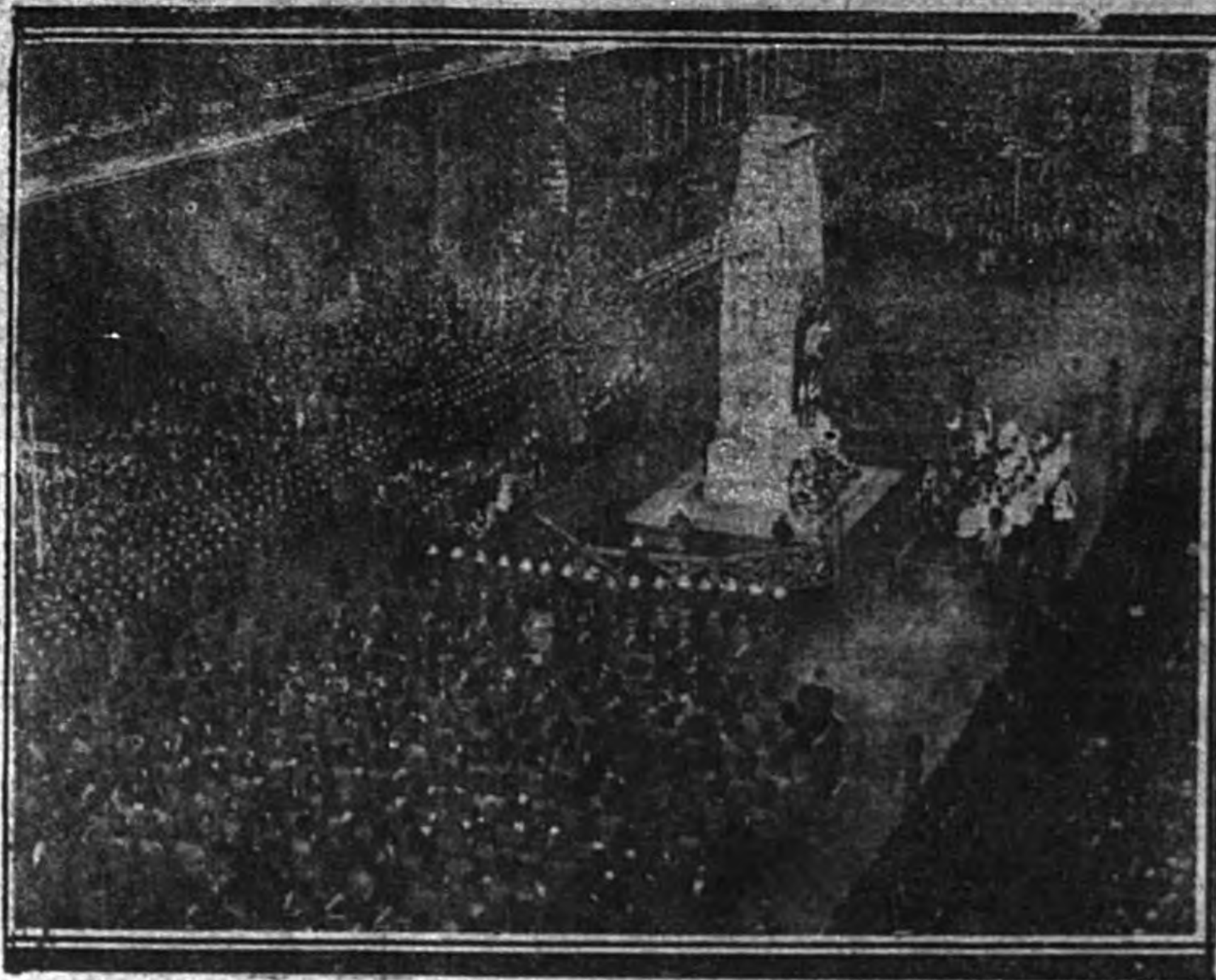
I fertilized the following year,
And my tomatoes, I remember,
Thrived healthily and flourished clear
Until the fifteenth of September.
Then bugs swept down upon the lot
—And I was powerless to stay 'em;
They ate my plants, for I'd forgot
To spray 'em.

There's always something I forget,
Each year I've toiled and milled and panted
Around that garden patch, and yet
I've never reaped where I have planted.

I think perhaps the soil might give
A fair return from my endeavor
If I could find some way to live
Forever.

He—"And why do you think I am
such a poor judge of human nature?"
She—"Because you have such a good
opinion of yourself."

The Day of Remembrance in London



Where the British nation remembered their million fallen dead on November 11th.

Canadian Senate May Be Reformed

Mackenzie King Believes He
Is Warranted in Working
Out His Theories

W. L. Mackenzie King, Prime Minister of Canada, had two thoughts in mind principally in calling the recent conference of Provincial Premiers. He desired an expression of opinion on the advisability of reforming the Senate, which is the Upper House of the Canadian Parliament; and he sought the views of the provincial governments on the proposal that Canada should assume the right to amend her own constitution—which is contained in the British North America act as passed by the Parliament of the United Kingdom in 1867 and since amended some seventeen times. On neither question were the delegates unanimous, but at the close of the sessions, Mr. King said he had received sufficient support to warrant his Government in proceeding to work out his theories. These are questions of first importance in the logical revolution of our national status, and perhaps worthy of a little explanation.

Appointed for Life

The Senate in many ways is modeled upon the British House of Lords. Senators hold office for life—and one of them recently observed his 100th birthday. It was the theory of the Fathers of Confederation that they should be appointed from the elder statesmen of the nation, representing the highest types of national life. Actually they are named by the party in power from its party friends, and if they possess any qualifications for public service superior to those of plain Members of Parliament it is because they have passed to a realm where they are secure—at \$4,000 a year—against the uncertainties of elections and the humors of the people. The Senate cannot initiate legislation having to do with public finance, nor interfere with the Government's budget proposals, but if it happens—as at this time—to have a majority of a political faith contrary to that of the Administration it can, and sometimes does, play havoc with other details of legislative programs.

When a party is in office for a long term, it builds up a Senate majority which can be overcome, when in due course the Opposition becomes the Government, only as vacancies are created by death.

Senate reform has been in Mr. King's platform for some years, but it has not gone beyond the stage of academic debate. There have been many tentative schemes for creating an Upper House more responsive to public opinion. Rather curiously there is no serious demand for its abolition, but there is a widespread feeling that appointments should be for a limited period, possibly eight or ten years, and that a system might be evolved which would make it more literally representative of national learning and culture. It is believed Mr. King has some plan of this sort in his mind.

The Link With London

This subject is linked with the British North America act because, under our present Constitution and practice, the Senate cannot be reconstructed without the sanction of the British Parliament. The Mother of Parliaments never has refused an official request from Canada for a constitutional amendment and the B.N.A. act is not in any sense a restriction on Canadian liberty, but there is a section of opinion which considers it humiliating that even in a formal sense, we should have to approach London for authority to amend the basic law under which the nine Provinces entered into the Dominion. Mr. King, it is understood, proposes a compromise which would give the Dominion official, as she now has actual, control over her own Constitution within certain limitations. In an issue affecting the rights of minorities or Provinces it would be possible to make an amendment only with the unanimous approval of all provincial Governments; in matters concerning trade, taxation and the general business of the nation the approval of a majority of the Provinces would suffice.

In a general way the Western Provinces were in favor of reforming the Senate and of Canada taking to herself full powers over the Constitution; the East, traditionally more conservative, hesitated to venture from the security of accepted paths. In

particular, Quebec, the French-Canadian Province, expressed hostility to any action which might deprive her powerful minority of their rights of language and customs guaranteed by the Act of Confederation. Quebec sees in the patriarchal Senate, for instance, a stout safeguard against radicalism, and in the British Parliament a guarantee that the rights secured in 1867 will not be sacrificed on the altar of nationalism. Not lightly will she surrender either bulwark of her ancient institutions, and if Mr. King can evolve a formula to allay her alarm and, at the same time, capable of meeting the demands of the newer Provinces for a fuller measure of national self-expression, he will have accomplished a neat job of diplomacy and statesmanship.

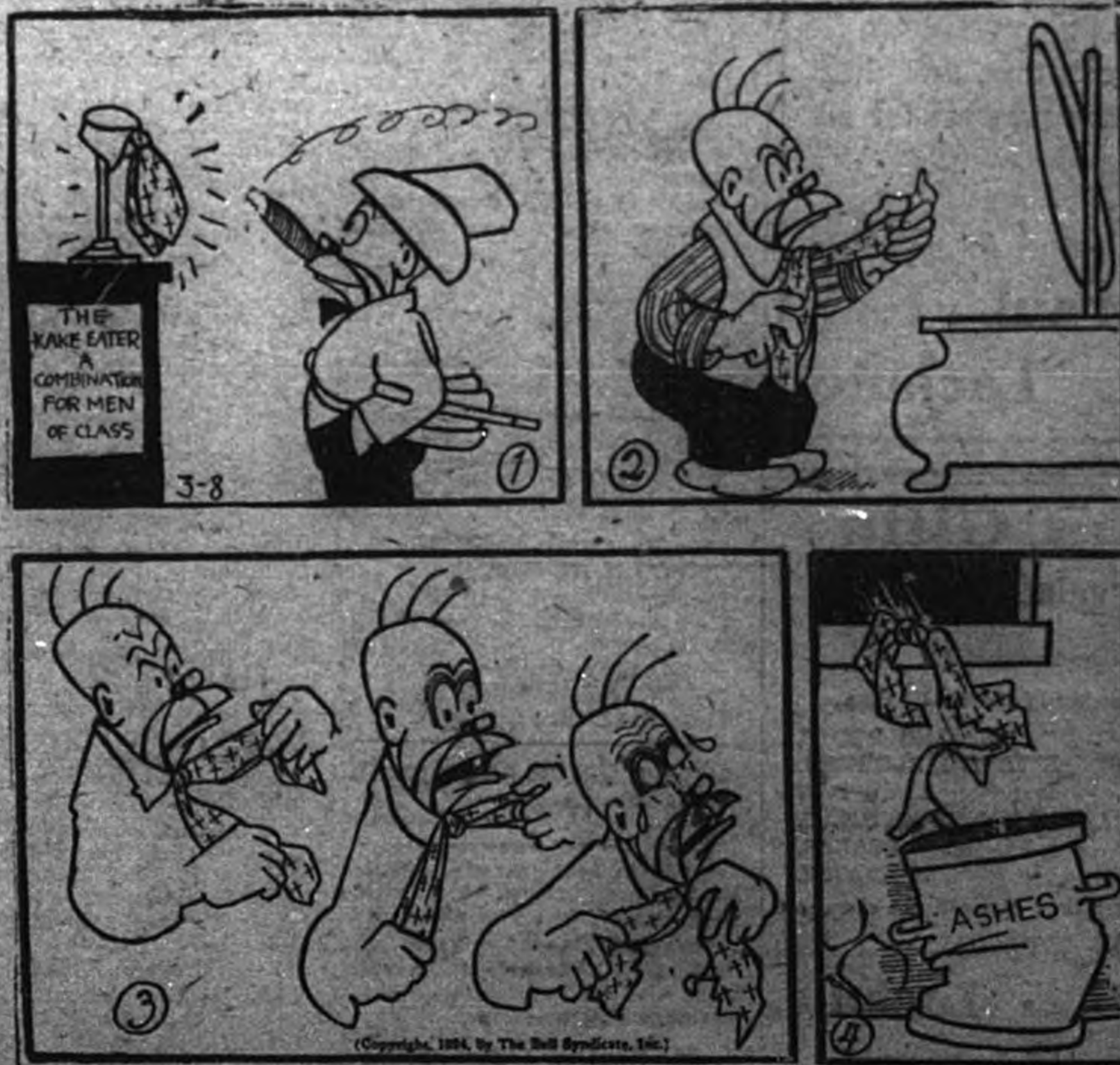
As a matter of fact, these two issues are of concern mainly in political circles and there is little evidence that the general public are disturbed to any considerable extent. There is a wing of the Liberal Party, largely confined to the Western Provinces, which would cut us loose from all ties with Britain except such as are implied in formal allegiance to a common sovereign through the Governor General, his personal representative in the Dominion. This section of political thought would abolish the right of appeal to the Privy Council—the traditional "Foot of the Throne"—and propose a distinctive Canadian flag. It is a notable fact, and illustrative of the innate stability of the Canadian system, that these views found no expression nor any support in the conference of premiers and cabinets.



TREATS HIM LIKE THAT

"You know Jerry that wife of mine leads me a dog's life."
"How do you figure that, Joe?"
"Well, only this mornin' she told me I was sufferin' from distemper."

"ADAMSON'S ADVENTURES"—By O. Jacobson.



Successful Cruise in Canadian Arctic

Government Ship Boethic
Patrols Arctic Waters
Under Difficulties

Ottawa.—Canada's 1927 patrol of the Canadian Arctic has been a marked success. Carried out under most unusual ice and weather conditions—such as the oldest Arctic navigators now in service have seldom experienced—the cruise was completed within the schedule time of 51 days. At Lake Harbor, on Baffin Island, a new post was also established.

Continuous fogs, coupled with the prevalence of easterly winds and gales instead of northwest winds usual in the summer, made navigation of the official party's ship—the S.S. Boethic—extremely difficult. In the patrol of the Arctic waters north of the magnetic pole this condition was especially true. Here the navigators had to find their way by judgment born of experience. Here too, the easterly winds packed the ice in dense masses along the east coast and in the bays and inlets which precluded the drifting of the vessel toward the middle of Davis Strait.

Yet combatting the elements successfully the Boethic slowly plowed her way into the Port of Godhavn, Greenland, on the afternoon of July 23. There the official party was received by Governor Rosendahl of Greenland and Mrs. Rosendahl. Many Greenlanders took advantage of the occasion to visit the ship, where moving pictures of previous expeditions and of Canadian scenes were shown.

Practically all the islands in the Canadian Arctic archipelago were visited and posts were revisited. The only part of the program which could not be completed was the proposed visit of the Canadian Government cache on Melville Island. Abandonment of this call was necessitated owing to the complete closing of Barrow Strait by ice.

Plenty of Food.

Eskimos at the posts and villages visited were in good health. Hunting it was found had been good in the year since the previous inspection and the natives were generally well supplied with food and clothing.

Dundas Harbor, on Devon Island, was visited on July 27. In addition to the usual supplies, materials were left at this port to enable a detachment of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police to complete repairs to post buildings which have been unroofed about a month previously in one of the worst storms ever known in the region.

Passing on to Craig Harbor, on the southeast shore of Ellesmere Island, it was found that ice blocked the way. Moving up northward into Smith Sound, Etah, on the Greenland coast, was first touched, and then a dash—the most anxious piece of the voyage—was made across the sound to Bache Peninsula. The ice was crowded back into the fjords and inlets owing to heavy east winds but eventually the post at Bache Peninsula was reached in safety.

Landing her supplies speedily the Boethic, under steam, headed for Rice Strait, which connects Buchanan Bay with Smith Sound. Continuing her cruise by way of Craig Harbor the ship's head was finally turned to the east, and after touching at Port Leopold and Arctic Bay she proceeded to Pond Inlet. A call was then made at Clyde Inlet and then the course of the Boethic was directed to Lake Harbor, on the south shore of Baffin Island, where the new post was established. Three days were spent at Lake Harbor and the vessel, calling at Port Burwell, completed her voyage by returning to North Sydney, N.S.

Campaign to Draw Youths From Cities

Perth, W. Aust.—Means for assisting British immigrants to become successful farmers were discussed at a largely attended conference of country representatives of the New Settlers' League. The Governor, Sir William Camplin, in opening the first meeting, said that a vigorous policy of decentralization was desirable throughout Australia, and an effort should be made to induce the men—especially the young single men—to go into the country.

It was explained in the speech by the Minister for Lands that great haste is being made by the Government to make land available to the young men of the State, and to emigrants. Every available surveyor is engaged on new country and the work is proceeding as rapidly as possible.



CLOSE RELATIVES

"I understand he has a number of close relatives."
"Yes; they're all Scotch on his father's side."



What more could a man wish for a Xmas present, than a nice pair of kid gloves, or shirts, ties, socks, sweaters that we have a large stock of, and can be had at lowest Xmas prices.

Come and see our Fancy Wear for Ladies and Children, which make real useful presents.

HENRY M. LAVIGNE, Lachute Mills.



For Xmas and After

Years of usefulness and accuracy are built into these watches. From the small white and green gold-filled suitable for School girl days to the more elaborate 17 Jewel 14k ladies watches.

Gift of these Watches will be appreciated for many years, after this Xmas has come and gone.

Frank E. Earle, Lachute.

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Five Roses Flour
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Useful Xmas Gifts
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What will be more acceptable to any member of the family than

BEDROOM SLIPPERS,
OVERSHOES,
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EVENING SLIPPERS,
CLUB BAG
HANDKERCHIEFS,
SCARFS,
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You will find that our prices are a little lower than you can get elsewhere
EXTRA SPECIAL VALUES IN OVERCOATS.

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Main Street, Lachute.

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AND
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In Canada—\$1.50.
In United States—\$2.00.
Notices of Entertainment, Concerts, Announcements etc., 10 cents per count line. Minimum, 50,—if billed 60c.

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

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

With each verse additional—25c.
Want and For Sale advertisement, 10 cents per count line, minimum 50c.—if billed 60c.

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

Legal Advertising—\$1.68 per inch. Subsequent insertions—\$1.12 per inch.

WHERE CANADA LED THE WAY

With the absorption of the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment by the Department of Health, a word regarding Canada's work for ex-service men may not be out of place. In this task—the task of re-education in a practical way the men who fought for her, and of re-establishing them in civil life—Canada, it can be said without boasting, was more successful and more efficient than any other nation that took part in the Great War. The bonus paid to Canadian war veterans was the highest granted by any nation. Our soldier land settlement scheme has been, from the beginning, a fine success, good for returned men, and good for Canada. Our pensions are among the highest—if not the highest—in any of the allied countries. And, finally, the work of our Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment has been copied by nearly every other nation that had a part in the war.

The danger of all such work is that it leads to the creation of large bureaucratic departments. It has not done so in the re-establishment of ex-service men. When Major N. F. Parkinson, who is now retiring to private life, became Deputy Minister of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment in 1920, the staff of the department numbered 8,000 persons. Later on, due to an amalgamation with the administrative work of the Board of Pension Commissioners, the number of the staff increased to 10,000. Today it is down to 1,900. Considering the tendency of all Government departments to grow, and having regard to the vast amount of work that the Soldiers' Re-establishment was called upon to do, this is a remarkable showing.

Major Parkinson, who now relinquishes the task that he has held for nearly eight years, deserves thanks of the country. It is good to know that his retirement is not, as rumored, due to political machinations, but to the simple fact, as emphasized by his Minister, that by his capacity for reorganization and zeal for the public interest, he abolished his own job. Such devotion to the public good is rare; and it is to be hoped that in his return to private life Major Parkinson will have all the success which his ability deserves.

EAST END SCHOOL

Grades VI. and VII. Recitation.
Honours.—Nora Jackson 100, L. Belanger 98, Violet Belanger 97, G. Hadley 97, Marjory Gordon 94.
Class I.—Robert Hadley 83, Colin Copeland 81, Myrtle Doig 80.
Class II.—Mac Walker 67.

Grade V. Writing.
Honours.—Dorothy McFarlane 92, Ernest Jackson 90.

Class I.—Lily Belanger 86.
Grade IV. Writing.
Honours.—Jessie Gordon 94, Class I.—Cressie Hadley 85.
Class II.—Hugh Jackson 72, Effie Pollock 68.

Grade II. Grammar.
Honours.—Clara Elliott 96.
Class I.—Ernest Copeland 83, H. Morrison 75.

Grades VI and VII. Geography.
Honours.—Nora Jackson 96, Leola Belanger 93.

Class I.—Grace Hadley 89, Marjory Gordon 80.
Class II.—Myrtle Doig 75, Mac Walker 70, Colin Copeland 64, Violet Belanger 62, Robert Hadley 61.

Grade V. Grammar.
Class I.—Dorothy McFarlane 83, Class II.—Lily Belanger 68.

Grade IV. Grammar.
Honours.—Jessie Gordon 96.
Class I.—Effie Pollock 84, Hugh Jackson 77.

Class II.—Cressie Hadley 69.
Grade III. Recitation.
Honours.—Clara Elliott 96.

Class I.—Howard Morrison 89, Ernest Jackson 88.
Grade I. Spelling.
Class I.—Gladys Pollock 83, Class II.—Edith Jackson 71.

Lachute Marble and Granite Works

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

W. M. Scott, Proprietor

LACHUTE ACADEMY EXAMS.

Grade XI, English Literature.
Class I.—A. MacGibbon 88, James Logan 76.

Class II.—H. Cassidy 69, A. Stewart 68.
Class III.—M. Wilson 58, B. Stanforth 54, E. Morrison 53, L. Cruise 51, R. Cruise 50, A. Laurin 50.

Grade X, Geography.

Honours.—G. MacKinnon 95, G. Cruise 95, B. Morrison 95, E. Boyd 93, L. Cooke 93, D. Macdonald 93, H. Gordon 93, R. Boyd 91.
Class I.—J. Morrison 89, E. Middleton 84, G. Rodger 82, A. Bon 81, P. Mason 81, A. Whinfield 80, S. Hamilton 80, P. MacKenzie 78, J. Goodfellow 79, L. McQuat 78, E. Rodger 77.

Class II.—D. Prophet 69, Class III.—F. Morrow 59.

Grade IX, Arithmetic.

Honours.—Stanley Boyd 95.
Class I.—Irene Doig 87, Annie Black 85, Isabel Jackson 83, Janet Berry 84, Stuart Jones 83, Bertan Prophet 83, Jessie Leishman 81, Florence Hay 80, Raymond Underhill 79, Marjorie Kettyle 75, Marian Mathews 75.
Class II.—Lila Scott 77, Walter Robertson 69, Marian MacVicar 67, Nellie Laurin 64, Doris Stanley 64, Helen Heatlie 63, Margaret Neil 63, Mary Barclay 60.

Grade VIII, Spelling & Dictation.

Honours.—G. Hammond 100, F. Tomalty 99, G. Hume 98, A. MacPhee 98, D. Armstrong 97, E. Goldsworthy 94, G. Clark 95, F. Gauley 95, H. Seale 95, B. Cunningham 94, A. Leishman 93, E. MacGibbon 93, M. Boyd 92, G. Drysdale 91, G. Hadley 91, M. Langille 90.

Class I.—B. McRae 88, W. McRae 88, C. Black 86, V. Falconer 86, G. Lawson 81, C. McFaul 80, E. MacNown 79.

Grade VII, M. & R. Arithmetic.

Honours.—G. Wert 91.
Class I.—E. McFaul 86, M. Bernier 85, R. Cruise 84, G. McFaul 84, K. Cowan 83, L. Miller 81, S. Anderson 76, G. Black 75, C. Boyd 75.
Class II.—R. Stevens 73, O. Stanforth 72, E. Armstrong 69, J. Hay 67.

Grade VI, French.

Honours.—D. Mackrith 96, L. Canning 94, D. Dion 93.
Class I.—E. Stansfield 85, Louisa Goldsworthy 78, D. Boyd 77.

Class II.—M. Robinson 73, Leona Walker 73, A. MacNown 70, M. Morrison 67, W. Davis 66.

Grade V, Hygiene.

Honours.—Stanley Morrison 100, B. Clunie 98, Sam Milnes 95, Marjorie Walker 95, Mary George 94, John MacKenzie 93, Sidney Roberts 91.

Class I.—Bobby Miller 89, Helen McFaul 84, Gerlie Scott 83, Harold Combie 81, Lois MacVicar 79, Eric Stephens 78, Alvin Ward 78, Gertrude Morrison 76, Allan Hay 76.

Class II.—Delmar Boyd 75, Elsie MacVicar 68, John Mackrith 68.

Grade IV, Hygiene.

Honours.—Jean Picken 100, Bernard Jenkins 100, Lloyd Graham 99, K. Morrison 98, Cyril Drew 98, Edna Aitkin 95, Lloyd Creswell 94, James Clark 92, Bernice Roberts 91.
Class I.—Edith McQuat 86, Murray Lester 86, Bernice Langille 82, Mira Robinson 81, Viola Hammond 78, A. Ward 76.

Class II.—Gertie Cunningham 71, Carl Rodgers 71, Peter Massie 68, Alice Bernier 66.

Grade II, English.

Honours.—Edith Gall 95, Margaret Graham 93.
Class I.—Andrew Cleland 89, Mary Demerise 87, Janet MacKenzie 86, D. Picken 83, Ruth Dawson 82, Isabel MacKimmie 80, Douglas MacKimmie 75.

Class II.—Margaret Gordon 70, L. Falconer 69, Doris Maiden 68, Clarence MacNaughton 66.

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Make Old Rooms New

MAKE your attic into extra sleeping quarters or a children's play-room.

Gyproc will give you bright, comfortable extra rooms at small cost.

Right over damaged walls and torn, faded wallpaper apply Gyproc walls and ceilings will make every room bright and fresh. Takes any decoration. Fireproof, cold proof and heat proof. The strongest and lightest insulating wallboard known.

Write for free booklet—"My Home." It will tell you how Gyproc, Reboard Gypsum Insulating Sheathing and Insulux will reduce your fuel bill from 25 to 40 per cent.

THE ONTARIO GYPSUM CO., LIMITED, PARIS, CANADA 153

GYPROC

Fireproof Wallboard

For Sale By

J. W. Cottingham Re'gd - - Lachute, Que



Let us have your order for Xmas

Jos. Speight, Meat Market

Main Street, Lachute,

Telephone 136.

Cooke 67, Alice Champagne 67, Rita Ronalds 66, Guy Laughren 62.
Class III.—Wenville Graham 58, D. Scott 55.

Grade IV, English.

Honours.—Sidney Swail 97, Gertrude Morrison 97, Leonard Moncrieff 94, Freda Bennett 92.

Class I.—Willda Marshall 80.

Grade III, Memory Work.

Honours.—Ida Godin 90.

Class I.—Wesley Craig 89, Lloyd Stanforth 88, John Dubeau 85.

Class II.—Melbourne Thompson 65, Edward Graham 65.

Grade II, Arithmetic.

Honours.—Arthur Bennett 97, K. Morrison 93, Viola Moncrieff 91, R. Cooke 90.

Class I.—Margaret Cooke 86, Lorna Graham 81.

Class III.—Leslie Craig 59, Fred Dubeau 58, Joseph Champagne 50, Haig Stanforth 50.

Grade I, English.

Honours.—Edith Gall 95, Margaret Graham 93.

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ST. ANDREWS EAST CONSOLIDATED

Grade IX, Geography.

Ruth Bradley 72, Allan Graham 68, Bessie Woods 60, Lois Parks 56, Jean Brown 55, Florence Thompson 54, H. Taylor 53, Lena Gates 53, G. Hyde 50.

Grade VIII, Geography.

Elizabeth Wales 80, Hylda Shaw 74, Margaret Canning 53.

Grade VII, Scripture.

Edgar Hooker 70, Walter Starnes 61, Elsie Cowan 56, Lloyd Muir 55, Paul Doig 52, Ruth Doig 50.

Grade VI, Grammar.

Eva Haspeck 94, Gordon Bradley 87, Jeannette Wales 87, A. Hooker 83, Myrtle Hamilton 78, N. Bradley 66.

Grade V, Grammar.

Beatrice Parks 86, Walter Sugars 85, James Harris 77, Ernie Gates 74, Ernest Cowan 73, Christina Hooker 72, Guy Paterson 70, Margaret Hamilton 57.

Grade IV, French.

Grade Wales 86, Janet Watson 76, Phyllis Doig 70.

Grade III, Spelling & Dictation.

Dawson Burwash 97, Hugh Robertson 94, Eileen Morrison 91, E. Morrison 83, Robert Woods 82, Marjory Paquette 81, Dorothy Paquette 81, E. Sugars 75.

Grade II, Recitation.

Freda Wales 97, Ernest Woods 97, Leslie Gates 92, Frank Williams 83, Daniel Muir 79.



SCOUT NEWS.

The standing in the patrol competition, after the weekly meeting on Wednesday, is as follows:

The Wolf and Bull Dog Patrols tie, for first place, each having 23 points, Crow Patrol second, with 21 while the Fox Patrol comes last with 17. In this competition points are awarded for neatness while on parade, punctuality, obedience of Scout Law, good turns, etc., and are deducted for disobedience, talking on parade, slackness in obeying and tardiness.

There was also a test on the Scout Law, but no results announced as yet. Mr. Chas. Walker was again present at the meeting, and put the boys through a stiff half hour of so of boxing.

The Troop wishes again to draw to the attention of the people of Lachute, their offer to distribute among the needy families of the town, any clothing, books, toys, etc., that they may have. Just call any of the Scouts and they will gladly call round at your homes.

CUSHING.

Mr. and Mrs. T. Weir spent Monday in Hawkesbury.

Miss Audrey Watson spent the week-end with her grand parents, Mr. and Mrs. E. Dawson at Stonefield Heights.

Mr. and Mrs. F. Gaston visited her mother Mrs. J. Hammond at North River last Sunday.

Mrs. Jas. Watson left on Friday last for Ottawa where she will visit her daughter, Mrs. (Rev.) N. S. Dowd and will later go on to spend some time with Rev. and Mrs. Wm. Usher at Campbell's Bay.

GRENVILLE.

Mr. Wm. Mackan is at his home for a visit.

Mr. A. Foreman is visiting his mother and other friends.

Miss Vera Gauley and Miss Boyce were in Hawkesbury last Saturday.

Miss Enid Morrow is enjoying a visit with her parents after some time in Montreal.

We are sorry to hear of the illness of Miss Hamilton and hope for a speedy recovery.

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

Grenville village school closes on Friday of this week. The attendance is the largest for years, and the pupils are doing good work under their efficient teacher, Miss Boyce.

We extend our sympathy to the family of the late Mrs. James Brown of Calumet, upon the loss of her mother. She will be greatly missed by those at home and her many friends.

Miss Vera Gauley entertained her pupils of Methodist Sunday School, to a lovely tea and an afternoon and evening of games on Saturday Dec. 3rd. All enjoyed themselves thoroughly.

The many friends of Mr. and Mrs. Earl McIntyre were grieved to hear of the death of their beautiful baby boy, Wesley Earl. His twin sister, Beryl Jean, was also taken ill suddenly, but it now recovering. May God comfort the sorrowing parents with the thought that he is safe in Heaven, where there is no pain. Abundant streams of God thousands of children stand.

DR. D. CLUNIE, L.D.S.

Dentist
Office over Banford's Store
Here Every Day.
Main Street, Lachute, Que.

IN MEMORIAM.

THORBURN—In fond and loving memory of our dear Mother, Mrs. John Thorburn, who passed away, Dec. 15th., 1925. Time passes but hallowed memories remain. Inserted by her children, Mrs. S. Cox, Lachute; Mrs. M. Gilmour, of Rosemere; George, John and Arthur, of Montreal.

PATTERSON—In loving memory of our dear mother, Mrs. Jas. Patterson, who died on Dec. 13th., 1924. We often think of you, dear mother, and our hearts are sad with pain. All this world would be a heaven, could we hear your voice again. In the lonely hours of thinking, Thoughts of you are always near. We who loved you, sadly miss you, As it dawns another year. Ever remembered by her loving family.

KERR—In loving memory of my dear Mother, who fell asleep in Jesus, Dec. 19th., 1926. Dear mother, how we miss you; Our hearts are filled with pain; Oh this world would be heaven, Could we hear your voice again. You are gone, but not forgotten, Years can never ease the pain. In the hearts of those that loved you Till the day we meet again. Often and often do we wander To your grave so far away, Where they laid you dear Mother, Just one year ago today. Dearly loved, deeply missed by her daughters and grand daughter, and grandsons.

GRENVILLE BAY.
Mrs. E. D. Chantall and Miss B. Chantall spent a few days in Montreal last week.

Miss C. Keegan has gone to Montreal to visit her sister.

Mr. Crawford, of Avoca, spent the week-end with Mr. T. D. McMichael. Mr. and Mrs. Young and Mr. Percy spent Sunday with Mr. McMichael.

The many friends of Mr. T. H. Grey are pleased to see him so well again.

Mr. T. D. McMichael and Miss L. J. McMichael visited friends in Avoca recently.

Mrs. James Brechin had the pleasure of entertaining the ladies of St. Giles' Presbyterian Church to tea on Wednesday of last week.

Mr. T. Cousins had a narrow escape one day last week, when he fell from his wagon, but pleased to say no serious injuries.

THE NEW CAR

All that engineers have learned, all that millions of owners have experienced in nearly a quarter of a century, have made possible this car which is today as far ahead of its time as was the famous Model T in 1908.

It marks a new epoch in automotive engineering in point of built-in quality—niceties of mechanical design, lavish use of the finer metals, precision in delicate machining processes. Nowhere in its construction has there been slightest of either major essentials or minor details.

This entirely new car surpasses the accepted standards of light car accomplishment; sweeps aside all boundaries of price class; establishes a new standard of acceleration, speed, power and smoothness that heretofore has marked only expensive cars as fine cars.

Yet the incomparable Ford genius for precision in large scale production puts this car within the reach of every purse.

The New Tudor
Long, low lines, precisely built and painstakingly tested; that is the Tudor Sedan. Step into it through a door of liberal width which closes with a solid click. Relax in deep cushioned seats, comfortably tilted. Slender steel pillar posts and flawless plate glass on all sides, afford unobstructed vision. All appointments are thoroughly in keeping with the car's mechanical excellence.

The New Fordor
If you prefer a more formal note, the Fordor Sedan will meet your requirements. Burnished radiator shell, acorn head lamps and shapely door handles set off the rich body finish. Four wide doors give direct access to roomy front or rear seats, deeply upholstered. Silvered instrument panel, dome light, silk rear window shade and other interior appointments add a refined elegance to this model.

The New Coupe
For work or play, for covering a sales territory, for shopping expeditions or professional calls, the Coupe will be preferred. In the water-tight rear deck is ample room for luggage behind the seat a commodious shelf for small parcels. The deep, roomy seat affords ample space for two, and three may be carried without hindrance to the driver. Dignified, rich in color and fully equipped.

The New Sport Coupe
Swift as the wind, rakish as a yacht; as intimate as a cosy fireside. You can fasten up the rear curtain, open the roomy, comfortable rumble seat and invite another couple. Nickeled step plates give sure-footed entrance. The taupe whipcord top, equipped with landau irons, contrasts smartly with the body colors. Of irresistible appeal to those who favor a four passenger sport model.

The New Roadster
Opened to the sun or closed to the rain, weather changes make little difference to this model. In good weather fold down the top, or take it off completely. In wet weather snap on the snugly fitting storm curtains. Smart, steel-spoked wheels and the glint of heavily nickeled trimming set off the choice color combinations. The rear deck contains more than the usual luggage space. Rumble seat optional at slight extra cost.

The New Phaeton
Skillful body design stresses every inch of this model's length. Its low lines suggest speed and stability. Behind the neat wheel one acquires a new relish for the day-long drive. Seat cushions are built for adequate leg support, and back cushions are moulded for the body. Heavy, clear vision storm curtains give complete protection from inclement weather.

CUSHING.

Mrs. L. M. Gaston left on Tuesday for several days visit in Montreal.

Mrs. McGillivray, of Montreal, is spending a few weeks the guest of Mrs. John Douglas, of Chaboro.

Mrs. W. Smith, Mrs. A. Starnes and daughter Mary, visited in Lachute on Monday.

Mr. J. D. Weir, of Ste. Anne de Bellevue, was the guest of his mother Mrs. T. Weir Sr. on Friday last.

Next Tuesday evening, Dec. 20th., Prayer Meeting will be held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Earl Bryerton.

Cushing people who were noticed in Lachute on Saturday last were Mr. and Mrs. L. M. Gaston, Mr. Roy Dobbie, Mr. Archie Graham and Mr. Allan Graham.

St. Mungo's Sunday School Xmas Tree will be held on Wednesday, Dec. 21st.

The election of officers of St. Mungo's Ladies' Aid took place at the home of Mrs. J. D. Weir, on Friday night of this week. Will take the form of lantern views, "A trip through Canada."

The Community Club meeting on Friday night of this week. Will take the form of lantern views, "A trip through Canada."

"Rex" Theatre, Lachute

Friday & Saturday
Pola Negri in
"WOMAN ON TRIAL"
Comedy and Pathe News

SUNDAY ONLY DOUBLE PROGRAM At 25c. and 15 cts.
BIGGER and BETTER PROGRAMS EVERY WEEK
Art Accord in "SET FREE"
AL Wilson in "THREE MILES UP"
Here's something new! An Aviation Production with plenty of thrills and actions. Serial: MELTING MILLIONS Com: HOLD STILL

MONDAY and TUESDAY:
Lon Chaney in "MOCKERY"
When Russian fought against Russian
Comedy: BOOK BOZO HODGE PUDGE

WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY:
Thomas Meighen in "CITY GONE WILD"
Latest: Before Montreal
Serial: House Without a Key Com: Auntie's Aunt
FELIX: WISE GUYS.

FRIDAY and SATURDAY
Monte Blue in "BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS"
Com: Our Gang: YALE vs. HARVARD. M.G.M. NEWS

Shaft House

Extract From Report of J. W. Morrison, M. E. Mining Engineer, on the Walsh-Katrine Property
"I have studied the conditions very carefully for the past three weeks and come to the conclusion that this property will make a mine."

Power House

Walsh-Katrine Gold Mines

(No Personal Liability) LIMITED

The work being carried on at the Walsh-Katrine is daily adding to the known ore reserves. A machine working on No. 2 vein on the 250 ft. level is opening up ore at a very rapid rate.
Diamond drilling has proven gold values to a depth of 750 ft. The sale of Treasury stock will be continued until sufficient funds are on hand to complete the development plans. The offering to the public is likely to be withdrawn within a short time as it is anticipated that sufficient funds will have been obtained within a few months.
No. 2 vein is now over 5 ft. wide and carrying values up to \$30.00 per ton.

For Complete Information, Write

Walsh-Katrine Gold Mines, Ltd.

Room 221, 190 St. James, Street, Montreal.

It is not too late for your Personal Greeting Cards, so let us have your order right away.

West Indies Cruise of Recaptured Adventure

THE MONTROYAL

RUINS IN OLD PANAMA

Four hundred years of strife with piracy and rioting are encompassed in the history of the islands of the Spanish Main. For all these bright islands are monuments of the days of conquest of explorers and pirates. The West Indies mirror the world in miniature or the way of the world, and one sees them today lying peaceful under tropical skies.

A modern voyage of re-discovery is no longer a matter of years or even months as is emphasized by the schedule of the proposed cruises to this region of romance by the Canadian Pacific liner Montroyal which sails from New York on January 26 and February 29, each returning in 29 days.

Judging by the popularity of these cruises, the West Indies are still as tempting as they were to Columbus, Ponce de Leon, Drake, Cortes, Hawkins and a hundred others. Although there remain today no pirates, no rich galleons to sack, few buried treasures to seek, there still remains the bracing air on

silver seas, the beauties of coral islands, and of tropical life and many evidences of a historic past. Even in the matter of buried treasure everyone would like to surprise the world as did Lieut. George Williams who found amid some old ruins of Panama last year, by means of a violet ray detecting instrument, a treasure worth \$50,000. This mass of gold and jewels was unearthed on the site of San Jose Church, which was destroyed in 1641 by pirates under Sir Henry Morgan.

Every spot on the west Indies cruises offers living testimony of a connection with the Old World. There is Cuba, the beautiful island, once the pride of Spain; Jamaica, headquarters in the old days of famous pirates; Panama, the former highway of Spanish treasure trains and now a name of the world's greatest canal; Colombia, stronghold of Hispaniola; Curacao, a little bit of Holland in the Caribbean; Porto Rico, where Columbus rested and whence Ponce de Leon set forth to find the Fountain of Youth; Nassau, in the Bahamas, with its coral formations and sea gardens and Bermuda, the "Isle of the Blist". Such names as these recall exciting days of the past and furnish highlights in a voyage of recaptured adventure.

"VICTORIA" Coffee

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Staging Comeback

Bottomley Using Prison Record in Drive to Re-enter Commons

London.—The predictions of cynics that Horatio Bottomley, former Member of Parliament and former editor of John Bull, who five years ago was convicted of huge frauds, would be able to stage a successful comeback as the "people's friend," already show signs of coming true.

Within three months of his release from Maidstone Prison, after serving his seven-year sentence, minus the usual commutation for good behavior, Bottomley is not only back in the limelight, but in the sympathies of many of the very persons who lost their small savings when his Victory Bond Clubs went on the rocks with hundreds of thousands of dollars unaccounted for.

At a public meeting advocating prison reform, held in Queens Hall, Bottomley, as "ex-Convict 13," was enthusiastically received by an audience comprising workmen and women as well as men in evening clothes and women in expensive furs.

Hopes to Re-enter Parliament

At this meeting he even voiced his hope of reentering Parliament, and a voice from the gallery shouting "Oh, yes, you'll soon be Prime Minister," did not, as might be expected, rouse general derision in the hall. His promise to "devote himself to the making of a world fit for the sons of God" is, it appears, still being taken at its face value by a large number of persons.

The story of how Bottomley, since his release, has been following out a carefully planned campaign for rehabilitation is characteristic of the whole career of Bottomley, which is one of the most picturesque and spectacular on record.

He left Maidstone Prison July 29, being released suddenly on ticket of leave some days before the scheduled time to avoid any public demonstration. As soon as he reached his Surrey home, a sumptuous estate with a private race track, he ordered the Union Jack hoisted above the door of the house, after accepting the devout homage of his family and retainers.

Homecoming Gets Publicity

Within a few hours he was being interviewed and overwhelmed with congratulations, and next morning the papers carried detailed accounts of his homecoming, copiously illustrated by pictures of Bottomley clasping his gardener's hand, "dealing with" his voluminous correspondence and fondling his pet dog.

According to newspaper accounts, he was soon receiving letters at the rate of 1000 a day. Within a week 1,000,000 persons in London had watched him enacting "early morning scenes" on his estate, especially filmed by a leading British company. The heart of the nation, with an article in the Weekly Dispatch, Lord Rothermere's Sunday paper with 1,000,000 circulation, and presently there appeared, all over London, huge posters showing Bottomley in an oratorical attitude declaiming: "I have paid, but—"

Show Prison "Horror"

These posters advertise a series of articles purporting to be a revelation of the horror of English prison life. In reality they derive their indignation mainly from Bottomley's unexpected bad luck of being treated like every other criminal. But they team with the picturesque phrases and flamboyant challenges of the kind that secured Bottomley's triumph as a popular tribune, that made him a man so feared by the Government that he had to be taken into the most secret Cabinet councils during the war, and that once made King George do his bidding when Bottomley virtually ordered him to remove the Kaiser's Knighthood banner from St. George's Chapel at Windsor.

Indeed, Bottomley's charges so far stirred the present Government that the Home Secretary, Sir William Jayson-Hicks, has deemed it necessary to inspect Maidstone Prison and issue an official disclaimer. Bottomley, quickly returning to the charge, offers to go to the prison with Sir William and if he can't substantiate his charges of "frightful cruelty" to serve out the rest of his seven years' sentence then and there.

Running True to Type

This is the old rhetorical Bottomley running true to type. Sir William, however, merely wrote him a letter saying he could not enter into any correspondence with him.

Bottomley's prison articles are to be followed by another series on the "humorous" side of his experience. Then will be given the "true" story of his life, and meantime he has published the "Songs of the Cell," with grotesque results.

What interests the general public, aside from his colossal arrogance as revealed in these writings, is the fantastic sums he is said to be receiving for them. Rumor says he got \$50,000 for his first series in the Weekly Dispatch. Bottomley is an undischarged bankrupt, and as such is liable to have his earnings attached.

Share Earnings With Creditors. This has, indeed, given Bottomley a chance for his next bid for rehabilitation. He has voluntarily submitted to a court order to have a share of his earnings set aside for the benefit of his creditors. Further than that, he has even called together the members of his "Victory Bond Club," one of the lotteries that caused his downfall, and is offering to pay their

legal advisers and accountants to straighten out the various claims, and to try and realize certain shadowy assets in France.

His whole attitude implies, without his saying it, that he was the victim of circumstances, and that eventually the "truth" will come out and vindicate him.

Says He Will Re-establish Himself. "My first and last duty in life," he said to his interviewers immediately after his release, "is to re-establish myself in the honor and faith of my countrymen."

Bottomley is in his sixty-eighth year, and the enforced frugality of prison life has made him a healthy and powerful man. With his undoubted brilliance and ability, and an economy which probably has no equal, he may yet succeed in his "ambition."

Meantime, the spectacle of a bankrupt, convicted of wholesale frauds on the public, living on a beautiful estate with butlers and valets waiting on him, purchasing race horses and having conferences with his trainer, does not seem to leave the British public quite unperturbed.

Landlord: "I intend to raise your rent next month." Tenant: "That's nice of you. I was just wondering how I was going to do it myself."

A young man who had decided to make the great arowal was convinced that a few words would suffice to assure his good fortune. He only lacked a beginning. At length he found it. Presenting himself to the desired one, and suddenly showing her a ring, he said: "My love for you is like this ring—it has no end." The girl examined the golden circlet for a while with close attention, and then returned it to him. "My love for you," she said, "is also like this ring—it has no beginning!"

Twelve Greatest War Heroes Picked

London Writer Puts Albert of Belgium at Top and Includes Wilson

London.—The twelve most outstanding figures of the war have been selected tentatively by a writer in the London Graphic, who appears to have been personally connected with the great struggle in an important capacity, but who hides behind the pseudonym of "Post Hoc." They are Albert, of Belgium; Lloyd George, Woodrow Wilson, Lenin, Hindenburg, Foch, Clemenceau, the Kaiser, Lawrence, of Arabia; Edith Cavell, Earl Haig and d'Annunzio.

It is admittedly a strange list at first glance, but the man who tries to take history by the forelock makes it clear that he is not choosing on the standard of virtue alone.

What he has tried to do is not to select the heroes of the war, but the "heroes" of the story of the war, the twelve figures who will live in history and legend, those whom one "will associate with the greatest upheaval of the early twentieth century almost without mental process—as Nelson or Napoleon are merged in their epoch."

Weighs Claims of Each

He then proceeds to justify his selection, weighing the claims of each name against its competitors for fame. About King Albert he has no hesitation whatever. "Time," he says, "has not relieved him from being the most purely heroic figure of the war. His great merit is that and his faith, despite the temptations put in his way to make a separate peace. Yet all the time his 'kingdom' was merely a strip of sand on the Year. He carried on, amid his troops, in the

muddy misery of succeeding winters, steadfast and defiant, preferring defeat to dishonor."

And the writer adds a picture of the "outcast King," walking alone on the sands, gazing long and sadly at the light of Ostend—his Ostend—glimmering barely ten miles away.

"Post Hoc" is equally sure of his ground in picking his national leader for the lost. Clemenceau, he says, "has his niche forever as the greatest popular hero France succumbed to (if only for the shortest while) since 'le petit Caporal' himself."

Lloyd George Secure

Nor, he thinks, will anybody dispute Lloyd George's place. "He first got the shells, and then, sulking himself to the swing of the nation, drove like fury till the end."

Wilson he chooses from among all the Americans as the one really historic figure, for "whatever the pitiful denouement, he did stand out and like none otherwise Bonaparte."

"There were six months in 1918," "Post Hoc" continues, "when the White House, with Wilson in possession, came to be looked upon as Delphi itself; ally and enemy alike stood in awe of this obscure professor as he appeared to ladle out the wisdom of the ages... as the very shorthand clerks seemed to be taking down history when he reigned to speak. Like Caesar, Wilson later rode through the capitals of the Old World, preparing the way for his Fourteen Points."

Case of the Kaiser

But then we come to two figures of a different kind—Lenine and the Kaiser. "Post Hoc" explains their inclusion by saying that "many of the most outstanding men of history have been 'of the deepest dye.' "Of course," he says, "the founder of Bolshevism goes into our list—virtually at the top. A sinister figure? yes; a man of blood? yes; yet this is no

chronicle of spotless virtue. Vitiating a new horror, Lenine profoundly influenced the course of the war (and of the peace!) A creator, a leader, an organizer, a whipper-in of brutish illiterates."

Similarly the Kaiser was all along the embodiment, the living symbol of the German people. "Seven million graves constitute his monument—and they will continue to do so."

The only other German "Post Hoc" admits to his list in Hindenburg, who "looks like finishing up as a second Wotan," and whose "Hindenburg line" will remain "quite an important furrow down the centuries."

Foch and Haig Eligible

And the only other soldiers he considers eligible to the twelve are Foch and Haig.

Neither Joffre nor Ludendorff nor Pershing passes the test! As for "Papa Joffre" he says, he is on the way to becoming a kind of legend, for "no one seems to know for certain whether he was a complete wash-out or a sly old strategist of great lethargy." Ludendorff, too, is a disputed figure.

The third of these omissions, Pershing, requires more explanations, and "Post Hoc" doesn't hold it back.

"Had Pershing," he says, "commanded a larger force in the line than twenty-two divisions (last-minute number) or for longer, actively, than six brief months... he would have gone into any list of the first twelve." A more serious argument for his exclusion, according to this writer, is found in the heavy losses in the Argonne in the fall of 1918, and he adds his "belief" that the question of Pershing's relief from command had already arisen when the end of the war came.

Three Romantic Figures

The remaining three names in the list are romantic figures, figures important for their appeal to the imagination rather than for their influence. Thus "Lawrence of Arabia" takes precedence over Allenby, Maude and all the military leaders in the East: "Lawrence, brilliant, beautiful, outstanding genius on his cabbage patch, the hero of boys forever, and of grown-ups, too." So he enters "our elect." And so does Nurse Cavell, though all she may have done was to die. "Yet she lives on forever, internationally, on the strength of war service and therefore fills the utmost meaning of the term 'outstanding.' "

Finally, there is d'Annunzio, as the only Italian in the entire list. He is there as the "bringer-in" of Italy against her former Allies. As the "recognized inspirer of Fascism" when the Duce was still a sergeant of Arditi, and "as the very-much-on-earth acquirer of Fiume, this long-fingered poet-bomber and utter human contradiction cannot be barred from the ultimate dozen."

The list is more remarkable, perhaps, for its omissions than its inclusions, but "Post Hoc" explains them all. At one time, he says, Venetia, Allenby, Grand Duke Nicholas, Colonel House and Lord Northcliffe were all among his candidates. Kitchener, Jellicoe, Beatty, Hoover, Page and others were all crowded out by a hair's breadth. None of these cases, perhaps, is as remarkable as Winston Churchill, who had to yield precedence to Haig. "Post Hoc" hates to omit him and grants him a long eulogy instead.

Finally, he says there is "a thirteenth who soars above them all," and that is the Unknown Soldier, resting in a million graves.

Those who are looking for something good for nothing usually get it.

New Wheat Area To Be Opened in Australia

Railway Scheme for West Australia Will Develop Virgin Land

Perth, W. Australia.—According to John Gunn, who is a member of the Empire Migration and Development Commission, Western Australia in the course of a few years will be easily the largest wheat producer in the whole commonwealth. The Commissioner has recently made an extensive tour of this spacious State, with Bankes Amery, the British Government representative, and that is his considered opinion.

The Commission visited Western Australia to make inquiries into proposals to build further railways to open up a considerable area of new country for wheat production. Mr. Gunn inspected extensive areas of virgin country, mostly good wheat land, and all within the line of the agricultural rainfall. An outstanding factor which impressed him was the immense areas as yet undeveloped. Western Australia can still talk of her fertile crown lands in millions of acres, which want only railways, roads, and water conservation to make them productive.

The country under review is between the area now served by the railway system, and the line running from Kalgoorlie to Esperance Bay. That area contains millions of acres not yet surveyed, but upon which the Government is now concentrating. On both the eastern side of the railway system and on the line to Esperance Bay wheat is being grown in large quantities, and it is quite probable that the same class of country exists between those two points with the same variations of soil. Another area which was examined in detail was east of the line running from Northam to Mullawa, and it is proposed to build a railway going north parallel to the existing line. That will also bring into cultivation another large area of mostly virgin country.

When one considers the advances made in wheat production in the last 15 or 20 years in Western Australia, added Mr. Gunn, "resulting last year in a 30,000,000 bushel crop, and the huge areas yet undeveloped, one is compelled to believe that in the course of a few years Western Australia will rival even the largest states in wheat production."

This year approximately 300,000 additional acres are under cultivation, and after the recent abundant rains the prospects for a record harvest are indeed bright. From experience, it appears that the wheat areas of Western Australia are less susceptible to drought than other parts of Australia.

Welfare of Eskimos Guarded by Canada

Edmonton, Alta.—In future, the Commissioner of the Northwest Territories Department of the Interior, will have charge of all affairs relating to the welfare of Canada's Eskimo inhabitants, according to an official announcement from Ottawa. This new ruling affects more than 5500 Eskimos, of whom the largest proportion are males. These farthest-north inhabitants of the Dominion are located approximately as follows: 2000 living in the Franklin district, principally on Baffin Island, 1000 in the Mackenzie district, and the remainder in the Keewatin district north of Hudson's Bay and in the Ungava peninsula.

Investigation into the possibility of introducing reindeer into Canada's hinterland is being considered by the Government, as the welfare of the Eskimo is a direct responsibility of the Government, and it is recognized that the protection of wild life in the Arctic is the mainstay of these northern people's existence. Since 1924 the Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs has been responsible for the care of the 5500 tribesmen and for the general management of affairs in the Canadian Arctic, but the new ruling from Ottawa now places the responsibility with the Commissioner of the Northwest Territories.

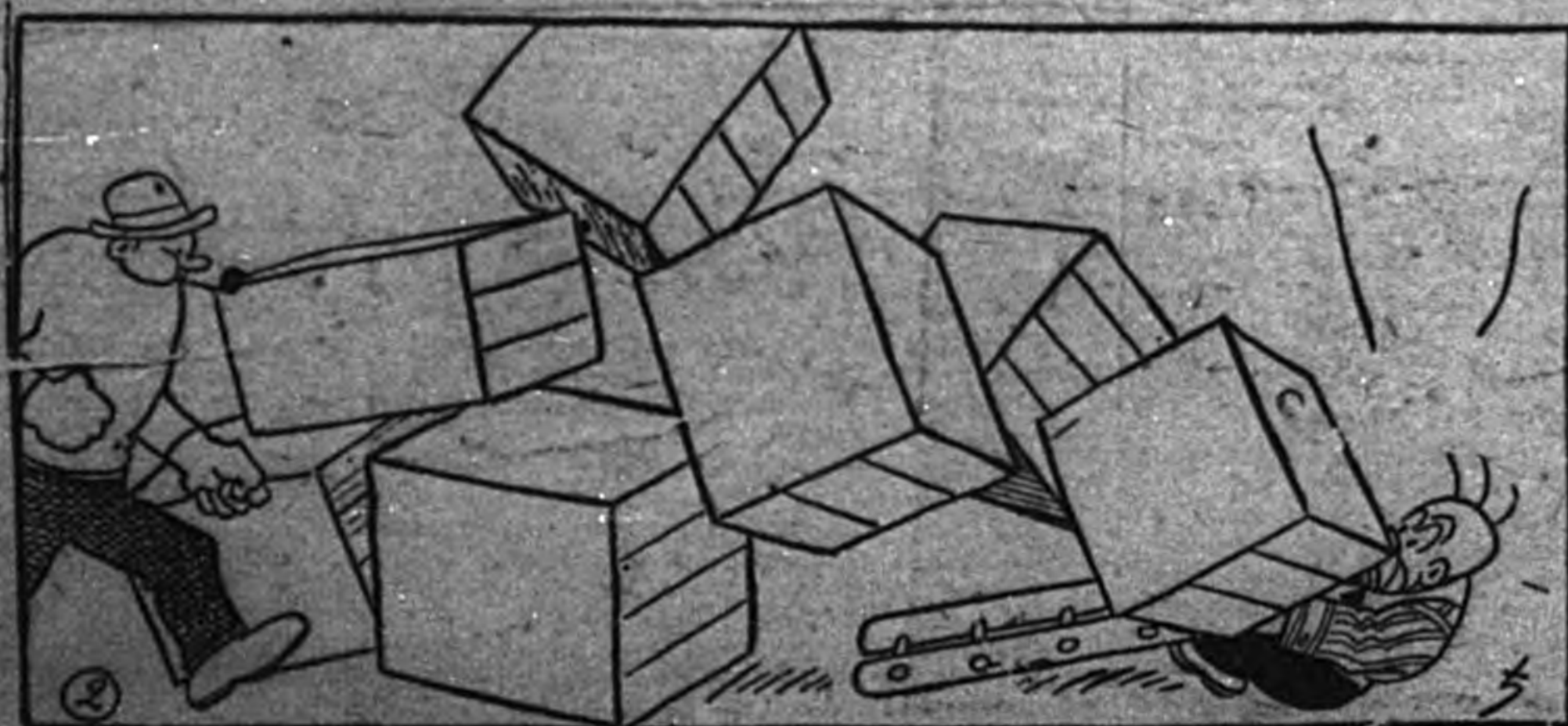
MODERN "POETRY"

When a poet of the established reputation of Alfred Noyes gives his opinion of modern poetry, it is worthy of consideration. "Absolute craziness," he termed it, and that is not too strong a term.

The remedy Mr. Noyes suggests for the avalanche of nonsense that is flooding the bookshops in the name of poetry is to go to the poets and discover what we mean when we talk about poetry. That seems to be a thoroughly sound and logical suggestion. If Homer, Virgil, Shakespeare, Dante, Tennyson, Browning, Wordsworth and the rest were poets, then poetry is music and rhythm. If they were not poets, then the world has been grossly deceived, and the Dosh that is ladled out by the very libretti is music for the spheres. You cannot have it both ways.—Montreal Star.

The uncovering in Mexico by archaeologists of instruments made from the horns of animals and resembling the modern saxophone may indicate that one of the first things man learned to do was to blow his own horn.

"ADAMSON'S ADVENTURES"—By O. Jacobson.



MERCY OR MURDER?

The Recent English Case of a Father Drowning His Hopelessly Afflicted Daughter Has Again Raised the Cry That Doctors Should Be Given Authority to Administer "Easy Death" to Sufferers. Here is a Sane, Clear-cut Answer

By WENDELL C. PHILLIPS, M.D.
(Reprinted from New York "Herald Tribune")

The fee paid by the state to a public executioner each time he throws the fatal switch is \$150. Those whom he sends into another world have, after a careful review of their lives, been condemned as enemies to society, who have forfeited the right to live. Their death has been decreed by the combined efforts of judge, jury, prosecuting attorney, police and other officers of the law, usually with the backing of public opinion. The executioner's part is little more than automatic.

Yet in the eyes of most people the executioner is a marked man. He walks alone. Formerly it was even customary for him to wear a mask, such was the hatred for him and his calling.

There is in all of us—at least in all Christian and Jewish peoples—a deep, instinctive revolt against the taking of life, even unborn life. No normal person wants it to be his hand that quenches the spark for any other human being. We shrink from the man that does it.

This is why public opinion will always, I believe, be against legalizing "easy death," or euthanasia. This is the taking of life, as a merciful act, from one to whom it has become an insupportable burden because of incurable disease or suffering, or from one to whom it will never give any conscious satisfaction, as in the case of monstrosities or hopeless idiots.

Recently an English jury acquitted Albert Davies, a twenty-eight-year-old shipyard laborer and war veteran, who had confessed to drowning his three-year-old daughter in order to end her suffering. The child had been tubercular from birth, a doctor had despaired of her life and death was considered a matter of only a few days. Within the last year the little girl had suffered severely from many other diseases.

The jury's decision was not only applauded by the court, but almost ordered by the presiding judge, who said in his charge to the jury: "Had this poor child been an animal instead of a human being, so far from there being anything blame-worthy in the man's action in putting an end to its sufferings, he actually would have been liable to punishment if he had not done it. Davies, if he did take the life of the child, did so from the motive of love and pity for the child's sufferings."

The reasons for acquittal here were perfectly obvious, though the technical legal excuse was that the prosecution had not proved the child to be actually alive when submerged in the bathtub.

The trial has raised once more a question which has been agitated for hundreds of years, but is perhaps more serious to-day, because of the charge leveled against our civilization that we are using our scientific knowledge to keep alive the fit at the expense of the unfit.

Once more the cry goes up that laws should be passed giving doctors the power, within their discretion, to administer the "easy death." Such laws have actually been framed, and favored by a number of doctors, in New York, Iowa, Ohio, Illinois and many other states, but invariably they have been defeated by public opinion, even though public opinion has always been in favor of releasing special individuals who have pleaded this as an excuse for what is, under the law, murder.

What the instigators of such a law do not seem to realize is that most doctors do not wish to have thrust on them the responsibility of being prosecuting attorney, judge, jury and executioner, all in one.

Suppose such a law had been in existence in Spain when the Marquis de Villalobar was born. When this pitifully malformed bit of humanity came into the world even his parents wanted him to die. He had no feet; it seemed improbable that he would ever walk. He had no top to his skull; the slightest pressure on the soft skin would have touched his brain. Though it probably could not have been foretold at birth, he could not grow any teeth. Life seemed to hold for him nothing but helplessness and misery. To kill him would be a kindness. Since this was forbidden by both Church and State, his parents made a Vovena, begging the Lord to take back the useless, suffering little life. But their prayers were not answered. The Marquis de Villalobar lived. Forty-four years later, fitted with artificial feet and an artificial top to his skull, he was one of the most striking figures in Washington society and diplomatic life, Minister from Spain to the United States. From this post he was transferred to the ministry at Lisbon and later was Spanish Ambassador to Belgium during the trying years of the war. He lived to be fifty-four years old.

His is only one of many examples which could be given of men and women who seemed hopelessly deformed, ed at birth or shortly after, and yet who grew up, not only to enjoy life themselves but to play a worth-while part in the lives of others. Steinfeldt, electrical wizard, was a hunchback; Helen Keller was deaf, blind, dumb

and with very little sense of smell or taste.

In all these persons, of course, the mind and character were and are normal. The case seems a bit different when the new born child is a hopeless idiot or a monstrosity.

In the Hippocratic Oath taken by all doctors when they receive their medical degrees, they swear always to preserve human life to the best of their ability. But the question has been raised by some physicians, "Is a monstrosity human life?" Many doctors, when they are present at the birth of one of these horrible mistakes of nature, will simply allow it to die by taking no precautions to see that it lives—an easy matter, since most monstrosities live only a short time anyway.

A case of this kind which caused a great furor twelve years ago was that of Baby John Bollinger, born in the German-American Hospital in Chicago. Dr. H. J. Helseiden, head of the staff, refused to perform an operation which would have prolonged and possibly saved its life. His stand was taken with the consent of the child's parents and he did nothing to hinder any other physician from operating. The baby was paralyzed on the left side from head to foot, was deaf and suffered from many other deformities.

In cases like this the doctor seems to many persons justified in making no effort to prolong life. But as a result of the publicity that is given an "easy death" of this kind, others not so "easy" and far less justified, almost always follow. There was such an epidemic of deaths in 1925, following the hysterical trial and acquittal in a Paris court of Mlle. Stanislaw Uminska, a Polish actress, who shot and killed her fiance, dying of cancer, to end his agony.

A few days later a Parisian seamstress killed her sister under similar circumstances. In the same month Dr. Blaser, of Colorado, chloroformed his terribly crippled daughter. Near the same time, Lieutenant Colonel William Dunn killed his invalid father and mother and then committed suicide.

It is easy to see the effect that such a suggestion, oft recurring, would have on excitable temperaments. While it has never been proposed that any one but a physician or committee of physicians should be given the legal authority to take a useless or painful life, other people, far less able to judge the medical aspects of the case, are apt to dash in and take the responsibility, deeming the disease of the sufferer "incurable."

But "incurable" is a word that even the medical profession is being frequently forced to discard. For many years sufferers from hydrophobia were regarded as doomed, and their death was sometimes hastened by bleeding, to end their own suffering and danger to others. If the killing of such people had been made legal, science might not have had the same stimulus to discover a cure. Cancer is another disease, formerly considered incurable, which we are learning to conquer.

Though the laws of economics sometimes point to the control of population as desirable, and such control has long been practiced in Eastern countries by exposing girl babies, it is contrary to the basic principles of Western civilization, and is, I believe, too great a responsibility to put on any one man or small group of men.

The Gingerbread Clown

I have a little clown
All made of gingerbread.
He's got an icing coat
That's colored white and red.

We baked him in a pan
And filled him full of spice.
We gave him raisin eyes
And nose and mouth of rice.

If I should eat my clown
He'd be quite gone, you see,
And we couldn't use him
To trim our Christmas tree.



STEWED OYSTERS
Oyster: Well, here I am again,
Mr. Clam.
Clam: Yes, and if you don't
watch out, you'll get locked up for
getting stewed!

Another strange one: The lad who romped through piles of dry leaves delighting in the resultant rustling and crackling sound has developed into the man who can't bear the sight of a solitary leaf on his lawn.

Who would have thought it: Every bungalow is two-thirds "bungle" and one-third "owe."

Tested Recipes

Chocolate Cookies

To make delicious chocolate cookies cream one-half cup of shortening, add gradually one and one-half cups of sugar and then two eggs, well beaten. Melt two squares of chocolate over hot water, add one-fourth cup of hot water to the melted chocolate and add it to the first mixture. Dissolve one teaspoon of soda in one-half cup of sour cream; beat into the cookie mixture; add one teaspoon of vanilla; then stir in the flour, sifting one-half teaspoon of salt with the first cup. About five cups of flour will be needed to make the dough so that it can be rolled fairly thin. Bake cookies in a quick oven (375 degrees F.) for about ten minutes. The recipe makes six dozen.

Red Man Cookies

Beat two eggs, add one cup of sugar, two squares of chocolate, melted, one-half cup of butter and one-half cup of flour. Flavor with one teaspoon of vanilla and stir in one cup of broken nut meats. Bake in a well buttered square pan for about thirty minutes in a moderate oven (350 degrees F.) while hot, cut in two-inch squares with a hot knife. This recipe makes sixteen squares, and words simply fall us to try and tell how good they are!

Apple Cake

Sift two cups of flour, four teaspoons of baking powder, one-fourth cup of sugar and one-half teaspoon of salt. Blend with this one-third cup of shortening and stir in two-thirds cup of milk and one beaten egg. Spread over the bottom of a shallow buttered pan, are, core and quarter ripe apples and press the quarters into the dough. Dredge well with sugar, sprinkle liberally with cinnamon and scatter currants over the top. Bake or thirty minutes in a moderate oven (325 degrees F.), cover liberally with apple jelly and bake ten minutes longer.

A Sour Milk Cake

1 cup of sugar, 3 tablespoons of butter, 8 tablespoons of cocoa, 1 1/4 cups of sour milk, 1 teaspoon of soda, 2 cups of flour. Cream butter and sugar, add the cocoa and flour sifted together and then add the sour milk in which the soda has been dissolved. Beat well and bake in two layers in a moderate oven (350 degrees F.) for about twenty-five minutes.

Chocolate Mocha Filling

3 Tablespoons of melted butter, 1 cup of confectioners' sugar, 1 tablespoon of strong, cold coffee, 1 tablespoon of cocoa. Cream the butter and sugar, add the cocoa and mix with the coffee. Add more coffee or sugar if needed to make the right consistency to spread. Double the recipe if it is to be put on top as well as between the layers.

Dutch Cake

2/3 Cup sugar, 1/2 cup shortening, 1 egg, 1/4 cups flour, 2 1/2 teaspoons baking powder, 1 cup raisins. Mix in the order given and bake forty-five minutes in a moderate oven (350 degrees F.). When done make holes in the top and pour over it a filling made of 1 egg well beaten; 2/3 cup sugar, 1 teaspoon cinnamon. Beat them well together, and when pouring over the top of the cake make sure that it runs down into the holes. Return to the oven for three or four minutes. This cake may be used as a coffee cake, although it is primarily a dessert.

Molasses Cake

1/2 Cup shortening, 1 cup molasses, 1/3 cup sour milk or buttermilk, 1 teaspoon soda, 1 egg, 3/4 cups sifted flour, 1/2 teaspoon allspice. Melt the shortening, add the molasses and stir until thoroughly blended. Dissolve the soda in the sour milk and add to the first mixture, stirring well. Then add half of the flour and drop in the egg, beating well. Add the rest of the flour and the spices. Beat for two minutes and bake in a greased and floured loaf pan or in muffin pans.

In Old Quebec



AN OUT DOOR OVEN

Like a scene from another land is this glimpse of Old Quebec where the outdoor oven is still used in many rural sections.

One-half cup of nut meats or raisins may be added.

Sponge Cake

Beat the yolks and whites of four eggs separately. Then beat one-half cup of sugar into each and then beat the two together. Stir in one cup of flour very lightly, add one teaspoon of vanilla or three-fourths of a teaspoon of lemon extract. Put in a cold oven and gradually turn on heat until the oven reaches 325 degrees F. Continue baking until when tested it is done. About one hour in all.

Caramel Nut Frosting

1 1/4 Cup brown sugar, 1/2 cup white sugar, 1/3 cup cold water, whites of two eggs, 1 teaspoon vanilla, 1/3 cup English walnut meats. Boil the sugar and water until it threads—about 240 degrees F. Pour on to beaten egg whites and beat until nearly cool. Put into double boiler until mixture becomes granular around edge of pan. Remove from the fire and beat until the mixture holds its shape. Add vanilla and chopped nuts and spread on cake. A simple butter cake is especially nice with this frosting.

Crumble Cakes

Broken pieces from sweet crackers, graham crackers or cake can be used to make these little cakes which are just the thing to serve with afternoon tea. Collect the odds and ends until there are enough to make a cup and a half when they are put through the meatchopper and proceed as follows: Cream three-eighths of a cup of butter and three-fourths of a cup of sugar. Add one egg, well beaten. Sift one cup of flour with one teaspoon of baking powder, one-half teaspoon of cinnamon, one-fourth teaspoon cloves and one-fourth teaspoon mace or nutmeg and add to the first mixture. Dissolve one-half teaspoon of soda in one-fourth cup of cold water. Stir this in and then add the one and one-half cups of crumbles. Drop by teaspoon about three inches apart on greased baking sheets and bake in a moderate oven until nicely browned.

Raisin Cream Pie

Sour cream and raisins combine to make an unusually delicious pie. To one cup of sugar add one cup of sour cream, one well beaten egg and one

cup of seeded raisins which have been put through the meat grinder. Make a rather rich crust, line a pie pan with this, put in the cream-raisin mixture and cover with an upper crust. Bake in a hot (450 degrees F.), oven until the crust is done—about thirty minutes.

Chemung Brown Betty

This "upstate" Brown Betty is a variation of the standard recipe and has a distinctive flavor which is very pleasing. Cut dry bread into cubes and fry for a minute or two in hot butter. Slice apples very thin and sprinkle with brown sugar and cinnamon. Put alternating layers of fried bread and apples in a buttered baking dish; making the top layer of bread; dust the top liberally with sugar and cinnamon and bake in a moderately hot oven (375 degrees F.) until the apples are thoroughly cooked.

In testing this recipe we found that moistening the ingredients slightly with milk improved it.

Maple Nut Pie

This pie is rich but wonderfully good. Mix together one cup of milk and one cup of maple syrup, add one beaten egg, one tablespoon of flour, one tablespoon of cornstarch (dissolve the last two in a little of the cold liquid before adding to the other ingredients) and one-half cup of chopped nut meats. Cook in a double stirring constantly until thick, and continue cooking fifteen minutes longer. Pour into a baked crust and chill. Serve topped with whipped cream.



GLUED TO HIS SEAT

"The Mucilage maker was held up in his office today and robbed."
"Was he spared?"
"Yes—glued to his seat, he said."

Princess Secures Record Moose Head



Prince Michel and Princess Sturdza, of the Rumanian legation, Washington, with their big game trophies secured during a hunt on the borders of Jasper National Park, Alberta, Canada. Princess Sturdza is shown holding the record moose head, with a spread of sixty-one inches, the largest ever taken by a woman and one of the record heads for that district. The party also secured mountain sheep and mountain goats, heads of which are shown in the photograph, and intend returning another year to hunt grizzlies. — Canadian National Railways photo.

Minister Takes to Fox Hunting

U.S. Envoy to Free State Rides With President Cosgrave — New Coins Stir Row

Dublin.—Since his arrival in Dublin as the first American Minister to the Free State, Frederic A. Sterling has taken up fox-hunting with enthusiasm. In company with President Cosgrave he was out recently with the famous Ward Union hounds the crack pack of the country. He has also hunted with two other packs and intends to accompany pursuit of the wily fox again shortly.

Owing to the objection of farmers some designs for the Free State's coinage are unlikely to be minted until next year begins. They had received the approval of the Art Committee headed by the poet Yeats and the Treasury thought there would be no difficulty in obtaining the sanction of the Executive Council. Included among the designs intended to represent the industries of Ireland were drawn horse, pigs and bulls to be used as "tails" of the new coins. One look at these animals was enough. The farmer members of the council said they "may be artistic, but they're no pedigree; they'd never win a prize at an agricultural show." The result has been that the designs were returned to the artist with a request that he make a closer study of Ireland's prize stock. The request was accompanied by photographs of Blue Ribbon winners at recent country fairs.

The fund for the families of fishermen who lost their lives in the recent storm on the west coast has reached 100,000. After making provision for dependants, those raising the fund are turning their attention to the reorganization of the Irish fishing industry which is now carried on so precariously and with such poor results that the Irish fisherman in his frail sailboat cannot compete with British and foreign fishermen plying Irish waters in their modern trawlers capable of weathering almost any kind of storm. Great hopes were entertained recently as a result of a proposal made by a man who promised the backing of American capitalists. But these proved on investigation to be not serious.

The Humble Harmonica

In numerous schools all over Canada, recently, the mouth organ (or harmonica, as it is often called) has been adopted as an integral part of the course in music. In vacation time the harmonica has been found in the playgrounds and recreation centres, providing not alone recreation and pleasure, but profitable pastime. On the street corners this same harmonica has supplanted the pair of dice, the dime novel, and other mediums so long and loudly condemned by persons concerned with the reform and rejuvenation of the youth. In asylums and institutions for the maimed, the blind and the deaf, the harmonica has cast its rays of sunshine and given these unfortunately stricken little ones a new lease of life, all through the medium of self-expression of music. In Boy Scout work the harmonica has carried for itself a place as part of the standard equipment. We could carry on with countless more references to the part the harmonica is playing in the life of Young Canada to-day, but space will not permit.

Without solicitation, many national leaders have spontaneously spoken in highest and unreserved praise of the harmonica and what it is doing, not alone for the cause of music, but for the general welfare of the people at large. Hundreds of authorities and celebrities have been quick to voice their unstinted and hearty endorsement of this instrument; the pages of history of the harmonica movement are crowded with these tributes.

Many famous conductors, impresarios, bandmasters, prima donnas of the operatic and concert stage who have thrilled millions with their musical art, legislators whose logical and eloquent oratory have swung thousands of voters, leaders in industry, commerce and finance, are to be found enthusiastically paying tribute to this tiny but remarkable musical instrument. Educators have been quick to sense the potential possibilities of the harmonica and have been responsible for bringing it into our system of education, believing there is no cultural advancement like music and no musical development can have a permanent foundation unless it locates an inherent love for the art and a firmly implanted desire for expression. Not alone does it provide music; it gives the child an appealing incentive for musical expression; it develops the child's ear for music and puts him on the path to a serious interest in the art, at the same time providing genuine pastime.

The harmonica opens the door of the child's heart and brain to music and paves the way for development of interest in the major members of the musical instrument family. Aside from all the remarkable attributes of this instrument, there is one outstanding fact; the harmonica is an important actor in the modern day when so much thought and attention is being given to the cause of developing interest in music.

Many a man who knows enough to come in out of the rain allows himself to get soaked in the stock market.



Greet Your Family and Friends with ELECTRICAL GIFTS

Electrical gifts are appropriate, useful, attractive, welcome. Better still, they are reasonably priced. There is one for every purpose; a percolator for Mother, a portable lamp for Father's favorite corner, a curling iron for sister or sweetheart, irons, toasters and many others. Make your list up NOW.



A Wonderful "FAMILY" GIFT

An electric Washer! Why not delight Mother and the whole family with one of these wonderful time and work-savers on Christmas or New Year's morning. Special prices. Convenient terms, if desired.

At These Low Prices

Electric Irons	\$4.90
Electric Toasters	\$3.50
Curling Irons	\$1.35
Grills	\$1.00
Heating Pads	\$6.50
Air Heaters	\$5.75
Portable Lamps	\$4.00
Table Stoves	\$6.00
Percolators	\$6.50
Immersion Heaters	\$2.00
Marcel Wavers	\$4.00
Vibrators	\$7.00

Ottawa-Montreal Power Company Limited



15 Eggs to the Dozen

Here's the way one man, who feeds Quaker Ful-O-Pep Egg Mash, expresses his increased production: "I gather 15 eggs for every dozen I got before I used Quaker Ful-O-Pep Egg Mash."

The base of Quaker Ful-O-Pep Egg Mash is pure oatmeal. To this are added many other important ingredients which go to form a "perfectly balanced ration"—a mixture which supplies all the necessary elements for heavy egg production.

Bone meal and calcium carbonate furnish the all-important minerals. Cod Liver Meal, high in vitamin D, takes the place of sunshine and makes it possible for your hens to produce as many eggs in winter (when eggs are high) as they do in the spring.

Ful-O-Pep Egg Mash is the cheapest feed you can use because IT PRODUCES MOST EGGS FOR LEAST MONEY.

Besides being perfectly balanced, it is finely ground and thoroughly mixed. Your hens cannot pick it apart—every mouthful is perfectly balanced, and because of these features less feed is required.

Consider the economy of Ful-O-Pep Mash when you compare its price with cheaper feeds. Eighty pounds will go as far as one hundred pounds of an ordinary mixture. For the sake of "More Eggs and Greater Profits" feed

Quaker FUL-O-PEP EGG MASH

Made by The Quaker Oats Company, Peterborough, Ontario. Manufacturers of Quaker Ful-O-Pep Chick Starter; Quaker Ful-O-Pep Growing Mash; Quaker Ful-O-Pep Chick Feeds; Quaker Ful-O-Pep Egg Mash and Quaker Ful-O-Pep Scratch Grains for Poultry. Quaker Dairy Ration for Milk Cows. Quaker Schumacher Feed for cattle, hogs and horses.

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GEORGE PAUL Lachute, Que.

BUY QUAKER FEEDS IN STRIPED SACKS

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One Price Cash Store

CLOVER LEAF SALMON YEAST 35c.
MAGIC B. POWDER, 1 lb. 7c.
CREAM OF TARTAR 1/4 lb. 34c.
GILLET'S LYE 13c.
SALADA TEA, 1 lb. 14c.
SALADA TEA, 1/2 lb. 70c.
EDDY'S MATCHES, 3 for 23c.
MAPLE LEAF MATCHES, 3 boxes 28c.
MACARONI, 3 for 25c.
VERMICELLI, 3 for 25c.
ALPHABET, 3 for 25c.
VINEGAR, 90 grs. qu. 18c.
CORN STARCH 19c.
OLD DUTCH 13c.
CORN SYRUP, 2 lbs. 15c.
CORN SYRUP, 5 lbs. 35c.
CORN SYRUP, 10 lbs. 68c.
ICING SUGAR, 2 lbs. 18c.
PICKLES, 25 oz. 35c.
CATSUP, large bottles 25c.
SHELLED WALNUTS lb. 55c.
TOMATOES, choice 2 for 25c.
BROOMS, 6 strings 45c.
WHITE HONEY, 3 lbs. 79c.
TOILET PAPER, 5 for 25c.
CHOICE PINK SALMON 20c.
SALMON, Chum 15c.
CAMPBELL'S SOUP, 2 for 25c.
SEEDLESS RAISINS, 2 for 25c.
SEEDED RAISINS, 2 for 25c.
PRUNES large, 2 for 11c.
LUX 11c.
CORN FLAKES 11c.
POST TOASTIES 11c.
PEP 35c.
FLOUR, 7 lbs. \$1.19
FLOUR, 25 lbs. 18c.
CHOICE BOILING PEAS, 3 for 18c.
CHOICE BEANS, 3 for 23c.
VILLAGE BISCUITS, 2 lbs for 23c.
GINGER SNAP BISCUITS 2 lbs. 23c.
ASSORTED BISCUITS, 2 lbs. 23c.
PEPPERMINTS lb. 23c.
MIXED PEELS, 1/2 lb. 18c.
RICE, choice lb 10c.
RICE, 3 lbs. 28c.
KEENE'S MUSTARD, 1/4 lb. 25c.
CLARKE BEANS, 3 lbs. 23c.
5 ROSE FLOUR, 7 lb. 35c.
P & G SOAP, 10 bars for 23c.
P & G SOAP, 5 for 25c.
CHOICE WHITE TAPIOCA 19c.
DATES, 2 lbs. 20c.
PURE LARD 19c.
SHORTENING 18c.
MUSTARD, 3 glasses 25c.
SHREDDED WHEAT 11c.
PURE COD LIVER OIL 35c.
O-CEDAR OIL, large 45c.
LIQUID YENIR, Large 55c.
LEMON PIE FILLING, 2 for 25c.
MAGIC B. POWDER, 5 lbs. \$1.53
CHOICE CHEESE 28c.
COCONUT, 1 lb. 28c.
COCONUT, 1/2 for 15c.
GRAPE NUT 18c.
COMBS, Reg. 50c. for 35c.
JELLO, 3 for 25c.
STARCH 10c.
BRUNSWICK SARDINES, 4 for 25c.
MEN'S SOCKS, White Pure Wool, Reg. 55c. for 39c.
FLEECE-LINED DRAWERS 75c.

FLEECE-LINED SHIRTS 75c.

FLEECE-LINED COMBINATIONS \$1.50
TABLE OIL-CLOTH, 1 1/4 yds. 55c.
TABLE OIL-CLOTH, 1 1/4 yds. 45c.
MEN'S COLLARS 30c.
MEN'S SHIRTS, Reg. \$1.35 for 95c.
MENS, BOYS, CHILDRENS CAPS, Reg. from \$1.00 to \$1.35 for 75c.
LADIES' FLEECE-LINED BLOOMERS, Reg. 90c. for 69c.
The old business gentlemen says competition is the life of trade, let us put some life in our trade.

H. Whissell, Bethany Street.

WANT ADS

FOR SALE—Pair beautiful fur sleigh robes. Property of Mr. J. R. Paris. Apply Miss M. V. Slater, Lachute. Phone No. 53.
FOR SALE—8 work horses, weighing 1200 to 1700 lbs.; in good condition; will be sold at reasonable prices. Apply to Josephat Lachute, Brownsburg. 12-23-2.
FOR SALE—One four horse power Milwaukee Gasoline Engine. First class running order. Apply to Jno. MacKimmie, Riverside Bakery.

NOTICE—Strayed Horse, final notice unless the owner claims and proves his claim to the horse left with our horses, on return from Military Camp, same will be sold by Public Auction to pay expenses at Therrien's Hotel, on Saturday, Dec. 17th, at 2 p.m. Signed, Col. L. M. Hooker. Also one Clydesdale Colt rising three years and weighing about 1250 lbs. will be offered for Sale. This colt is from the Carriers & General Graham Stock.

WANTED—200,000 feet of 1 in. Spruce and Hemlock. Apply to W. J. Graham, Brownsburg.

FOR SALE—At Kirkland Farm, Lachute six year old Registered Ayrshire Cow, will freshen Dec. 11th. Eighteen months old Registered Ayrshire bull, both our own breeding, accredited. J. E. Walker.

HOUSE FOR SALE—Spacious grounds, Lawns, shade and fruit trees; large garden. House solid brick, all modern improvements; Hot water heating. Garage and stable. East end. Apply Wm. Duffy, R. R. No. 1, Lachute. 12-16-2

HELP WANTED MALE & FEMALE Earn \$26 weekly up at home addressing envelopes. No canvassing. Everything furnished. Spare or full time. Send stamped addressed envelope for particulars. Gillies Mailing Service, Box 9, Sydney, N. S.

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Gifts at our store. Come and choose for yourself. Don't Leave it Too Late to Shop.

With Christmas near at hand, you should make an early visit to our store, where we have a fine line of clothing for Men, Women and Children.

Come and select a nice useful gift for your family.

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E. M. JONES LIFE INSURANCE Representing The Imperial Life Assurance Co. of Canada Phone 202 J. LACHUTE, QUE.

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Edge-Holding Saws Fast Easy-Cutting **SIMONDS SAWS** Guaranteed because made from our own steel. SIMONDS SAW CO. LTD. MONTREAL, VANCOUVER, ST. JOHNS, N.S., TORONTO



Get extra deliciousness in your Christmas Baking

You may have it if you will use the right flour

Your baking simply must be successful at Christmas time—when everything to eat should taste good. You want pastry, cakes, and bread light and even in texture, with just the right color. Nothing else will do during the joyous festival.

Quaker Flour is your most dependable aid in Christmas baking. It gives absolutely uniform results in the oven. It forms the perfect background for every dainty or tasty ingredient you care to use.

Every day at the mills Quaker Flour is tested by baking under home conditions—just as in your own kitchen. It must conform by its results to our rigid standard in this test.

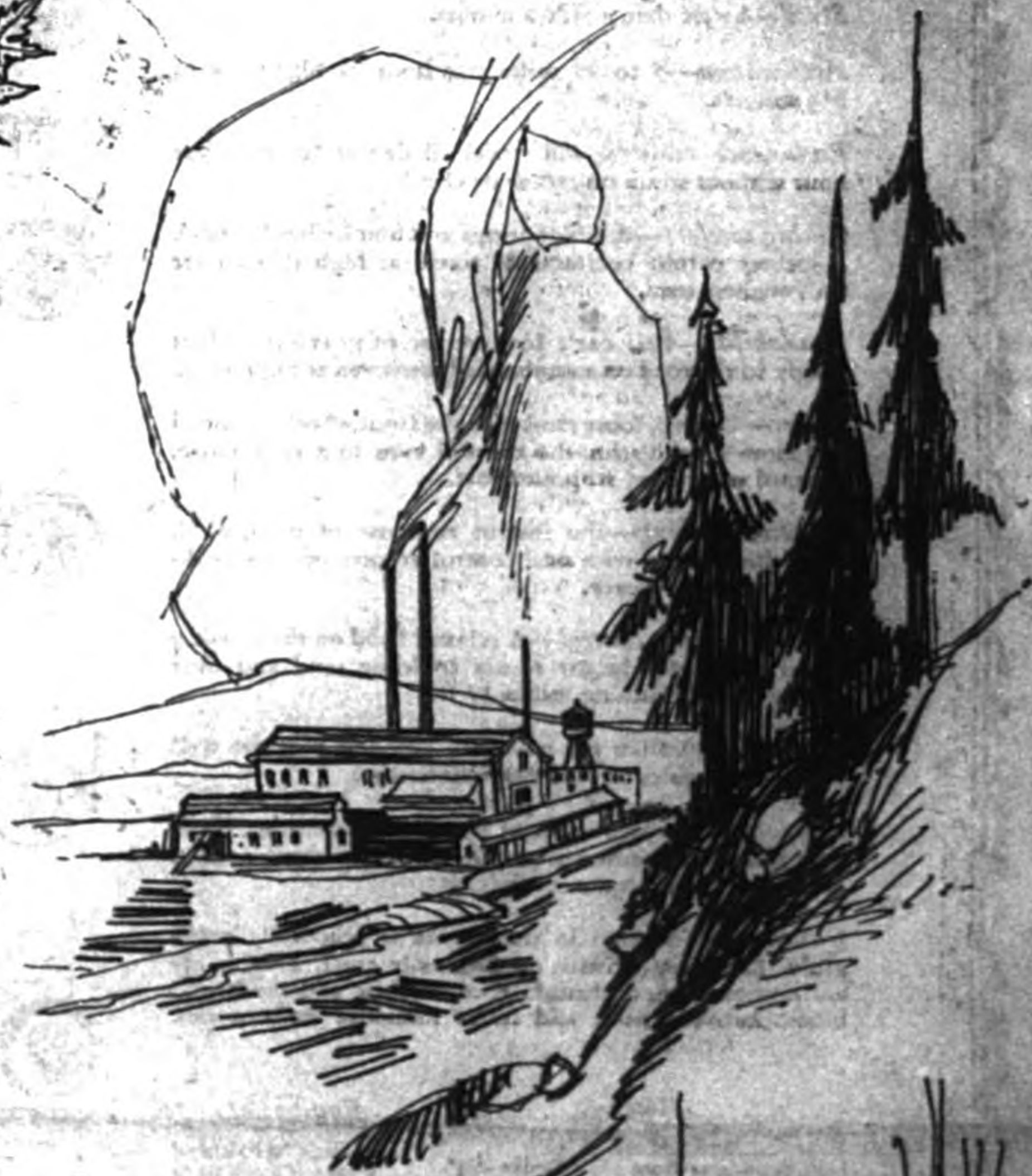
You run no risks with Quaker Flour. Your recipes turn out right every time. Be assured of good things to eat at Christmas by using Quaker Flour.

Every bag sold with our money back guarantee that Quaker Flour will give you the utmost satisfaction.

Quaker Flour Always the Same Always the Best

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The LACHUTE WATCHMAN INDUSTRIAL NUMBER 1927



PROGRESS
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PROSPERITY



The NEW CAR

INTRODUCING A FINE CAR IN THE LIGHT CAR FIELD

THIS entirely new car surpasses the accepted standards of light car accomplishment; sweeps aside all boundaries of price class; establishes a new standard of acceleration, speed, power and smoothness. Heretofore the following characteristics have been combined only in expensive cars.

Speed—better than a mile a minute.

Acceleration—5 to 25 miles per hour in high gear in 8½ seconds.

Endurance—this car will travel all day at 50 miles per hour without strain on motor or chassis.

Riding comfort—flexible springs and four hydraulic shock absorbers permit comfortable travel at high speed over the roughest road.

Roadability—this car's low center of gravity holds it snugly to the road on an unbanked turn even at high speed.

Power—in deep, loose sand with the front wheels cramped and from a dead stop, the car will turn in a tight circle, forward or reverse, without effort.

Effective braking—the instant response of mechanical, four-wheel brakes with dual control ensures positive braking for any emergency.

Positive steering control—A relaxed hand on the steering wheel will hold the car steady in loose sand and over bumpy roads. Turning radius 17 ft.

Economy—30 miles per gallon of gasoline, plus the well known economics of Ford car maintenance.

Appearance—coach work of pleasing proportions, tastefully finished in an extensive range of color combinations of durable satin lacquer.

Quietness—Vibration in the engine is practically negligible. New final drive is exceptionally quiet. Double-ply anti-squeak tape, asphaltum treated fabric and hardwood blocks between body and frame minimize body noises.

Motor

Make and Model—Ford "A"
Four Cylinders—Bore 3¼"; Stroke 4¼"
Unit Construction
Pump and Thermo-Syphon Cooling
Pump, Splash and Gravity Lubrication
Single Coil Distributor Ignition
Sliding Gear (3 speed) Transmission
Multiple 9 Plate Dry Disc Clutch
Crankshaft—Statically and Dynamically Balanced
High and Low Speed Jet Carburetor (hot-spot manifold)
Aluminum Pistons
Oil Indicator
Two Blade Aeroplane Type Fan
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Carbon Chrome Nickel Alloy Valves
N. A. C. C. Rating 24.03 H. P.—Actual
Developed H. P. 40 at 2200 R. P. M.

Equipment

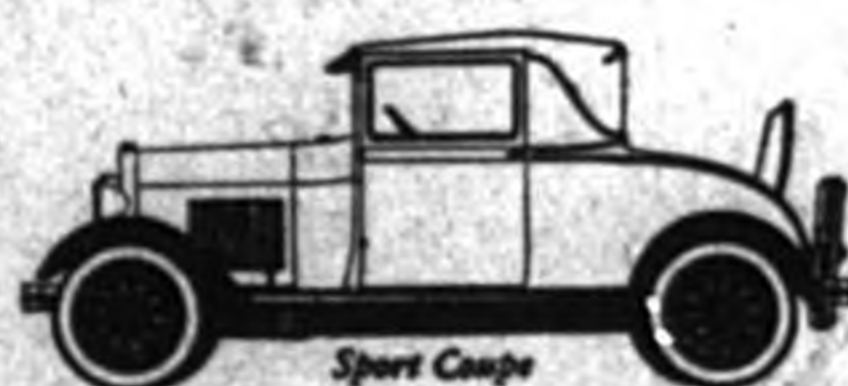
Automatic Windshield Wiper (Closed Cars)
Rear View Mirror
Speedometer
Dash Light
Gasoline Gauge
Ammeter
Combination Tail and Stop Light
Motor Driven Horn



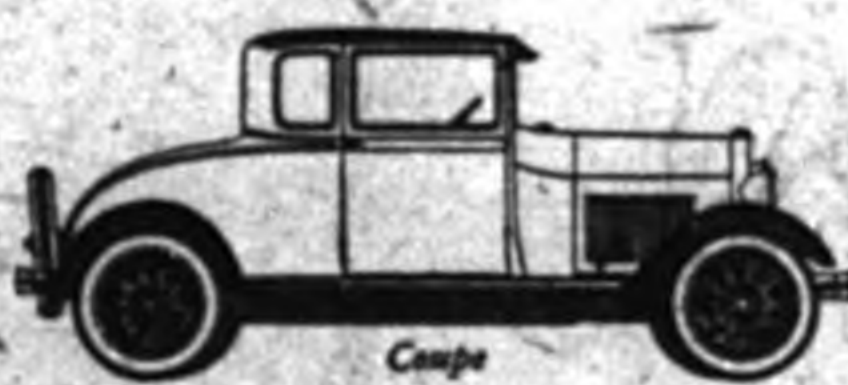
Tudor Sedan



Fordor Sedan



Sport Coupe



Coupe



Phaeton



Roadster

Performance

60 Miles Per Hour
40 Miles Per Hour in Second Gear
Acceleration—5 to 25 M. P. H. in 8½ Seconds
30 Miles Per Gallon Gasoline Consumption

Your local Ford dealer will give you prices and complete details—See him today.

Engine—At 2200 revolutions per minute the new four cylinder engine develops 40 H. P. This revolution speed is low for such power and sets an entirely new standard for light car speed and acceleration, enduring quality and operating economy.

Engine lubrication—Combination of pump, splash and gravity feed thoroughly lubricates all frictional surfaces regardless of road grades.

Cooling system—Combination water pump and Ford thermo-syphon system doubly insures ample radiation. Engine warms up quickly but will not overheat.

Electrical system—The new Ford designed distributor is placed on top of engine permitting direct connection to spark plugs by means of short bronze bands. The single coil is protected by a waterproof case. Co-incidental lock on ignition circuit is theft proof. The powerful starting motor and dependable generator are both of Ford design.

Clutch and transmission—Patterned after the famous Lincoln, these units give an operating ease never before found in moderate priced cars. The nine plate multiple dry disc clutch and the selective transmission are designed to make shifting of gears remarkably easy and simple. Getaway, unexcelled by any car made today, is just one of the many advantages. Three speeds forward and one reverse. All gears are made of heat-treated chrome alloy steel. The only light car in which transmission shafts are mounted on ball and roller bearings.

Rear Axle—The axle shaft itself carries no weight as the ½ floating principle places the weight of the car on the axle housing. Flexible roller bearings minimize rear wheel friction. A Torque Tube drive and spiral bevel gear are additional features.

Springs—Transverse semi-elliptic design. Relieved of all driving strain, they perform the sole function of cushioning road shocks. The transverse type of spring helps to prevent a large amount of frame distortion, makes four-wheel brake operation more efficient, gives easier steering and reduces unsprung weight.

Chassis lubrication—Alemite-Zerk pressure system.

Equipment

Starter
Foot Accelerator
One Piece Windshield Sun Visor
Thief Proof Ignition Lock
4 Hydraulic Shock Absorbers
Wide Range of Color Options

Chassis

4 Wheel Brakes—Mechanical Internal Expanding Type with Automatic Equalizer
Springs—Transverse Semi-Elliptic Drive—Torque Tube, Gears—Spiral Bevel
Rear Axle—Three-Quarter Floating
Full Crown One Piece Fenders
Gravity Feed Fuel Tank
Ignition Wires Enclosed in Flexible Steel Tubing
Steering Gear (Irreversible)—Worm and Sector Type
Acorn Design, Nickel Plated Headlights
5 One-Piece Steel Spoked Wheels
17½" Steering Wheel
Alemite-Zerk Pressure Lubrication
Body and Chassis Insulated to Prevent Noise
Wheel Base 103½ Inches
Turning Radius—17 Feet
Tire Size—30 x 4.5
Road Clearance—9½ Inches



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Well equipped Garage with Day and Night Service

GEORGE Y. DEACON,

LACHUTE MILLS, P.Q.

The Watchman Extends Greetings

It is generally customary at this time of the year to extend to one another cordial and heartfelt greetings, and in doing so The Watchman feels that there is no community in the Province of Quebec where felicitations and good fellowship can be passed around with more sincerity, among all classes and creeds, than right here in the county of Argenteuil.

In looking over the past we can see that our citizens, both English and French, have lived together as one big family, respecting and honoring the distinctive institutions of each other and admiring the qualities which the Creator has destined us to follow. We hear sometimes, in other parts of the country, differences of opinion expressed as to the qualities of this creed or that nationality, but such sentiments are unknown here, and this is due to the fact that our people are opposed and resent any subject or topic that will in the slightest degree detract from the admirable qualities of the population that so happily reside in Argenteuil.

The Watchman, from its observations, is in a position to tell the outside world that this mutual understanding and good fellowship is the result of long and well tested business and social relationships between the two races as a result of intimate association and understanding. There is not a resident in this community who will not agree with the statement that nothing is to be gained by petty bickerings, and racial animosities where the result of good fellowship which has been obtained here is so strikingly illustrated.

We are living in a country that has been fortunately blessed by the Almighty, and if we are as Canadians to build up a great nation, owned and controlled by Canadians, to play a prominent part in the commonwealth of the Empire, and to take our place as a growing nation in International affairs, the world over, it can only be done in our opinion, by all nationalities within the Dominion, working together, by respecting each others rights, by building up a Canada that will have the reputation of broadmindedness and fair play to all, to say nothing of our financial, commercial and Industrial development.

The Watchman, in extending its Greetings to the people of Argenteuil, does so in all sincerity of heart, and it is our one desire and hope that the Bonne Entente which is so evident, may be re-echoed in those beautiful words on Christmas morning

"Peace on Earth and Good-will to all Men"

and may the coming New Year bring to us all a continuation of Health, Prosperity and Happiness.



Le "Watchman" offre ses souhaits !

Il est d'usage à ce temps de l'année, de s'offrir mutuellement des souhaits sincères et cordiaux. Et le "Watchman" croit, avec raison, qu'il n'existe aucun endroit dans la province de Québec, où les félicitations et l'amitié soient plus sincères, entre les citoyens de race et de religion différentes, que dans le comté d'Argenteuil.

Si nous examinons le passé un tant soit peu, nous y verrons que les citoyens de notre comté, canadiens-français et anglais, n'ont toujours formé qu'une grande famille où il était à honneur de respecter les coutumes et les qualités distinctives de chacun d'entre eux.

Nous entendons parler quelquefois, dans d'autres parties du pays, de divergences de sentiments, à l'égard de telle race ou de telle religion. De tels sentiments sont inconnus ici, et c'est dû au fait que notre population est opposé à tout sujet qui pourrait le moindrement chercher à déprécier les admirables qualités de cette même population, qui vit si heureuse dans Argenteuil.

La position toute spéciale du "Watchman" lui permet de dire à l'étranger, que cette harmonie de bon aloi est le résultat logique de l'intime association qui existe entre les deux races, dans leurs rapports sociaux et commerciaux. Et aucun citoyen de notre région ne peut pas ne pas se rendre compte qu'il n'y a rien à gagner des bisbilles et des haines de race, quand une telle entente a été obtenue ici, d'une façon aussi parfaite.

Nous vivons dans un pays qui a été tout particulièrement favorisé du Souverain Maître. Et si nous voulons voir se développer chez nous une grande nation où seuls les canadiens seront les maîtres; si nous désirons jouer un rôle marquant parmi "l'association des nations" de l'empire britannique et conquérir un rang appréciable dans les affaires internationales; ceci ne peut être fait, dans notre humble opinion, par toutes les races qui composent la nation de ce Dominion, qu'en développant de plus en plus nos sentiments de justice et de bonne entente, de même que notre évolution dans les classes financières, commerciales et industrielles.

Le "Watchman" en offrant ses meilleurs souhaits à la population d'Argenteuil, le fait en toute sincérité de cœur, et c'est notre unique désir, que la "Bonne Entente" qui va s'accroissant, puisse avoir sa répercussion en ces mots si heureux au matin de la Noël :

"Paix sur la terre aux hommes de bonne volonté !" Et puisse la Nouvelle Année qui s'amène, ne nous apporter à tous, que Santé, Bonheur et Prospérité.

Links of the Past.

Historical Sketch of the first settlement and subsequent Progress of Lachute as found in a bottle that was buried in the corner stone of the old Henry's Church when demolished in 1898.



Mackie's Church.

In the year of 1796, the earliest period from which we can date this settlement, Ezekiah Clark emigrated from Jericho, State of Vermont, in the United States of America, and settled in this Parish with a family of five, viz: three sons and two daughters. At this time Lachute was an entire wilderness, and it was not till after two years he was joined by six families from the same place. He was obliged to convey his wife on an Indian sled from St. Andrews to Lachute. For the first night they had to sleep under a cover made of the branches of the trees, and next day contrived to make a hut to shelter them. In two years after this the settlement was able to provide for itself. It was at this time that Mr. Lane made a purchase of land from the Seigneur of Argenteuil, known to this day by the name of Lane's purchase.

In the year 1800 the first day school was commenced with from 20 to 35 scholars, the school-house being built near the Falls. In the same year a Sabbath School was formed by Mr. Thaddens Osgoode who is still (1851) living in Montreal and abundant in good works. There being at this time no stated minister of the Gospel among them, the people in a most laudable spirit, met together on the Sabbath for devotional exercises and mutual edification by reading a sermon and prayer and praise. Next year Rev. Mr. Suval of the Methodist connection paid them a visit to administer the Sacraments of the Supper which he did in an adjoining barn to a very numerous congregation. The reverend gentleman expressed satisfaction with the religious state of the people on this occasion. No other clergymen but the Methodists visited this settlement till about the year 1815, when Mr. Bradford, an Episcopalian stationed at the Front of Chatham, paid them two visits.

In the year 1801 the grave-yard was opened, when the wife of Mr. John Hutchins was interred therein. At this time the average price of provisions was, Pork per 100 lbs. \$7.00; Beef per 100 lbs. 20s; Fresh Butter 1s 3d; Cheese 7d lb.; Indian corn 1s 8d. and wheat 5s. per minot. In the year 1803 emigration had increased and they then numbered 30 families. One family, that of Mr. John S. Hutchins, now remains of the original settlers. Up to this time (1803) the settlers suffered great privations and endured many hardships for the want of roads, bridges, etc. In conveying their grain to the mills they had no other recourse but to make such use as they could of the North River. They constructed canoes for such portions of the river as were navigable, and on reaching the rapids had to carry their grain on their backs till, after great delay and fatigue, they reached the mills at St. Andrews.

In returning they had to employ the same expedients. At this early period in the history of this settlement their only market town was St. Eustache, to which there was no direct road, until Uriah McNall, one of the settlers, accidentally found out a nearer way than their former circuitous route by Grand Brule. His cows had strayed in the forests, and with some of his neighbors he had set out in search of them. After great labor and fatigue the party came upon some cattle pasturing in the bush, and following them as they went homeward in the evening they reached a French settlement at Cote St. Louis, and next day being directed to the North River they reached their homes, and were thus led to open a road from Lachute to Montreal, which is the same one in use to-day. In the following year at Lachute Mills, a wooden erection was built on the north side of the River. In the year 1807 the censitaires on Lane's purchase were sued

for rents by the Seigneur, which action continued for several years and resulted in favor of the Seigneur. The censitaires, nothing daunted, applied to the Upper Court, and after five years litigation it ended in a revision of the former decision. About this time the roads were so far improved that wheel carriages were used for going to the Church, market, etc. In 1809 the first Scotch settler, Lieut.-Col. Thomas Barron, arrived, and the Americans, having exhausted the potash timber and the best of the soil, gradually gave way to another class of settlers from Britain. In this year a new grist and saw mill was built on the other side of the river.

In the years 1810 and 1811 a great famine prevailed, and provisions were very high; Pork £7 10 per barrel, and Flour about £4. In those years the settlers lived chiefly by making potash, which bringing about £73 per ton compensated in a great manner for the high price of provisions.

1812. This was the year of the American war. The Militia Roll numbered about 150 men, these forming three companies, two of which were regular militia, commanded by Captains Bixby and McNall. The 3rd. company was a volunteer company of rifles commanded by Captains P. Hutchins and W. Chapman. These turned out to defend the Province and were escorted to Pt. St. Claire by the Adjutant, Thomas Barron, to put themselves under the command of Lieut.-Col. Kell, who commanded the divisions of this place, Chatham, Grenville and Petite Nation.



Henry's Church.

1813. Up to this time there had not been a store in the settlement but in this year one was commenced by Mr. Robertson.

1816. The School was established under the Royal Institution with a Government grant of £60 a year in support of a teacher. In this and the following year the Rev. Thaddens Osgoode paid a visit to the Settlement as a missionary and established another Sabbath School. Till this time much inconvenience was felt for the want of suitable bridges, and it was not till 1825 that the first pier bridge (White's) was erected and which is still in good condition. About this time the first magistrate was appointed, viz: Lieut.-Col. Thos. Barron.

From 1816 till 1831 the Methodist body supplied the settlers with the Ordinances of the Gospel, and in the year 1831 the Rev. Mr. Brunton of the United Session was inducted at Lachute. In the same year Henry McDonald the first licensed medical man commenced practice in Lachute, though for several years previous to this a Mr. Ellis assumed the profession and practised.

In the year 1834 the first Church was built, viz: the Stone Church, a short distance east of this on the south side of the road. It was built by the Body of the Associate Synod Congregation, and under the pastoral care of the Rev. Mr. Brunton.

1835. In this year the Government gave the Settlement a Post-office.

In the year 1836 another bridge was built over the North River at Col. Barron's own expense, and in 1837 another bridge was built over the North River opposite the proceverbal road on the line between Mr. Walker and Mr. Burch.

1839. For nearly eight years this settlement enjoyed the faithful services of the Rev. Mr. Brunton, who died on the 12th. of August of this year, much beloved and sincerely regretted by all classes of the community. In the following year on Oct. 1st, 1840, the Rev. Mr. Blood was inducted as his successor by the Presbytery of Montreal in connection with the established Church of Scotland.

In 1842 and after a short vacancy, the Rev. Thomas Henry was inducted as the pastor of the congregation in connection with the Kirk of Scotland and continued as such till the month of August 1844, when by general concurrence of the congregation and at the desire of the minister, the connection with the Kirk of Scotland ceased and they united with the Synod of the Presbyterian Church of Scotland.

1843. Up to this time the Parish bore the name of Lachute, but in this year the Governor-General, Sir Charles Metcalfe, had it changed to that of St. Jerusalem d'Argenteuil, but as protestants do not entertain any great respect for sainted time and stones it has not generally been acknowledged by its new name. The settlement at this present day is in a very flourishing condition. The farmers are all comfortable, the land is all cleared, excepting what is necessary for fuel. It is well provided for all its local wants. The occupiers of land are all landlords. It contains four stores, two taverns, one stone mill with four run of stones, three saw mills, one carding mill, three places of worship, viz: Free Church, Seceders, and Methodists, one daily post office. There is a good supply of all sorts of mechanics. Inhabitants are mostly emigrants from Scotland, and generally known as a Scotch settlement, yet there are also a good number of English, Irish, and Americans, and may be called a protestant settlement, unanimous in politics, and friendly in ecclesiastical matters.

There are at present five magistrates, viz: Messrs. Thomas Barron, Andrew Boa, Jno. Meikle, Samuel Hills, and Jno. Doig: three ministers viz: the Rev. Messrs. T. Henry, Fr's. Coleman, and Walter Scott: one doctor, viz: Mr. T. Christie; one colonel, viz: Thomas Barron, Esq; four captains, viz: Messrs. And. Boa, Paul Doig, Nat. Jones, and Thos. Pollock; also nearly a full company connected with the cavalry of St. Andrews. There are at present eight schools in operation.

The above and preceding may be relied on as being an authentic account, it having been carefully collected from some of the earliest settlers, whose veracity is unimpeachable.

Almost thirty years have passed since the above records were found and out of the ruins of the two old buildings a union was formulated and the fine new Presbyterian Church erected.

Here worship has been conducted and the two congregations worked together until a year ago when the union of the Presbyterians and the Methodists was effected throughout the Dominion and the two congregations uniting their forces now worship as members of the United Church of Canada.



United Church.

The history of this section of the Province of Quebec is one of peaceful pursuit and purpose. A story of men and women seeking homes, agricultural development; steady progress in commercial and trade pursuits, and social improvement, the settlement of hamlet, the growth of communities, the founding of townships and the gradual development into one of the best and most prosperous counties in the whole Province.

In the face of great privations and hardships, which would be almost intolerable to the present generation the early settlers, worked hard, reared large families, and gradually increased the acreage of the fields, reclaiming

from the wilderness the richness of soil and laying the foundation for the present day prosperity.

The conditions of life have undergone wonderful change and now with our Provincial Highways and hundreds of cars passing over them every day—our telephones, rural mail and radio—electric light and power—all the modern facilities of town life introduced into the country, close proximity to large communities where churches, schools and social life are of the highest standards and excellent markets for everything we can produce one can only reflect and ask themselves—Are we duly appreciative of our present-day surroundings?

When sometimes we are inclined to grumble at our lot, feeling that everything is not going as rosily as it might, we should quieten down and sing low as we remember the hardships that the pioneers of this County had to face in the early struggles, which they successfully fought in order to pass along the goodly heritage left us.

This Industrial Number will serve to show in a small way that the County of Argenteuil is taking her place in the business world and actively engaged in the industries of Agriculture, Dairying, Lumbering, Paper-Making, Felt Making, Blankets, Rugs & Woollen Goods, Shuttle & Bobbin Works, Furniture, Ammunition, Celluloid Goods, etc., and new industries are on the way.

Lachute Bids Welcome

Could the early pioneers of Argenteuil suddenly be transported to Lachute, what a transformation would meet their gaze. The density of bush has given way to the gradual rise of massive buildings which house the industrial life of this community, and give us hope of some time in the not far distant, becoming a city.

The casual visitor to our town, on first sight sees little to impress them as to our industrial life. They are immediately met by our fine wide Main Street, our well-equipped and up-to-date stores, and were it not for the

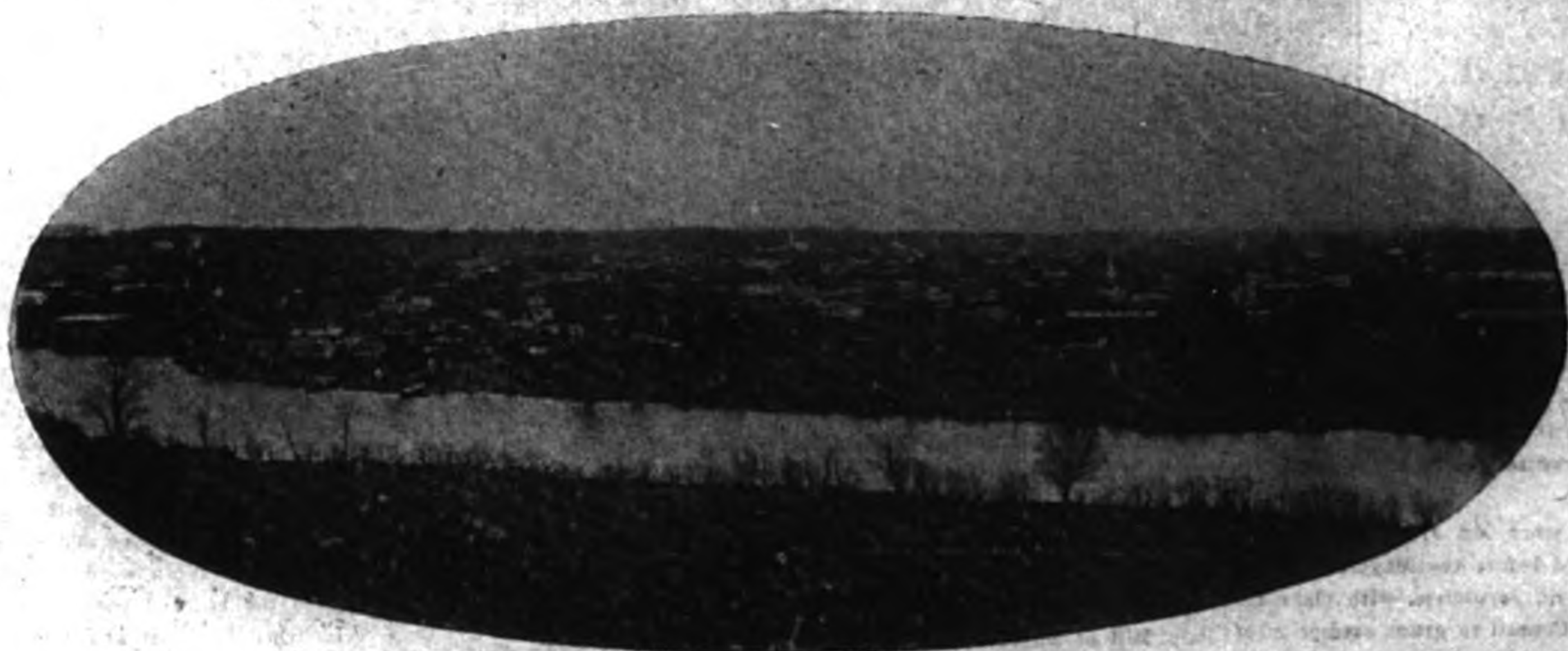
huge motor trucks of Ayers Limited and the Wilson teams piled high with the output of their mills, en route to the Railway Stations of the Canadian Pacific and the Canadian National Railways for consignment to all parts of the world that are daily seen on our streets, they would not know that Lachute was a live manufacturing centre.

Unlike most places the East End is the residential part of our town and the West Ward is largely the home of our industries. We are indeed fortunate in having little poverty, for the extensive mills of the J. C. Wilson

Co'y; Ayers Limited; The Dominion Shuttle Co'y; O. B. Lafleur & Sons; T. McOuat & Son, furnish work of varied kinds that give employment to both young and old of our community.

Apart from its business activity Lachute is most prettily situated, having as its background the North River, a beautiful quiet flowing stream running in graceful curves for many miles around the base of the Laurentian Mountains which offers charming scenery and affords good boating and swimming to those who enjoy this healthful exercise and pleasure.

Panoramic
View



of East
and Centre Ward

The West River is more turbulent and down its waters come the thousands of logs from the timber limits in the back country which have been brought low by the shantymen to furnish the saw-mills with the material necessary to meet the demands of the builders. Messrs. P. & A. McGibbon have for many years carried on a suc-

cessful mill at the juncture of the West River, just as it merges with the North River on its flow to the Mighty Ottawa.

The growth of the West End has been quite extensive of late in consequence of the great expansion of

the Ayers Limited and the enlarged activities of the Dominion Shuttle Co'y., and a goodly number of their employees are owners of their own homes. Everywhere improvements are in evidence and a real spirit of contentment is apparent.



Our Auditorium

Lachute is well served by the Canadian Pacific and the Canadian National Railways, with splendid railway service for freight and transportation. It is on the Montreal-Ottawa main highway being 45 miles from Montreal and 76 miles to Ottawa.

For the manufacturer wishing to locate, Lachute is a most advantageous centre and extends a warm welcome.

To the tourists there is no better spot than Argenteuil in the whole of the Laurentians and thousands of visitors take advantage of the beautiful lakes that are within short reach of Lachute, where the sportsmen may revel in their favored pastime. The popularity of Argenteuil is becoming more in evidence because of the many beautiful homes that are being constructed by num-

bers of prominent business men from Montreal, among whom we might mention Senator Smeaton White, Mayor Mederic Martin, Ex-Comptroller Chas. Godfrey, E. W. Beatty, Bark Lake; J. E. Parks, H. Kearns, Dr. Paterson, Jas. Fish, of Dominion Textile, C. J. Fleet and many others.

View of



West Ward

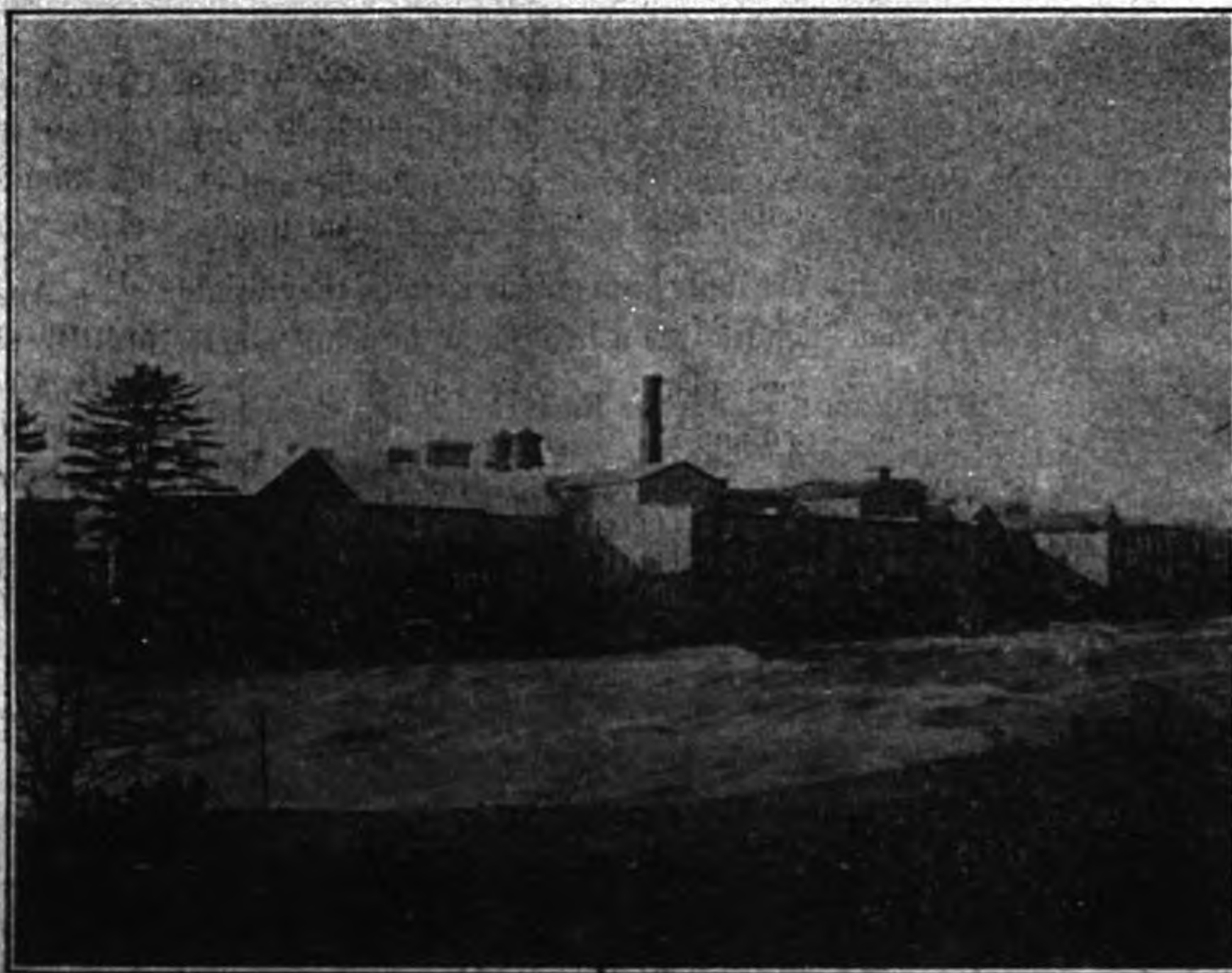
In the development of any town, transportation facilities are probably the most vital element of the entire material equipment. Without the ability of getting in and out of this country from every point of the compass,

the mightiest waterfalls of the world, were they here, would avail little.

As a result of the need of good communication there has come into existence a system of interlacing

highways, which offer special advantages for those who will make their home with us and help in building up our industrial, commercial and social life. Lachute extends a warm welcome to new comers.

The J. C. WILSON Limited



One of the great factors in the Commercial life of our Town is that of the J. C. Wilson Paper Company, whose business, from a very small beginning, now extends from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Such businesses make our Town known as a manufacturing centre and so are a particular benefit to the Community.

It was a fortunate turn for Lachute, when Mr. J. C. Wilson came to our Town in the fall of 1879 and appeared before the Mayor, (Thomas Barron, Esq.,) and Council of the Parish of St. Jerusalem, with plans for a proposed Mill, for which he petitioned the Council to grant exemption of taxes for twenty years. The wisdom of the Council in granting the request is fully appreciated.

Paper-making has gone under marked changes during the past number of years. In the olden times, jute, burlaps, rags, rope, gunny and jute burlap formed the constituents which had to be cut and boiled in rotary boilers, then washed and bleached ready for the process of manufacture. Now, all this is done away with, and the papers are produced from ground wood or mechanical pulp and Sulphite, or Chemical and Kraft Pulp.

In June 1880, the first machine of the 4 which the block of buildings now represents, was started. It was a great task to undertake—excavations, flumes, wheelpits, quarrying stone, and getting the siding in; but the building of the Mill was completed sometime in November. The machinery was placed in it during the Fall of 1880 and the Winter of 1881, and the first paper run on the machine, (which was a double cylinder machine, made

by Rice, Barton & Fales, of Worcester, Mass., after Mr. Wilson's special plans), on or about April 1881.

It was in 1892 that the bag factory was removed to Lachute and in the following year, the capacity of the Mill was doubled. In 1896, Mr. Wilson purchased the old Grist Mill of Simpson and Boyd, and business increasing to such an extent, they found it necessary to add their fourth machine in 1900.

In the year of 1894, Mr. Wilson bought the old Straw Board and Pulp Mill at St. Jerome, which in 1900 was all burnt down and re-built into a modern Pulp Mill.

The firm is now a Limited Company, with Mr. F. H. Wilson as President, and Mr. E. H. Wilson as Vice-President. Their business has so extended, that they have opened up large branch offices in Winnipeg, where they rented in 1902, but erected spacious offices of their own in 1908 and in the year of 1906, opened large offices in Vancouver.

The extent of their business having increased to such dimensions they, in the year 1913, moved out of their old quarters on Craig Street, to their present huge ware-rooms and offices on St. Alexander Street.

As a further development to meet the times, it was found necessary in 1923, to develop a power that they owned on the North River, above St. Jerome, where a Dam was constructed, Power House erected, and Transmission Line built to Lachute, to supply Electric Power to the Mill here, to keep up its efficiency and increase production.

This Power Plant was sold in 1925, to The Ottawa-Montreal Power Co., Ltd., but sufficient power to supply the Mill was reserved in the contract of sale. The Mill here provides help for a great number of employees, many of whom have been with the Firm for a number of years, and are property owners, living within a short distance of the Mill, which speaks well both for employer and employee. Mr. F. A. Brennan has been with the Company for upwards of thirty years, working himself up from office boy to the honored position of General Manager, and this has been accomplished by strict attention to the adage "Business before Pleasure."

Mr. E. H. Wilson is a shrewd business man through and through, and greatly dislikes assuming any role that brings him into the limelight. He takes great delight in his magnificent home on the hill, which is always resplendent in flowers, and when desirous of breaking away from the hum-drum of business, he takes the rod and wends his way to the quietude of the lake or brook. Like his revered father, who was an ardent supporter of Lachute Academy and Education in general, so too, Mr. Wilson materially assists and has been a member of the School Board for a number of years, having also rendered service as an Alderman of the Town.

The ideal of the late J. C. Wilson in placing the Lachute Mills in the first on the Canadian Market, for its products, has been fully met and the name of the J. C. Wilson Company, Limited, is now recognised as one of the principal leaders in the paper industry.

HOW PAPER IS MADE

A very choice little booklet, issued by the Hammermill Paper Co. and printed at Erie, Pennsylvania, graphically describes "How Paper is Made" and while it alludes to Hammermill products, yet the same principle of production applies to the Mills of the J. C. Wilson Co., and to the Western Quebec Paper Mills, at St. Andrews, and as an educative feature to our readers, we are going to give it full publicity.

The word "paper" is derived from a reed called Papyrus, growing in Egypt and Asia Minor.

The ancient Egyptian knew how to form a sheet by cutting the stems of this reed into thin slices and then laying several layers crosswise, one upon the other. The sheet was then cemented by a paste said to have consisted of flour and mud, and then subjected to pressure, after which it was rolled and handled as a "volumen." A number of sheets of papyrus have been found in very good condition, although many centuries old.

The first real paper, i.e. a sheet composed of fibres "felted" together like our present paper, is said to have been made by the Chinese, about 105 B. C., and was made from bamboo and rag fibres beaten to a pulp and then made into a sheet.

This process was introduced into Samarkand by Chinese prisoners of war. Here, about 700 A. D., cotton was first used in the making of paper. During an invasion into Samarkand, the Arabs learned the art and introduced it in Northern Africa, from where it was carried across the Mediterranean Sea into Europe. At the end of the twelfth century, a number of paper-makers in Italy and Spain were using hemp, linen and cotton as sources of paper-making material. The first paper-mill in America was built about 1690 at Roxborough, near Philadelphia.

In 1799, Louis Roberts, a Frenchman, designed the first paper-making machine. He sold his patents in England to Henry and Sealy Fourdrinier, who developed them in a practical way. In principle, the Fourdrinier paper machine remains the same as originally designed, although numerous improvements have been made. It was this invention which marked an important step forward in the intellectual progress of the world.

With the advent of the paper-making machine the production of large quantities of paper became possible. This greatly increased the demand for paper-making materials. Public appeals were made to the inventors of various countries to seek new sources of raw material. In 1841, Gottfried Keller, of Saxony, invented the process of making paper from a pulp produced by treating wood mechanically, grinding it against a stone.

Many grades of paper are made from wood fibre. Newsprint is largely made up of fibres ground from the log. This is known as "mechanical pulp." The chemical composition of the wood is not changed during the grinding process and as a result, paper made from this mechanical pulp is subjected to the same decomposition as the wood itself. The sheet is also lacking in strength, and nearly all newsprint paper now contains a certain percentage of "sulphite" to give it strength.

A very decided change took place in the manufacture of wood pulp

with the advent of the chemical treatment of certain kinds of wood. "Chemical pulp" as the name implies, is a pulp made by means of a chemical process. The object of this process is to cook or "digest" the wood in such a way as to completely dissolve the binding materials, leaving the pure cellulose fibre for paper-making purposes. With proper treatment, the cellulose procured by digesting proper species of the wood in a solution of calcium bisulphite is freed from deteriorating substances, and capable of being made into a sheet possessing great durability and strength.

There are other chemical wood pulps, named from the chemical process employed. Soda Pulp and Sulphite Pulp are chemical pulps which produce paper of certain characteristics. The Sulphite process, while the most elaborate treatment of wood pulp, produces a grade of pulp suitable for the making of fine writing and printing papers, and is the method used at Hammermill.

From the woodlands in the United States and Canada is obtained the fibre material—spruce wood. This is shipped, usually in four foot lengths by boat to Hammermill.

The four foot spruce logs are carefully barked by being rolled over each other while streams of water play on the logs to soften the bark and wash it away. Inspectors watch for logs having some bark on them, and these are returned to be put through the same process again. After barking, the logs are washed free of dirt and remaining pieces of bark. At this stage, any black knots are cut out of the logs by men provided with small axes.

The logs are then reduced to chips. These are screened to free them of chip dust. The larger chips are broken up, with the result that chips of very uniform size are used. These are then stored until ready to be "digested."

Acid resisting brick lined tanks, forty feet or more high, called "digesters," are filled with these chips and the cooking liquor, calcium bisulphite is poured in. Live steam is then allowed to enter the digester.

At the expiration of about twelve hours, all incrusting substances have been freed from the fibres, leaving pure cellulose. From the time the cellulose leaves the cooking or digesting stage, until it reaches the bleaching process, it is being subjected to one cleaning after another, first to remove the cooking acid in which are the suspended impurities and then all undigested particles of wood and dirt. This series of cleaning steps is closely supervised at Hammermill, and the degree of cleanliness is determined by laboratories. The laboratories are in constant touch with every step throughout the entire process. A Mill Control Laboratory tests the different elements entering into each step as well as the pulp and paper at every stage of its manufacture. The Sulphite process has reached a very high degree of development at Hammermill, assuring a uniform product of the highest order.

After having been thoroughly cleaned, the stock is subjected to the

bleaching action of chloride of lime, which turns the pulp to a beautiful shade of white.

The pulp is now placed in "Beaters" for treatment essential to the character of paper to be made. A Beater consists of a tub partly divided by a partition, on one side of which a large roll revolves rapidly. This Beater roll has bars of bronze spaced at regular intervals. The "roll" rotates above a "bed plate" of similar bars. As the roll turns, the fibres are beaten to a uniform length and the sides and ends of these minute fibres become frayed so that the frayed fibres will lock together or "felt" more strongly in the paper.

Certain essentials, such as the necessary colours, are added to the pulp while being beaten. A glue like substance called "size" is also added at this point to close up the hollow straw like fibres, so that when the sheet is written upon, the ink will not penetrate but will dry on the surface of the paper.

After beating, the "stock" is passed through Jordan Refining Engines having a somewhat similar action to the Beater, then to the paper-making machine called the "Fourdrinier." The principle of the Fourdrinier is very similar to that of the old fashioned hand method of paper-making where a small screen was dipped into a vat of pulp and raised to allow the water to drain off, after which the wet sheet of paper was compressed and dried.

On the Fourdrinier, the "stock," diluted in a large quantity of water, is allowed to flow onto a continuous belt of copper screen of very fine mesh. As this screen, or "wire" as it is called, moves along, the water drains away. A shaking of the wire lays part of the fibre crosswise on the sheet so that the paper has strength in both directions.

As the water drains out, the pulp forms a wet thin sheet composed of millions of fibres adhering to each other. A series of felt blankets remove more of the water. The paper is conveyed between heavy rolls which compress it. Over and under a long series of huge steam heated cylinders, the paper travels, and at the other end it has become thoroughly dried. The proper finish is given the surface of the paper by being passed between "calender" rolls at the end of the paper machine, and the paper is then wound in large rolls.

From the machine, the paper is taken to the final process called "finishing." In the finishing room, the rolls are cut to sheets and then counted by hand. Defective paper is removed by hand sorting, sheet by sheet. Great care and the closest inspection of the paper during each step in the finishing process results in a very uniform product of high quality leaving the mill.

After having been counted into reams of 500 sheets and given a final examination by inspectors, the paper is sent to the trimmers where the reams are cut to exact size. The reams are then wrapped, labeled and sent to the Packing Department to be packed into cases. The paper is then ready to be shipped to every part of the United States and 41 countries of the World.

AGRICULTURE IN ARGENTEUIL.

By Alex. Bothwell, B.S.A. — Agronomist of the County of Argenteuil.

Farming is the most important industry in the County of Argenteuil. Almost three fourths of the total population is rural.

Practically no greater range of soil and topography is seen in any County in the province of Quebec, than in Argenteuil. In the immediate valley of the Ottawa, level farms of heavy clay soil predominate; while a few miles north we find a heavy range of the Laurentians with farmsteads more scattered.

There are 1462 occupied farms in the County, comprising 93,152 acres of improved land, with a total valuation of \$9,763,888.

The most important type of farming is dairying, and in the southern sections of the County the production of milk for the Montreal market is mainly featured. There are about 4400 gallons of milk shipped daily from Argenteuil to Montreal. — There are also nineteen creameries and cheese factories operating in the County. Special mention might be made of the Arundel butter and cheese factory which is the largest in the County and one of the finest in the Province.

For the production of milk the following breeds of dairy cattle are found: Ayrshire, Holstein, Jersey and Guernsey. There are over 12,000 cows in the County. Lachute district has become very famous over the whole continent for the raising of high class dairy cows. Buyers from Ottawa, Western Canada and across the American border have purchased several car loads of milk cows here in recent years. In beef cattle we find an outstanding herd of over 125 Herefords at Carling Lake, presenting a picture of absolute contentment amongst the hills on a summer day.

Argenteuil has probably lost ground in the raising of horses, the dairy cow and the auto have received more attention than the horse during recent years, with the result that several car loads of western horses have found a ready market with our farmers. The largest importer of Percheron horses in Canada is located in our County at Grenville.

The Oxford and Shropshire are the most important breeds of sheep, the former being in the majority. A great many more sheep might be profitably kept on the hilly sections of the County. Wool is marketed co-operatively each year through the Argenteuil Wool Growers and Sheep Breeders Association.

Special mention might be made of some of the prizes Argenteuil County farm boys and girls have recently won on crops and live stock. In the year 1925 Noel St. Jacques, a boy of 14 years won the gold medal and registered Percheron colt offered by the Quebec department of Agriculture for the best plot of cereal in section No. 1 of the province. In Aug. 1925 Jean McQuat a girl of 11 years won the silver cup for the best Ayrshire calf shown by boys or girls at the Ottawa Exhibition. In the year 1924 the Arundel boys and girls won first prize for best car load of bacon hogs shipped to the Montreal market from section No. 1 of the province of Quebec. In the year 1926, Gilbert Boyd and Ross Swall, members of the Arundel Swine Club won first in Live Stock judging in the Inter-County Competition in the Province of Quebec, this prize included a trip for the boys to the Royal Fair in Toronto in November.

Agricultural organizations are fairly numerous in the County. The Argenteuil Agricultural Society was organized one hundred years ago. In the year 1886 this organization paid \$743.75 in prizes. The growth of this society can be readily seen when one realizes that in the year 1925 the society paid \$3700.00 in prizes. There are also seven farmers' clubs in the County with a membership of over 350. In the year 1926 one club did a co-operative business of \$49,000.00 for its members.

Few farming districts are as well equipped with the rural phone as Argenteuil, and electricity is fast making its appearance in many farm homes.

The farmers of Argenteuil are certainly land builders, because all the crops are bred to live stock and one can safely say that thousands of tons of feed are brought into the County each year. With a class of farmers, of which the majority are absolutely devoted to live stock and field crops, none but the most pessimistic can predict anything but a bright and prosperous future for Agriculture in Argenteuil County.

TIME ROLLS ON

To those of the present day who enjoy the pleasures of our daily and weekly press and accepting the comparative ease with which their weekly visitor is published and reaches them within a few hours of its coming from the press, we would in retrospective mood take our readers back to June of 1872, when Thomas Hickson came out from Montreal with the sum of \$50 and after interesting some of the prominent citizens of the time, among whom were F. C. Ireland, R. G. Melkie, Dr. Christie, Jas. Fish, R. Dunderidge and others, the Argenteuil Advertiser was founded. The paper was started as Independent in politics, but some time later changed its policy and became the Liberal organ, its editor being Thomas Hickson, an Englishman, who was not only a practical printer, but was also a very vigorous writer, after the style of the old school. The Conservative Party were thus without a paper and after some months they succeeded in launching forth The Watchman, which was published by Mr. Dawson Kerr, formerly publisher of the By-town Gazette, who later became joint proprietor with Mr. F. C. Ireland. A newspaper war between the two papers soon developed which resulted in the Advertiser going into insolvency some months later when its editor departed leaving the Watchman in possession of the field.

About this time two gentlemen, well-known in journalistic circles in the Province of Quebec, namely Jno. F. Norris and Chris Massiah, became associated with the Watchman for several years and added greatly to its influence, both from an editorial and news standpoint. Mr. Massiah became the husband of Miss Kate Norris and resided in Lachute up to a short time before his death in 1885. Mr. Ireland disposed of his interests in the newspaper to W. J. Simpson who became a Member of the Legislature for the County and Mr. Kerr, shortly afterwards disposed of his interests to Mr. G. F. Calder and the paper was then published by the firm of Simpson and Calder. The late Charles Calder purchased the interest of Mr. Simpson and The Watchman then became the property of Calder Bros., who conducted the same until purchased by the present proprietor.

The "Independent" was also a competitive paper of The Watchman and was started in May of 1888 by Mr. Charles E. Norris, under the name of Norris and Massiah. It had not a very lengthy existence and landed in troubled waters. Its mass of type and Washington handpress which were open to view from the window on Barron Ave. and the corner of Foundry St. proved very tempting to the now editor of The Watchman, (who was then in the employ of Calder Bros.) and his ambitious desire of owning an office induced him to make advances for its purchase and in short order another paper was launched called the Argenteuil County News.

Just at this time Mr. G. F. Calder, was appointed as registrar of the County and the offer was extended to the present proprietor to merge the two offices, which we did, and have never regretted the move, for we have ever striven to carry the paper through on the same broad principles as characterized our worthy predecessors.

During the earlier days it was the old hand-press and then the steam power press with its small boiler and engine, which was later supplanted by a Vertical gasoline engine (almost the first to be installed in the County) and now The Watchman is being turned out by means of the Electric Motor, which makes work more of a pleasure when by the movement of a switch the power is supplied and the wheels commence to hum. We oft-times are apt to speak of the good old days; but it is a great contrast to when one had to make the office an hour earlier in order to get steam underway.

The old method of hand setting has been almost entirely superseded by the use of a Linotype, which we installed six years ago. This machine has proved a wonderful asset to the office and enables us to devote considerable more time to other phases of our weekly round.

While we strive to give the public news of the doings of this and neighboring communities, let us remind our readers that The Watchman is your County Paper, and you can materially assist in making the paper still more interesting by passing along for publication all matters pertaining to the best interests of your locality.

In producing this Special Industrial Number, we have but one purpose in view, namely, that we believe the County of Argenteuil is one of the best Counties in the Dominion of Canada and as such, we desire that the public generally should be made acquainted with the fact, and for that reason, we have in a humble way, endeavored to show what Argenteuil has to offer to the outside world in manufacture and what she can play hostess to, when visitors come within our borders.



ORIGIN OF BOY SCOUTS.

Before giving details of the fine work accomplished by the local organization of the Boy Scouts, namely, 1st Lachute Troop, it may be of interest to readers to know a little about the origin and aims of the Boy Scout Movement.

The originator of this world-wide movement was General Sir Robert Baden-Powell. As far back as the year 1884, he formed the idea of training boys in scouting when he applied it to recruits in his own regiment and, later on, to young soldiers in the 6th Dragoon Guards. He had then found the good of developing the man's 'character' before putting upon him the routine training of drill.

In 1902 his book "Aids to Scouting" was used by most of the Boy Organizations in Great Britain. At this had been written for soldiers it was unsuitable for boys, and in 1908 he rewrote it. It was not then intended to have a separate organization of Boy Scouts but that the Boy's Brigade, Junior Y.M.C.A. and other organizations in Britain would utilize the idea. However, such a large number of boys outside these organizations took it up that it became necessary to form a directorate to control it. This at first consisted of General Sir Robert Baden-Powell, Major McLaren and Miss McDonald as the entire Headquarters Staff. The first meetings were held in a room given by Mr. Arthur Pearson, who generously helped them to a start. Lord Strathcona also donated £500 to put them on their feet. The movement assumed such proportions that in 1910 General Sir Robert Baden-Powell gave up the Army and took charge of it. In the same year the methods, aims and organization of the Movement underwent close examination by the Privy Council and two years later (1912) a Royal Charter of Incorporation was granted to it.

During the first few years of Scouting in Canada it was carried on under the direct supervision of the Headquarters in London, England. The movement in Canada dates from 1909 but it was not until 1914 that an Act of Parliament was passed incorporating the Canadian General Council of the Boy Scouts Association to promote and carry out in Canada the objects of the Boy Scouts Association.

AIM OF SCOUTING.

The aim of the Boy Scouts Association is to develop good character in boys and to prepare them to be good citizens—training them in habits of observation, obedience, and self-reliance—inculcating loyalty and thoughtfulness for others—teaching them services useful to the public and handicrafts useful to themselves and promoting their moral and physical development by true comradeship and by healthy open air pursuits and games. Scouting is recreation. It is mainly a game. Through its influence boys are led to play the game—the game of life—in the spirit of fairplay under a sense of humour.

"Be Prepared" is the motto of the Association and means that the Scout should always be in a state of readiness in mind and body to do his duty and meet any emergency. The slogan of the Scouts is "Do a good turn every day."

THE SCOUT PROMISE

The promise which every boy takes on joining the Association is in the terms following—

On my honour I promise that I will do my best,
To do my duty to God and the King,
To help other people at all times and
To obey the Scout Law.

The Scout Law is as follows:—
1. A Scout's honour is to be trusted.
2. A Scout is loyal to the King, his country, his officers, his parents, his employers and to those under him.

3. A Scout's duty is to be useful and to help others.
4. A Scout is a friend to all and a brother to every other Scout.
5. A Scout is courteous.
6. A Scout is a friend to animals.
7. A Scout obeys orders of his parents, Patrol Leader or Scoutmaster without question.
8. A Scout smiles and whistles under all difficulties.
9. A Scout is thrifty.
10. A Scout is clean in thought, word and deed.

It can readily be understood that the mind of a boy who has had the advantage of this sort of training and instruction is more easily turned towards the higher things of life.

Some years ago, there was a troop of Boy Scouts in Lachute but, as there are no records of it either in Lachute or at Provincial Headquarters in Montreal, its history cannot be given here.

It was felt that a town of this size should not be without a troop of Boy Scouts and Mr. D. D. Trotter, who was greatly interested in boys' movements generally and Boy Scouts particularly, had discussed the subject with Leggett and others. A certain amount of information with regards to the forming and running of a troop had been secured from the Brownsburg Troop. It was not, however, until the latter part of April, 1926, that anything definite was accomplished. At this time Mr. H. J. Lister, District Field Commissioner from Montreal, intended visiting the troop at Brownsburg and it was decided to approach him with a view of having a meeting in Lachute for the purpose of organizing a troop. This plan was eventually carried out

(continued elsewhere)

Orme's Bring You the Best in Music



GEO. A. BALL.

Vice-President of Orme Ltd. and well known in this district, has many years of musical experience to his credit.



ARTHUR AUGER.

Popular Orme salesman, enjoys great popularity in and around Lachute, where he is well known.

Every Instrument a Leader in its Class

THE NORDHEIMER

The Nordheimer Grands and Uprights reveal a high order of case craftsmanship, but the real fundamental value in the Nordheimer Piano is its tone. It is here it lays its special claim to supremacy — the ultimate result of more than 85 years of fine piano making.



The Orme

Made to our own specifications, the Orme Uprights and Players are creations of our own. There is a type and design calculated to meet each individual requirement and taste. It represents a truly remarkable value.

THE BRAMBACH BABY GRAND

The Brambach is a compact, beautifully proportioned Baby Grand that requires no more space than an upright; it brings you, however, all of those musical qualities — full, rich tone, responsive action, and case beauty you expect from larger, more expensive instruments.

THE MASON and HAMLIN

The Mason and Hamlin Grand is the ultimate among all the world's great pianos — it is all that the world's most costly piano should be — and as such fits admirably into the range of quality which is to be encountered at Orme's.

THE MARTIN-ORME

Those who are musically sensitive, whose appreciation of tonal quality renders them competent to judge, pronounce the Martin-Orme Piano a leading instrument in its class. And, it is moderately priced.

New Orthophonic VICTROLA

Endless pleasure is yours now... next year... and the years to come... with this wonderful instrument. There are lot of imitators of the Orthophonic in appearance but none in its smooth flow of realistic reproduction.



There is a model to meet every preference and every purse — from \$115 and upwards. Why not trade in that old style, silent phonograph on a new Orthophonic. We make a very liberal allowance on used instruments.

The Best in RADIO C.G.E. RADIOLAS

The new Radiola battery and batteryless models are the very last word in radio. There is a model for every purse from \$114.25 up to the magnificent Radiola 32 batteryless at \$1,250.00.

Rogers Batteryless

Three years of proven performance in light socket operation in thousands of homes is your assurance of reliability and satisfaction from the Rogers Batteryless. Priced from \$215.00 up to \$420.00.

Atwater Kent

More than a million families have singled out the Atwater Kent as the radio for their homes. In performance, appearance, and price it is the leader in battery sets. Prices range from \$124.20 to \$260.70 without speakers.

We carry at all times a wide choice of used Pianos and Phonographs that have been completely overhauled.

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Our Memorial Park

On the occasion of the return of our men from the front it will be remembered that a magnificent reception was organized and carried out by the citizens of the town and county. On that memorable afternoon a most enthusiastic gathering assembled on the Lachute Academy grounds when the presentation was made to each man of a beautiful gold-filled watch, properly inscribed. As each man came forward to receive the token of appreciation from his fellow citizens, a very concise statement of the part he had played in the battles in which he had been engaged was read, but there was a large number of our boys who were not present to receive this appreciation, for the reason that their mortal remains had been consigned to the soil of France and Flanders, far from their native land. It was then felt to be the duty of the County of Argenteuil to erect a perpetual memorial in honor of these men. That duty has now been fulfilled, and the modest and artistic monument, the beautiful park in which it has been placed will for all time testify the loving gratitude which our population has for their fallen soldiers.

Monday, the 3rd. of September, was the day selected for the unveiling of this memorial.

Although the quickly advancing season necessitated speedy preparation for this function nevertheless we are happy to be able to say that the event was carried out with great satisfaction to all those who were present.

The programme was compiled so as to represent all classes of the community and seldom has a more representative gathering been seen in the town of Lachute. It was especially gratifying that the committee secured the presence of the Hon. Sir George Perley, a former representative of the County in the House of Commons, and Canada's representative in London the whole period of the war. During this trying period Sir George had in mind the soldiers who came from the County of Argenteuil, and many of those now living and some who are now dead, received his kindness and hospitality while in the Canadian hospitals overseas, and the families in their bereavements in this County, still remember the comfort and consolation from Sir George Perley during the occupation of his high office.

No soldier was more beloved and respected among the men at the front than the well-known padre, the Rev. Canon Scott. His presence was a comfort and benediction and it was very fitting and indeed a very great privilege to secure his presence on the occasion. It was also most gratifying to have present the Hon. Chas. Stewart then member for the County of Argenteuil and acting Minister of the Interior, as well as the Hon. R. Monty, an ex-Minister of the Crown.

Though drenching rains, as if in keeping with the occasion, had been constant during the morning, the weather brightened towards the hour appointed for the opening and sharp at 2 o'clock the strains of music heralded the approach of the returned men as they marched from the Town Hall to do honor to their former comrades.

The guard at the four corners of the monument was composed of T. Hammond, W. R. Fraser, D. McCullough, Jos. Deslauriers.

The programme was presided over by Mayor W. Scott, and Mr. C. J. Stanforth, Warden of the County. In brief addresses they extended welcome to the visitors, gratitude to the returned men and sympathy to the bereaved, after which Mr. Geo. F. Calder, on behalf of the Committee, gave the following full and concise report of the work accomplished, the report afterwards being given in French by Mr. Valois.

The proposal to erect a monument to the memory of the men from the County of Argenteuil who fell in the great war had its origin at a meeting of the County Council held in June 1919. At that meeting a committee was appointed to act in conjunction with a similar committee named by Lachute Town Council, and to investigate and report.

A proposition was made to the Committee by the late P. R. McGibbon M.P., that if J. C. Wilson, Limited, would sell the old Court House property at a reasonable price, for a site on which to erect a monument, he would contribute one thousand dollars towards the scheme. J. C. Wilson Co'y. at once offered to donate the site free of charge, provided another piece of land was purchased to enlarge and embellish the same. These conditions were complied with.



On December 10th., 1919, this Committee reported to the County Council, recommending the erection of a monument on the site in question, the Town of Lachute to contribute thereto proportionately to valuation. Moreover, the town assumed the keeping of the monument, the grounds around the same, and the approaches thereto, in permanent repair free of any charge to the County.

At its meeting on December 10th., the County Council received and adopted such report.

On March 10th., 1920, the County Council passed a by-law according to a report of the Committee and a commission was named composed of four members of the County Council and three members of the Town Council with full power to add to their number, to which commission was delegated all power necessary for the carrying out and completing of the work.

By the courtesy of Mr. Thomas Adams, Housing and Planning Adviser, the Commission was permitted to avail itself of the services of Mr. W. Cromarty, whose design for the park has been closely followed and Mr. Cromarty is to be heartily congratulated on his work.

After a careful consideration of over thirty models submitted, the committee selected that of Mr. G. W. Hill, R.A., the well-known sculptor of Montreal, and the statue unveiled, is the work of his hands. It represents an Infantryman grasping his rifle in his left hand, with which he sprang from the trench to shout the glad tidings of Peace on Armistice Day at the Front. His right arm is upraised as he acclaim in patriotic fervor, the supreme achievement and the great deeds of those who lie beneath the sod. It is the spirit as it were of the Supreme Sacrifice and the Supreme Achievement.

Mr. Hill has produced and erected many large monuments in the City of Montreal and elsewhere in Canada costing large sums of money, but we are satisfied that his genius has not produced a more artistic work, than the modest Memorial now before you.

Before completing its work, the Commission desires to place upon record its grateful acknowledgment of the liberal financial assistance received from the late P. R. McGibbon, M.P., Sir George Perley, Ayers Limited, Senator White, the Ladies of the Red Cross Society, the Lachute Recruiting Association and the Soldier's Reception Fund. They also desire to thank the firm of J. C. Wilson Limited, for the donation of the Old Court House site for the purpose of the Park, and the heirs of the late Thomas Barron, Esq., for the liberal arrangements made for the enlarging of the same.

Moreover the Commission has received most generous and ready assistance from Mr. J. T. Ayers, who placed his engineer, Mr. Parsons, at its disposal for the preparation of the Park and in many other ways freely gave financial and other encouragement to the work. The Dominion Cartridge Company also aided in several ways, moreover we are indebted to Mr. H. R. Hammond for the gift of the fine flag pole from which flies for the first time, the glorious flag, in defence of which these men gave their lives. But above all, the Citizens of this County owe a debt of gratitude to a gentleman, whose skill, attention, devotion and efficient supervision, brought to perfection this beautiful spot. In season, and out of season, even when in ill health, he planned, supervised and carried out this work. You all know this gentleman's name is Mr. Thomas Miller, of Lachute. In his successful efforts to beautify the Lachute Cemetery and in connection with this Park, Mr. Miller has, during his lifetime, erected an everlasting monument in testimony of his devotion to Public Service.

And now, Mr. Warden, on behalf of the Commission, I present to you this full report of the work entrusted to us, which is now completed, and we ask for our discharge.

And to you, Mr. Mayor, I hand the title deeds of this property, which is now committed to the care of the Corporation of Lachute Town. We trust that it will be maintained in a condition worthy of the memory of the men whose names are written there, and that this Statue may serve to remind those who come after us, that they were young men in the County of Argenteuil, who in a great crisis, were ready and willing to leave home and native land, to suffer unknown hardships and finally to give life itself in defence of their King and Country.

It will also bear testimony to the fact, that it is not necessary to search the pages of classical literature to find heroes, but from the hills and dales, from the villages and towns of the old county of Argenteuil, there were brave strong noble men, who considered it a glorious and a righteous thing to die for one's Country.

Lachute Protestant Cemetery

An opinion had been expressed that the degree of a community's civilization can be measured by the care of, and the respect exhibited towards the last resting place of its dead. If that be correct, then Lachute and vicinity stands on a high plane. And yet we have seen localities occupied by a highly cultured people, in which there was a dilapidated cemetery. Individually there was no disrespect for the dead, but there was a lack of leadership. That was the condition of things in Lachute until about the year 1914, when a leader appeared in the person of Mr. Thomas Miller, who conceived the idea and proceeded to put it into effect, of making some permanent provision for the improvement and upkeep of what was at that time, and had been for many years, a sadly neglected burying ground. The history and conditions under which the grounds existed made the task no easy one. Probably about the close of the 18th. century, a proprietor of land in the vicinity measured out a certain emplacement and dedicated it to the use of the public for a place in which to bury their dead. There does not appear to have been any formal regulations governing this ground, each family, as the need arose, selecting a lot, which selection was respected by the others. It was enclosed by a stone fence, and was commonly spoken of as "the old burying ground." In time more ground was required, and several proprietors nearby fenced in other emplacements and sold burying lots. The former site of the Stone Presbyterian Church, known as "Mackie's Church," and the site of the Methodist Church had been merged into the cemetery, so that in 1914, what was generally known as the Lachute Cemetery consisted of several cemeteries owned privately by individuals or by Churches. With persistent energy, Mr. Miller canvassed and interested leading citizens of the district and succeeded in getting them together to talk over the project. After several consultations, it was decided that no satisfactory, continuous improvement could be secured until the several interests should all come into one control, under an act of incorporation. And so, with the consent of all the parties interested, on the 5th. day of March, 1915, the corporation known as "The Lachute Protestant Cemetery" came into existence by virtue of 5 George V., Chap. 137. The petitioners for incorporation were John Hay, Thomas McOuat, William Banford, E. H. McCoy, G. F. Calder, John R. McOuat, Wm. Duffy, R. H. Barron and Henry Hammond, who with all others who then held or might thereafter hold burial lots in the cemetery were declared to be members of the corporation.

In the early days there were no professional undertakers in the community, but an association was formed to acquire a hearse and build a vault for the use of its members or for the use of the public, upon payment

of a small fee. At the time of incorporation, the old hearse had disappeared, but the Association still remained, and was merged into the new corporation. It is a tribute to the careful management of the affairs of the Association, that a balance existed on the right side and was handed over to the Cemetery Company.

A strip of land lying between the public road and the cemetery had been granted by the adjoining proprietor for the use of the Militia as a parade ground, but for years this had been abandoned, and was full of weeds, sand holes etc., making a very unsightly foreground to the cemetery. The Legislature permitted this land to be taken in with the only restriction that no burials should be made therein, but that it should be used for "embellishing, beautifying and making convenient, the approach to the cemetery." That this restriction has been faithfully observed is very evident from the beautiful green sward which forms such approach. In appealing for funds, it was pointed out that the Corporation was not a Joint Company, it had no stock, and it would pay no dividends, as all its funds or the proceeds from such funds would be expended on the grounds.

The conditions of the cemetery at the time of incorporation presented great difficulties. The old or public cemetery was in a particularly disgraceful condition. Raspberry bushes, brambles, and weeds of every description formed an almost impenetrable mass, which together with broken headstones and fallen in graves made passage through the same almost impossible. The old stone fence had crumbled and fallen down in many places, so that it ceased to be a protection from straying cattle. The other portions of the cemetery were in better repair, owing to the fact that individual lot holders paid an amount yearly to the grave digger (there was no caretaker in the proper sense) to keep the grass cut, but many others neglected to do this, with the result that there was no uniformity. One of the first improvements was to remove the broken down fences, and replace them by the splendid stone fence with its attractive entrance and iron gates now existing. The old parade ground was made over, the old cemetery was transformed from a wilderness to a lawn. Monuments were repaired and re-erected on solid foundations, with the consent of the owners iron railings were removed, water pipes were installed, trees planted, a cinder drive way built, the vault repaired, new ground was taken in and levelled and now has a beautiful covering of green grass, unoccupied ground has been traced to its owners, and complete records have been established, with plans of both old and new as sections, and all this work has been done under the direct personal superintendence of Mr. Thomas Miller, who from

1915 to 1927, without remuneration, has given of his knowledge, foresight and strength to this work. The results are wonderful. Lachute is proud of its cemetery. It is beautiful in its situation, in its appearance and in the manner in which it is cared for. It is admired and praised by strangers passing through and it is a comfort to those who have gone away from us to other parts of the world, to know that the remains of their loved ones are in such surroundings. All our people were glad to follow Mr. Miller's leadership in this work. However, the time has come when it would be ungrateful to ask him to assume this burden continually. He has intimated that while his advice and counsel will always be given freely, he must insist that the work undertaken by him, should be taken up by a younger man with more physical strength.

The example set by Lachute has had its effect in other parts of the county. In 1920 the St. Andrews Protestant Cemetery was incorporated, and that old, historic and beautiful site has undergone a wonderful improvement. In the same year at the suggestion of the executive, an amendment was made to the general law of the province whereby old cemeteries, could be incorporated at a very small expense. Among those who have taken advantage of that law are the cemeteries at Arundel and Dalesville, and many enquiries have been made from different parts of the province in regard to the procedure necessary to obtain the improvements that Lachute has secured. The Secretary-Treasurer of the Cemetery, James W. Gall, Esq., informs us that the financial condition of the corporation is good, and that in a few years more the revenue from the endowment fund supplemented by the annual fees will provide for the perpetual upkeep of the cemetery regardless of any decrease of the English population which may take place in the vicinity. The present Board of Directors are as follows:

President: G. F. Calder — Vice-President: John A. MacGibbon.

DIRECTORS:—William Miller, David Todd, E. H. McCoy, George Hay, Wm. Banford, Thomas Miller, John Nichol, John Miller, Walter McOuat, A. A. McOuat, J. S. Giles, John Simon, H. M. Gall.

The Protestant Cemetery is situated in the extreme East Ward of the town and that of the Catholic friends in the West End, where they are now engaged in making a resting place for the loved ones that will be worthy of the town.

Already much work has been done, but much remains yet for those responsible in bringing about the change. A responsible committee have the work in charge and are lending themselves heartily to the work in hand.

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Look ahead and you will soon be ahead by buying Ayrshires.
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Claims Ayrshires & good roads has put Lachute district on the Map.
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All animals priced.
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Our herd is good. Come & see them.
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Breeds for production, and type fully accredited.
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Contented Ayrshire Cows are profitable. A few of these for sale.
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Good type and real producers, always come for sale.
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We aim to satisfy our Customers.
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Come to Lachute for Ayrshires

You will find the Kind you will be glad to Own. Pure-bred or Grade

The DOMINION SHUTTLE COMPANY, Limited

We regret that it has been impossible for the Watchman to procure a suitable picture with which to illustrate the activities of such wide interest that enters largely into the commercial life of this Dominion from coast to coast.

The manufacture of shuttles and bobbins had been conducted here for many years, under the name of Lachute Shuttle and Bobbin Works. The growing demand and cramped quarters of the old factory necessitated complete change and Mr. E. F. Ayers, who is thoroughness to the core in everything he undertakes, set himself to the task of securing a new site and erecting a modern up-to-date Mill in every particular.

Mr. E. F. Ayers decided to remove the Lachute Shuttle Co'y. from its old stand where for many years it had enjoyed the distinction of being the first bobbin and shuttle works in Canada and one hardly anticipated that the new mill would arise in such compact form and as extensive as the present lay out, for we are safe in saying that there is no more substantial and better equipped mill of its kind, than that which Mr. Ayers has got together in the course of the last three years. The very latest in construction, and the most modern mechanical devices for use in turning out the millions of shuttles, bobbins, electric pins and cross-arms, handles of every description are to be found in this mill.

The Company has always been ready to meet the changed demands of its customers as these arise from time to time. For many years Shuttles, Plain Locust and Oak Pins and Brackets were its sole products but when the demand for Creosoted Pins and Brackets made from Canadian Hardwoods became insistent, the Company resolved to install the necessary Plant for the treatment of this material, in the belief, which has abundantly justified itself, that Canadian made Pins and Brackets, made from Canadian Hardwoods would meet with the favor of the Canadian People.

From what has been written of its history, it will have been rendered clear that this industry is purely Canadian. Its settled policy is to study and cater to the requirements of the Canadian Trade and Consumers. One would like to think that it is typically Canadian in the progressive spirit which has animated it from the earliest days, and in the steadfast

adherence to the highest possible standard of quality and workmanship in its products which has made its name throughout the Dominion.

Its earliest days were days of comparatively small things, yet from humble beginnings, it developed steadily along sound progressive lines, until it is today an institution which covers an area of 16 acres of land.

The Shuttle Mill which is equipped with the most modern machinery for the manufacture of all kinds of shuttles for Cotton, Woollen and Carpet Mills consists of a two storey building of U. Shape construction, the first storey of which is made of solid re-inforced cement, the second storey being finished in Citadel Brick with heavy steel beams throughout being entirely fireproof, and presents a very handsome appearance.

The Cross Arm Mill is equipped with the latest machinery for making cross arms. The lumber used in this product is Fir Pine, which is imported from the Pacific Coast, Red Pine and Jack Pine which come from the East. Fir made arms are mostly used by Telephone and Power Companies but several large consumers have recently been contemplating the use of Creosoted Red Pine or Jack Pine owing to their much longer life. It is not practical to treat Fir owing to this lumber being very re-actory to creosote.

The Company also has a most up-to-date Handle Mill and makes all kinds of Tool Handles, Shovel and Hoe Handles. These are made from Hickory, Oak and Ash.

It is now universally conceded that all lumber used which is subject to atmospheric conditions or exposed to conditions that produce decay, should be given preservative treatment and, considering the improvement in the art of treating lumber and handling treated lumber, an average life of thirty years or more may safely be predicted for creosoted cross-arms, pins and brackets.

The Company began the treatment of Cross Arms, Pins, Brackets and Lumber several years ago when preservation of lumber was still in its infancy. Their first plant consisted of three square Tanks 22 feet long by 8 feet wide by 4 feet in depth. The material to be treated was immersed in a hot bath of dead oil of coal tar (Creosote Oil) and the temperature throughout the treatment was kept at between 215 deg. and 200 deg. F.

The material was so immersed as to be well under the surface of the Oil and was kept in the hot bath until the air bubbles were seen arising to the surface of the oil. From subsequent experiments made by the Forest Products Laboratories this process was found unsatisfactory in that the material was not thoroughly impregnated with the creosote. It was determined that by giving the material a hot and cold bath treatment a complete penetration of the wood would be secured. This process was adopted by the Bell Telephone Co. for their pins and brackets. The process was similar to above except that at the expiration of the hot bath, the material was quickly transferred to and similarly immersed in a cold bath the temperature of which was kept at between 50 deg. F. and 80 deg. F. The material was kept in this cold bath for a length of time sufficient to secure a thorough penetration, which was about 30 minutes. This process, although fully justified itself as a conservation measure, was not found satisfactory owing to a surplus of oil remaining in the wood and the material not being free from dripping preservative, which made it very dirty to handle. It was then that the Bell Telephone Co. and other large users of Cross Arms, Pins and Brackets adopted the Pressure Treatment and this Company immediately made arrangements to erect an entirely new plant and install the necessary machinery to treat lumber under pressure. The plant consists of Two Horizontal Reserve Tanks, and Two Vertical Tanks, Cylinder, Pressure and Vacuum Pumps. In treating lumber under pressure, the material is put in a cylinder until it is completely filled. The pressure is then raised to and maintained at a minimum of 100 pounds per square inch until there is obtained the largest practicable volumetric injection that can be reduced to the required retention by a high vacuum. After the pressure is completed, the cylinder is speedily emptied of the preservative and a vacuum of not less than 24", at or near sea level or proportionately less at higher altitudes promptly drawn and maintained for not less than 30 minutes until the quantity of preservative injected is reduced to the required retention and material can be removed from the cylinder free from dripping creosote.

As already mentioned, this is purely a Canadian Concern, its products being manufactured by Canadian Labor and when purchasing its Crossarms, Pins and Brackets, we are supplying means of livelihood to Canadians and encouraging an important Canadian Industry.



BANK OF MONTREAL

Established 1817

ASSETS and LIABILITIES

31st October, 1927

ASSETS

Cash on hand	\$ 88,953,211.33
Deposits with and notes and cheques of other Banks	67,874,632.37
Deposit with Central Gold Reserve	19,000,000.00
Call and Short loans on Bonds, Debentures and Stocks	181,101,009.09
Dominion and Provincial Government Securities	86,760,987.30
Canadian Municipal Securities and British, Foreign and Colonial Public Securities other than Canadian	32,963,446.95
Railway and other Bonds, Debentures and Stocks	5,344,038.16

Quick Assets . . . \$481,996,915.21

Loans and Discounts and other Assets	325,795,696.73
Bank Premises	11,550,000.00
Liabilities of customers under letters of credit (as per contra)	12,206,355.96

Total Assets . . . \$831,548,967.90

LIABILITIES TO PUBLIC

Notes in circulation	45,760,677.50
Deposits	700,227,281.54
Letters of credit outstanding	12,206,355.96
Other liabilities	10,857,020.52

Total Liabilities to Public . . . \$769,051,335.52

Excess of Assets over Liabilities to Public \$ 62,497,632.38

Argenteuil Motor Sales



No finer building graces any town than that of the Argenteuil Motor Sales and our Main Street has been greatly enhanced and beautified by its erection. It has been constructed with a view to caring for the wants of motorists in general and is furnished with every modern appliance and device to further the interest of its many patrons. The building itself is of solid brick and steel structure of 150 x 50 ft. two stories, and built in such strength as to allow for an additional story should occasion require. It is fitted with electric elevator and furnished with an up-to-date heating system. The large and commodious floor space affords fine accommodation for dead and live storage under most reasonable terms and the greatest care is exercised in the handling of all cars.

With four large electric pumps, automatic air gauges, and a nice rest room for tourists, the Motor Sales have become deservedly popular.

As agents of the Willys-Knight, Federal trucks, McLaughlin Buick and Pontiac they have a wide range of splendid values to offer the public of this and surrounding country, and a competent staff of workmen are always on hand, day or night, to execute all work and render special service when needed.

They are also agents for the Frigid-air Electric Refrigerator which is becoming so popular because of its accomplishments in furnishing that necessary commodity without the inconvenience of past day methods.

These are days when everything is being done for home comforts and with a Fada Radio one is able to be in close touch with the outside world and hear the best music by the simple turn of the Fada Radio. Call in any time and get a demonstration in any of our lines.

Alderman Lavigne's Enlarged Store offers Greater Service.



It is not many years since Mr. Lavigne started in business for himself but during those years he has made good use of the time and just recently he has extended his property, and built on a splendid addition that may well be the envy of any town.

Mr. Lavigne was for years the honored employee of Wm. Banford & Son and had the reputation of being an excellent salesman. He left them to enter business for himself and in addition to his salesmanship he has proven himself as expert buyer for his store is replete in every line and his business is such that he engages several clerks to tend the wants of his many customers.

Fine show rooms display the very latest designs in Ladies' Coats, Dresses, etc., and either Lady or Gent, Boy or Girl can secure everything needed to fit them from head to foot.

GOOD GOODS, LOW PRICES, QUICK SERVICE are the chief factors that have figured in his marked success.

Although a very busy man Mr. Lavigne has found time to serve as Alderman for the West Ward which he is now representing.

He offers prices that are most tempting and invites the public to call and participate in the bargains he has to offer.

HOTEL-OWNERS!

Bring back the old Canadian Dishes



Our fathers were masters in the art of cooking. They knew how to prepare palatable and nourishing dishes that would bring delight to your guests.

The Roads Department wishes to restore the honor of the good old Canadian cookery. For this purpose it has secured the services of women who are expert lecturers in hotel management and in the art of cooking.

If such is your desire, these lecturers will advise you and give demonstrations in the art of preparing the delicious dishes of our ancestors. They will give you at the same time practical hints regarding the various phases of the culinary art and the best way to improve your kitchen methods.

The services of the lecturers of Roads Department are entirely free. The sole aim of the Department is to help you in so whetting appetites of your guests, particularly the foreign tourists, that they will become satisfied customers. Thus you will entice new visitors in ever greater number.

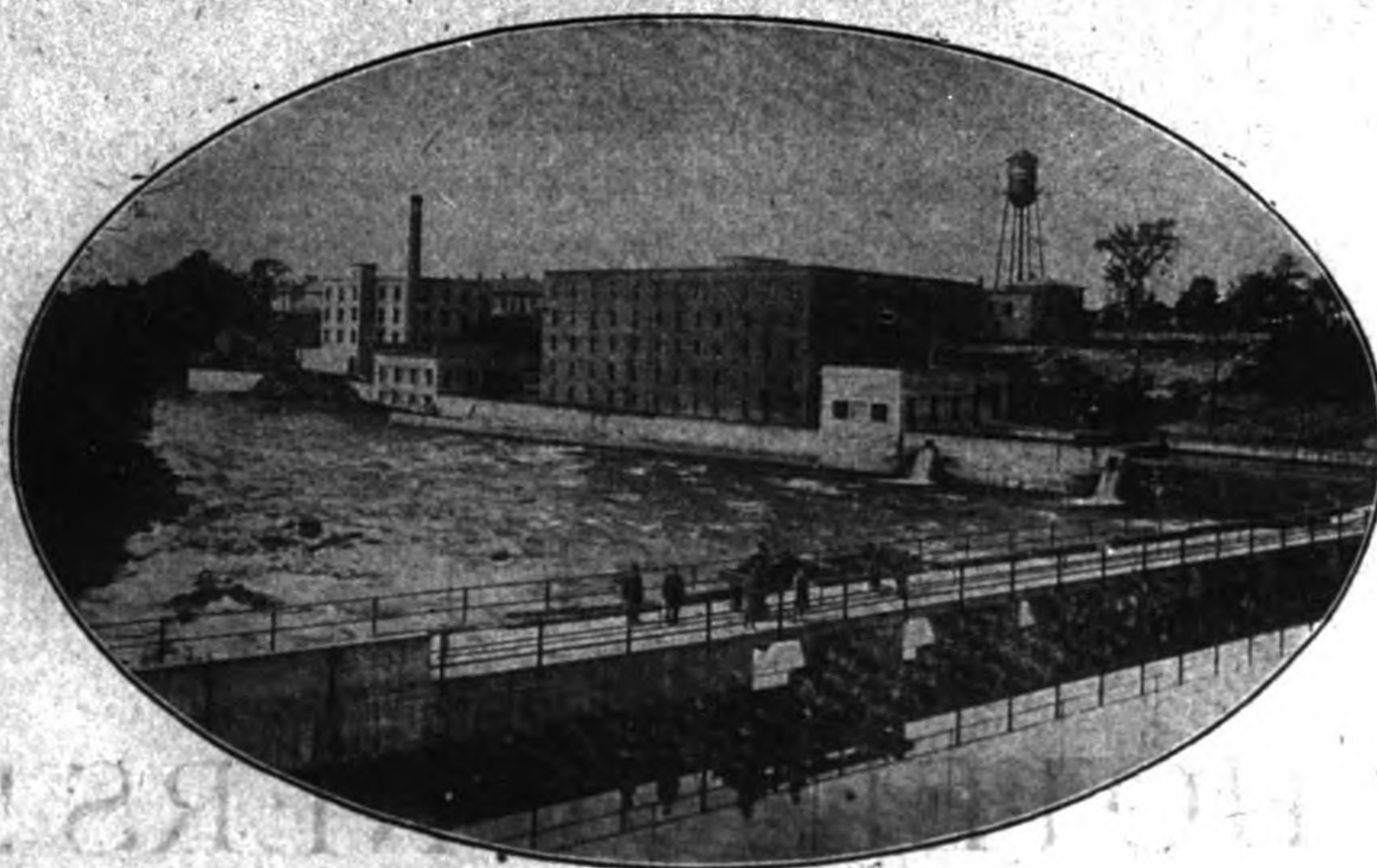
WRITE TODAY REQUESTING THE SERVICE
OF A LECTURER.

Address your request to
Tourist's Bureau,
ROADS DEPARTMENT,
Quebec.



Home of the AYERS Limited

LACHUTE MILLS, P.Q.



South View, Showing Water Power, Felt and Blanket Mills.

KEEPING WELL IN STEP with the general march of progress that is spreading over our Dominion, it is gratifying to know that Lachute has lined with the best, and as Canada is now the greatest producer of newsprint in the world, there is a wonderful demand for the felts used in its manufacture and the Ayers Limited have supplied this demand with goods that bear the stamp of Quality, which carries with it all that the word implies both as to material used, workmanship in construction and Service in Delivery.

The firm of Ayers Limited dates back to 1870 when the late Thos. H. Ayers and Felix Hamelin started in very humble beginnings, where for years they carried on most successfully the original woollen mills for the manufacture of blankets, tweeds, yarns, flannels and etofes, and the reputation attained for manufacturing Quality goods was responsible for bringing in much business from considerable distance. They later developed a new branch for manufacturing Pulp and Paper Maker's Felts and

this of course necessitated changes and additions which have been steadily going on since that time and the end is not yet, by any means, for although the mill comprises a wonderful block of 5 stories of 180 ft. inside by 150 ft., built of quarried stone and laid in what is known as Scotch Masonry with steel construction, they are now busy developing another large power plant in order to secure additional power which will be necessary for future development. The new dam is being constructed on what is known as the Earle property about 1 mile below the present power plant. This power is to consist of 3 units of 1750 h.p. each and will be equipped with all the very latest automatic devices. This development is of considerable magnitude and has entailed the construction of a cofferdam drying off one side of the river for the purpose of building the power house. Some 15,000 yards of rock has had to be removed in order to get the full working head of forty feet. There will be some 20,000 cubic yards of concrete used in the structure. The water will be controlled by two 6 ft. automatic sluice gates

in the river bed as well as stop logs on top of the dam. The water will necessarily be raised on a level with the tail race of No. 1 power plant which will form quite a large lake that will add to the beauty of the whole surroundings.

The group of buildings comprise the Cotton Mill 64 x 500 ft. built of re-inforced concrete. Dye house 60 x 100 of three stories re-inforced concrete; Carpenter and Machine Shop 60 x 100 of three stories, being fitted throughout with the most up-to-date equipment for their special kind of work; Boiler room 65 x 55 of re-inforced concrete with two 72 in. by 18 ft. horizontal boilers; Power house is 30 x 100 with generating capacity of 700 h.p. and the dam is of re-inforced concrete 300 ft. long by 12 ft. high. All buildings are sprinklered and supplied by a 100,000 gallon steel tank 150 ft. high, backed up by two fire pumps, one of 1250 gallons per minute steam driven, and one of 1000 gallon driven by an independent water wheel which ensures first-class fire protection.



Wool Sorting Department

To those who have not had the pleasure of visiting the Ayers Limited, we would take this opportunity of acquainting them in a limited way with the manner in which the ugly mass of wool makes its appearance in the big bales that are brought in from New Zealand, Australia, England and other countries, as well as much of our Canadian wools, where it is taken to the large warehouses which have housed over a million pounds at one time.

The fleeces of wool are received in varied grades which are selected for their quality for the manufacture of paper makers felts, each fleece being sorted and inspected by an expert wool sorter. After being sorted and graded it is now blended which necessitates great care and then it



Wool Scouring Department

is pulled and passed through No. 1 wool opener and from this machine it is blown to the scouring bowl and then passed through the rinsing and squeeze roll, thence into the automatic dryer feed. From the dryer it is blown to the No. 2 wool opener and picker which machine also sprays it with oil and it is then blown to the wool bins behind the carding engine from which it is taken to the automatic feeds for the cards. The progress of carding is to comb and brush the fibres parallel thus enabling to produce an even roving from the condenser. The rovings are formed on roving spools which are then taken to the spinning mule and spun into various counts of yarn. Carders and spinners are men who have spent a goodly number of years in this work, thus enabling them to take care of this exacting part of the manufacture as work spoiled by the carding and spinning cannot be rectified. These men must show exceptional ability because their duty is to see that the production from the cards and mules carries the exact weights of rovings and yarns per fifty yards, which is essential to get the correct weight of finished goods. It is understood that felt making is one of the most complicated parts of the textile industry, therefore necessitating above explanation. They are passed over to the coping, spooling and twisting frames, where the copps are taken to the loom to be placed in the shuttles and the spools to the warp compressors. The copps are for fulling for the cloth, while the spools are used for the warp.

One should rightly see these looms at work in order to obtain a right conception of their execution. The shuttles which vary in size according to size of the loom, are picked across the loom at the rate of from 30 to 36

ft. per second, some of these looms using three and four shuttles at a time. One must not think that when the cloth is taken from the loom it is finished, because it is only the start of its manufacture. Taken from the loom the felt or cloth is now placed on the inspection rollers where it is rigidly scrutinized and examined and the expert sees to it that no faulty piece gets past as it is absolutely necessary that the felts used in paper making must be as near 100 p.c. perfect as possible. In passing from the inspector the felts are taken to the fulling mills. The process of fulling is another of the most essential in its manufacture, taking care of all the shrinking and stretching qualities of the wool staple.

One could enter into a wide field in trying to explain the varied ways of finishing the different lines of felts, cloths and blankets, such as Napping, Singeing, Pressing, and Shearing, all of which prove necessary in the manufacture of these materials.

As part of the Felt and Blanket mill equipment, there are now 12 sets 60" carding machines and 14 spinning machines which will be supplemented shortly by the additional installation of 2 sets 72" carding machines and 2 spinning machines. The weaving department comprises 40 heavy Felt and Jacket Looms, weaving 90" up to 500", which are the largest machines manufactured and in use today for this purpose, and there are also 24 Blanket Looms weaving up to 132" wide.

and grey shades. The "Ayers" trade marks on silk labels, attached to blankets, such as "PAR EXCELLENCE" for Superfine Merino wool goods, "Maple Leaf" for White Bleached and Unbleached, Silver and Dark Grey qualities, "PIONEER" and "INDIAN CHIEF" for Point blankets, are well known and very popular with the largest buyers from coast to coast. The manufacturing capacity is about 200 pairs daily comprising the various lines of white, gray and colored blankets, rugs and comforters.

They have recently installed the largest Felt drying cylinder in the World, the cylinders being cast by Chas. Walmsley, of Bury, Lancashire, England, while the rest of the stretching rolls and equipment were made in our local foundry and machine shop of T. McQuat & Son.



Carding Department

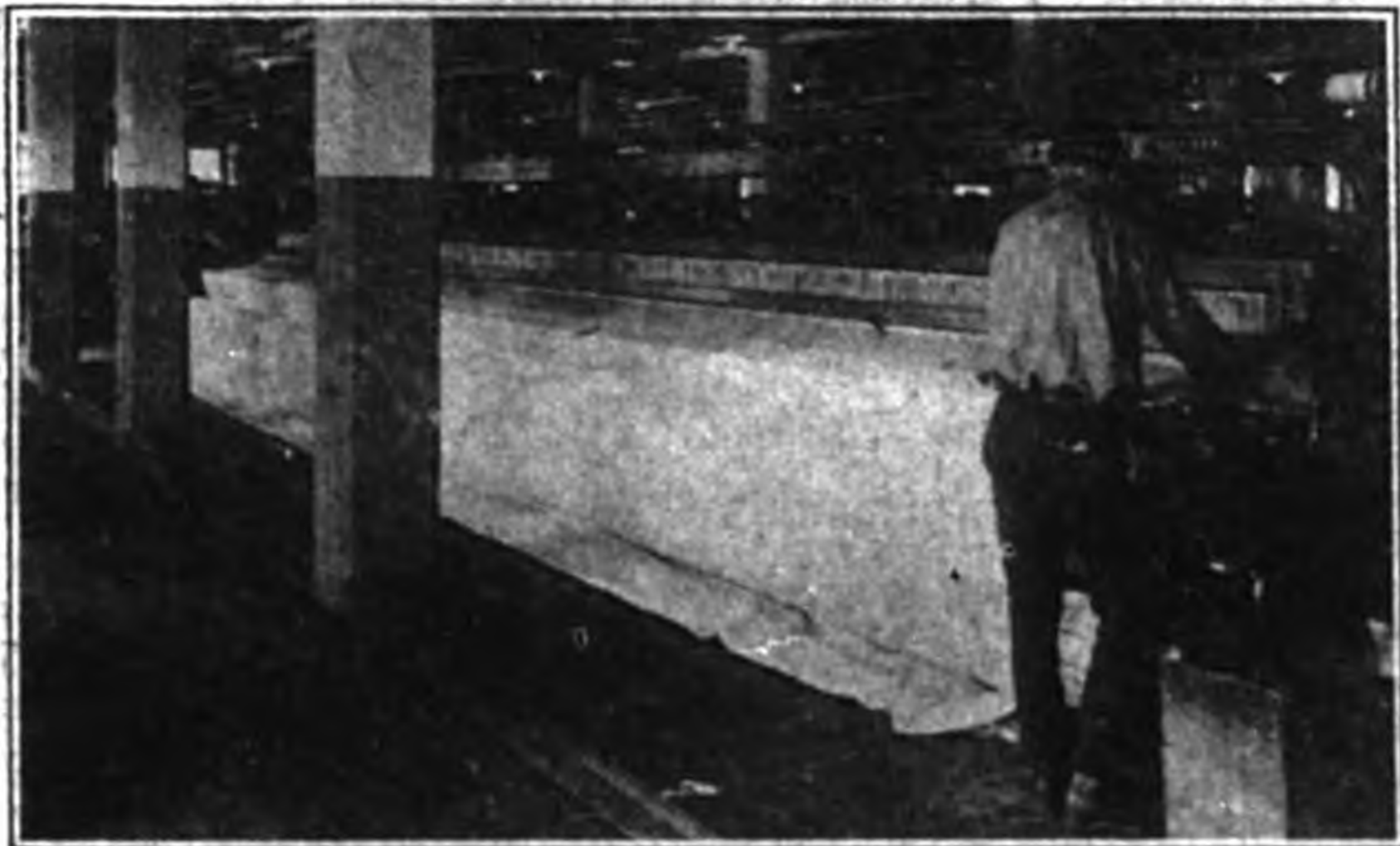


Spinning Department



THE COTTON MILL.

THE part which Ayers Limited has taken in supplying the needs of the rapidly expanding paper industry, led to the establishment some three years ago of a separate department devoted solely to the manufacture of cotton dryer canvas. With this addition the firm has been able to provide the trade with clothing of the highest quality for both the wet and dry ends of the paper machines.



Wool Weaving Department

The material in the form of cotton yarn is obtained only from the best equipped and foremost Canadian Spinners. The rigid specifications regarding length, grade, character and color of the cotton fibre, plus the utmost care as to evenness, weight and strength are carefully checked on receipt. Samples from each case are examined, weighed and tested before the yarn is passed for use.

The yarn then enters the twisting department, situated in the basement, where it is plied and prepared for weaving. Thence it is carried to the weave room in which the looms are placed. These machines, weighing from 20 to 35 tons each, are anchored on special concrete piers which sustain their mass without strain to the main floor or building and enable them to operate without noticeable vibration.

Due to the great weight of material involved the looms are fed by the modern system, from creel frames in which the spools of twisted yarn are placed. This eliminates the necessity for warping machinery and the delays usually experienced in renewing weaving beams



Twisting Department

vided on which the bales can be rolled into the cars with the minimum of effort.

In the mill, the lack of the usual system of overhead shafting, pulleys and belts, is noticeable. Each machine is driven by individual motor either directly connected through the medium of a friction clutch or by silent chain.

This allows better lighting, increased cleanliness and maximum operating efficiency. The humidity of the atmosphere is maintained at an even degree by automatic humidifiers, and from the yarn to the finished cloth nothing is left undone to assure a product of the highest quality and usefulness.



Stretching and Drying Department

the supply of yarn being replenished while the loom is in operation. The completed rolls of cloth, weighing as light as 3000 lbs. each present a problem in material handling which has been met by the installation of overhead tracks and chain blocks on trolleys. With these the cloth is removed from the looms and conveyed to the inspection department where it is weighed, measured and carefully inspected yard by yard.

Perfection in weaving is essential, as beyond the removal of a knot here and there, the fabric is of such close texture that little can be done should a defect appear after weaving. This differs greatly from the woollen felts which come from the looms in a more open state and after inspection are subject to felling, drying, napping, etc., before completion.

After being folded and rolled the larger shipments are loaded direct from the mill into cars on the siding, while for those which must be sent to the stations, there are strong two wheeled trucks pro-



Milling and Washing Department

We feel assured that no business concern can boast of a more efficient and loyal staff than has been gathered into the offices of this firm. A splendid spirit of complete co-operation exists among the entire staff and from the highest to the lowest there is the personal pride of doing their best, and this largely because of the generous treatment they receive at the hands of their employers, who lose no opportunity of recognizing the appreciable value of those in their service. Their office staff comprise Mr. C. Tremblay as Secretary-Treasurer; Miss E. Riddell, Messrs. H. Underhill, Geo. Leggett, C. L. Duncan, F. Sanford, E. Laberge, and Mr. G. Massie. The Mill Superintendent is Mr. Thomas Milnes with Mr. C. Rogers,

who as one of our town boys, has worked himself up to the position of assistant. Another of our town boys is Mr. Fairbanks Monette, who is now in charge of the Blanket manufacturing. Mr. C. Durocher is in charge of Finishing and Splicing; Mr. A. Coderre of Weaving, with Herman Stansfield as assistant; Louis Bauregard of Carding; Leonal Desrosier of Spinning; Pete Laviolette of Fulling; B. Belanger of the Scouring Plant and Pete Deslaurier in charge of the Dyeing Department, all of whom are experts in their particular lines. The Cotton Mill Superintendent is Mr. Robt. Clements and with him as assistant is Mr. Ray Langille. Mr. Chas. Walker is in charge of Mill Stores, Major George G. Mitchell Consulting Engineer

and Assistant to President, and Mr. Scot Brown Travelling Representative.

During the period of expansion, Mr. L. E. Parsons has superintended as construction engineer and all the building operations have been carried on with no stoppage to the mill production which bespeaks much careful planning in its execution.

Great plans are being formed for future development and we may justly feel proud of being claimant to one of the best and largest industries in the Dominion.



View of North River, near Ayer's Mill.



Earle's old Mill on which the New Dam is being constructed.

The Argenteuil Agricultural Society



It is many years ago since the farmers of Argenteuil banded themselves into a Society to stimulate the betterment of stock and products by the keen edge of competition, but the same ambition still holds and the Argenteuil Agricultural Society is now a thriving institution that puts on an Exhibition every year equal to any in the Province, the only difference being perhaps in the larger quantities shown and better facilities for display, or in other words we have the goods without any frills.

That our farmers are of the progressive stamp may readily be seen from the successes they have attained when in competition with those whose boast is of superiority.

Among those who are the owners of many trophies we might mention Mr. J. Black who imports from Scotland and is an ardent believer in breeding to good stock only, and this belief he has put into practice because he beat all comers at the Canadian National Fair at Ottawa in 1917. He also made a record sale a few years ago when he disposed of an Ayrshire Bull at Springfield Mass., for the snug sum of \$4,200.00. He now forms one of the Board of the Canadian Ayrshire breeders Association.

Others who are strong breeders and enthusiastic of Ayrshire Cattle are represented on a page of their own in this issue.

Many of our breeders are big Prize-winners at Toronto, Ottawa, Sherbrooke and Quebec where Argenteuil has been up against the strongest competitors.

Mr. John T. Ayers, President of the Ayers Limited has for seven years been the active President of the Society, the success of which is largely due to the untiring efforts and liberal assistance he has so readily bestowed at all times.

Three years ago the directors changed the time of their exhibition from Fall to June, the change having been much appreciated, with the result that the exhibition has been recognized as a huge success notwithstanding the fact that the weather has been anything but favorable. No finer grounds are to be found in this Province and they have been considerably extended and last year some 90 new horse stalls were built as well as additions and general improvements to other buildings. The grand stand has been doubled in size and a splendid large platform erected in front where the performances take place. This June one of the best entertainments ever furnished was given by varied artists including the celebrated Grenadier Guards Band of Montreal, Paul Vauty's wonderful dancing horse and the West Sisters; the Exhibition of Stock was worth going many miles to see.

As the exhibition is open to all comers, there is very strong competition in all classes.

The directors are as follows:—G. H. White, W. J. Rodger, S. W. Morrow, G. G. Mitchell, B. Stead, Jas. MacKenzie, John Heatlie, A. St. Jacques, W. A. Bradley, Jas. Murdock, E. Kettle, C. Tremblay, Gilbert E. Arnold with Jas. W. Gall as Secretary-Treasurer and Manager.

promotion and fostering of kindly feelings between all sections of the country as he has often repeated to personal friends that a man's nationality or religion must in no way be taken as a subject for adverse controversy, or in no way hinder his advancement in the business or political world.

As a lover of nature Mr. Ayers has few competitors as we remember him from boyhood days, he has sought companionship with our rivers, lakes and forests, until today he might tell you without one word of boasting, that his beautiful summer residence and recreation grounds at Carling Lake, are a fitting tribute of how he has turned a wilderness into a veritable beauty spot. Not only does Mr. Ayers love the outdoor life in all its cloak of nature but he has surrounded himself with a class of dumb animals that receive from him the most humane attention and kindly treatment.

The reputation of many of his prize animals have gone beyond the borders of Canada, but Mr. Ayers in speaking of this particular honor will merely state that he loves everything good and clean.

It is not surprising that Mr. Ayers for several years should be the unanimous choice as President of the Argenteuil Agricultural Society and we hope that the members of this Association will forgive the Watchman if we express the belief that the selection could not be improved. In making this statement we would just mention that as head of the Association Mr. Ayers has spared neither his time or his money in putting the Society on a strong and satisfactory basis, until today it is achieving every possible result for which it was originally organized.

We are sure that the citizens of Argenteuil will heartily join the Watchman in extending our sincere wishes that his useful life will long be spared, not only to this community, but to the entire Dominion, so that those who know him, will benefit by his association and acquaintance.

Laurentian Fruit Farm

Those who travel the Brownsburg Road cannot fail to admire the beautiful orchard which nestles in beside the mountain at what was formerly known as Raitt's Corner. This pretty spot is now the property of Mr. W. H. Ayers, of Ayers Limited, who finds diversion from his mill activities to revel in nature, and during the spring and summer he may be often seen among the trees pruning and clipping, for he delights in having everything of the best. His orchard now covers some 20 acres, but all is laid out in great precision and many of our people enjoy the splendid lines of Fameuse, Milwaukee, McIntosh Reds, that are the principles, although some 11 varieties are grown.

Owing to the splendid location and the region producing such massed bloom Mr. Ayers has established a fine apiary of 100 colonies of bees from which is drawn great quantities of honey. A wonderful array of White Leghorns are also great favorites and come in for considerable attention.

In the Spring of the year, Mr. Ayers is also able to round up a goodly supply of fine syrup and sugar from his maple grove in which he delights to invite his many friends to real old-time syrup gatherings.

The orchard is supervised by Mr. J. Edward Faulkner, of Ottawa, who is a graduate of McDonald College, and has been in charge for the past seven years.

The orchard has required great patience to bring it to its present state of fruition but Mr. Ayers can now appreciate the labor he has expended by the Laurentian Fruit Farm being recognized as the best commercial orchard between Montreal and Ottawa.



I wish to take
this opportunity of
extending to everyone
in Argenteuil
My Best Wishes for a
Merry Christmas
and a Happy New Year.

Faithfully,

Je désire profiter de
cette occasion
pour souhaiter à
tout le monde du Comté
d'Argenteuil
Un Joyeux Noel et
Une bonne et heureuse
Année.

A vous sincèrement,

George A. Perley

History of Hammonds' Mill



On May 20th., 1820 there arrived here an immigrant from Scotland, the late John McOuat, who with his family settled on bushland, at the foot of the hills, about two and one half miles east of where the town of Lachute is now situated.

His first work was to build a house, which was built from lumber sawn with what was called a whip saw, operated by two men, one on top of log, and one in a pit below. So started the mill a very slow operation one hundred and seven years ago.

But as Mr. McOuat looked about at the primeval forest, he thought of building a mill to cut faster, and also to utilize a water fall which was on his property, on the now called Davis' Creek. Obstacles arose because the Seigneur retained the right to develop the powers, however at length an agreement was arrived at, and the mill built, which was at that early date an up and down saw as modern saws as we see them today were not in use, and a very picturesque sight for many years "we are told" was Mr. McOuat, with his team of oxen bringing large pine logs to his mill.

About the year 1862 the mill was burned but was rebuilt later by Mr. Walter McOuat, son of the first pioneer, and equipped with more modern machinery, it is still serving the community as a Saw, Grist and Planing Mill under the ownership of L. M. Hammond, whose father the late Thos. Hammond purchased the property thirty-five years ago from Mr. David Stalker, who operated the plant for some two years. The property only changing name three times in a century, is to-day one of the oldest operating custom mills in this part of the country.

A concrete dam was built in 1922, 16 feet high, of which above cut shows a part, also shows Mr. Walter McOuat whose untiring efforts so largely helped to promote the industry.

This project started a century ago, has benefited the community, by the manufacture of many million feet of lumber, and also by the grinding of many thousand tons of grain etc. We hope that this power, as well as several others on the precipitous Davis' Creek may be made to turn the wheels of progress, for the benefit of the entire community for years to come.

I take this opportunity to thank all who have entrusted their valuable products to my care, and hope to continue a service to the community.



MR. J. T. AYERS.

In every city or town and for that matter every municipality, there happens by good fortune to be among its citizens some outstanding figure in the world of industry, finance, or politics, who by their ideal of living and their treatment and consideration for their fellow citizens makes them a leading feature in the community. In this connection Lachute can turn back the pages of its growth and point to many eminent personages until at the present time we are fortunate in having in our midst Mr. John T. Ayers.

The Watchman in singling out this gentleman, means no reflection on scores of other worthy men, who by their energy and ability have played their part in the building up of this town and county, but we feel that the respect which our citizens have for Mr. Ayers will be accepted for this reference on this particular occasion. We feel that had we approached Mr. Ayers with reference to some of his achievements we might have been refused any information for publication, but his kindly manner, his gentlemanly bearing, and his all around good fellowship have been so generally admitted that he finds as his reward, unknowingly that he is possibly one of the most respected and honored men of this community.

Mr. Ayers, as well as the other members of his family, both past and present, have worked incessantly in the industrial life of Lachute until today the Ayers family are known all over the Dominion as leaders of industry.

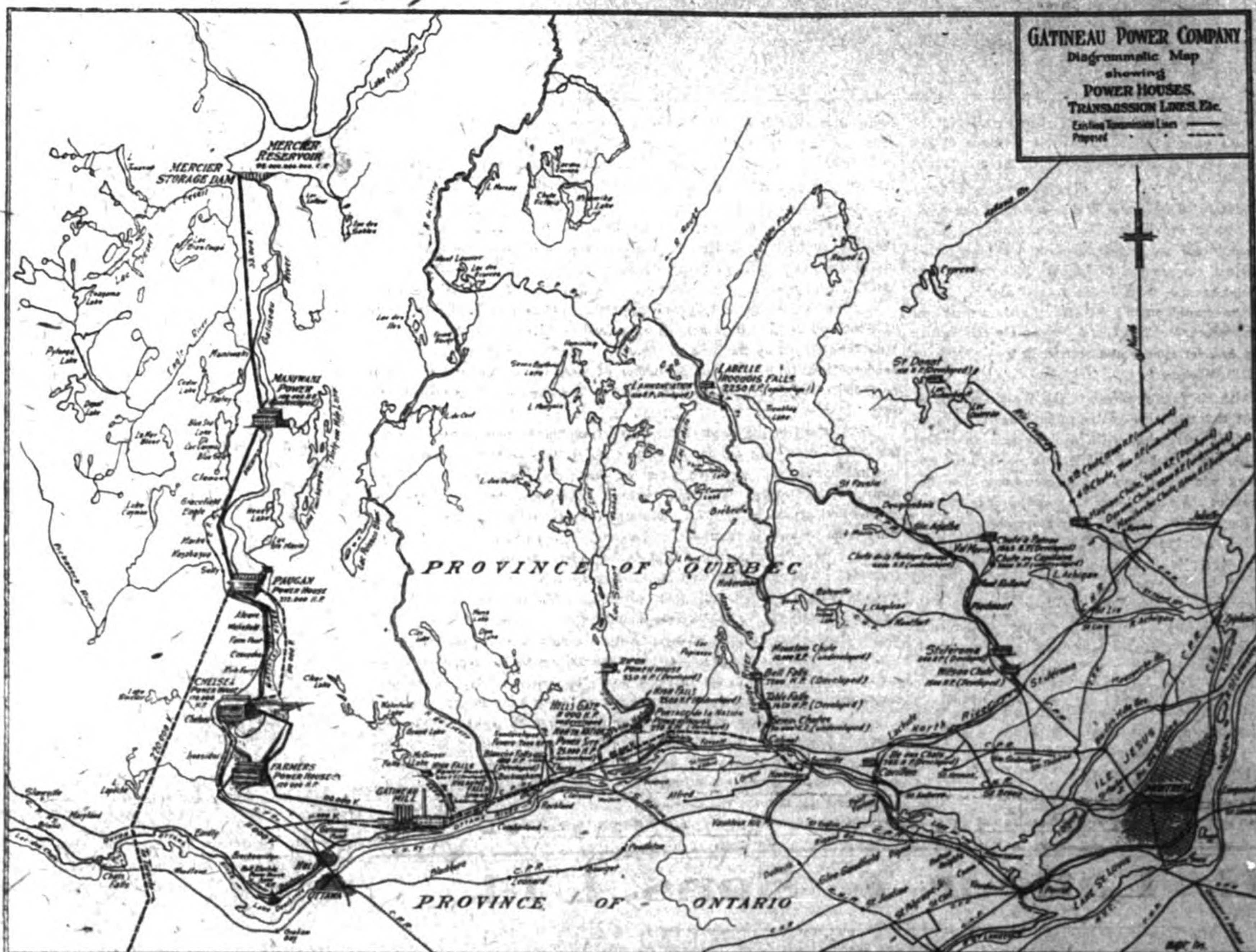
The subject of our reference has been resident with us from infancy, and from early boyhood days he gave evidence of that manliness and fair dealing that has characterized his life up to the present time. Through indefatigable work he has been instrumental largely in building up the Ayers industry which is a credit to the town, but in devoting money and ability to this industry he has always found time to take a leading and active part in matters relative to the welfare and growth of the community.

His regard and respect for his friends as well as his numerous acquaintances has led him continuously to perform deeds of benevolence that have found echo of praise of Mr. Ayers in circles yet unknown to him. Mr. Ayers will have nothing to do with anything that would hinder the

HYDRO-ELECTRIC DEVELOPMENT AIDS INDUSTRY

Harnessing of Great Water Powers Will Mean A Great Asset
To The Ottawa Valley

Map Showing Progress of Gigantic Enterprise of Gatineau Power and its
Subsidiaries Ottawa-Montreal Power Company Ltd.



The above diagrammatic map shows the water powers and hydro-electric plants, developed and undeveloped, with transmission and distributing lines which have been built and acquired on the Gatineau, Lievre, Nation, Rouge, North Ouse, and Ottawa Rivers. There is over three quarters of a million horsepower in developed and potential power, which will be available for industries in the Ottawa Valley.

The most amazing example of the conservation of our natural resources during the past decade has been undertaken and is rapidly being completed on the Gatineau River, which flows into the Ottawa River near Ottawa.

A definition of "conservation" is, preservation from waste or decay.

For centuries the waters of the Gatineau River have flowed from Kakabonga and Baskatong Lakes over many water falls to its confluence with the Ottawa River.

During the Spring freshets, the Gatineau was a roaring torrent having a flow of seventy thousand cubic feet per second. Frequently this rush of water has dwindled to a stream of less than three thousand cubic feet per second. This wide variation in the flow is common to most of our rivers, and makes them, in their natural state, unattractive for the development of hydro-electric energy. The supply of electricity must be constant, as the domestic, commercial and industrial demand is practically constant throughout the year. Regulating the flow by storing the Spring flood waters and increasing the flow during periods of low water is an essential factor in the development of power.

The construction of the Mercer Dam at Baskatong has created a storage reservoir which will store nearly one hundred billion cubic feet of water, which will be used to increase the flow of the river during periods of low water. The huge expenditure in this reservoir will be justified by the use of water through the generating stations of Maniwaki, Pagan, Chelsea and Farmers.

Chelsea and Farmers power plants are now in operation. The construction of Pagan is progressing rapidly, and the development at Maniwaki is a prospect when the market demands this additional power. These generating stations are designed for the installation of over 750,000 Horsepower, and it is the very magnitude of these developments which has justified the cost of the Mercer Storage Reservoir.

A large portion of the power now being supplied to the Gatineau Mill is used for the generation of steam, and will later on be available for power in other industrial undertakings. The Gatineau Power Company, and the International Fibre Board Company has a mill under construction which may be ready for operation in the Spring of 1928.

Gatineau Power Company is fortunate in owning and controlling a great many undeveloped water powers in the district between Ottawa and Montreal. What has been done on the Gatineau, for the Gatineau Valley and the district surrounding Ottawa and Hull, may be repeated in other communities as the opportunity offers and the demand for power arises.

The Ottawa Valley and the surrounding district is reached by the power lines of Gatineau Power Company and its distributing Companies.

At the present time the Eastern part of the Ottawa Valley is being served by hydro-electric plants at Bell Falls and at Table Falls on the Rouge River, and from other plants to the East, but as the demand grows these lines will be connected with those from the huge plants on the Gatineau River.

It has been said on many occasions that this country is in need of population. It is true that industry will locate where electric power is available, and population follows industry. The whole district on the North Shore of the Ottawa, between Hull and Lachute and East as far as St. Jerome and Rawdon, may therefore look forward optimistically to an extensive industrial development now being carried on in the initial stages by Gatineau Power Company and its subsidiaries.

T. McOUAT & SON.



BUILT up on "Prompt Shipment and Delivery When Promised," the firm of T. McOuatt & Son, have gained for themselves a reputation of Reliability that means much in maintaining a business where Confidence Counts.

The firm is one of the oldest in town, and was established in the year of 1879, and was started by Messrs. McOuatt and McRae in a little old wooden building 18 x 35 on the site of the Lafleur furniture factory. They plodded along under this small roof until their growing business forced them to seek larger quarters and they moved to Lachute Mills where they purchased a water power and then the work began to roll along. Their business at this time was the manufacturing of stoves and agricultural machinery such as plows, cultivators, etc. Not content with only this branch the firm launched out into a broader sphere and started in to build Paper and Pulp, Saw and Wool Mill Machinery.

In 1903, Mr. McRae, with his family moved to the West, and Mr. A. McOuatt entered the firm. At this time the centre of manufacturing activity was the West End, business increasing with them to such an extent that they found their premises again inadequate, and with no facilities for handling the heavy mill work which was constantly increasing they decided to move to the other side of the river where they had already erected a large Hardware Store. They located opposite their store and erected a large building made entirely of steel and concrete, 140 x 40, with provision for extending as required, the works being situated on one of the principal corners as well as on the C.P.R. siding in the rear. The shop is fitted with two large travelling cranes capable of handling the heaviest work and complete the most up-to-date machinery. The Oxo Acetylene Welding and Cutting equipment being their latest improvement by which cast-iron, steel, brass, aluminum, etc., can be welded in short notice and puts the old time methods of hammer and chisel out of the running.

Many of their products are occupying and filling their parts in a large number of important manufactures throughout the Dominion and are widely known because of the genuine workmanship and skill used in the building.

Previous to the war Messrs. McOuatt & Son built three of their large Paper Mill Stuff Pumps which they shipped over to Russia, also one of their

noted Plug Machines. They have a large dynamo that lights up their buildings and generates their own power.

Among the orders going through at the present time is one for the Interstate Tissue Mills, of Merriton, Ont., whose splendid exhibit appeared at the Toronto Exhibition.

The firm have, however, been particularly fortunate in having as their foreman Mr. A. Middleton, who has been an honored and trusted employee for upwards of 30 years. Steady, Honest and Industrious, and an expert on all matters of machinery are qualities not always obtainable.

Few towns possess a Hardware Store to stand up with that of T. McOuatt and Sons. It is a modern cement block structure of substantial build, and stands on the bank of the river. Mr. Albert Hills, who has also rendered faithful service for a number of years, is in charge. Here may be found a varied and complete assortment of everything in the hardware line.

A report of the County Fair, taken from the Watchman file of October 1894, says: "The exhibit of Messrs. T. McOuatt & McRae was a most creditable one, and surprised many of our people, who really were not aware to what extent this firm's business has spread and developed, since it was first organized in 1879. Messrs. Thomas McOuatt and John McRae came from Ottawa, in that year, to Lachute. Both had been for years employed in the Victoria Foundry, at Ottawa, Mr. McOuatt as foreman pattern-maker and machinist, and Mr. McRae as foreman moulder. They brought with them not only their experience, but resolved to retain the name 'Victoria;' so the Victoria Foundry was launched forth. Their motive power was neither electricity, then unknown as a motive power, nor was it steam, but one of the old-fashioned sweep horse-powers, which served them until later procuring a boiler and engine. They have gone into manufacturing school desks, but their specialty is machinery.

In order to cope with the greater business with which Mr. McOuatt is surrounded, he has found it necessary to still further enlarge his foundry to house the latest machinery so that he can execute the demands made upon him by the increased mill activities. Mr. McOuatt has just completed a fine new addition on the north-east corner of the foundry and machine shop shown above.

O. B. Lafleur & Sons, L'td.



The well-known firm of O. B. Lafleur & Sons have for many years catered to the wants of the people of this and our neighboring counties. It has, like other of our town industries grown from small beginnings until it occupies a prominent place in the business life of our community.

The founder of the firm was Mr. O. B. Lafleur (now deceased) who came to Lachute some 49 years ago from St. Scholastique and contracted with Mr. L. P. Rodrigue and Thomas Stewart to build the first water-works for Lachute which were of the old wooden piping, but they gave many years of good satisfaction until replaced by the present system. He later contracted for the erection of a number of buildings such as the Registry Office and Court House, Rodrigue's Hotel, the Lachute Academy and many other substantial buildings and residences.

In the year 1894 Mr. Lafleur acquired the premises and business of Messrs. Chapman and Drysdale and with his five sons he laid the foundation of the Lachute Furniture Factory which has kept pace with the

growth of the town and additions were made as occasion arose. All the sons took keen interest in the business and the elder of the boys Peter A. Lafleur was for years the efficient business head under his father until in 1907 Peter launched out in business for himself, building up a most lucrative business in the city of Verdun, where he has earned the confidence and respect of that community so that they have given him municipal honors and today he enjoys the prestige of being their Conservative representative in the Quebec Legislature. The other four brothers Messrs. Joseph, Louis, Ernest and Henri have remained steadily on in the business, each in their separate branches of the work.

Their factory is fitted for all kinds of work in construction and they promptly execute all orders entrusted to them. They have a large show room in which they display their varied lines of furniture and household requisites. Agents for the Simmons L'td. Beds and Beddings; Kroehler Manufacturing L'td. for Chesterfields; McLaughlin Furniture Co'y; Canada Furniture Co'y. of Woodstock, etc.

Cash and Carry Store.

The Cash and Carry Store is greatly in vogue in the cities, but Mr. Whissell, who has been resident with us now for about two years, was the first man to bring this system into Lachute, and he is not disappointed at his venture, for his business has been most successful during his sojourn with us.

Mr. Whissell came to Lachute in 1926 and opened up in the Belanger Block on Bethany Street, where he has built up a splendid clientele of satisfied customers.

With no overhead costs of book-keeping, charging and delivery Mr. Whissell gives the public the advantage of this saving and his prices are clearly defined. Believing in a quick turnover, Mr. Whissell buys for Cash and Sells for Cash and the public have supported him in his enterprise.

H. Whissell Bethany St., Lachute.

Visit Our Store For Fine Jewelry

A store that is always bright and attractive and one in which both young and old delight to visit is that of Mr. Lapierre in the Belanger Block on Bethany Street. The store is replete with pretty things of every description in the line of Jewelry and a splendid assortment of fancy goods suitable for presents to suit any occasion, may here be found. Watches, Clocks, Chains, Bracelets in great variety and Mr. Lapierre gives personal attention to any work entrusted to his care. Prices reasonable.

A. C. Lapierre, Lachute.

Seasons' Greetings to Our Politicians.

The Watchman takes the liberty of extending, on behalf of the people of Argenteuil, to Sir Geo. H. Perley, Member of Parliament for this County, and to Lady Perley, their hearty best wishes for a very Happy, Prosperous and Healthful future, which embodies our personal greetings for a very Happy Christmas and a Bright New Year.

Sir George, it need not be said, is a gentleman of outstanding qualities. As a citizen he is unsurpassed, as a business leader he has had few equals, and as a Parliamentarian the county is proud of his record. The character of Sir George is illuminated by the qualities of his personality. His philanthropy is extensive but kept under cover. He is a man whose word is his bond and whose friendship once obtained is sincere and lasting. He has a personality that slowly but surely makes friends, while to the latter he is always frank and above board. Sir George has never depreciated a single individual and has the happy faculty of kindly greetings and good fellowship. As a parliamentarian Sir George occupies a prominent position at Ottawa, and we are not betraying any confidence when we state that his opinion, by Federal leaders, on questions effecting the Dominion at large, with his intimate association and knowledge of international affairs, have repeatedly been sought relative to Empire matters.

May we be permitted to express the belief that there is no man in Canada, who is more tolerant or broadminded towards all sections of the community than Sir George and there is no public man who has done more in his own inimitable way, to bring about a United Canada than Sir George Perley.

We hope that our Knight will pardon The Watchman that in passing, if we mention his remarkable work for Canada as High Commissioner for Canada in London, a position that he held with unprecedented ability and dignity. We need not mention the honors bestowed upon him as a Canadian Parliamentarian, when at times, during recent years he sat within the Councils of the Country, and had the distinguished honor of serving Canada for a brief period as acting Prime Minister. Yet, with all these honors, even including his Knighthood, as a recognition by his King, as a recognition of his services to the Empire, Sir George still remains a man of kindly disposition and enviable character.

We are sure that the people of this County will join the Watchman in a unanimous resolution that Sir George may long be spared, whether in or out of political life, to enjoy the fruits of an outstanding career.

The Watchman joins the many friends throughout the County of Argenteuil, in extending to Mr. George Dansereau, of Grenville, Member of the Quebec Legislature, their best Greetings.

Mr. Dansereau, from small beginning, has through sheer force of business ability, built up a lucrative lumber business that is evidence of what can be accomplished by honesty of purpose and an ardour for work. He is a man, due to his personality, who has made many friends and to know him is to respect him. He is a man of unassuming manner, quiet and dignified, and in our opinion he is yet destined to achieve even greater success.

Mr. Dansereau has for years been an indefatigable worker in the municipal and political arena and he has always given his support to all matters that have had to do, not only with his own district, but throughout the County.

As our representative at Quebec, the Watchman takes the onus of expressing the opinions that Mr. Dansereau will be found a worthy member, and that his presence in the House at Quebec will be conclusive evidence that Argenteuil has made a good choice. It is to be hoped that Mr. Dansereau will long be spared to serve his county and country and that as time goes on he may look forward to even greater honors from the electors.

We join with his friends in wishing him Health and Happiness at this season of the year.



Health Giving Milk is the Friend of the Family

Thorough sterilization, clean bottles fitted with dust proof caps and filled by machinery, assuring you of an absolutely wholesome and nourishing product.

Drink more of it through the coming days and have us put your name down on our list for delivery.

NORTH RIVER DAIRY
C. R. BRADFORD, Prop.

The Dominion Cartridge Company L'td.



Canada offers sportsmen unrivalled opportunities. In every section are to be found hunting grounds with an abundance of wild game birds and animals of almost every species which thrive in the temperate and arctic climates. There are, scattered throughout the country, hundreds of thousands of acres of virgin woodlands, lakes and streams still practically undisturbed by man, filled with innumerable species of wild game life and, thanks to wise conservation laws, bountiful supplies of game are assured within easy access of the towns and cities.

It is little to be wondered with such conditions existing that there are so many keen sportsmen who take great interest in shooting, and that, in the fall of the year, so many men throw aside the cares and worries of business life in answer to the alluring call of the "Great Outdoors." As the sportsman overhauls his outfit, memories arise of trips with old tried friends. The care of business are forgotten. Who can estimate the beneficial results from these days spent in the open? What other sport can prove so thrilling, when, as a climax, the deer or moose crashes through the underbrush, the partridge whirs out from cover, or the ducks whirl suddenly over your decoys—leaving a memory to be cherished for many a long day.

The Dominion Cartridge Company has furnished ammunition to the Canadian sportsmen during the past thirty years made especially for use under the somewhat trying conditions which prevail in various parts of this country. During the early years the facilities for manufacturing ammunition were of a rather crude nature compared with present day methods and practice. A visit to the factories, however, show what a surprising great advance has been made during the past ten years. The improvements evolved during the war especially, and since the re-organization of the Company in 1918 has enabled them to supply ammunition of great accuracy and dependability. The factory buildings were entirely remodelled after the war and particularly complete and modern technical laboratories installed to ensure the ammunition turned out being of the highest quality.

The Dominion Cartridge Company's Plant is located at Brownsburg, Que., in the foot hills of the Laurentians. The buildings and machinery now in use are a splendid example of a modern, efficient manufacturing plant. The factory buildings and testing ranges cover an area of over two hundred acres, and are ideally situated for the various purposes for which they are required. Each building is designed to secure the utmost efficiency amidst pleasant surroundings, and to provide the most suitable housing for the storage of material and carrying on the various manufacturing processes.

The buildings which first meet the eye in a progressive survey of the plant are those in which the raw material is stored. These store-houses are of surprising extent, even considering the vast quantities of ammunition manufactured for the Canadian and export trade. This is, of course due to the fact that a great variety of material is required to manufacture a product of such a diversified nature, and of the extremely fine degree of accuracy that is required on high class ammunition.

The method of handling this material is a splendid example of the extreme care in manufacture noticeable all through this plant. All material is carefully inspected in a large and complete experimental laboratory. This laboratory is equipped to test chemically and mechanically all raw material entering into the ammunition; to conduct the most careful tests to ensure uniformity of product, and also to carry on experiments with a view to improving quality.

The various cartridge components pass through the plant in a progressive manner from the raw material depots, and the buildings in which the primary operations are carried on would rather astonish the uninitiated. Like a large spinning mill the punching machines are lined up in batteries each one busily punching or drawing out the brass cups for the cartridge cases, the special bullet cups, or the various parts of the primers. Each machine is closely watched over by an experienced operator who gives this particular operation his exclusive attention, although all the machines are absolutely automatic in operation, and any variation however slight will instantly stop them, or through the mechanical arrangement throw the defective part out of the machine into a scrap receptacle. By an intricate system of extremely accurate dies thousands of pieces of metal are carefully made within the extremely small variation of from one half of one thousandth of an inch to one thousandth. This fact can easily be verified by means of a micrometer or other measuring device.

Space will not permit us to give a detailed explanation of each operation in the manufacture of metallic cartridges and shot shells as on the large cartridges alone there are some fifty-two different operations. We, therefore, give briefly only the details of some of the processes through which the material passes to form cartridges such as the 30-30, which are now so universally used under the "DOMINION" trade mark.

HOW "DOMINION" BIG GAME CARTRIDGES ARE MANUFACTURED.

To begin with, only the finest electrolytic copper and zinc are used in the manufacture of the brass and copper strip from which the blanks are punched and cupped for the cases, bullets and primers. This metal is carefully analyzed, and must be exactly to specifications. It is first rolled into sheets and then punched into small blanks of various diameters and thicknesses according to the cartridges to be manufactured.

Copper and brass like many other metals harden greatly when subjected to strain, thus as the metal is bent and squeezed it becomes much harder. Both metals, however, become comparatively soft if heated to a bright red, and in this hardening by being worked and softening by being heated, if it is done at the proper time, lies one of the main factors in turning out a good cartridge case. This process is called annealing.

To form a brass tube of the required length to make a 30-30 cartridge, four separate drawings and four annealings are necessary. This operation is performed by sliding the blanks under a punch of given diameter which forces the metal through a steel die, the hole being just a little larger than the punch. The punches used in each successive operation are a little wider in diameter than the previous one used, and consequently each punching squeezes more metal up the side of the punch, lengthening the case.

After drawing, the cartridges are headed, the closed head being squeezed into a die by means of a heavy press. The metal through pressure assumes the form of a cavity in the die, and is prevented from collapsing by a punch inserted in the open end of the tube. The head of the shell is then depressed in the centre, making the primer pocket which is to hold the primer.

After heading, the cartridge case is pierced to form an opening for the flash of the primer, and the cavity in which the primer sits is carefully brought to size so that the cap will not explode when being put in, nor drop out when once in the shell. This cavity, or primer pocket as it is called, must also be perfectly formed and flat on the bottom, as otherwise misfires, gas-leaks, and blow-backs will occur.

The metal case bullets are also punched out from the metal blanks, and twelve different operations are required to form the case, insert the lead core, trim the ends, head and cannelure. The bullets are then swaged to correct dimensions, and run through automatic machines where they are weighed before finally being passed forward to the loading rooms for insertion into the cartridge cases.

The method of manufacturing the primer ensures a product of extreme accuracy. The primer pocket and anvil are punched out of metal strip. These primers must however be made as exact as it is commercially possible to make them and very sensitive machines are required to do this work. After the primers are completed, a very large batch from each run is sent to the Test House, where they are put through very exhaustive firing tests. The weight of blow required to fire the primers and the time required is carefully noted, and all of the batch must be identical in both these respects before they are passed.

The powder is loaded into the cartridge case by measure—and not by weight as is generally supposed. The system of measuring the powder is extremely accurate, and runs as close as one-tenth of a grain weight. After loading the powder, the bullets are inserted and crimped into the cases. The finished cartridge is then subjected to a special burnishing process and each one is put through a number of different gauges.

INSPECTION OF DOMINION AMMUNITION.

This is a mere outline of the method of manufacturing big game cartridges. The manner in which this work is done is very interesting. Each machine is fitted with extremely accurate tools for doing the work required, and also with check gauges over and under size, and all parts which do not gauge within these dimensions are scrapped. Each operation is also a check on the work done on the previous machine as the parts will not function through the machine unless they are correct in every respect.

A highly competent staff of inspectors are kept working continuously throughout the plant, carefully checking the product and the dies and gauges to eliminate the change of any defective cartridge going through.

After the cartridges are finally loaded quantities are taken from each machine to the Test House, and are there put through further tests. The cartridges are gauged by the Engineers in charge through master gauges, the powder charge and each of the components weighed separately, and if the batches pass these tests they go through the firing tests. A batch is first put through a chronograph test to find the velocity at various

distances. After they pass this test satisfactorily, others are shot through rifles in fixed rests, and also by expert shooters for accuracy, and, finally a large number are fired through several of the most popular rifles to see that they will function properly.

If the cartridges pass all of the tests they are passed and sent on to the packing rooms for boxing and labelling from where they are distributed throughout the world for use in all climates from the hunting posts within the Arctic (where they are used almost exclusively) to the equatorial lands.

The system of inspection used by the Dominion Cartridge Company is as careful and painstaking as it is possible to make it, and rather amazes the Engineer Visitor or Shooter to their plant. Their query always is: How are you able to sell ammunition at such a low price in view of the stringent methods of inspection adopted? Thousands of rounds of all calibres are fired daily for accuracy, penetration and functioning tests in rifles, and the loss of material amounts to an enormous sum in the course of a few months.

This extreme care is, of course, responsible for a very considerable portion of the cost of manufacture. If the consumer was willing to accept cartridges with slight variations in the load, or in other respects, or the Company willing to put them on the market, ammunition could be sold at a lower price; but as a man's life often depends on the quality of the ammunition he uses, it is essential that the most extraordinary care be exercised in manufacturing.

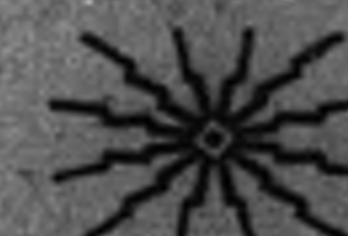
The Arlington Company

This important industry has only been located here for the past year. Their products are well advertised all over the Dominion; among the numerous products turned out are the well-known Cleansable Collars, under the brands of Challenge and Pyralis; Parlane toiletware in the popular patterns of Sheraton, Mayflower, Lido, Rainbow and Rivoli; Solid Rings and Loops for harness; Pressed, Sawn and Cut Combs of all sizes and styles; Soap Boxes, Pinwheels and novelties of all descriptions.

Canadian Safety Fuse Co'y., Limited.



The Canadian Safety Fuse Company, who are carrying on the work of the original Bickford Co'y. "Established in 1831" producing Safety Fuse of the highest quality extend to their patrons throughout Canada the Heartiest Christmas Greetings and assure them of maintenance in the future of the Quality and Service given in the past.



Brownsburg, P. Que.

J. W. COTTINGHAM, Limited

DEALERS IN

Builders' Supplies

Established 1885

This business was founded in 1885, by J. W. Cottingham, who built it up on a basis of Service to its patrons and good workmanship in all construction that he undertook.

J. W. Cottingham Limited is now operating under the management of his son, W. M. Cottingham, who solicits the public patronage, assuring them that the firm's endeavour is to render a greater Service, if possible, to the public in offering a complete line of construction material on which Estimates and Quotations will be given Free and a personal co-operation given to both the Builder and Contractor.

Call at The Old Stand, on Bethany Road, where you will be always welcome and where suggestive plans may be had with no cost to you.

TELEPHONE 29.

You Can Build a Charming Home Yet Keep the Cost Low



When starting the foundation, whether of CEMENT, or STONE, we can supply you with the required material.

Very often water is a great annoyance and we very strongly recommend waterproofing. This can be done in many ways depending upon conditions. We are in touch at all times with experienced men who will gladly give your job their personal attention and recommend the proper ingredients to use.

After the foundation, which is a very important part in the construction of any building, we can supply practically all the material - a line of 1" and 2" rough lumber may be had from us, in fact we specialise in dimension timber. We also stock Dressed Lumber in Spruce and Hemlock, including, 2x2, 2x3, 2x4, 3x3, 4x4, 1x4-

6-8-10-11-12 all dressed four sides, Tongue & Groove Lumber-Dressed Sheathing-Clapboards in all designs and in addition all softwood mouldings. Also a complete line of hardwood flooring in all grades in thickness of $\frac{3}{8}$ ", $\frac{5}{8}$ " & 13-16". In B.C. Fir we have a complete stock of Trimming & Mouldings and we specialise in $\frac{5}{8}$ " & $\frac{7}{8}$ " Sheathing. In B.C. Fir Doors, too, we offer all designs.

This is a door which shows a beautiful grain, is very servicable as well as economical in that it does not require to be grained but can be finished by Oil or Varnish.

We handle CELOTEX - a building lumber and Insulating board. Ask for descriptive literature which will be gladly given you.

On coming to the roof we have corrugated iron, galvanised iron, all kinds of patent Shingles, asbestos Shingles & Roll Roofing Paper, Creo-Dipt Stained Shingles, Wood Shingles in all Grades, Eddy's Sheathing Paper for Laying under the Roofing and between Boards, Asphalt & Tarred Sheathing Paper and in addition to this we carry :-Nails, Lime, 'Canada' Cement, Sewer Pipes, Centrifugal Pipes, Concrete Pipes and all Connections, Concrete and Clay Tiles, Corr. Iron Culverts, Lath & Plastering Materials, Insulex The Insulating Material that is poured on the Job, Fire Brick, Fire Clay & High Temperature Cement, Fire Place Brick & Tile, Dampers, Ash Dumps, Clean Out Doors, Chimney Rings, Chimney Linings and Concrete Chimney Blocks.

Our Assortment of Brick cannot be surpassed by any Builders' Supply House or Lumber Yard. In addition to Brick we offer Concrete Construction Blocks in all kinds of finishes.

In Wallboard we have Gyproc, Fire proof and Insulating Board for an inside finish, Glue Sized and Ready for Use. A board sold at a price within the reach of any Home Builder and of a quality unequalled by any board on the Market. This Board can be Plastered on the Plaster being held by a Chemical Bond.

In fact we can undertake to supply all your wants and put you in touch with first class Workmen to do your work. All we ask is a trial order.



CARLING LAKE STOCK FARM

LACHUTE - Pure-Bred Hereford Cattle - QUEBEC.

The Farm

Carling Lake Stock Farm consists of nearly 5,000 acres, including 2,000 acres of spruce, pine, birch and maple, as yet untouched by the hand of man. The bulk of the remainder is cut-over timber land containing areas which afford excellent grazing. There are also nearly 500 acres under cultivation. The farm is situated in Argenteuil County, Province of Quebec, fourteen miles from the Town of Lachute.

The development of export beef cattle has been the main business conducted at this farm during past years, in the pursuance of which we have shipped three carloads or more per year to the Birkenhead market.

Hereford Cattle have proven best adapted to our requirements, being able to utilize to the fullest extent our rough pasture land, and finishing into prime export beef during a final period of stable feeding.

We are conducting experiments at the present time with a cross of Aberdeen-Angus males on Hereford females, but we are rigidly maintaining the purity of Hereford blood in our main breeding herd.



Owner's residence, Carling Lake Farm.

The Herd

Our present herd sire is Repeater 256th-46864-800891, by Repeater 239598 and from the dam Bonita 399158. He was bred by C. Harris & Sons, Harria, Missouri. His sire's sire was Distributor 176433, and his sire's dam Mina 184985. His dam's sire was Prince Rupert 29th 325576, and his dam's dam Nita 303295.

The families represented in our herd are the world-famed Gay Lass, Fairfax, Gay Lad, Repeater and Bonnie Brae.

We have just purchased from Frank Collicutt, Crossfield, Alberta, thirty young breeding cows and heifers, of his best blood lines. Mr. George Collicutt, who had charge of the Collicutt show herd at the Royal Agricultural Winter Fair (which contained the junior and reserve grand champion male, junior and reserve grand champion female and reserve junior champion female of the Hereford breed) says of the animals shipped to us:

"A number of these animals are show prospects. Some of them have already won prizes at different shows, and all are outstanding individuals. They are of the Gay Lad and Repeater blood lines."



Carling Lake Farm, looking East.



Carling Lake Farm, looking South.



Prof. H. Barton and Students from Macdonald College, judging Herefords at Carling Lake Farm.



Repeater 256th, herd sire at Carling Lake Farm. Champion Hereford bull at Ottawa Exhibition, 1923.



Harvesting Sunflowers for silage at Carling Lake Farm.



Barns and Silos on Carling Lake Farm.

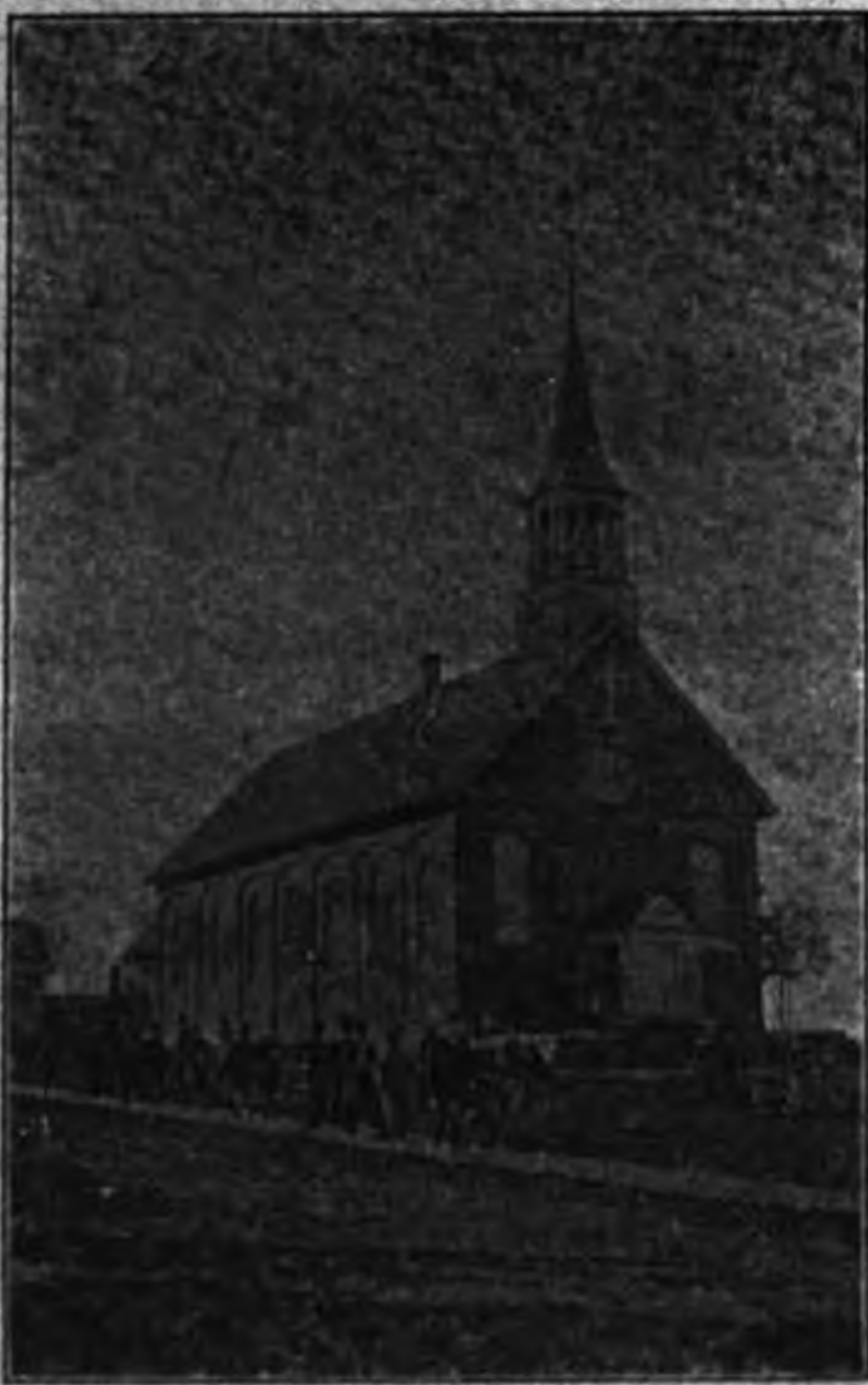
Visitors are welcome at Carling Lake Stock Farm at any time, whether prospective purchasers of Herefords or not. We are always glad to show you what we have, and we are confident that we have what you would like to see.

J. T. AYERS Proprietor

LACHUTE QUE.



St. Anastasie



Catholic Church

The Church of St. Anastasie, of which the Rev. Father Marsolais is the curé, was erected some 50 years ago, and has been the religious home of our French-Canadian friends until a few years ago when, owing to the lengthy extent of our town, it was found necessary to construct another church St. Julien in the West End, of which the Rev. M. Cloutier, is the curé. The growth of our French Canadian population is such that both

churches are really inadequate to house their membership and it will not be long before a larger church, in every way worthy of the town, will be constructed. Several years ago, the old church of St. Anastasie was thoroughly renovated and beautified and a fine commodious parsonage built.

One of the finest convents between Montreal and Ottawa, under the Sisters of the Holy Cross offers excellent educational advantages to the young ladies many coming from long distances to avail themselves of the instruction, so thoroughly given in all branches.

A good college is also maintained for the boys and another large school in the West End, so that the young people are securing the necessary education to give them a good start in life.



Convent (Sisters of the Holy Cross)



C.P.R. Station.

The question of transportation has much to do with the growth of a community & one can hardly look upon the above picture without associating it with Mr. P. Monette, who for so many years was the faithful and energetic agent of the Canadian Pacific Railway, who went into quiet retirement a few years ago, but who yet enjoys taking a stroll over to the station to talk over old times with Mr. P. D. Lessard now in charge.

Mr. Monette was born on February 12th, 1853 and started out his business career in the wholesale shoe and leather goods with Lapierre Limited of Montreal, leaving at the age of 22 years to open up a grocery

business, afterwards taking up construction work for Duncan McDonald of the old Quebec, Montreal and Occidental Railway, in which he acted as book-keeper with a later promotion to paymaster, when it was often quite a job to meet the financial demands of the workmen, sometimes having to pay them in flour.

This was in 1876 when the road was operated by the contractor until 1877, when it was forcibly changed from private to government ownership until taken over by the C.P.R.

Mr. Monette remembers organizing the first excursion to St. Jerome from Montreal, when the only two engines Nos. 1 & 2 pulled twelve flat cars

each to accommodate the 1200 passengers. They were just plain planks with sides of car boarded up part way and limbs of trees served to shade the passengers on their wonderful journey.

The same year extension of the line was made to Lachute and afterwards completed to Ottawa.

The wonderful growth of the C.P.R. since that time is well-known and residents of Lachute will be glad to know that the old Lachute station is to be rebuilt next year and a new station with added improvements erected that will be a credit to the town.



J. W. COTTINGHAM, Limited.

One of the youngest and most enterprising of our town's business men is Mr. W. Cottingham, who during the last two years has made such rapid strides in business growth that he has had to extend his storage and has erected two large additional buildings in order to launch out still further, with the new year, the

J. W. Cottingham registered will now be known as the J. W. Cottingham Limited, and "WILL" as he is more popularly known is good for anything that comes along as he is a keen business getter and laying out plans for a big future in the construction game.

The accompanying picture gives a

brief idea of his offices and though not very pretentious, it is right up-to-date, with latest business appliances and a meritorious assistant in the person of our young townsman Charlie Miller.



According to Manager MacVicar, Lachute is showing steady progress in the development of telephone facilities. From 314 telephones in service on January 1st, 1925, the local exchange has grown to 404 today—an increase of close upon 33 per cent. The use of long distance service, Mr. MacVicar says, is also growing steadily, showing the constantly expanding character of local business.

There is no more faithful index to a community's progress than the development of telephone facilities within its borders. It is one of the underlying factors which denote a substantial basic prosperity for the whole population.

Mr. MacVicar and those who work with him are enthusiastic in their expectations for the progress of Lachute and are anxious to give their patrons the highest standard of telephone service that can be provided.

G. J. CHARLAND.

The up-to-date Drug Store in the Licop Block on Main Street is in great demand. Mr. G. J. Charland's store is well equipped with a wonderful array of Toilet Articles, Cosmetics, Stationery and Sundries.

Prescriptions carefully filled according to doctor's orders.

Mr. Charland is one of our town alderman, having served as representative of the West Ward for three years.

LICOP'S TAILORING

Skilful Tailoring goes with every suit made by Mr. Licop whose establishment has been greatly enlarged since the new construction of his business block.

His store is now stocked with an endless variety of new Suitings and Overcoatings which offer a very wide choice from which to make a selection and he has a big stock of Ready-made Suits, to suit all comers at very short notice. Satisfaction is his motto to every customer.



MAYOR H. M. GALL

ON BEHALF OF THE LACHUTE TOWN COUNCIL I TAKE THIS OPPORTUNITY OF EXTENDING THE SEASON'S GREETINGS

The Town of Lachute offers the very best of inducements to Manufacturers and Industries who wish to locate in our town.

Situated as we are, nearly midway between Montreal and Ottawa, with both the C.P.R. and C.N.R. railroads and on the Montreal-Hr'l highway our transportation facilities are of the best.

The town cordially invites all Manufacturers who are desirous on making locations, to visit Lachute where they will be accorded a warm welcome and special inducements offered.

To the Tourists and Motorists who have already visited our town, we extend a hearty invitation to again visit us next year and to those who have not enjoyed that privilege, we extend an invitation to visit the County seat of Argenteuil County, in the foot hills of the Laurentians.

REX THEATRE.

All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy, is an old adage, and so the management of the "Rex Theatre" on the Main Street, Lachute, invite our readers to spend an evening in their Movie Picture Show, where they put on an excellent programme every evening, commencing at 7.30. Many of the latest and most popular pictures on the screen, with the most talented of our picture artists, are brought direct to Lachute from Montreal's leading theatres, and those who come to the "Rex" will be assured of a good show at popular prices.

JNO. McFAUL & SON.

The splendid new store of Jno. McFaul & Son, furnishes splendid accommodation for their ever-increasing trade and allows them to better display the varied lines of hardware, sport goods and farmer's accessories to better advantage.

Mr. Stuart McFaul has a fine display of radios and gives public demonstrations nightly.

A complete line of heavy wearing apparel, Mackinaw Coats, Heavy tweed pants, Heavy Rubbers, Socks, Mitts and Gloves, are largely stocked.



From the Smallest Faucet up to the Bath Room Complete

Agents for:-

AERO-CUSHION INNER TUBS
ELECTRIC AND HAND PUMPS
EMPIRE MILKING MACHINES
GLIDDEN PAINTS and VARNISHES
ICE-O-LATOR ELECTRIC REFRIGERATORS
LOUDEN OIL BURNERS
SUPERIOR BARN EQUIPMENT
WATER AND OIL TANKS



R. McArthur & Son
SANITARY & HEATING
ENGINEERS

LACHUTE,

QUEBEC.

Hon. J. L. Perron

In extending to the Hon. J. L. Perron, our hearty congratulations and good wishes for a very Happy and Healthful Festive Season, the Watchman does so with the belief that the entire population of the County of Argenteuil, if not all of the entire Province joins us in these felicitations!

We feel that just now this part of the Province is greatly indebted to our aggressive Minister of Roads, for the Liberal expenditure of government funds on the construction all over this district of new-highways. It will be remembered that some time ago, in an address delivered at Lachute, he made the statement that new highways would before long be constructed in the County, and while the people had every confidence in Mr. Perron's announcement, nobody anticipated that these roads would be under construction and practically completed at such an early date.

We are not surprised that Mr. Perron has acted so quickly, for he has the reputation of being Canada's leading Minister of Roads and it is well known in Provincial Political and Business life that he is a man of forceful action. In the construction with these highways throughout the Province Mr. Perron is serving the country far beyond the fondest imagination. He is giving to the general public, as well as to the farmers of Quebec, arteries for rapid and convenient transportation that cannot be estimated by dollars. Good roads offer an invitation to the tourist which means the expenditure of huge sums of money each year in this Province, while it gives to the farmer a convenient and comfortable outlet for the marketing of his products. There has been, in the opinion of the Watchman, no government expenditure on public works that will bring to this Province such a remuneration as the money spent on these roads, the evidence of which at this early date can be seen on every hand. From general observation these highways are being exceptionally well built and we venture to say that there is no Minister of Roads in any other Province who pays greater attention or works more diligently over his department than Mr. Perron.

It is pleasing to know that the Minister not only works night and day to extend these highways, but he is to be found all over the Province making a personal inspection of practically every mile of newly made roads. This in itself is most commendable. We are of the opinion that if Mr. Perron never did anything else but give to this Province such a network of highways he would establish for himself a profound gratitude on the part of the people that will certainly associate his name for years to come with this necessary undertaking.

In looking over this field of operation it must be noticed that Mr. Perron has no favorite portion of the Province, and that he is extending these highways now into some of the most remote sections and opening up areas that were heretofore practically impassable. If rumors prove true the Minister of Roads has even greater road-making in view, and it is stated by those who are in the confidence of Mr. Perron, that it is his intention to give to this Province one of the most complete systems of good roads in the Dominion.

The people of Quebec owe to Mr. Perron a debt of gratitude and the Watchman will hand it on to the Minister by extending to him a very Happy and Healthful Festive Season.

The Watchman

AND
OTTAWA VALLEY ADVOCATE
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J. S. Giles, Editor & Proprietor.

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SCOUT NEWS, (Cont'd.)

and on 17th. May 1926 a troop was registered at Provincial Headquarters of the Boy Scout's Association 594 St. Catherine Street, Montreal. The application filed and approved, contained the following particulars:

Name,—1st Lachute Troop of Boy Scouts. Troop Colours—Maroon and Old Gold. Scoutmaster,—Mr. D. D. Trotter. Assistant Scoutmasters,—Mr. A. G. Leggett, Mr. C. L. Duncan and Mr. H. Stansfield.

Troop Surgeon,—Dr. J. E. Christie M.D., B.S.C.

Troop Committee,—Messrs. H. M. Gail, Chairman; A. F. Bothwell, E. Jousse, J. W. Brunt, Sec'y-Treas.

Use of the former Methodist church Hall was secured, free of all charges, for as long as the building was at the disposition of committee then acting on behalf of that Church. This privilege was greatly appreciated by the troop, and thanks are due to them for their great kindness in helping things on in such a manner at the beginning.

The Initial Council Meeting or "Court of Honour" was held in the hall on 19th. May 1926, consisting of the following:—

Scoutmaster,—D. D. Trotter, Assistant Scoutmasters,—A. G. Leggett, C. L. Duncan and H. Stansfield; Patrol Leaders,—Eric Middleton, Kenneth McPaul, Lloyd Cruise and Morton Morrison; Seconds,—James Yelland, Howard Deig, Paul Lefebvre and John Galbraith.

It was decided then that the troop should consist of four patrols named respectively "Wolf", "Crow", "Fox" and "Bulldog" and that the regular meetings be held on Wednesday evenings, commencing at 7.30 p.m.

The troop had hardly got its bearings when the Scoutmaster, Mr. Trotter, cast a bomb in its midst by announcing that he had been transferred from the Lachute Branch of the Bank of Montreal to one of the branches in Montreal and would be leaving us soon. Accordingly in the early part of June, 1926 he left Lachute and Mr. Duncan was appointed Scoutmaster in his stead.

Having been so recently organized a summer camp could not be arranged, but, at the kind invitation of Mr. Hugh Kearns, a very pleasant weekend was spent at his camp at Clear Lake. The troop marched out from Lachute, Saturday afternoon (21st August 1926), and returned on Sunday evening. A strenuous time of hiking, swimming, etc., was put in by the boys, and the novelty of cooking their own meals was considered a great joke by all. They felt quite proud too, that they managed to hike out to Clear Lake and back to Lachute in a little under two and a half hours, (the distance between six and seven miles) and as everybody knows who has travelled over it, the road is rough and hilly.

GEO. Y. DEACON.

It is always gratifying to see our young men rising to wealth and influence and taking their part in building up the town in which they have made their home although not local born. No greater example of what real grit, hard work, and strict application to business, can be found than that of Mr. G. Y. Deacon who came from Renfrew in 1903 to enter the employ of his uncle Mr. Robert McArthur as an apprentice to the tin-smithing trade. George applied himself diligently to his task and proved a very hard worker so that in later years when a change of ownership became necessary, George assumed the obligation and started on his own. Of course at first he encountered much that was not easy sailing, but he surmounted all difficulties and today the name of G. Y. Deacon is a household word throughout the County. From very small beginnings his business has grown and as occasion required he has secured adjoining properties until now his business block in the West End is one of the largest in town.

No job is too small and none too big for George to tackle, and a slight idea of his activities is evidenced by the fact that he has some 35 employees on his payroll.

Apart from his general business Mr. Deacon is the Ford Distributor for this centre and also distributor for the celebrated Dominion Tires and in this connection he maintains an up-to-date garage which is under the personal direction of his brother William, who has a competent staff of workers always on hand, to handle the necessary repairs and troubles in this particular line.

Mr. Deacon has also a branch store in Brownsburg.

WILLIAM HAY.

Joined Agriculture Society 1879 and has been a continuous member for 48 years. He was President of the Agriculture Society from 1912 to 1916.

Being the oldest Ayrshire breeder in Argenteuil County, he has been breeding Ayrshires on his own farm since 1888. It was in the old "Hay" homestead that the first Ayrshires were brought into the County, from which many of the best herds now in the County sprung from.

Mr. Hay showed his first Ayrshires in 1888 at the last fair held at St. Andrews East, and has continued showing at Lachute every year since being always in the prize ring. Mr. Hay is not the only one of the family who are enthusiastic over the Ayrshire, everyone of the family love a good cow.

Mr. Hay has only six sons and it is not to be wondered at everyone of them are connected with the Ayrshire in different parts of Canada. The Hay's family have certainly done much for this great breed in Canada and going strong yet.

THE WHITE FRONT.

One of the busiest of our town stores and one that enjoys the confidence of the public is that of the White Front, in which Mr. Douglas McQuat is the energetic proprietor.

Douglas is the eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. McQuat of Hill Foot, and it is not many years ago that he was at school which he left to enter the firm of G. L. Melkie & Co'y. as clerk.

By his integrity and strict adherence to business he won the confidence of his employer, who when desirous of disposing of his business, found a ready purchaser in Mr. McQuat. Although young and lacking real business experience at the time he bought, his friends are pleased to see that he is making good, and the White Front is maintaining through his management, the sterling principles that have characterized it since its inception.

LAMARCHE BROS.

The product that enters so largely into every household and which is prized so highly is Butter and Lachute may feel proud that it has as one of its chief producers, the Lachute Creamery of which the Lamarche Bros., are the genial proprietors.

Though not very extensive, their factory is fitted with most modern equipment and the quality of the Lachute Creamery, is such that the public are demanding it in almost greater volume than they are able to supply and in the near future they will be compelled to extend their business. Quality, Cleanliness and Service are the three slogans that make for their marked success.



TENDERS FOR WOOD

Tenders are hereby called for 10 cords of 2 ft. wood and 10 cords 3 ft. wood, same to be of sound body wood 60 p.c. maple, to be delivered at the Court House, Lachute Town, on or before March 1st.

Tenders to be in the hands of the Secretary by Saturday, Dec. 31st, 1927.

Lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

J. W. GALL, Secretary.
of the County Council.



IMPRESSIVE ELECTRICAL GIFTS At Special Low Prices

Make your gift budget go farther this year. Give electrical gifts—attractive, appropriate, useful, moderately priced. There is one for every purse & purpose, for Mother, Father, Sister, Brother or Friend. Make

ELECTRIC :

Electric Irons	\$4.90
Electric Toasters	\$3.50
Curling Irons	\$1.35
Grills	\$1.00
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Percolators	\$6.50
Immersion Heaters	\$2.00
Marcel Wavers	\$4.00
Vibrators	\$7.00

The "Family" Gift Ideal

your list up NOW.
Gladden Mother's heart with an Electric Washer on Christmas or New Year's morning. Specially priced. Convenient terms if desired.

Ottawa-Montreal Power Company Limited



J. D. LEMAY.

Owing to the extended growth of our town southward the store of Mr. J. D. Lemay which is situated well up on Bethany Street is in great demand. Here may be found every commodity generally kept in any up-to-date store and Mr. Lemay with his staff of clerks is ever ready to attend the wants of his many customers.

Mr. Lemay is also agent for several Insurance Companies and although a very busy man he has found time to represent his ward on the Town Council which position he filled for two terms.

Carrying a very large stock Mr. Lemay offers a great variety of goods from which to make a selection and he invites the public to call and convince themselves of his genuine values.

GUY & WILBUR FRASER.

Good Meat is an essential in every home, and realizing this Messrs. Guy and Wilbur Fraser set themselves out to procure the very best meats obtainable. In their fine large store opposite the Post-Office on Main Street the Fraser Bros. are always found with a store well stocked in which the public are able to secure just what they want. All kinds of fresh vegetables and fruits in season are always kept in stock. A phone call for No. 87 will bring them at your service.

J. D. CAMPBELL.

The store of J. D. Campbell is always a busy centre. With a full line of choice groceries, a large stock of flour and feed, and the distribution of the British-American Oil Co'y. with all kinds of gas and cylinder oils they enjoy a large patronage to which they render efficient and prompt service.

FRANK E. EARLE.

The name of Jousse has been for many years before the people of this county, but owing to Mr. E. Jousse having removed to Montreal, the store on the corner of Main and Bethany Streets has now been taken over by Mr. Frank Earle, who will carry on the Jewellery business and endeavour to merit the support of this community.

Although not a native of this county Mr. Earle is well-known here, having been born at Belle Riviere and he spent much of his boyhood days in and around this vicinity, where he has many relatives and friends.

Mr. Earle has been connected for years past with the well-known firm of Henry Birks, of Ottawa, and come highly recommended as a most competent man in his business.

A REAL LIVE WIRE

Business right to the finger tips is Mr. J. A. Gosselin, the genial manager of the Ottawa-Montreal Power, who is always on the job to see that the people of Lachute and surrounding district are supplied with the electrical fluid that means so much to the life of our Dominion and this community.

Always courteous and considerate, Mr. Gosselin, is to be found in his store, which is the pride of the town, because of the neat and attractive manner in which it is daintily dressed. His dealings with the public are always tempered with fairness and equity, and when there are little troublous times that come through stress of weather conditions, we rest assured that Mr. Gosselin is alive to the situation and anxiously doing his best to keep the lines working so that the public will get the highest point of efficiency in service that it is possible to render.

FOR SALE.—To close estate of late J. H. Gales, Lakeside, Quebec. New bungalow with outside kitchen, garage and stable, screened 8' x 15' feet porch, 3 bedrooms, dining room, kitchen and large living room. Solid cement foundation, suitable for winter; house completely furnished; boat house, 2 boats, 1 Evenrude motor; spring well on property. Daily mail passes door. Good fishing, boating and swimming. Splendid location, 630' x 300 feet; good roads from Montreal. Photographs. Apply Estate J. H. Gales, 564 St. Catherine Street, West, Montreal.

"VICTORIA" Coffee
LAPORTE MARTIN LIMITEE
you'll like it too!
One of the "VICTORIA" Quality Products!



Your Christmas Baking

It must be the best and most delicious of all the year

So much of the Christmas cheer depends upon the food you serve. Your family and your friends expect things to be extraordinarily good during this joyous, festive season. Your pastry, cakes and bread must be so enticing, so light and even in texture as to tempt everyone's appetite.

Quaker Flour assures you success with your Christmas baking. It is always dependable, as it gives absolutely uniform results in the oven. It reveals in an intriguing manner all the deliciousness of the ingredients you put into your baking.

The hardest test—the test of actual results—is applied to Quaker Flour before it can leave the mills. Every day we bake it under ordinary home conditions. It must always come up to our rigid standard or it cannot bear the Quaker brand.

With Quaker Flour your Christmas recipes will turn out just the way you want them. Your own Christmas will be merrier and happier.

Use Quaker Flour this Christmas and you will use it throughout the year.

Every bag sold with our money back guarantee that Quaker Flour will give you the utmost satisfaction

Quaker Flour
Always the Same Always the Best

MILLED BY THE MILLERS OF QUAKER OATS

Industrial Argenteuil

For many years Argenteuil was regarded as almost, if not solely an agricultural County, having practically nothing of an industrial nature apart from a few scattered little saw mills. Certainly a few small factories started at various times, in the West End, Lachute. Among them a box factory and also a Carding Mill; and previously a Grist Mill which at one time did considerable business and was a great boon to the farmers, but eventually all, after a more or less checkered career passed out of existence.

At one time still earlier there was at St. Andrews a Saw Mill and also a Paper Mill, the latter first ever erected in Canada, but these suddenly ceased operations early, in 1834. And the advent of the present active industrial life in the County did not take place until between 1870 and 1880. It was during that period that not only did the Ayers Limited (then known as Hamelin & Ayers, more fully referred to in accompanying article) commenced operations, but also Lachute Paper Mills, founded by the late J. C. Wilson and now carried on by his sons, under the firm name of J. C. Wilson Limited, as mentioned in detail elsewhere in this number.

Widéria Foundry was likewise established by Thos. McQuat & John McEneaney, which is now being conducted most successfully by Arthur McQuat, a son of the former partner of that name.

After the before mentioned, came the establishment of a Furniture Factory by the late O. B. Lafleur (now carried on by his sons) which later in addition to the manufacture of furniture also began the making of doors, sashes, etc., and the erection of buildings; and evidence of their fine handiwork, may be seen in many of the largest buildings in various parts of the town.

In addition to factory just mentioned, there is also a Sash and Door Factory at the West End, first carried on by a Mr. Valee, but now and for many years owned and most successfully operated by Mr. Ed. Charlebois.

At a later date came the establishment of The Dominion Shuttle Co., under the Presidentship and able management of Mr. E. F. Ayers. This is known as a most up-to-date institution for the manufacture of Shuttles, Etc., the ever increasing demand for which by its many patrons, extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific, bespeak the high quality of the goods produced.

With regard to Saw Mills Lachute has been somewhat unfortunate but the Saw Mill of P. & A. McGibbon has never faltered in supplying local needs besides furnishing large quantities of lumber for export. This saw mill was erected by the two brothers—the late P. R. McGibbon, M.P., and Archie McGibbon (both men of keen perception) and operations are now continued by the surviving brother and deceased brother's son, Finlay McGibbon.

In addition to the many industries of Lachute there are a considerable number of other large industrial corporations in various parts of the County. At Brownsburg is the old established Dominion Cartridge Co. doing a great business in the manufacture of Ammunition, (Shot-shells, etc.) which are most favorably known throughout the world.

The Canadian Safety Fuse Co. Limited, also manufacture their well-known Celluloid goods at Brownsburg, where it employs a large number of skilled workers.

At Calumet the great International Paper Co. has just taken over the large Saw Mills until recently owned by the Riordon Company and previously known as the Perley Mills, the management of which is in the very efficient hands of Mr. Geo. White. It may be interesting to readers to know that the output of this is about 18 million feet of lumber annually.

Farther at Weir the progressive firm of Jas. & W. Duncan own a large and well equipped Saw Mill employing many workers and in connection with same they have in Montreal a fine office and large lumber yard.

Again at Morin Heights is situated the splendid Mill of the Argenteuil Lumber Co., chiefly owned by Lt. Col. J. E. Seale, who is also a prominent merchant of the place, besides being engaged in other valuable enterprises.

In the County numerous other Saw Mills are in operation. Among same might be mentioned—Strong's Cambria; that of Geo. Higginson, Calumet; John Campbell, Lachute; L. W. Hammond, Hill Head; P. Lepine, Brownsburg; Lakeside Mill operated by Geo. Peet and Dawson Bros; and last but not least Samuel Dawson, Mille Isles; also the Woollen Mill of Albert Morrison, Brownsburg.

At Grenville there is also a Mill that must not be forgotten, the Saw Mill which for many years has been owned and successfully operated by Geo. Damsereau, M.L.A. It affords employment to many workers of the District.

In writing of industries it might not be altogether amiss to at same time make mention of the many prominent merchants and other business men of the County, were it not for the more or less reference to same in the other columns of this issue. It might however be stated that among same are many of long standing and experience and that the high repute in which all are held speaks well for their progressiveness and ability to build up large businesses.

Argenteuil may well feel assured of a great future having all the advantages enumerated—valuable industries (the workers in which provide a ready market to the farmer); water and electric power, which latter can be most readily increased; and splendid railway facilities; all of which combined with the wonderful agricultural possibilities provide all the elements of a prosperity contributing so largely to the common weal.

OFFICE: KIRKLAND FARM
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Fire - Accident - Life - Automobile

Only Reliable Companies Represented.



I Wish To
Thank You For --

your patronage to me since opening up in business here.

I wish to be of some assistance to you in the near future, either by letting me repair your watches and jewelry, or in a way of selecting gifts.

May you have a Bright and Happy Xmas, with a Prosperous New Year.

Frank E. Earle

At Jousse's Old Stand



The Legare Auto Company
of St. Jerome.

For your past favor,—and with a hope for your continued patronage,—we wish to send forth our earnest greetings for a Merry Christmas and a Prosperous New Year.

John Mason
Agent - Lachute

Western Quebec Paper Mills

ST. ANDREWS EAST, P. Q.

The Birthplace of the First Paper Mill in Canada

It is with pleasurable pride that one sees the smoke rising from the enlarged establishment of the old Walsh Mill, which is hardly recognizable as it forms a very small wing of what is now the Western Quebec Paper Mills Limited, a paper mill of which we should all be proud, as it is recognized by all who have seen it as one of the best built, equipped and efficient small paper mills that one can find. It is rapidly becoming a great factor in the industrial life of this community.

Adopting the slogan and brand name of the "Old Mill," they are now producing the highest grades of light weight papers in Canada, and the name has become synonymous with "Good Quality" so that their brands of "Old Mill" onion skins, "Old Mill" white and colored tissues, "Old Mill" decorative crepe papers, etc., etc., are handled by practically all wholesale paper and stationery houses from Halifax to Vancouver. They are also producing a very large quantity of the finest grade paper for waxing purposes, which eventually finds its way into bread wrappers and waxed papers of all descriptions.

During the past year they have introduced the new line of "Old Mill" colored tissues, which is composed of twenty-two beautiful shades and colors, equal in every respect, and surpassing in many, the best heretofore imported from Europe or the United States.

A visit to the department where this colored paper and crepe papers are made is very interesting. There one will find the most modern equipment for producing these lines and it is most interesting to see the roll of white paper unwind, passing through certain color solutions over driers, and see the same white paper wind up on a roll on the other side of the machine a beautiful shade of red or it may be a pale pink, delicate mauve or some other shade.

A pleasing feature of this mill is the fact that since beginning operations about three years ago, practically everything produced has replaced items heretofore imported and has not interfered with existing conditions.

It is interesting to note that the original buildings which were considered ample for the purpose three years ago have rapidly become too small, and since beginning operations two editions have been added to the original mill to take care of the rapidly expanding business.

A brief synopsis of the early history of this mill has been written



by Dr. Wales of St. Andrews, which we reproduce as follows:—

In Canada the time had arrived when with publishers and journalists the need of paper manufacture had to be met, and it is surprising, that a little village on the banks of the North River, so far from Canada's rising metropolis, should have been chosen as the site of this first enterprise.

During the spring of 1802, a group of young Americans, engaged in the paper industry at Newton Upper Falls, Mass., came to St. Andrews for the purpose of building a paper mill. Whether they came on their own initiative or in response to an invitation is not known, but it is a safe conclusion that either the Seigneur, who controlled the water rights, or the owner of the lots on which the mills were built, journeyed to Massachusetts, to canvass the situation with these enterprising Newtonians, before the venture was made. We know the names of five of them, and the ages of four. They were all young men under 26, unless William Zearns was older. Benjamin Wales was accompanied by his two brothers, Nathaniel and Samuel, who remained till the mills were built and in operation, before returning to their native heath.

The three last were the sons of Elkanah Wales whose earliest recorded ancestor was Nathaniel Wales, of English descent, who emigrated during the reign of Charles I. in the Ship James in 1635, fifteen years after the arrival of the first contingent of the Pilgrim Fathers in the May Flower. Their Mother was Susan Coolidge, a Colonial dame of the Revolution Period.

Gustavus Adolphus Hooker, the youngest of the group, was the son of Lieutenant Zibeon Hooker, one of the revolutionary heroes, who won his spurs at Lexington and Bunker Hill, (see Thos. Hist. page 156).

Gustavus Adolphus Hooker was the grandfather of our fellow townsman Lieut.-Col. Leslie Hooker, whose record throughout the World War, is a source of pride to us.

Vimy, Arras, Hill 70, Telegraph Hill, and Amiens, are names memorable in the annals of Canadian Valour. The Colonel during his captivity, led his company in all these engagements.

During the summer of 1802, the canal was excavated, and at its head there was built the preliminary saw-mill and dam, the relic of which can yet be seen when the water is low. The following year, the paper mill was built and in operation, when James Brown appeared on the scene, bought up the whole concern, and made Benjamin Wales his first manager.

Mr. Brown's prominence in those pioneer days, gives the following biographical notes, an interest that Warrants their introduction. They have been furnished mainly by his great-grand-son, Mr. George Brown, the present secretary-treasurer of the Western Quebec Paper Mills, Ltd., with its branch in St. Andrews. James Brown was born in Glasgow Jan. 20th., 1776 and came to New York in 1793. The next year he arrived in Quebec and was married there to Lydia Slater, Dec. 31st., 1795. He was a journalist by profession and after his removal to Montreal about 1800, he published a weekly paper called the Canada Courant. After his purchase of the paper mill he became the leading citizen of St. Andrews for a period of over 30 years, though at some short intervals he dwelt in Montreal where he spent his last days. He was owner and publisher of the Montreal Gazette from 1825 to 1829, a weekly paper at that time.

Mr. Brown lived to the age of 70, and was buried in Mount Royal Cemetery.

The Wonderful Beauties of our Lakes and Rivers

By D. T. Titman.

Argenteuil County has many beauty spots. In its Northern reaches, the County embraces part of the Laurentian Range, the oldest known rock formation, whose scenic characteristics are typical of Quebec Province and Eastern Canada. The higher altitudes of the Laurentians present a majesty comparable, in smaller scale, to that of the Rockies, yet lacking here the bare, rugged austerity which one associates with the mountains of Alberta and the West. The Laurentians comprise an ever-varying continuation of hills and valleys, lakes and streams; but all possess a style of beauty toned and softened with the green luxuriance of pasture and forest growth.

In regions of easy accessibility, as may be said of the greater part of this county, it is natural that the lakeshores and the more secluded beauty spots should be favored in the summer months with the patronage of many town and city dwellers—those who, when opportunity offers a break in the round of business life, hurry away in response to the call of Nature and the great outdoors. So it is, that summer camps and rustic homes are located in the choicest sites of the countryside. Clear lakes and streams provide their variety of attractions, and the water's edge breathes a spell of restful quietude far from the maddening crowd.

Such is the charm of Lake Louisa, a convenient playground to the town and its environs of Lachute. It is scarcely 'popular' as one specifies a vacation resort, nor yet commercialized as resorts are wont to become; but to those who have enjoyed a short sojourn at the Lake, perhaps there are few places more delightfully remembered. . . . The Lake lies in a hollow among the hills, situated roughly between the villages of Louisa and St. Michel-de-Wentworth. Its shore line, measuring about eight miles around, is almost exclusively timbered. And nestling in convenient spots to the south and east, in the shelter of the trees, one finds the summer cottages; these are by no means luxurious or elaborately planned, but for the most part just rough, but well-constructed, dwellings affording the comfort and the few conveniences essential to camp life.

There is a fascination in the freedom of camping. Every hearty, healthy individual can relish a 'spell' among the pines; and folks of less vigorous physique benefit alike by the exhilaration of pure country air and high altitude. Lake Louisa is 1100 feet above sea level, and affords the natural attractions of an ideal camping ground—the peace, grandeur and quietude dear to the older generation; and, for the young,—the fun, frolic and society of a whole-hearted camping community. The habited stretches of the lakeshore are accessible by automobile over comparatively good roads, with neighboring villages and farms within easy distance. This summer

settlement has its own provisioning centre in an unpretentious but well-supplied store, while a motor launch delivers dairy supplies and fresh vegetables at the cottages on shore and islands, daily throughout the season.

The scene stirs to activity every year from July to September. Smoke rises up from numerous homes in among the trees: the lazy stillness of the waters is disturbed by the frequent put-put of gasoline boats: rowlocks squeak out in defiance to the silence of the surrounding bush: and paddles flash in the sun. Holiday-makers revel in the pastime of swimming and boating, and others in the less strenuous joys of fishing. Whatever one may say (respectfully or otherwise) of Lake Louisa fish, none will deny that they are a species exceptionally 'sporty'. The water has been stocked from time to time with trout spawn from Provincial Government hatcheries; and it has even been claimed that the fish are plentiful to abundance! Anyway, the old-time troll and spinner are ardently employed, by a type of fisherman whose patience and persistence spell the anticipation of good hauls. And a fruitful catch of speckled trout, extremely tasty and of good size, will more often than not amply justify the hours of tantalizing devotion. . . . In the later months, September, October, and November, the Laurentian lake districts are invaded by hunters, and the crisp cold stillness of 'fall' is broken by the ping of rifle shot and the hearty tramping of hunters bound for regions further north. The heavy timber and the numerous lakes harbor a choice of game, and every season the hunting parties return home with a goodly prize of duck, partridge, deer, and an occasional bear.

The community spirit is not lacking among the summer residents at Lake Louisa. Sing-songs, picnics, and regattas have brightened many a jolly season. Property holders have organized the Fish & Game Club, which engages its warden every year to maintain the rights of its members and to discourage the infringement of provincial regulations. . . . Nor is the surrounding countryside devoid of historical attachments. The old cord bush-trails, and the occasional ruins of an isolated shack with its heavy, axe-hewn timbers, give indications of early settlement. One hears, infrequently, some reference to the old Wilson Newton homesteads, and of Sir John Abbott's sojourn at Liberty Hall; but the annals of these early days are falling slowly into the oblivion of the forgotten. A grassy slope on the north-west shore of the Lake was the scene many years ago of the Baptist Church members' annual camp, before any permanent residences were erected for summer use. Among the first Lachute citizens to build, were Mr. Alex. Riddell and the late Mr. John Hope; these homes, both ideally situated, are still flourishing amid a host of newer cottages.

The landscapes of Quebec are too well known to require the enlogies of mere words: words are inadequate to acclaim the many refreshing vistas of this Lake Louisa, or of its numerous companion waters in the mountains. One must experience, in order fully to appreciate, the calm of a gorgeous sunset reflecting across the hilltops on a placid surface of unruffled waters,—or the majesty of white birches and tall pines—mirrored in a tranquil expanse of blue. Every season brings its characteristic phases: but perhaps the most impressive of all is the scene in chill solitude of autumn, when the hillsides cast off their pagentry of color, and the warmth of the fitful sun draws a shroud of mist over the deserted lake.

"—Then shrieks the loon to call her mate,
And, piercing o'er the sinistry
Of sombre hill and silent wood,
Her cries, in mournful mimicry
Re-echo and reverberate."



Plan for Playtime at 65

A vast field for life insurance has been opened up through the realization that "old age" begins earlier now than formerly says THE NATIONAL UNDERWRITER, in a recent issue. Men do not wait these days until they reach the wheel-chair period but look forward to retiring early enough to enjoy life. The idea in most men's minds now is to plan their lives so that they can spend a large portion of their last years in comparative ease and comfort.

Edward Box gave this idea a big boost in his autobiography. He said that a man should get his things so shared that he may retire at a comparatively early age from his business and devote himself to some hobby which has for its purpose the betterment of the community or nation. But whether one wishes to retire for this purpose, or just wants to spend his last years playing golf, life insurance is the solution of the problem.

Voluntary or forced retirement usually begins at age 60 or 65 allowing 20 or 30 years frequently of so called "old age." To accumulate a retirement fund during his productive years, no man can find any other method equal to life insurance. Most people have tremendous confidence in their own ability to invest their money. No matter how meagre their experience and no matter how often they see others failing at this very difficult job, they think they are the exception, and that they would not have acted so foolishly or displayed such poor judgment as their friends who lost. This is just the old gambling instinct coming to the surface but tricked out in the disguise of superior wisdom and better judgment.

It is astonishing to learn what one dollar a year saved and invested at compound interest will amount to in twenty or thirty years. This is just what is happening to the dollars which men invest in the reserve of their life insurance policy, and that is one reason why almost every old man who is receiving the benefit of his life insurance savings says: "The only thing I regret now is the fact that I didn't save more in this way." Life insurance is the surest way to provide a retirement fund.

One of Canada's most sound corporations, The Imperial Life Assurance Company of Canada, issues a specific form of Endowment policy designed to enable one to create—easily and conveniently—a pension fund to provide for his comfort and support in the evening of his life.

This form of policy has been named The Imperial Life Retirement Income Policy.

A few dollars a year invested in a policy of this kind during one's productive years will provide a definite monthly income beginning at age 60 or 65, as the assured may choose, and guaranteed to continue as long as he may live.

Mr. E. M. Jones represents The Imperial Life in this district. Ask him to give you full particulars of this desirable policy. You will find what he has to tell you intensely interesting and practical.

Maple Syrup and Sugar

The Province of Quebec is noted for this produce, being specially favored with Hard Maple, which produces the very best Maple Sap, and Lachute District is so situated with the Laurentian Hills that from this district only the best is produced. To those who are not familiar with the manufacture of this food, may we draw your attention to the fact that weather conditions govern the supply color and price.

It is unfortunate that the trade has been abused, as middlemen buy up cheap old Syrup and place it in the stores throughout our Country. Maple Sap is abstracted from the Maple during Spring months only and it is advisable for purchasers to place their requirements with the maker at the earliest possible date.

We have the newest Separators in this district.

Any orders or enquiries will be gladly taken care of by the undersigned.

J. E. WALKER, "Kirkland Farm," Lachute, Que.



M. GEORGES DANSEREAU

M. Geo. Dansereau de Grenville à qui la population d'Argenteuil vient de donner une si grande marque d'estime en l'acclamant son député aux dernières élections provinciales, jouit d'une grande popularité dans le Comté, étant un industriel habile et un citoyen éclairé.

M. Dansereau, fils d'Augustin Dansereau, cultivateur, naquit à Verchères le 15 Décembre 1868. Il fit ses études au collège commercial de sa paroisse et dès l'âge de vingt ans son initiative le poussa au commerce et il se mit en affaires avec son frère M. J. H. Dansereau, citoyen bien connu de la population Montréal. Son commerce dès lors fut celui du bois et est par après resté l'objectif principal de ses activités.

Quelques temps après, il se rendit à Papineauville, s'appropria un moulin et y demeura pendant deux ans. Finissant ses opérations à cet endroit, il épousa Mademoiselle Hermine Larose de Verchères et quelques mois après son mariage vint s'installer à Ste. Agathe des Monts. Il y opéra son commerce sur une échelle toujours grandissante, rendant sa situation intéressante et vendit le tout à une compagnie américaine.

Dès lors il vint s'établir définitivement à Grenville, village propre, situé sur la rive Nord de la rivière Ottawa, en face d'Hawkesbury, Ont.

Grenville est à mi-chemin entre Montréal et Ottawa, jouit d'un très beau site naturel offre sur tous ses aspects de nombreux avantages à toute entreprise industrielle.

M. Dansereau y arriva au mois de Septembre 1902, y construisit son moulin et devint sous peu citoyen intéressé de sa paroisse. Son esprit de justice et d'honnêteté lui acquirent l'estime et la confiance des gens et le lui témoignèrent dans un court intervalle en le désignant comme maire. Pendant sept ans il remplit ses fonctions avec sèle et vit à l'accomplissement de toutes les améliorations dont Grenville jouit maintenant.

On l'élit en même temps vice président de l'Association libérale du comté d'Argenteuil où durant quinze ans, il fut l'organisateur des luttes politiques, mettant toute son intelligence et son dévouement au service des siens; sa popularité ayant toujours été considérée comme le Châteaufort du parti libéral dans Grenville.

Il a certes bien mérité le beau geste de reconnaissance qu'on lui présente, lorsqu'en "mai dernier" toute la population d'Argenteuil en un seul cri la proclama son représentant à Québec et l'élit par acclamation. M. Dansereau hésita beaucoup avant d'accepter, mais aux nombreuses instances de ses amis du comté céda enfin et se rendit au désir de tous.

Nous félicitons les électeurs de ce comté de faire valoir le mérite de ce franc libéral. Grâce à son habileté dans les affaires, à son esprit de justice envers chacun, il saura faire prospérer son territoire et le faire marcher dans la voie du progrès, secondé par des amis influents et actifs il saura faire de son comté un des plus précieux de la province, et ceci, à tous points de vue.

Argenteuil, enveloppant dans son domaine de superbes paysages de magnifiques lacs et de splendides chaînes de montagnes est une région de plus en plus fréquentée.

Afin de rendre plus agréable et plus facile d'aussi jolis trajets l'influence de M. Dansereau nous vaudra de belles routes qui sont déjà en construction, permettant aux touristes de visiter de magnifiques sites et de se livrer agréablement aux randonnées de l'automobile en même temps qu'aux "sports" favoris de chasse et de pêche. Tous béniront ainsi du progrès et de l'avancement du comté d'Argenteuil.

Au nouveau député, nous faisons donc nos meilleurs vœux de bonheur et de longue vie politique.

Mr. Geo. Dansereau, to whom the electors of Argenteuil gave a mark of confidence and esteem by electing him a member of the legislature in the County of Argenteuil by acclamation is the energetic business man and an enlightened citizen.

He was born at Verchères, 15th December 1868, son of Augustin Dansereau, farmer. He attended the commercial college of his parish and at the age of 20 years he commenced his business career with his brother Mr. J. H. Dansereau, a well-known citizen of Montreal.

Lumber business at that time was the object of his activities. Some time after he went to Papineauville, acquired a mill and lived there for two years, after which he married Miss Hermine Larose, of Verchères. Several months after marriage he established himself at Ste. Agathe des Monts, where he carried on and enlarged his operations to an extent which attracted the attention of an American company who bought him out. It was at this time he established himself definitely at Grenville.

His sense of justice and of honesty won for him the esteem and confidence of the people which expressed itself by electing him Mayor, which office he held for 7 years with zeal and effort to bring about all the improvements now enjoyed by the village of Grenville.

He has held the position of Vice-President of the Liberal Association of Argenteuil for last 15 years and organized several political contests putting into them his intelligence and devotion to the services of his party.

Mr. Dansereau is regarding every aid possible in order to establish and maintain good roads throughout the County all of which will be to the great benefit of this part of the Province.

Seasonal Reflections

BY MR. A. D. MACTIER, Vice-President, Canadian Pacific Railway

Each Christmas since when, after the attainment of the peak of war-time prosperity, Canada rapidly plumbed the depths of post-war depression, the general situation throughout the country has been at least a little brighter and more encouraging. The great bulk of Canadians, who throughout this difficult period maintained an unwavering faith in the future of their country, and threw their best efforts into the struggle back to normal times of even prosperity, had, at the close of the year, justification for some rejoicing over the attainment of at least a small measure of success.

This Christmas, the people of the Dominion have greater cause than ever for thankfulness and self-congratulation. Canada may be said to have almost completely rid herself of the shackles which hampered her progress, and having overcome the major economic problems with which she battled so resolutely, has set out untrammelled, with confident, vigorous stride, upon the path leading to the accomplishment of her destiny. The past twelve months have constituted the year of greatest accomplishment since the end of the war, and have served to render yet more vital that spirit of faith in the future of their country which instigates the Canadian people as a whole.

The vigorous state of Canada to-day cannot be doubted with the accumulation of evidence on every hand. There is scarcely a phase of Canadian economic activity which has not gathered strength during the year, and many have reached or are nearing that stage where progress was interrupted by the outbreak of the war. All Governmental statistics as they affect the condition of the Canadian people have been steadily on the upgrade. Canadian agriculturists have never been in such comfortable shape, and the state of industrial employment is better than at any time back to 1920. Canadians can survey conditions the world over without discovering cause for envy.

Any possible lingering doubt as to the great destiny awaiting the Dominion was forcibly dissipated by the amount of outside attention Canada received in the past year. The world would seem to have commenced to awaken anew to Canadian achievement and potentiality. Never before in so short a period has the Dominion played host to so many distinguished and significant guests; never has she received so many and genuine encomiums; never have so many important personages gone away so favorably impressed to broadcast the news of Canadian conditions.

Could a vivid picture of Canada as she is to-day be painted for the benefit of the older, over-peopled countries, many still in the throes of post-war troubles, eyes would be turned yet more hungrily upon Canada and her opportunity.

Observant visitors to Canada invariably marvel at the accomplishment of a mere nine millions of people. They have in fact wrought mightily and planned on a big scale, but all that has been effected is but a groundwork for a much more elaborate development yet to be initiated. The past year has brought this time perceptibly nearer. From now on there is every reason to expect that Canada will go steadily forward. Never was the time more propitious to throw in one's destiny with that of Canada, and progress and prosper with it.

The Bureau of Canadian Information



THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

operates at Montreal, a Bureau of Canadian Information as a Branch of its Department of Colonization & Development with the object of disseminating the latest reliable information on every phase of industrial and agricultural development in Canada. In our Reference Library is complete data on natural resources, climate, labor, transportation, business openings, etc. Additional data is constantly being added.

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Canadian Pacific Railway Company

Department of Colonization and Development
MONTREAL, Canada

Ashley Edwards,
Editor.

J. S. Dennis,
Chief Commissioner.

Walsh-Katrine Gold Mines Limited



Shaft House

For complete Information, Write
WALSH-KATRINE GOLD MINES, Limited



Room 221, 190 St. James Street, Montreal.
(No Personal Liability)



Power House

Extract from Report of J. W. Morrison, M. E.,
Mining Engineer, on the Walsh-Katrine Property.

"I have studied the conditions very carefully for the past three weeks and come to the conclusion that this property will make a mine."

The work being carried on at the Walsh-Katrine is daily adding to the known ore reserves. A machine working on No. 2 vein on the 250 ft. level is opening up ore at a very rapid rate.

No. 2 vein is now over 5 ft. wide and carrying values up to \$30.60 per ton.

Preparations are now being made to cut No. 4 vein on the 140 ft. level. No. 4 vein came into the shaft at 55 ft. from the surface, and went out of the shaft at 100 ft. At this point of 100 ft. the vein assayed \$8.00 over a width of six feet. A short cross cut will pick up No. 4 vein and ore should be picked up rapidly.

Diamond drilling has given assurance of ore in No. 4 vein. At a distance of 125 feet north of the shaft the diamond drill intersected ore across nine feet on an angle of 45 degrees that averaged \$14.00.

At a distance of 175 feet south of the working shaft the diamond drill cut 42 feet of a mineralized section on an angle of 60 degrees. The assays from 4½ feet of this core averaged \$8.40. Considering these results and the distance covered there is indicated an ore body in No. 4 vein of over 300 feet in length, which has been cut in the shaft and encountered by the diamond drill.

Diamond drilling has proven gold values to a depth of 750 ft.

The sale of Treasury stock will be continued until sufficient funds are on hand to complete the development plans.

The offering to the public is likely to be withdrawn within a short time as it is anticipated that sufficient funds will have been obtained within a few months.

MISSING