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J. S. GILES.

Lachute.

VOL. LII.

LACHUTE, QUE., JANUARY 6, 1928.

NO. 51

## The Erla!

We invite the public to call and see this wonderful Radio Set. Sensitivity and Tone are unmatched and its price unequalled

5 TUBE COMPLETE \$163.

BATTERYLESS 5 TUBES AT \$298.75.

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## COMING EVENTS

### HOLSTEIN MEETING.

The Annual Meeting of the Lachute Holstein Club will be held on Saturday, Jan. 7th, at 2 o'clock in the Victoria Hall. All interested kindly attend. A. D. Stewart, Sec. Treas.

### ANNUAL MEETING.

Of St. Jerusalem Farmers' Club will be held in the Council Room, of the old Town Hall, Lachute, Tuesday evening, Jan. 10th, 1928, at 8 p.m. To receive the report of 1927; elect officers 1928 and any other business. W. J. BOYD, President.

J. A. POLLOCK, Sec. Treas.

Don't forget to take in the Hockey Match, on Saturday, Jan. 7th, when Lachute is to play the M.A.A. of Montreal. This is sure to prove an exciting game. Admission 25c. 35c., and reserved seats at 50 cts.

### LECTURE

Under the auspices of the Women's Institute of the County of Argenteuil, a lecture will be given in the Auditorium, on "The Canadian Family", by Dr. Carl A. Dawson, on Wednesday, Jan. 11th, at 8 o'clock. A hearty invitation is extended to all.

The Annual Tea meeting of St. Mungo's United Church, Cushing, will be held on Thursday, Jan. 19th, 1928. A good program will be rendered by the well-known entertainer, Mr. Cook, of Ottawa. Supper served from 6 to 8. Admission 60c.

Having taken over the agency of the Chrysler Car, Mr. George Paul, is erecting another building adjoining his store on Main Street, which he will use as a show room. Further particulars will be given in future issues of this paper.

The price of the Montreal Gazette is now only \$5.00 per year, and as agents for the estimable paper we shall be pleased to forward a subscription for you if you call up the Watchman Office, Phone 27, Lachute.

## CHURCH NOTES

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

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

Lachute Presbyterian Church, Minister, Rev. Henry Cousens. Lachute Sunday School 10 a.m., Worship 11 a.m.; Brownsburg Worship at 7 p.m.

Brownsburg United Church. Rev. T. C. Cassidy, Pastor. Services, Jan. 8th, at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday School 10 a.m., Young People's Society, Tuesday 7:30 p.m., Prayer Meeting, Wednesday 7:30 p.m.; Choir Practice Friday 7 p.m. All welcome.

Lachute United Church. Rev. A. Geo. MacKinnon, B.D., Minister. Services, Sunday, January 8th: Lachute 11 a.m. and 7 p.m., the minister at both services; East Settlement 3 p.m. Rev. John Macaskill, B.D.; Thos. Gore 8 p.m., Rev. J. R. MacLeod, D.D.; S. School 10 a.m. All welcome.

—Hemstitching and Pekoe Edge, properly done. Quick Service. Tele. Mrs. A. Habin, Brownsburg, Que. phone 71 ring 2-4.

### EXPERT WATCHMAKER.

A good line of Wedding and Engagement Rings, also Watches, Silverware, Chinaware, Glassware, and all kinds of Souvenirs.

A. C. LAPIERRE, Jeweller, Bethany Street, Lachute.

## Hardwood Flooring

Start the New Year with a new Hardwood Floor in your house, we have a large stock for you to choose from, consisting of Maple, Birch and Oak in thicknesses of 5-8 and 7-8 all end match, at prices in grades to suit the purchaser.

We offer as serviceable grade of 7-8 flooring all end matched at \$45.00 per thousand feet.

**J. W. Cottingham, Limited.**  
LACHUTE, QUE.

## LOCAL NEWS.

Miss Viola Hammond spent New Years in Hawkesbury.

Mr. H. J. Walker C. E., of Cornwall, spent New Year's day in town.

Miss Amy Combie spent New Years visiting friends in Ottawa.

Mr. Sam. Clifford spent the Xmas holidays with his family here.

Miss Ethel Walker and little Audrey McOuat were in Montreal last week.

Mr. Philip Roy, left on Monday for a business trip to St. John and Halifax.

Mr. Eric Clifford spent New Years in Montreal, the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Steeve.

Mrs. Wallace and son, of Cobden, Ont., were the guests of her mother, Mrs. T. Pollock.

Mr. Jos. Beaulne, of Ottawa was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Raoul Joly for New Years.

Mr. Roy Elliott, of Flint, Mich., is the guest of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Robt. Elliott.

Mr. Miles Walker and daughter Gwendolyn were recent guests of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Walker.

Mr. J. A. Rice was in Montreal on Tuesday last, assisting at the funeral of the late Mr. J. Bell.

Mr. Dick Wood and Mr. Wright, of Montreal, were guests of Mr. and Mrs. T. Milnes for the holidays.

Mr. C. R. Miller returned on Friday last, after a pleasant visit the guest of his son Willie N., of Detroit.

Mrs. Wm. Ball left this week for Montreal, where she is taking a course in Trained Attendants.

Mr. and Mrs. Lorne McArthur and children, of Ottawa, spent New Years visiting friends in town.

Miss C. C. Beaulne, of Montreal, spent the New Year holidays in town the guest of her sister, Mrs. Raoul Joly.

Mr. and Mrs. Howard Nichol, and son, of Montreal, were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Jno. Miller over the holidays.

Mrs. William, Miss Alma Bair and Miss Metcalf, of Montreal, were guests of Mrs. Jas. Bain for the week end.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Beers and Miss Edith Beers of Montreal, were guests of Mrs. A. Beers for New Years.

Mrs. Rogers and Miss Jessie Walker of Montreal, spent Xmas with their parents, Mr. and Mrs. George Walker.

Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Berry, of Hill Head, spent the Xmas holidays in Montreal, the guests of her mother, Mrs. Nowell.

Miss Mary Cruise, nurse in training at the Montreal General Hospital spent Monday in town, the guest of her parents.

Mr. and Mrs. Gill, Mrs. Blair and Miss Beattie Stewart, of Montreal, were holiday guests of Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Christie.

Miss Yardsley, of the Montreal General Hospital Staff, spent New Year's the guest of her sister, Mrs. Wilbur Fraser.

Miss Doris Berry, of Hawkesbury, Ont., spent the Xmas week-end visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Berry, of Hill Head.

Mr. and Mrs. P. A. Paquin left on Monday for San Francisco, Calif., where they expect to spend several months visiting friends.

Mr. Guy Todd, of Montreal; Mr. Geo. Todd, of Hawkesbury, spent New Year's Day the guests of their mother, Mrs. J. W. Todd.

Mr. R. A. Giles, who represents the Art Litho Co., of London, Ont., is making his annual calendar business trip through the Ottawa Valley.

Dr. J. E. and Mrs. Michaud and daughter, of Montreal, Mrs. Emerson and Mr. Brunet of Montreal, were New Year's guests of Mr. and Mrs. G. J. Chariand.

Miss Mima Morrison, and Miss M. Inglis, of Montreal, also Miss M. Morrison, of Lachute, and Mr. Willie Davis spent the New Year as guests of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Morrison.

Mr. J. Roy Carpenter, of Montreal, and Mr. and Mrs. Percy Carpenter, of Quebec, Que., were guests of their parents, Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Carpenter over the New Year holidays.

Mr. and Mrs. Jamieson, Mr. and Mrs. D. Currie Sr., Mr. D. Currie, Jr., of Montreal, and Mrs. McRae, of Alberta, were guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. P. MacKimmie for the holiday.

A good game of hockey is to be held in the rink this (Thursday), evening between the Lachute College Boys and the Ste. Scholastique College Boys. The game will start about 9 o'clock. Admission 15 cts.

Dr. and Mrs. Archibald, Misses Nancy, Joan and Griselda Archibald, Miss Cook, Miss Catherine Barron, and Mr. R. H. Barron, of Montreal, were guests of Miss Barron for New Years.

Mrs. R. W. Carkner and children, of Williamsburg, Ont., Mrs. Geo. McIntosh and daughter Audrey, of Montreal, and Mrs. Charles Hartson, of Syracuse, N. Y., were guests of their parents, Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Carkner for the holidays.

The Ladies of the County Women's Institute will be pleased to welcome all comers in the Lachute Auditorium on Wednesday next, at 8 o'clock, where Dr. Carl A. Dawson, of McGill University will give a lecture on "The Canadian Family."

The alteration of train service on the C.P.R. is proving a very appreciable change by running the local from Calumet on Saturday and Sunday afternoons, giving our people the opportunity of spending the evening in the City. Train leaves Lachute at 4:33 arriving Place Viger 6:10 p.m. returning from Montreal at 10:30.

The Annual Firemen's Ball held on Friday evening last, was a most successful affair. The Auditorium was prettily decorated for the occasion and everyone thoroughly enjoyed themselves in the joyous re-unions of many who had come from considerable distances to participate in this happy event. The Firemen were most gratified at the results.

While the Curling and Hockey Rinks have been open for some time it is only now that they have started in for real work, and the 1st. bonspiel for the Houston Cup is in full swing. The Hockey Club have also got under way and promise a good season's sport as a local league is being formed to furnish matches on Tuesdays and Thursdays and Montreal teams on Saturday evenings.

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**SAN FRANCISCO TALKS TO LACHUTE**

Mr. Wm. Duffy had a pleasant surprise on New Year's morning when the telephone rang for long distance and he had the pleasure of receiving New Year Greetings from his son Oscar in California. Mr. Duffy was naturally delighted and says he heard just as plainly and perfectly as though he were talking locally. Truly we are living in wonderful times.

— : —  
**CURLING.**

The Ladies Curling opened up this week and are finishing up Bonspiels which owing to the mild weather last spring were left over. Miss Alice Riddell's rink were the winners in Mrs. McPaul's trophy. A second Bonspiel will close today and afternoon tea will be served.

Play for the Houston Trophy is now in progress with the men and keen interest is being manifested in the different groups.

— : —  
**THE LATE MRS. R. POLLOCK.**

Another of the old and respected residents of Hill Head, passed away on Monday, January 2nd, in the person of Mrs. Robert Pollock, in her seventy-sixth year.

She was the daughter of the late John Smith and his wife Catherine Buchan, pioneer residents of Thos' Gore.

In 1870 she was married to Robert Pollock, of Hill Head, where she has resided ever since.

She is survived by her husband, now in his 81st year; two brothers, John of Lachute; and Ingram, of Centerville, Wash.; two sisters, Mrs. Robert Boa, of Hill Foot; and Mrs. Henry Drysdale, of Lachute; three sons and one daughter, Thomas L. of Westmount; John S., of Hill Head; Robert W., of Winnipeg, and Mrs. G. Paul, of Lachute, as well as eight grandsons and one great grandson.

She was a member of the Lachute United Church, and one of that type of women who while interested in and sympathetic to all good works, felt that her first duty was to her home and family.

The funeral which was held on Wednesday, January 4th, from her home to the Lachute Cemetery was largely attended by a wide circle of sympathizing friends.

Beautiful wreaths were received from her sons and daughter, and from her brother and sisters; sprays were received from her son-in-law, daughters-in-law, grandsons and the Women's Institute of Hill Head.

— : —  
**THE LATE JAS. F. BELL.**

It is with deep regret we record the death of Mr. Jas. F. Bell, of Montreal, who passed away after an illness of about two months, early on Tuesday morning. Deceased was born in Beech Ridge some sixty years ago, the son of the late Andrew Bell farmer and for many years postmaster. Some 20 years ago, he removed to Ormstown, and after spending a few years there, made his home in Montreal, where he was a valued and trusted employee of the Harrison Bakery. Mr. Bell was a constant visitor here, his wife who survives him, being a sister of Mr. John Rice and his sister Mrs. R. J. Cleland of our town. She also leaves to mourn the loss of a loving father two daughters Mrs. Ernest Williams, of Montreal; and Mrs. Wesley Orr, of Regina; also one son.

A funeral service was held at the home of the deceased, on Wednesday evening, the remains being brought to Lachute on Thursday, where an impressive service was held by Rev. Henry Cousens, in the Presbyterian Church, in the presence of a large number of sorrowing relatives and friends. Much sympathy is felt for the bereaved family.

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**IN MEMORIAM.**

**NICHOLS.**—In loving memory of our dear husband and father, Mr. W. Nichols, who departed this life, on January 10th, 1926. Gone but not forgotten. Inserted by his wife and daughters.

**All Men's Overcoats,  
and Women's Coats reduced**

**20 p. c.**

**W. BANFORD & SON**

**Best Wishes to All  
for a  
Happy, Prosperous  
New Year.**

**GOOD ADVICE**

Keep the Flour Barrel full of Cream of the West  
Flour and watch the smiles.

**J. D. Campbell, Lachute**

**Sporting Goods**

**Groceries of all kinds.**

**Men's Heavy Mackinaws**

**Socks, Mitts, Boots, Rubbers  
and Overshoes.**

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**Geo. Y. Deacon  
Ford Dealer.  
Lachute.**

**Hardware Tinshop Garage  
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# Impartial Experts Say "SATADA" TEA

Is the finest 'Orange Pekoe' sold.

## OUR LOWLY MATCH HAS ROUNDED OUT A CENTURY

It is Only in the Last 100 Years That it Has Taken the Place of the Cumbersome Tinder Box—Growth of The Industry is Traced From Its Origin

A hundred years ago in the peaceful little town of Stockton-on-Tees, England, a druggist whose hobby was chemistry began to dabble in a strange mixture. He had the idea that a better means for obtaining a light than the clumsy old-fashioned tinder box could be discovered. The result was a preparation of chlorate of potash and a sulphide of antimony which he named "percussion powder" and placed on sale in his shop. It took fire readily but still not exactly the thing he had in mind. Then he conceived the notion of attaching the mixture to the end of a tiny stick, and the match was born. Within a century that match grew into a gigantic industry with factories the world over.

How could John Walker of Stockton-on-Tees have imagined that by the time the centennial of his discovery arrived more than 6,000,000 matches would light every minute throughout the world? How could he have guessed that a single machine of American make would turn out 177,326,400 matches in a day, not loose and ragged sticks but smoothly finished, boxed and labeled for shipment during its comparatively short life to a position of probably the most used convenience in the civilized world is one of compelling interest, a tale of a growth that turned whole forests into tiny white splinters as that man might have the gift of fire at his instant command.

The World's Consumption  
The world's consumption of matches has been placed roughly at 3,223,425,000,000 a year, with five a day a reasonable estimate per capita of population. A billion a day, it is said, are used in the United States alone. In England the annual consumption of matches is set at two hundred billion a year. If the matches made each year were laid end to end they would reach a distance of 95,535,145 miles or almost 4,000 times around the circumference of the globe.

The match, which one lights and throws away without a thought, has penetrated the deepest jungles known to man in the pockets of the explorer, and savage tribes have bowed down in wonder at the miracle-object from which flame shoots by a single motion of the hand. Fire had in ancient times a host of worshippers. The followers of Zoroaster in the East regarded fire as a deity and the vestal virgins of Rome had their sacred flame in the shrine of the goddess who gave her name to a type of match which once was highly popular—the wax vesta. Only for the last hundred years, strange as it may seem, have we had at hand in the match the means of producing fire cheaply.

When Walker's "friction matches" went on the market as the crude ancestor of today's article, a rough piece of paper was provided with each box. This paper was folded and the match was pulled through it sharply, igniting its head. The price of the first matches was a shilling a box, but within seven years a London dealer was advertising "Jockey matches" at sixpence for a hundred.

In the shabby rooms of the poor folk of the neighborhood the first matches were made for Walker. He hired men and women to cut the splints, or sticks, by hand from blocks of wood and by hand they were dipped in molten sulphur and then tipped. Match making was a trade that could be practiced by any one with the result that scores of private manufacturers went into the business in the tenement districts of London, operating in ramshackle buildings on dark streets with the menace of fire ever present. Many were the tragedies in those early days.

But a deadlier peril than that of fire was to arise to take its toll of workers. Not until 1898 was the terrible menace of phosphorus necrosis banished from the factories. When yellow phosphorus came in as the ignition material, Walker's mixture disappeared from the scene. Although several European countries have claimed the first use of phosphorus, it was Dr. Charles Sauria of St. Lothair, France, who produced the new instant ignition in 1831. The "strike anywhere" match came into being, bringing with it a horrible industrial disease.

The fumes of the yellow phosphorus entered the jawbone of the worker through defective teeth and brought about decay of the bone.



A MODISH FROCK.

Decidedly smart is this chic frock of unusual design. Contrasting material is used for the deep pointed yoke, skirt panel and insets on the long gathered sleeves. The V neck is bound and the wide belt is crushed into a buckle at the front. No. 1686 is in sizes 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust. Size 36 requires 2 1/4 yards 39-inch material for the dress, sleeves and belt, and 1 1/4 yards 39-inch contrasting for the yoke, panel and sleeve insets. Price 20c the pattern.

Our Fashion Book, illustrating the newest and most practical styles, will be of interest to every home dressmaker. Price of the book 10c the copy.

### 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.

During the course of a colored festival in a Southern town, Miss Mandy Johnson, a guest from a rural community near by, to whom such a function was a novelty, was approached by a Mr. Spencer, who inquired with great civility: "Miss Johnson, am yo program full?" "Lordy, no, Mr. Spencer," said the lady, "it takes mo' an' a san'wich an' two olives to fill mah program!"

Minard's Liniment for Grippe.

# The LAND OF FORGOTTEN MEN by Edison Marshall

BEGIN HERE TO-DAY.

Peter Newhall, Augusta, Ga., who engages Ivan Ishmin, Russian violinist, in a quarrel during a motorboat ride, threatens to throw Paul Sarichef, Ishmin's secretary, overboard for interfering. He awakens from a drunken stupor to be told by Ishmin he threw Sarichef overboard during the night. Ishmin urges him to flee to South America, but unknown to his wife, Dorothy, he flees to Alaska, where he is known as the Remittance Man.

He joins Big Chris Larson, cannery web foreman, in response to a distress signal at sea and forces his sea jacket upon him. Their launch hits the rocks. Dorothy Newhall receives a telegram that her husband's body, identified by his sea jacket, has been buried near Pirate Cove, Alaska. She permits Ishmin to call, feeling she can now receive his attentions.

Now ON WITH THE STORY.

## CHAPTER IV.—(Cont'd.)

Two days' sail from Unalaska a broken part forced the Dolly Betts into a little settlement in the Shumagin Islands; and when the ship had fastened to the dock for repairs Pete found, to his consternation, that he was in Squaw Harbor, instantly remembered as the home port of the Jupiter. For the moment he was shaken with fear. Although his old stamping ground was on the other side of the Peninsula, the fame of the Remittance Man had carried down this far; and likely there were men here who would recognize him as Peter Neville. His first instinct was to duck below and remain in hiding.

But already that chance was gone. As he turned, he ran squarely upon two men who had just encircled the pilot house; one of them was his captain, and the other Aleck Bradford, the superintendent of the cannery, and the last man on earth whom he wanted to see now. Bradford had once offered him the hospitality of the little bachelor lodge he had built at the edge of the sea. It seemed inconceivable that the latter should pass him without recognition. Peter's heart leaped as the man walked by without a glance.

But he was not safe yet. The captain was immediately behind Bradford, and he stopped Pete with an outstretched hand.

There had been few more terrifying seconds in Pete's life.

He halted, breathless and deathly pale under his brown wind-tan and sunburn. The officer's eyes were friendly; indeed he seemed less aloof, more companionable than ever before. "Come here, Aleck," he said easily to the man in front. Bradford turned with no look other than friendly interest. "Meet Pete—Limejuice Pete to his friends. Pete, this is Mr. Bradford, of the cannery." Bradford's smile and handshake were cordial. "Pete, Mr. Bradford has the biggest run of Reds he ever had in his life in a new trap he was crafty enough to find, and he's in need of some good labor. You were going to get off up here a ways anyhow—why don't you ask for a job here with Mr. Bradford?"

Until this moment Peter had never realized how completely his appearance had been changed. Now, as Bradford gazed straight at him without even a hint of recognition, with no sign that this bearded sailor even recalled any one he had met, the fugitive's self-confidence mounted like a flame. "I'd be mighty glad to work here," he said quietly, "if Mr. Bradford can use me."

"I can use you all right. I'll put you on the web-crew at the usual wages. I've never quite caught up with myself since I lost so many of my best men in the Jupiter disaster. By the way, Cap'n, you were standing by when that happened."

"Yes, We'd gone to help the Vigten—same as your boat, I guess. Pete, here, was on the Vigten—the single survivor. Of course, we put out a boat and cruised around until there was no hope of finding any one else alive—then went on without waiting for the dead to drift ashore. We picked up Pete more or less alive on the shore, and how he got through those reefs was a miracle. We saw just dimly in the dawn, the Jupiter break up, but she was too far away for us to help. How many men did you lose on the Jupiter when she went down?"

"All aboard, as you know—six of my men, a stranger from Nushagak whose body was never recovered—his name turned out to be Larson—and that chap that used to go as Peter Neville—we called him the Remittance Man, and he lived in a native village on the other side."

It seemed beyond belief to Pete that these men would not hear the wild, drumlike beat of his heart. "Did you find most of the bodies?" he asked, when at last he could trust himself to speak.

"About half of both crews. The Remittance Man, by the way, turned out to be quite a fellow down south—as

I had always guessed. His real name was Newhall—something like that—and he'd got in a drunken brawl and killed a man—was up here hiding. He was almost cut to pieces by the crabs, and they identified him by some papers found in his coat. The poor devil's lying buried over on the Bering Sea side, just about where they found the body."

Pete's face was white, but he held himself in an iron grip. The truth was plain enough now. He had given his coat, that night to the big Norseman—Big Chris Larson, the men had called him—and it was Larson's body that lay buried on the mainland opposite; it was Larson's name instead of his own that should be inscribed on the rude headstone.

He could go to work here, unchanged and unsuspected. It was as if he had died and grown up again; that with his new appearance he must also gain a new personality—not that of the wealthy son of chivalry, Peter Newhall, but that of simple Pete, a plodder and a son of toil, a man of the North.

## CHAPTER V.

### DOROTHY'S DECISION.

In the months since she had heard the first news of her husband's death life had moved gracefully in Dorothy's home in the south. Ivan had tried hard to make her forget her loss, ignoring the clamoring public to be with her, heedful of her every wish, showering her with princely attentions. Meanwhile he wooed her with that incomparable finesse that is the peculiar gift of the eastern peoples.



"I know I can't wear mourning forever."

He never let her forget his suit, one moment in an hour. He played to her, he brought her gifts, priceless but always in perfect taste; curious out of the east, rare works of art from his own ancestral castle in the Urals. In her warmer moods he urged immediate marriage, and when she was cool and unresponsive he begged for her promise of future surrender to him, when time had healed the wound of Peter's loss.

One night in the second year he had brought her a marvelous blue diamond—a priceless thing with a sinister history—and he had wanted her to take it as a symbol of engagement; and that night she had been strangely, deeply afraid of him. She had let the stone gather fire to her hand, and when she had taken it off and put it in his palm it was as if its cruel, hard, malevolently beautiful light had passed to his thin face. "Keep it a while, Ivan," she told him. "Sometime I would be proud to wear it—but not yet."

She had drawn back from him, appalled in spite of herself at what she could so dimly read in his striking, dark face. He was always like a splendid tiger to her; to-night he suggested the same jungle monarch cheated of its prey.

She had gone into subdued mourning, but still saw a few friends and visited a few of the neighboring homes; and now, as another Georgia

summer was at its height, he pleaded with her to go back to the gay colors that he loved. He seemed to feel that when her old gaiety returned to her, when she again took her place in the smart southern society, his long courtship would be crowned with success. But he did not at once win this point; and because she did not fully understand it herself, she was scarcely able to explain to him the curious way she felt about it. "I can't be the girl I was, Ivan," she explained. "If that girl was the girl you loved, and you don't want her changed, you'd better go away—and not come back. Some way, I don't feel that I could begin exactly where I left off. I don't feel and think exactly like I did—maybe I'm more like the girl that Peter originally married—like a schoolgirl instead of a woman. I feel bewildered—not knowing where to turn or how to go. I know I can't wear mourning forever."

"Then put it off. It's been a year and a half. Take up the old happy life again."

"There's the trouble. I don't feel I can go back to exactly the kind of happiness that you mean; of course I'll come round to it in time. Just don't hurry me, Ivan. Something is working in me, and I don't know what it is; but in the end I think it will be all right. You know there is no other man. But when I try to think of you, so many times I find myself thinking of Peter—lying on that storm-tossed seascape. Just don't hurry me, and I feel—I almost know—that everything will come out right for you in time."

She had received, long since, her husband's few belongings, gathered by the patient effort of Captain Johansen; and she could not go near them now without tears. With them she had received a letter—one that no human eyes save her own had seen—and some way it had revealed their marriage relation in a new light. It had not only shown Peter from a different angle, but had also illumined her point of view in regard to herself.

Her thought had taken a new course since reading that letter. Up until then she had always thought upon her husband's disgrace and death as the consummation of his own deed; heroic punishment, surely, but for which he could blame no one but himself. Now she began to wonder if some little jot of the blame could not be laid on her.

Ivan's attentions, after those first, blissful months of her marriage, had been flattery of the most engaging kind. To receive it, to waken other women's jealousy, she had given him more dances than were his right, had devoted too much of her time and attention to him. It had all been like a mad dream—going from morning till night, sacrificing her home hours. (To be continued.)

## Ontario Militia Win "Wet" Victory

Kingston Forces Granted Permit Enabling Consumption of Liquor

Toronto — The Canadian Militia forces in Ontario have won a victory without bloodshed and even before hostilities commenced:

D. B. Hanna, chairman of the Ontario Liquor Control Board announced recently that a special permit has been granted the military forces at Kingston enabling the consumption of spirits, wines and beers in the messes and canteens. This in accordance with the regulations of the King's Army, which provide hard liquor, wines and beer for the sergeants, and mere beer for the men. These distinctions are made by regulations and not by the liquor board.

Mr. Hanna stated that application had been made for permission to carry this out, by way of the department of national defense and the permit was granted. "As a matter of fact," Mr. Hanna said, "the king's regulations are supreme and override any provincial law, and the military authorities could have forced the acknowledgement of their right to have such liquors for the permanent forces."

A good bank account may always be purchased on the installment plan. Not only is the truth often stranger than fiction, it is always stronger.

## Very Portable Radio



### THE RADIO STATION OF THE NEXT WAR

A motorcycle sending station demonstrated by the French army at Satory, where experiments with the motorcycle for army use were made.



## BRINGING OUT THE NEW PORK MODELS

Farmers and packers, discovering that the national craze for a youthful figure is interfering seriously with the sale of pork products, have announced a change in "hog styles."

They are trying to develop a lean pig!

In the past pigs have been pigs. From now on they may be greyhounds.

It has been found by the packers and butchers that the modern woman can't even look at a good old-fashioned ham, shoulder of pork or cut of spare-ribs without shuddering. Anything that suggests promiscuous fat ruins her day.

The prewar era, when the red-faced butcher could yank a lardaceous sector of hog off the meat hook and make a quick sale with a snappy "Very choice cut, lady," is gone forever. The modern marketman may know his pork products, but the modern housekeeper knows her calories.

If you want to make the lithic and limber Lorelei Lees in 1927 run like anything just suggest a breakfast of sausages and a dinner of pork chops.

The consumers of pork in the last few years have been very largely old-timers, whose shapes had gone too far for correction. And the hog raisers have begun to realize it.

Their only hope now is to breed a type of hog that will have snappier, racier lines.

A pig that looks like a pig means strictly no sale. It has got to look more like a gazelle.

1928 will see the farmers actually starving their hogs for market!

Another year may witness the packers advertising pigs as an obesity cure.

Signs like these may blaze on the billboards:

TRY OUR ATHLETIC BACON  
—IT GIVES YOU THAT  
YOUTHFUL LOOK.

TAKE OFF THAT SUPERFLUOUS FLESH WITH ARMOUR'S PORKLESS PORKERS.

EAT NO-FAT HAM AND KEEP THAT SCHOOLGIRL FIGURE. PORK FROM DEFLATED HOGS.

Whither are we going? The next move may be to cross the potato with something that will make it more like an olive, and develop a chocolate éclair that will have the general appearance of an artichoke.



## THERE AIN'T NO MORE

"Say Jimmy, what are the studies you hate most in school?"  
"Readin', writin', 'rithmetic and 'gography."

## Nobel Prizes and Winners

According to a report of the Nobel Foundation its total funds now amount to nearly \$1,000,000 crowns, or more than \$3,000,000. Beginning in 1901, Nobel prizes amounting to a total value of between thirteen and fourteen million crowns have been awarded. Of these, 23 prizes went to medical men, 23 were awarded in chemistry, 32 in physics, 25 in literature and 25 for the promotion of peace. The recipients of prizes included 30 Germans, 24 Frenchmen, 20 Englishmen, 8 Swedes, 8 Americans, 7 Swiss, Hollanders and Danes, 6 each; Belgians, Norwegians, Italians and Austrians, 4 each; Spaniards, 3; Canadians, Poles and Russians, 2 each; Irish and Bengalese, 1 each. Of the peace prizes 6 went to France, 4 to Switzerland and 4 to America.

Minard's Liniment for Neuralgia.



## Where Head-hunting is a Sport

The Power Behind the Revolt in the Solomon Islands—  
Superstitions that Prompt the Natives to Acts of  
Barbarous Cruelty—What Fate Awaits the  
British Inhabitants?—A Chief Collection  
of 100 Heads

By a Retired Missionary

As I write fast warships are speeding across the blue waters of the Southern Pacific, towards that mysterious group of islands that lies three hundred miles east of New Guinea.

Will they arrive in time to avert a ghastly holocaust of white women and children—or will the fierce, fanatical and cruel head-hunters of the Solomons wreak their vengeance before help arrives?

That, I think, is the question every man who has set foot in those strange Pacific Islands is asking himself at this moment.

The world knows very little of the Solomon Islands; less of those strange sub-men, half man, half devil, of mixed Papuan and Melanesian blood, who rove in that tropical vegetation.

Since 1899, when the Union Jack first flew against the lark green foliage of humid Malaita, we have striven to inculcate some notions of humanity into the heads of these terrible fiends in human shape. Have we succeeded? The tale of ill-starred Cadet Lillies, of District Commissioner Belland of the fifteen loyal native police answers the question.

These unfortunate white people, and the ill-fated crew of the Auka have been massacred. Even worse, for those of us who know of what these Islanders are capable, is the contemplation of the possible fate of the women and children now in flight, should the head-hunters capture them and carry them off for their frightful rites in the dense jungle.

To the reader, to whom the Southern Pacific is a place of dream, sun-drenched and inhabited by romantic sun worshippers, the cause of this sudden uprising is probably a complete mystery.

Yet, armed with some knowledge of the dark ways of the primitive minds of these savages, the explanation is quite simple.

Unfriendly to the "White Devils."

The Solomon Islander has many unpleasant traits, but the first one to strike the stranger is his ingrained distrust of the white man. There is no way of winning him as there is with more simple and friendly savages. He holds the white man to be an imported devil, and as such he opposes him at every opportunity.

When Malaita and the other larger islands of this group, which comprises some six hundred miles of small tree-covered isles, were first brought into contact with white men, the Islanders gave battle. They rushed down from their primeval jungles, uttering their barbaric cries, to give battle.

The white men had guns and fired. But these strange death-dealers merely convinced the savages of the devilish nature of their enemies. Many whites were killed outright, some, less fortunate, were carried off wounded into the dense jungle, there to undergo the tortures of which I shall give details in a moment.

What has caused the rising of today, with its frightful massacre and promise of worse? Simply this: The spirits of these Islanders who fell before the grape shot of the first white men to land have, according to the "wise men" of the tribes, been abroad in the jungle conjuring the Islanders to avenge their deaths.

The present outbreak, then, is nothing more than a war of revenge for the deaths of ancestors long since dead.

When I spent a summer on Malaita, and covered on one long tour the parallel lines of islands that extend towards the open ocean from New Guinea, only one certain fact could I ascertain, about the religious—it would be truer to say superstitious—beliefs of these terrible savages.

### The Blood Sacrifice.

The Solomon Islander believes in the perpetual presence of his ancestors, he holds that they hover unseen but felt, in the density of the rain-soaked undergrowth, he believes they make demands, call for blood sacrifices.

When the spirits of these ancestors demand the heads of enemies, then the men of the Solomons obey. Lust for blood, fear of the revenge of the dead spirits, frenzy that is very much like madness, convert them into fiends in human shape.

I have referred to the habit of head-hunting, and the subject merits a few words. With all savages, even with a people so benighted as the Solomon Islanders, one finds always a dim idea behind the ferocious act.

When the Solomon Islander set out to capture the heads of his enemies he has several clear ideas in his mind. First, he believes that the spirit of the enemy resides in the head and that if he possesses that head he can keep the spirit within forever captive.

Then, on certain of the isles of this large group, the idea is common that the heads of the enemies may be offered as a sacrifice to the spirits, that the rain may not fall too abundantly—they are very wet islands—and that the primitive crops may prosper.

When the Solomon Islander goes head-hunting—and here I must make it clear that for hundreds of years these Islanders have been drenched in the blood of many enemy tribes who wage eternal warfare upon each other—in two and three.

### Head-Hunting Methods.

In the dense, rain-drenched jungle they lie in wait. Presently, probably from the next village, comes a group of children. They fall upon them, cut their heads, hands and feet off, and run back well pleased with their ghastly spoil.

The heads have been taken in order to weaken the spirit forces of the enemy: the hands and feet so that not even the spirits can run or cast a spear in ghostly battle.

When the head-hunters arrive home their return is celebrated with enthusiasm—the more heads the greater the jubilation. It is usual to expose the trophies upon poles at first while a mad, fantastic dance is executed around them, a dance in which women and children join with equal zeal.

After this orgy, the hunters take their spoil off. The heads are left to decay for a time, and in that tropic, humid climate decay comes with tragic swiftness.

Then starts a process the full secrets of which we do not yet know. But the main facts we do know, and they are these. With the Solomon Islander it is an art—and his art only—to reduce the size of the captured head.

To achieve this singular end, he takes infinite pains, working laboriously with primitive tools to remove from the skull every particle of bone.

At the end of a week he has removed every piece of bone from the skull without injuring the flesh in any way. Then follows the astonishing process of smoking the head and treating it, so that it shrivels slowly but surely.

I have seen a Solomon Island village—a mere clearing in the jungle ringed about with huts made of tree branches—human heads no bigger than an apple.

The hunter who possesses the most heads is the finest fellow in the tribe. Old hunters, I have been told, have accumulated as many as a hundred heads during a lifetime of murderous forays.

### The First White Victims.

The first white men to land upon these islands were a party of hardy sailors led by the great Spanish explorer Mendana. Of the landing party only two escaped back to their ship: they were attacked by the savages who fell upon them, and carried them off into the impenetrable jungle.

The reputation of the Islands spread through the Pacific, and roving seamen gave them a wide berth. But in 1767 Carteret, a French sailor, landed with a powerfully-armed force. He drove off the first screaming hordes, and pushed his way inland.

It is recorded in the diaries of that sturdy sailor that after a day's toiling through the jungle, his men rested at night on the fringe of a dense plantation. They were, although they did not know it, on the site of a deserted island village.

Suddenly a sailor poking among the undergrowth uttered a cry of dismay. His comrades rushed up and there at their feet, they saw looking up at them with sightless eyes, the ghastly faces of five white men.

That was probably the first knowledge of the foul secrets of the head-hunters the white man ever got. For years learned men debated the problem of how these heads—they were carried back to Europe—had been reduced to the size of the heads of dolls. No explanation seemed to meet the facts.

The Solomon Islanders have never learned even the rudiments of agriculture, and they have had little need to

bother with it. The islands are very fertile, though so damp as to be most unhealthy for Europeans. Yams, and coco-nut and tropic vegetables supply the needs of these savages. They have never learnt to raise corn.

### Warriors All!

For them the aim and end of life is to take life. They take life, so far as one can see, for the sake of taking it. It has been said of them that they hunt other tribes—there are hundreds of tribes and all at enmity—from a zest and abundance of the warlike spirit.

But I formed another opinion myself after a year among them. When the Solomon Islander goes forth to do battle he is thinking first and last of his kitchen. He wishes to slay his enemy in order to eat him!

The islands to-day are a British Protectorate with a white population of around five hundred. There are 150,000 savages, some of whom have been caajoled into growing bananas and nuts in a half-hearted manner. But throughout the eleven thousand miles of the islands, the proportion of ground cultivated is negligible. Nothing, no power on earth, can teach this savage the art of agriculture and husbandry.

It is said of the gentle people of Samoa that they are the Greeks of the Pacific. I have lived among them, and I would say that they deserve that tribute.

What can one say of the Solomon Islander, unless one describes him as the hell-hound of the southern seas?

Can one get into those dark heads the first glimmerings of Christianity? It is utterly impossible. Dreamers, far from the ground, may say that faith and works make all things possible.

Perhaps, but speaking as one who has seen the head-hunters of the Solomon Isles I can only say this, that after all these years, the net result of the civilizing contact with white men is the present dastardly massacre of men, women and little children.

Even a retired missionary is a man. There is one argument for these fellows: and it is now on the way to them, travelling at twenty knots an hour and carrying the guns that speak the language of death—a tongue these wretched savages understand.

## Farm Notes

### The Value of Dehorning.

Experience has proved the great advantage, from every standpoint, of dehorning commercial cattle. Horns are always a handicap to such cattle. They add to the cost of production and discount the selling value of the animals. Of course the ideal method to follow is to prevent the growth of horns in the calf. When steers are purchased for feeding it is better to get ones already dehorned, otherwise they should be dehorned as soon as possible. In a pamphlet entitled Dehorn Your Commercial Cattle, which may be obtained from the Publications Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, the process of dehorning is fully described. The operation, in the case of grown cattle, is to a certain extent painful, but its advantages are so great that it should not be dispensed with. Where the cattle are fed loose, feeding them in mixed lots of horned and hornless animals should always be avoided, otherwise they will finish very unevenly. The hornless cattle, after painful experience, become timid and refuse to come up to the feeding racks or mangers until the bulk of the feed is gone. They become undernourished, while the horned ones, eating too much, develop digestive troubles. Besides this, live stock shippers find that dehorned stock are more easily loaded on the cars, show less shrinkage and damage in transit, and are more economical of space. Cattle salesmen make



New York designs are featuring the fur plushes, specially for the school girl. Here is a one-button, popular straight-line model in the new material of muskrat pattern.

quicker sales for higher prices when the animals are dehorned.

### Potato Diseases.

Diseases of the potato are responsible for very heavy losses each year. Fortunately these diseases are better understood than they were a few years ago, making it possible to reduce loss by low yields and rotting to a comparatively low point. Some of the diseases are recognizable in the growing crop; others are identified in the tubers. By a system of inspection, both in the field and of the harvested crop, most of the diseases that cause serious loss can be identified, making it fairly easy to avoid using diseased seed. This work of inspection carried on by the Botanical Division of the Experimental Farms, extends throughout the Dominion and is leading to a more general use of seed certified to be practically disease-free. Pamphlet No. 84 of the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa, gives the rules and regulations governing the production of Canadian certified seed potatoes. The standard, which was necessarily comparatively low in the early days, has been raised year by year, and for the present year permits of only three per cent. disease on second field inspection and no mixed varieties at tuber inspection. This pamphlet, which is available at the Publications Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, explains certification and the steps necessary to obtain it. It also gives useful information on growing certified seed, storing the crop, and much other information useful to the growers of potatoes.

### Wintering Steers in Open Sheds.

Expensive buildings are not necessary for the winter feeding of cattle and often add to the overhead expense and labor. Where indoor accommodation is not readily available, steers can be fed outdoors equally if not

more economically. A good type of outdoor shelter for this purpose is described in a Dominion Department of Agriculture pamphlet on The Winter Feeding of Beef Cattle in Ontario. It consists of a single-boarded shed facing south, a large door in the front being open at all times. Across the yard is a covered feeding trough over which is placed the hay rack. Doors open to the outside from both the feed trough and hay rack so that the feed can be forked in direct from a sleigh or cart in a few minutes. Steers may be fed in such a shed throughout the most severe winter with excellent results.

### Silage for Winter Lambs.

At the Kapuskasing, Ontario, Experimental Station, an investigation has been conducted during the last four winters to determine the relative value of sunflower and oats, peas and vetch silage as a part of the ration for winter lambs. The results indicate an advantage for the sunflower silage. The average daily gain per lamb, over the four years, was 0.24 lb. for those fed sunflower silage, against 0.17 lb. for those fed oats; peas and vetch. The feed cost per 100 pounds was \$10.3 for the former and \$15.93 for the latter.

### Wintering Turkeys.

Turkeys intended for breeders should be selected in the fall before fattening for market takes place. Only well-matured birds possessing good constitutional vigor should be chosen. Every precaution should be taken to secure birds that are free from disease, and males unrelated to the females. Proper housing and feeding during the winter is important. According to a Dominion Department of Agriculture bulletin on turkeys, the birds should not be confined to houses during the winter but should be allowed to roam at will during the day. The only shelter necessary at night is a straw barn or closed-in shed. Turkeys should never be housed with hens or in heated houses, but protection from draughts, rain and snow is necessary. The breeding turkeys should receive only limited rations during the winter months. Hard grain should be given in preference to mash or ground grains. Equal parts of oats, wheat and buckwheat are suitable, but the buckwheat should be discontinued in the spring. In the winter one feeding a day is sufficient, the grain being scattered in the litter. Grit and oyster shell should be provided. Early in March an extra daily feed of grain should be begun, and starting about ten days later a wet mash made up of equal parts of bran, shorts, ground oats, and cornmeal properly mixed and moistened with sour skim-milk should be given at noon. Issued by the Director of Publicity, Dominion Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

Butter Scotch  
1 cup brown sugar, ½ cup yellow corn syrup, 1 tablespoon vinegar, ½ cup water, ¼ cup butter.

Boil all ingredients together (excepting vanilla) until brittle when tested in cold water. Remove from fire, add vanilla and if you have a metal table-top or large cookie-sheet, drop mixture by teaspoonsful on these. The candy does not stick and is in a more convenient size and easier to handle than when poured in a sheet and cut in squares.

Divinity  
2 cups white sugar, ½ cup white corn syrup, ¼ cup boiling water, 2 egg whites, ½ cup broken nut meats, ½ cup candied cherries, candied pineapple, figs, dates, chopped fine.

Boil the sugar, syrup, and water until a hard ball forms in cold water. Beat egg whites stiff and dry then pour syrup over them gradually. Beat constantly and when mixture begins to stiffen add candied fruit and nuts. Spread in a sheet one inch thick on a greased platter.

When candy is ready for packing, cut wax paper to fit boxes, cut candy in uniform pieces, gauging the size of the pieces by the width of the box. If two layers are packed, have wax paper and card-board between layers. Wrap the boxes neatly and tie with Christmas colors and a gay little card and you have a very attractive and acceptable gift.

Candy may be made two weeks or more ahead to relieve congestion at Christmas time. Fortunately, even the chocolate and caramel fudges can be made as much as two weeks before needed without diminishing their good qualities.

It is seldom that passing a new law is the best way of mending a broken one.

## Christmas Presents From the Kitchen

Treat Your Friends to Home-made Candy

Old Mother Hubbard  
Went to her cupboard  
'Twas Christmas Eve, so I'm told,  
For gifts she had candy, my dears,  
As much as the cupboard would hold.

Why not follow Mother Hubbard's example this Christmas and let candy help out on that long Christmas list? The feminine giver who has not had the fun of making candies for her gifts does not know the real spirit of Christmas time. Besides, what is more acceptable than a box of home-made candies? Then, too, such a gift may solve the problem of what to give to that person who seems to have everything.

Success in candy making depends upon the use of good ingredients, careful testing and—in the case of cream candies, fudge, for example—plenty of elbow grease. For one who makes a great deal of candy, a candy thermometer is a valuable asset.

Below are a few recipes which will make a nice assortment for Christmas boxes:

### Caramel Nut Fudge

2 cups white sugar, ½ cup milk, 4 tablespoons caramel, 3 tablespoons butter, ½ teaspoon vanilla, pinch salt, ½ cup broken pecan meats.

Cook sugar, milk, and caramel together until a soft ball is formed in cold water. Add butter and remove from fire. Let stand until almost cold. Add vanilla and beat until cool and thick. Add nuts when mixture begins to thicken while beating.

The caramel is made by melting one cup sugar in a skillet over fire, stirring constantly. Remove from flame when the sugar is melted and a caramel color and add one cup of boiling water and let simmer a few minutes. Store in a fruit jar. This is nice for flavoring custards, and icings as well as candy, and will keep indefinitely.

### Butter Scotch

1 cup brown sugar, ½ cup yellow corn syrup, 1 tablespoon vinegar, ½ cup water, ¼ cup butter.

Boil all ingredients together (excepting vanilla) until brittle when tested in cold water. Remove from fire, add vanilla and if you have a metal table-top or large cookie-sheet, drop mixture by teaspoonsful on these. The candy does not stick and is in a more convenient size and easier to handle than when poured in a sheet and cut in squares.

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## CANADIAN DAIRYMEN OPPOSED TO DUMPING

Government Shows But Little Sympathy With Complaints

Ottawa, Ont.—Cancellation of the trade treaty between Canada and Australia was urged recently by the National Dairy Council and the Canadian Council of Agriculture, before members of the federal cabinet. The Dairy Council thought that the dumping clause should be applied to Australian butter, that New Zealand should be excluded from the treaty and that the treaty itself should be concluded within the required six months' notice.

J. A. Robb, Minister of Finance, defended the treaty, saying that the dairy industry as a whole was not suffering, and that cream and milk products were finding good markets and prices. He said that the delegates seemed to overlook the fact that other industries were benefiting by it, the balance of trade between the two countries being in Canada's favor by some \$12,000,000.

W. L. Mackenzie King suggested that the matter might better be brought before Parliament for debate.

Isaac, an Aberdeen Jew, had a great experience the other day, which made me believe that honesty is the best policy. "While travelling in von of the tram-cars, the conductor forgot to ask me for my fare, which was von penny. I could have left without paying, but did not succumb to the temptation; so I gave him a three-penny bit, and got fivepence change. Thus the doing of right things brings its own reward."



Left to Right: Mr. Henry Clinton of the British Embassy; Hon. Vincent Massey, Canadian minister; Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, and Mr. William Castle of the United States state department.



## FOR THE COMING YEAR.

Yes! Another Year gone! There's wishing you a Happy and Prosperous New One, and many more. We hope to be able to assist you in the coming year, with all the latest styles, in Men's, Women's and Children's Clothing.

Just come and pay us a visit, and select your fancy.

**HENRY M. LAVIGNE, Lachute Mills.**

## Look After That Watch of Yours.

How about your watch. We are now in a position to give you service on the repair of your watch. It should be cleaned and oiled at least once in two years. We guarantee to give you satisfaction. Watch, Clocks and Jewelry repairs promptly done.

**Frank E. Earle, Lachute.**

**Big Bargains in Men's Ready Made Overcoats, all to be sold at COST PRICE.**

**Geo. Licop, Main St. Lachute.**

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

**Beef Scrap, and all kinds of Hen Feed.**

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

## A GOOD RESOLUTION

A good resolution for every day of the coming year would be for you to telephone us every morning for suggestions along the line of tempting groceries and delicacies that we have to offer. This grocery continues to hold its service, and its merchandise, up to the same high standard that has always maintained here.

Phone 2 r 2.

**Robert McFaul, Main St., Lachute**

## JANUARY SALE

20 p.c. discount on our entire stock of Men's Clothing. Extra Special in Semi-Ready Suits and Overcoats in stock or made to order.

All our lines of Footwear reduced in price for this month.

**W. G. STANFORTH, - Lachute. TEL. 65. MAIN STREET, LACHUTE.**

## The Watchman

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

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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.

### THE NEW YEAR.

To all of our readers we take this, the first opportunity of extending our heartiest wishes for a Bright, Happy and Prosperous New Year. We desire first to express our sincere thanks to our correspondents, who have been so faithful in sending in their weekly budget of community doings. There are still sections of the County that are not represented in our district news and we would appreciate if some one in these sections would undertake the task of sending in the items of interest from their several localities so that the Watchman may be made more bright and interesting.

To some 1927 has been a year in which the sum of promise has been pretty much beclouded, for sorrow and sadness seems to have almost obscured the silver lining from view, while to others they have been privileged to enjoy a larger measure of success and Happiness. But 1928 now lies before us, with its future all unknown. Hope leads us to loyally strike out and do our best as we take up our daily task, realizing that there is a certain pleasure in surmounting the difficulties that befront us.

### QUEBEC'S PROSPERITY.

Premier Taschereau may well be pleased with the picture he has drawn of what 1927 has meant to the province of Quebec. In his message of goodwill to his fellow-citizens, Mr. Taschereau was able to point with pride to much abundance on every side. Only in the matter of the fishing industry is the picture not so bright, the catch not having been as plentiful as in other years. In this respect Quebec shares much the same fate as the Maritime Provinces, but it is to be noticed that there have been no demands here for Government intervention, and it is to be hoped that 1928 will see improvements for the fisher folk. Moreover, it must be borne in mind, that the Quebec fisherman, in many cases, does not devote his entire time to fisheries, but combines fishing with agriculture, hence a bad fishing year does not present the dire picture that might be thought.

The population of the province is estimated at 2,600,000 an increase of approximately 300,000 from the last federal census, a healthy natural growth, and with lessening emigration there is room for optimism in this respect. Agriculture continues to hold sway in the province, increases being noted in all directions; for example, the value of the agricultural productions runs to 275 millions. Specially comforting is this fact in view of the heavy increase in industrial development, indicating as it does that manufacturing is not growing at the expense of agriculture, but, on possible markets for the farmers. The contrary, is providing easily as wisdom of the Government in encouraging the development of the water-powers in the various parts of the province so that towns may come into being is thus illustrated.

The encouraging record of 1927 cheers thoughtful men in planning for the new year. The financial affairs of the province are in excellent shape, and it is not to be anticipated that there will be additional demands of any noticeable extent upon the public, the province's growth having brought a goodly quota of wealth to the public treasury.

### CUSHING.

Mr. Herbert McComb, of St. Chrysostome, spent the New Year's week-end the guest of Mr. Roy Dobie.

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

Miss Mary Smith, of Montreal, was the guest of her mother, Mrs. Walter Smith for the week-end.

The Misses Helena and Ruth Dobie visited friends in Lachute on Wednesday of last week.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Graham and family were New Year's guests of Mr. and Mrs. A. Scott of the Seigneurie.

Miss Ivy Graham returned to Montreal North, on Tuesday and Miss E. Graham returns to MacDonald College on Saturday.

### 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**

### BROWNSBURG.

Mr. and Mrs. Gordon J. Bennett, of Mount Royal, Que., spent Xmas at the home of Mr. and Mrs. D. MacKiddie.

Miss Grace J. and Mr. Clarence G. MacKiddie spent the Christmas holidays with their parents.

Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Doran and family left for home, after spending the holidays with Mr. and Mrs. McLeod and were accompanied by Miss Dorothy McLeod.

Mr. N. D. McLeod left on Saturday for Montreal, where he has taken a position.

Miss G. Gilmour left this week for Thuro.

Mr. J. Thomson of Montreal, who has been here, owing to the death of his father, returned home Tuesday.

The members of the Chatham Women's Institute are having a Social evening on Thursday the 12th. Jan. in the Social Club, Brownsburg, at 7.30 o'clock, when husbands of the members and friends are cordially invited. Members of other branches will be heartily welcome. Refreshments will be served.

The members of the Chatham Women's Institute offered prizes to the pupils in Grades 6, 7, 8 and 9th, to the schools in this community for writing the best essay or composition on "Our Flag" and were agreeably surprised to receive thirty two in response.

Mr. C. E. Richardson, Superintendent of the D. C. Co'y. served in the capacity of judge or examiner. "Linkman" added a special prize to the best in order of merit. (Tennysons complete Works.)

The winner in 9th. Grade was Jessie Murdoch who also got the Special prize.

In the eight Grade,—Frank Kettyle Grade Seven,—Edith Gilmour.

Grade Six,—Eric King.

These prizes were presented by Mr. Staniforth, Principal of Brownsburg Consolidated School, on behalf of the members of Chatham Women's Institute.

Honourable mention was made of the following:—

In ninth grade,—Ruth and Phyllis Campbell.

Grade eight,—Agnes Duncan and Lillian White.

Grade Seven,—Jean McQuat and Geraldine McQuat.

Grade Six,—Elva McFaul and A. Black.

As the essays are so very good, we should esteem it a favour if the Editor could find space to print the winning ones, week by week.

We often think and speak of "Our Flag" without knowing what it stands for, and I think it will be helpful to many to read these essays.

Z. L. Campbell, Pres. W. L.

### OUR FLAG.

A study of the composition of the Union Jack, the good old "meteor flag" of the British Empire, and the only flag that "has always stood for Justice," affords interest, not only to the Britisher, but to every race and nationality.

It stands for liberty and freedom to dominions, capable of managing their own affairs; law and order, peace and justice to the more uncivilized parts of her empire. It has "braved a thousand years, the battle and the breeze," both at home and abroad, and seldom has it not come off victorious. In design and colour it is second to none. We Britishers, one and all, have every reason to be proud of it. "We'll never let the old flag fall."

The Union Jack is composed of the flag of St. George of England, St. Andrew of Scotland and St. Patrick of Ireland. St. George's flag consists of a red cross on a white background. During the crusade of 1194 under Richard, Coeur-de-Lion, a cloth, thus designed was thrown over the shield of each soldier to distinguish one another from the enemy.

When St. Andrew the patron saint of Scotland was about to the crucified, he deemed himself unworthy to have his cross erected in the manner of that of his Lord. His persecutors conceded to his request and he died on a saltire instead of a satin cross, like that of Christ. The white diagonal cross on a blue background was adopted as the national emblem by Achais in 987.

Perhaps St. Patrick is the best-known of any patron saint. The red diagonal cross on the white background is derived from the monogram of the Sabarum of Constantine, the first Roman Emperor to tolerate Christianity. This X like cross is similar in shape to the first letter in the Greek word for Christ. Constantine was supposed to have helped the Christians in Britain, and thus became linked with the early Christian organizations of Ireland. In 1690, it became the national emblem of that country.

Now, as to their union,—In 1603 Elizabeth of England died. The next heir to the throne was James VI of Scotland, who eventually became James I of England. The two flags of St. George and St. Andrew were united to form the Union Jack, which was recognized as the political flag of these two countries in the Parliamentary Union of 1707. In Jan. 1, 1801, the flag of St. Patrick was added and thus our present Union Jack was formed.

Wherever it flies, we know the qualities of the people; wherever it floats, people of other lands recognize safety and freedom. It is a privilege to be a Britisher, and to be a subject, living under the good old flag.

JESSIE MURDOCH, Grade IX.

Canada,  
Province of Quebec,  
District of Terrebonne,  
No. 1748.

### SUPERIOR COURT.

DAME VALENTINE LABONTE, of the Parish of Saint-Jerome, District of Terrebonne, wife of ALF-HONSE BASTIEN, son of Louis, farmer, of the same place, duly authorized to ester in justice, has instituted an action for separation as to property against her said husband this 12th. day of December 1927.

CHS-ED. MARCHAND, Attorney 1-27-4.

## Re-roof for the last time



### 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.**



**Put the test to our --- FRESH ROASTS and COLD MEAT.**

They say the test of good meats is "in the eating." Which is very logical and only too true.

It's the test we invite you to apply to our fresh Steaks, Chops, Roasts and other choice cuts of meats obtainable here at lowest prices.

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

## Radio, For General Interest.

Market reports at breakfast, stock reports at luncheon, financial reports, news items, concerts, operas, church services, organ recitals, vaudeville—all at your command with a good Radio Set. We sell complete outfits as well as all parts and supplies.

**John McFaul & Son, Main St.**

## You don't have to die to win

**An advertisement to men in their "twenties" and "thirties"**

\$5,000 or \$10,000 would come in mighty handy to you to-day, wouldn't it?

Think, then, how much more valuable it will be to you at forty-five or fifty.

Of course, you'll say, I'll have been successful and won't need it then. But stop! You may—and if you do, you'll need it more than you do to-day. Your producing years will be waning and \$10,000 will mean all the difference between a dependent and an independent old age.

Man, there's a big idea back of Imperial Old Age Insurance—one that's mighty interesting to you. Let us send you particulars. Write for them now. A postal will do. Address:

**THE IMPERIAL LIFE Assurance Company of Canada HEAD OFFICE - TORONTO**

**E. M. Jones, Agent LACHUTE**



## Memories of Old St. Andrews.

1800 — 1810.

The village on the banks of the North River had received its name, and St. Andrews became the Chef-lieu of the County of York, with boundaries that included the old French Seignories of Vaudreuil, Rigaud, Two Mountains, and Argenteuil, the whole extent of what is now known as the county of Labelle, and to the North, a limitless hinterland that would have met the aspirations of the poet who sang, "Oh for a lodge in some vast wilderness, some boundless continuity of shade." At this time there had been no surveyed boundaries to this terra incognita, which extended to the Hudson Bay.

The Historical Document discovered in Lachute in 1858, in the foundation of the old Henry Church, is without doubt, the most authentic record of the pioneer period, and it has an interesting bearing on the situation in St. Andrews at that time, which must have been more advanced in its development than was formerly supposed.

The fact that Heskiah Clark's little colony of Vermonters of 1793 had increased to thirty families in 1803, and at that time were dependant on canoe navigation to reach the flour and saw-mills at St. Andrews, leads to the conclusion, that the large stone flour mill afterwards known as the Wash mill, was built about the same time as the paper mill, and that the first output of the saw-mill went into these structures, and furthermore, that John Harrington, the expert mill-wright, who was on the ground at the time, superintended their construction.

The Paper Mill was a large two storey wooden structure built at the end of the open aqueduct, which today remains the most conspicuous of the old landmarks. The mill was probably the first frame building erected within the bounds of the seignior. In its mechanical equipment it was modelled after the paper mills of New England, with engine heaters and washing machines much the same as those in use today, but motored by water power. There was no wood pulp in those days, and for raw material their main dependance was rags of all kinds, a scarce article in pioneer days, when clothing was worn as long as it would hold together. Nor was there any bell-cart calling for rags as in the streets of Boston. After the reduction of the rags to liquid pulp, all the following stages in the making of paper were hand-work, needing a large staff of operatives. The writer has been told of the boys and girls coming with their dinner pails from the farms within a radius of three miles for the day's work in the paper mill.

If the paper makers of that day, could visit the St. Andrews mill of today, with what astonishment and admiration they would gaze at the "Foudrinier," that wonderful automatic mechanism that conveys the pulp solution through agitators, over endless wire and felt screens, between steel cylinders and finally without break or interruption to its terminal, where the dry perfected paper is rolled up at the speed of 350 feet per minute. The Foudrinier is operated by three experts and does the work that would take hundreds of hand workers to perform during the same time.

The Paper Industry prospered from the outset, and for many years, it met the needs of Publishers and Stationers throughout the Province.

To be Continued,

B. N. W.

## To Clean Argenteuil Of All Tubercular Cattle.

A request in the form of a petition signed by over 80% of all the cattle owners in the County of Argenteuil has recently been presented to the Quebec Government asking that the Provincial and Federal Governments establish the County of Argenteuil in to a "registered area" for bovine tuberculosis.

Under this area plan all cattle in the area are tested for tuberculosis, and any cattle that fail to pass the test are slaughtered and the owners receive compensation from the Federal Government to the extent of two thirds of the value of the animal; with a maximum of \$100.00 for a registered animal and \$40.00 for a grade.

This system of testing the cattle does not cost the owner one cent, and it will reach the poor man on the back concession as well as the town resident with one cow, or the large breeder of registered stock.

The testing of cattle under this area system was first started in Canada in the year 1923 and several areas (some large and some small) have been established. Up to the present date eight counties in the Province of Quebec have been all cleaned up and others are getting into line as fast as possible.

The district has long been famous as an important live stock center, and especially in the raising of high class grade dairy cows, few if any other countries in the Province excel Argenteuil in this respect. In the year just past over 500 dairy cows have been shipped to various points, but mostly to the U. S. A. and all these cows were Federally tested for tuberculosis.

To secure the signature of over 80% of all the cattle owners in the County was no small task, but though the efforts of about 40 public spirited live stock men of the County and the help of the County Agriculturist and his assistant, the work was accomplished in a few weeks. Not a single Municipality in the County was overlooked and the popularity of the movement is readily seen when one realizes that less than 4% of all the cattle owners in the County refused to sign the petition and in many instances it was a case of illiteracy with those who refused to sign.

This question of testing cattle under the area plan is of interest to every person in Argenteuil whether they own cattle or not, because we are all consumers of dairy products and the sooner the tubercular cow is slaughtered the better for the public.

Every resident of Argenteuil with red blood in their veins is looking forward with eager anticipation to the day when Argenteuil becomes established by the Provincial and Federal Governments as a Bovine Tuberculosis Free Area.

# VICTORIA

## Coffee

you'll like it too!

One of the VICTORIA Quality Products!

### CORRESPONDENCE

The other day I got up early in the morning, which I consider as most unhealthy and most unnatural, because it made me growl, and I was in bad humour for a part of the day. I was dissatisfied because I could not convince myself of the necessity of going to St-Jerome to plead cases before the Higher Court.

We have, here a good Court House building. We have a good Clerk whose heart is still young and who has a great deal of experience; and a completely and absolutely well equipped office.

There is no reason why the Superior Court Judges after sitting in the capacity in St-Jerome would not come and sit in the same capacity here. The same judges do come here for the Circuit Court, and I am aware that they would come here just the same for the Higher Court sittings.

Nothing would be changed as regards the Magistrates Court.

Our sittings of the Court would be fixed in advance, as it is in the case for St-Jerome, and every month or so the Town would get busy.

I wrote to the Premier of this Province in that connection, and his answer was to the effect that he would not be opposed to such a measure. Of course I did not write to our Deputy in that respect. Our deputy does not belong to this Town, and what does he care for the prosperity of a Town who would not mind letting the Deputation elsewhere.

When we had the Deputation here, at least 5,000 people were added to the visitors of this Town. It was position seekers; government job seekers; lumberers, Traders and visitors of all kinds. All of these visitors leaving more or less money with the stores and hotel-keepers. Now the Deputation has gone somewhere else, and strange to say, under a very patriotic direction not a voice was heard against that move. The Stewart blunder was one but this one is a complete blunder! Not because that desperate move was a slap in the face of the Lachute people.

The sittings of the higher Court would still mean more than Deputation for the prosperity of this Town.

Will some of our most distinguished members of the Council dare to open their mouth and utter only a little word that they would not be dictated to say in that respect?

I am inclined to think that Hotel-keepers would oppose the measure because they would hate to improve their hotel accommodations and they would sooner prefer the Travellers go to St-Philippe and other places, others would also oppose that move because it would certainly improve business and prosperity for this Town, and this would be considered by such People as being most contrary to their health and constitution; others too, would oppose that move, because it would draw too many people to this Town, and there being a greater number of citizens there would be a greater number of SINNERS and consequently more people doomed to damnation.

If all these people think the matter over and act accordingly—"What we have we'll hold."

### ARTHUR FORTIN.

#### ARUNDEL.

Anglican Church Services, Jan. 8, Arundel 10.30 a.m.; Weir 7.30 p.m.; United Church Services, Jan. 8th, Rockway 10.30 a.m.; Crystal Falls 3.00 p.m.; Arundel 7.30 p.m.

Mr. Perley Stanforth is home from Montreal.

Miss Marjorie Pope and Miss P. Gorman were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Cooke.

Miss Carrie Morrison, Graduate Nurse, of Smith's Falls, Ont., is visiting relatives and friends in Arundel.

Mr. Maurice Gagnon, of Montreal, and Carl Gagnon, of Bishop's College, Lennoxville, are visiting at the Rectory.

The Holidays have passed and things are resuming their wonted order and appearance once more. The usual activities were observed: Xmas Trees, Dances, Family Gatherings, etc., and it may be said that everybody enjoyed themselves, as usual.

Mr. Watt, Miss McDonald and Miss Bruce, of the Staff of the High School who spent the holidays at their respective homes, have returned and resumed teaching.

Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Simon were the guests of Mrs. J. Simon for Xmas. Mr. Gavin Graham, Miss M. Graham and Miss M. Patton, were at home for the holidays.

A largely attended Reception was held in Bennet's Hall, on the evening of Friday, Dec. 23rd., in honor of Mr. Bennet's daughter, who was recently married to Mr. Carmen Gray, of Lower Rockway.

We regret to report that Mr. John Graham is at present in Hospital for treatment, owing to serious illness. We hope to hear soon of improvement in his health.

Miss Jean Smellie, B.A.; Mr. Dennis Stanforth, Miss Hazel Silverman Miss Jean Morrison and Miss Etta Laughren; also spent the Xmas holidays at home.

Too bad that the Skating Rink owing to unfavorable weather, is not yet ready for skating. The holidays might have been further enlivened by a few good games of hockey.

#### GRENVILLE BAY.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Gay and two children, of Ottawa, Mrs. Cleland and two sons, Harold and Grant, Misses Violet and Gladys Grey and Messrs. G. Anderson and Arthur Proudfoot, of Montreal; and Mr. Clement, of Lachute, were guests of Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Grey for Xmas.

Miss M. Brechin, of Montreal, spent the holidays at Alford Cottage.

Mr. P. Young and Miss M. Young, called on Miss J. McMichael during the holiday.

A jolly time was spent at the Surprise Party given at the home of Miss J. McMichael on Monday evening.

Nurse Larose, spent a few days at home recently.

We are pleased to hear that Mrs. T. Hoare, has recovered from her illness.

Canada, Province of Quebec, District of Terrebonne,

A Session of the Court of King's Bench, holding criminal jurisdiction in and for the district of Terrebonne, will be held at the Court House in the town of Saint Jerome, district aforesaid on Tuesday, the thirty-first day of January 1923, at ten thirty o'clock in the forenoon.

In consequence I give notice to all who intend to proceed against any prisoner now in the common jail of the said district and all others, that they must be present then and there.

And I also give notice to all the Justice of the Peace, Coroners and Peace Officers in and for the said district, that they must be present with their records, rolls, indictments and other document in order to do the thing which belongs to them in their respective capacities.

J. W. CYR, Sheriff's Office, Sheriff, St. Jerome, Dec. 31st., 1927. 1-6-20-2.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that the Town of St. Jerome will apply to the legislature of the Province of Quebec at its next session to obtain certain amendments to its charter upon the following matters:

1. Ratification of by-law No. 161 granting certain advantages to the Regent Knitting Mill Ltd., amendment to its charter concerning the name of the town, the date of the municipal election, the electoral qualification, the composition of the municipal council, the power of taxation and apportioning immovable taxes in certain cases, the annual budget, the purchase by the town of immovables in case of judicial sale and for other purposes.

C. E. MARCHAND, Mayor, Town of St. Jerome, St. Jerome, Dec. 20th., 1927. 1-13-4

### CANADIAN PACIFIC

GOING EAST  
No. 426 daily, due at Lachute 8.36 a.m.  
No. 422 daily, due at Lachute 10.46 a.m.  
No. 430, Saturday and Sunday only, due at Lachute 4.33 p.m.  
No. 424, daily, due at Lachute 8.18 p.m.

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

For further particulars apply to

## "Rex" Theatre, Lachute

JANUARY 6 — 7  
RICHARD DIX in  
**GAY DEFENDER**  
Something New.  
Comedy: College Kiddo  
News: Night Owls  
For Epiphany Friday, Matinee 3.30

JANUARY 8th.—SUNDAY ONLY  
**Ted Wells in DESERT DUST**  
Comedy: L. Hamilton in At Ease  
Serial: Melting Millions  
Two reels of the Mounted Police

9 — 10 JANUARY  
**ADOLPHE MENJOU in GENTLEMAN OF PARIS**  
A Novelty  
Comedy: Assorted Baby  
Comedy: Hold Tight

11 — 12 JANUARY  
**TEA FOR THREE**  
With Lew Cody, Aileen Pringle and OWEN MOORE  
Comedy: Keeping in Trim  
Our New Serial: Trail of the Tiger

13 — 14 JANUARY  
**DOLORES COSTELLO in OLD SAN FRANCISCO**  
A romance of the day when Frisco was the Paris of American  
Good Comedy and World News



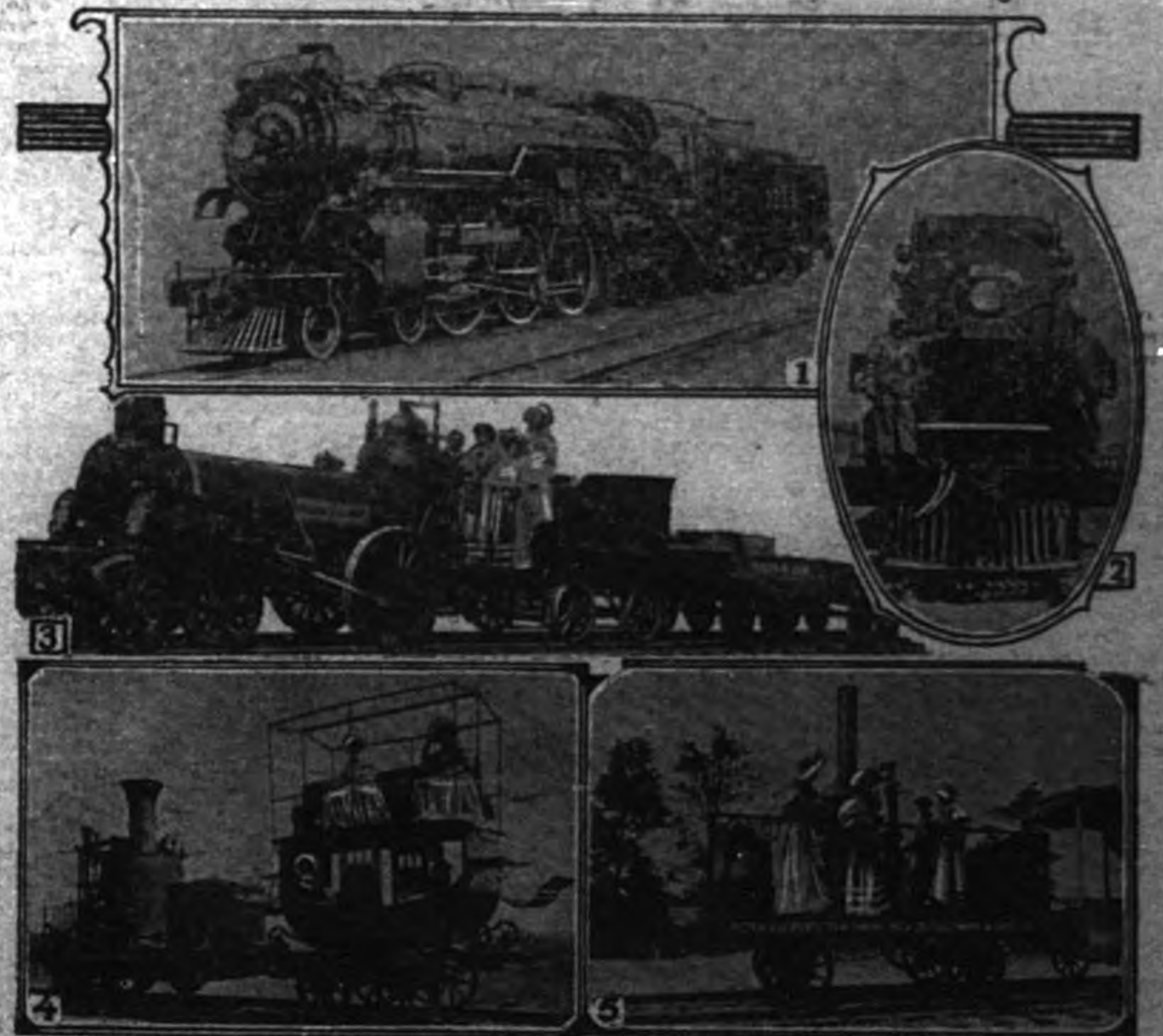
**NOW MEN!**  
Look Smart for  
the Coming Year.

Why not get yourself a new outfit of real, fine, smart, looking clothes, at the very lowest of prices.

We have a fine line of Women's and Children's Underwear; also coats of all sizes.  
Just come in and look at our most attractive stock.

**RALPH'S**  
Main Street, Lachute.

## Transportation Epic of North America



(1) "2300" Pacific type locomotive that represented the Canadian Pacific at Baltimore. (2) Head-on view. (3) Early B. & O. engine at the Pageant. (4) The "Atlantic" of 1832 vintage. (5) Peter Cooper's "Tom Thumb", built in 1825, the first locomotive in North America.

The epic of transportation in America from the days when Indians trekked across the plains with their luggage on poles dragged by dogs and ponies to the present with 250-ton locomotives thundering across the country hauling hotels on wheels at 70 miles an hour was enacted at Boston recently during the Centenary Exhibition and Pageant of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad this fall.

Canadian interest at the "Fair of the Iron Horse" was keen as this country was represented at Baltimore by the latest achievements in the way of locomotive construction. The Canadian Pacific Railway was represented by its finest and fastest passenger locomotive, the latest type of their "2300" Pacific class locomotive, number No. 2333, which drew the Prince of Wales, Prince George and Premier Baldwin during their recent trip across Canada. Engineer W. R. Creighton (who has been with the Canadian Pacific 24 years) and Fireman R. F. Thomas (22 years) not only piloted the Prince of Wales train, but took the locomotive from

to accept as something tangible but not the curios that have been preserved from nearly a hundred years back. Perhaps the most interesting old-time exhibit was Peter Cooper's "Tom Thumb" the first locomotive built in North America being constructed in 1825. The backers of the B. & O. railroad were so impressed with it and the evident value of steam that they were willing to go ahead and organize the road a century ago.

Real Indians added a romantic dash to the scene. They whooped past the crowds on their fast ponies and then returned to guide the visitors down to view their campment a short distance away.

One of the outstanding features of the Pageant was the train of those who manned the old-time trains and the passengers who made the journey each day around the tracks in front of the crowds. The costumes were true to the period which the locomotive and train represented and added sufficient color to make the exhibition one of the most picturesque and historical yet staged.



## SEVEN DAYS IN OPEN BOAT IS ADVENTURE UP-TO-DATE

Thrilling Tale of Nine Men Afloat on Atlantic With Food and Water Gone  
A CONRAD TALE

A romance of the sea rich with the salty tang of a fore-castle yarn by Joseph Conrad or Clark Russell was brought to light on October 30, when the Volendam, of the Holland-America Line, carrying a number of bankers on a holiday junket, picked up in the dangerous waters off Bermuda an open boat containing eight white men and a Jamaica negro. These men, shipwrecked seven days before, were almost spent with battling against wind and wave, and, to make matters worse, their provisions and water had come to an end. Their tale, as they told it, when warmed and fed aboard the hospitable liner, was as old as the race of men "that go down to the sea in ships," as timeless as the gray waters that had tossed their cockle-shell of a boat to and fro so many weary hours. In essence it has been told a thousand times in song and story, but the thrill of it is still "as new as the new-cut tooth." There is something about the sea and man's eternal struggle to tame its tremendous forces to his will that has the power to stir us all to the very depths, a call of the primitive that finds an answer in every heart. Here is the tale of these nine men and their boat as recorded for us in the columns of the New York World:

"It wasn't no picnic," said Chief Mate Gene Bradell.

"Next time I'll take more fruit and less beef," said William D. Potter, the thirty-year-old captain of the foundered schooner, with a tired grin.

"Fadder Cod done it," said the big Jamaica negro, who was cook. Joseph Notice is his name, but everybody on the lost schooner called him "Bill." Why, they didn't know; they just called him Bill, and so Bill he was.

"When Bill shipped on," said the young captain, his face cut deep with lines of weariness, "the first thing he asked for was a bottle of rum and a Bible."

It happened that they didn't have a Bible on the Horatio Foss, the old tub of a four-masted schooner, which now lies somewhere in a thousand fathoms of Atlantic. They had a prayer-book. Yesterday "Bill" still had that prayer-book, and he had probably thumbed it more during those seven days in the open boat, between spells of bailing and pulling at an oar, than most prayer-books ever are thumbed in their whole existence.

Bill had almost prayed the other eight men in that twenty-two-foot open boat into craziness. Captain Potter wouldn't talk much about that.

"I like Bill," he said. Nevertheless, the story had gone about on board the Volendam of how, half insane from Bill's incessant ejaculations to Deity, the rest of the crew had wanted to throw him overboard, and how Potter prevailed against this to the bitter end.

Capt. Jacobus de Konin of the Volendam was almost as noncommittal as the nine men from the sea.

"I hauled to and made a lee just at the reef at Bermuda," he said, "and then we let down a ladder over the stern to them. The last man up pulled the plug and sank their boat."

A red flare flaring up over the darkening waters had been sighted, so we are told, from the bridge of the Volendam as she headed away from Bermuda for New York. That flare was the last desperate effort of the exhausted men in their drifting boat to get once more in touch with the life that was so rapidly leaving them. Says the World story:

Potter and Bill and his crew had pulled and sailed into a gale 400 miles, just up to the gate of Bermuda. Then slowly the wind pushed them back. Their blankets and sheets, rigged up on oars and a harpoon haft for sails, whipped futilely in the gale. They slipped back. They had been within a mile of the reef, not more than eleven or twelve miles from Bermuda.

Then, driven back away from life just as it seemed to be in their bleeding hands, they saw the Volendam putting out of Bermuda in the twilight. They watched her come toward them, then sheer off to the right. They groaned. Peter succeeded in lighting a wet match. The red flare sputtered in the fading light full of purple dimness. And all at once the Volendam sheered out of her course, stopped and then backed into the gale, gathering speed.

And a little later, in the darkening light, the excited bankers leaned down over the high rail and watched the small boat slide and reel into the slick which the liner made with her hull broadside to the wind.

They saw the cramped men, more dead than alive, creep up the rope ladder slowly and drop on the deck exhausted, their bodies covered with boils from the slatting of the salt water for seven days. For that instant the comfortable passengers glimpsed the sea.

"We left Philadelphia October 14," said Potter, his face still drawn from the strain. "We were for Martinique with a cargo of coal for Guadaloupe. We had 1,100 tons under our hatches. Everything seemed fine when we stood out of the Delaware River, and two days later we were in the Gulf stream, with wind picking up."

The Horatio Foss, nearly twenty years old, had four stubby masts, rigged fore and aft, along the 182 feet

of her length. She was registered out of Boston at 846 tons.

We now have a glimpse of Captain Potter, safe and sound in his cabin on the Volendam, reading from the log of the Foss, carefully preserved by him through all these perilous days, the story of the heavy gales that at last forced him to leave his sinking vessel. He then takes up his tale once more by word of mouth.

The day before abandoning ship Potter, who believed in being before-hand, had looked the situation over and decided the ship's launch hardly would take his whole crew with the weight of the gasoline engine in it. So he had ordered the engine shipped. Now, when the time came to get away he was in fair shape. Bill came sweating from the galley with a case of beef, a case of tomatoes, some old cans of salmon, and a few biscuits.

A water beaker holding about twenty gallons was stowed athwart. Another five-gallon tin of water was added. Then the boat was slung out from the davits. The falls were useless. So the boat was slung from a rough tackle and two blows from an axe dropped it flat into the running sea.

Dawn was just breaking, the wind was screaming, the Foss was sinking low into the water, her bows half under, and the nine men were 400 miles north of Bermuda.

"I thought I'd counted noses," said Potter. "But after we were away, I found we'd only eight altogether. Then I looked back and saw Olsen hanging onto the painter. We got him in. We didn't dare get too close to the ship for fear of getting a stove boat. When we'd got a safe distance away, I remembered then that we had no compass. I knew we had to get the ship's compass somehow—a ten-inch compass it was."

"We pulled back the boat until we got about twenty feet off. I'd stripped off my clothes. Then I jumped in and swam to the ship."

The captain broke the compass out of the foundering schooner's binacle. Then he grabbed a handline and threw one end to the boat and made the other fast to the compass. And while his crew dragged the instrument through the heaving dark water, Potter swam back and was pulled in over the gun.

"We rigged a sea anchor and lay to all day there," he said. "At five a.m., an hour after abandoning my ship went down. She sank by the head. We rowed over to the spot, but all that floated up was a life-preserver. Well, we rigged up three sails. We had two sheets, a blanket and a small piece of canvas. For spars we used two oars and a harpoon haft. Besides this we kept pulling on the oars. Two men had to be bailing all the time. The boat had so knocked against the ship some, and she was leaking pretty bad. But we found she rode very well if we kept her headed right. We headed for Bermuda by the compass."

That was the beginning of the long week, the longest week those nine men ever will live. Two hands had to be bailing with biscuit tins all the while. Others were at the oars. Potter sat up in front and managed things. For seven days he never lay down to sleep. In the first place, there wasn't room to lie down. In the second place he didn't dare.

"All you could do was catnap now and then when you had the chance," he said wearily. "Once I curled up on top the biscuit tin, but couldn't sleep."

Always when the two bailing men were spelled by their comrades they dropped over against a thwart and went to sleep. They dared to sleep, and had to, in order to have strength for more bailing in the next watch. And Bill the cook prayed. If Bill had been devout before, he was pious now. He prayed, he doxologized, he halleluiahed. The salt water came slatting over in sheets every time the launch smacked down into a wave, but Bill kept his prayer-book dry. When the gale slackened away a bit and things fared up, Bill would shout:

"See what Fadder sent us!" When things got worse again and the wind howled hungrily all around them, Bill would shout still louder: "Fadder ain't ready for us yet!"

The days that followed were lived through somehow by the forlorn little party. Most of them had not the faith of the negro to uphold them, and it was hard to fight off despair. The picture drawn for us of their unhappy state is a poignantly moving one:

The nine men talked little. They measured out the food and drink. There wasn't a drop of rum in the boat; hadn't been any on the schooner. They measured out the beef and tomatoes and water, and watched their store shrink. They saw nothing but the gale and the ocean. The sea was as big as the sky, and the sky as big as the sea. Everything was gray and immense and destructive.

Potter watched his compass and tried to get every bit of forward motion he could out of the contrary wind. Though they were nine, the ocean became lonelier and lonelier. Now and then a sea bird came overhead in the wet murk with a haunting cry. The only other life they saw was a dolphin. For three days the dolphin played alongside and around

## The Most Thrilling Race of All



A striking snapshot of men and horses poised in midair during the running of the Staines' Handicap at Hawthorn Hill, England.

### OVER THE WATER JUMP

## Scientists Use Radio to Check Drift of Continents and Isles

Astronomers Take Observations on Stars Passing Meridian, Then Compare Local Time With Radio Signals From World's Master Clocks

Are the continents and islands drifting? Are we afloat in 140,000,000 square miles of water, since the earth's land surface is only 57,000,000 square miles? These and other vital questions were discussed at the third general congress of the Geodetic and Geophysical Union recently held at Prague, Czechoslovakia.

The United States Coast and Geodetic Survey would answer these questions in the negative, basing its assumptions on results of the world-wide radio longitude campaign conducted in October and November, 1926, by thirty countries. These were approximately thirty-five astronomical stations where observations were made each clear night on the stars as they passed the meridian. These observations enabled the observers to determine their local time. The clocks at the various stations were compared by means of radio signals sent by one of a dozen of the most powerful radio stations of the world.

Major William A. Bowie, who represented the United States at the Prague meeting, expressed the following views:

"The campaign was a great success in every way. We now know, or soon shall know, after computations of all have been made, the exact longitude of each station taking part in the campaign. These stations will now be bases for astronomical work, charts, maps or surveys of various countries and groups of islands.

"While longitude had been determined at many points on the earth's surface, they were less exact than the radio longitude campaign. In the radio longitude survey the time of transmission did vary from night to night, dependent upon the adjustment of relays with the radio signal. Very little apparatus, however, was used, and the transmission time through the atmosphere is that of the velocity of light, 186,245 miles per second.

### ERROR IS FRACTIONAL

"The accuracy of radio longitude as determined last year is indicated by the closure of a circuit involving ob-

servations made at Greenwich, England; Shanghai, China; San Diego, Cal.; and Washington, D.C. The 360 degrees around the earth was measured by this longitude work, and the closing error of the circuit is only twelve-hundredths of a second of arc, or, in the latitude of New York, about ten feet. As we measure this closing error in time, it was only eight-thousandths of a second.

"In this longitude work the best instruments and most skilled observers were employed by the United States. The Naval Observatory operated stations in Washington and San Diego, while the Coast and Geodetic Survey had stations at Honolulu and Manila. Many of the private observatories of the country took advantage of the opportunity to locate their places in longitude while the campaign was being made.

"All of the computations have not been deduced by the large net, but it is hoped in the near future to be able to furnish the exact longitude of every station involved in the campaign. It will be possible, when these results are available, to compare the longitude determined by radio signals with the longitudes of the same points determined by signals sent over wires and cables. If the differences are very great it will be an indication that there has been a shifting of the continents and islands of the earth's surface.

"One of the principal objects of conducting the longitude campaign was to begin a world-wide study of the hypothesis that North and South America are drifting away from Europe and Africa and the other land masses, like Australia, and wandering on the earth's surface. This hypothesis does not appeal to officials of the Coast and Geodetic Survey as being possible, but scientific workers must have open minds and test any hypothesis that is seriously adhered to by other scientific workers.

"Professor Alfred Wegener of Austria formulated a hypothesis which has appealed to many earth students, especially biologists, who are confronted with problems of accounting for the distribution of animals over the earth's surface. The same species of animal are present on all the continents, and the question has been asked for generations. How could they move from one coast to another through oceans? Some investigators say the bottoms of the oceans were dry and furnished 'land bridges' from one to another. Wegener's hypothesis would obviate the necessity for land bridges, since, according to him, all continental areas were once a single land mass.

"There is a slight land force acting on continental masses due to the earth's rotation, which is believed to make continents drift toward the equator. This drifting would be modified by the earth's rotation, with the resultant direction being westward. The officials of the Coast and Geodetic Survey and many other students of the earth believe this force totally inadequate to break continents away from their setting in the earth's crust and move them about like chips on a mill pond.

"It may take us years to find out whether Wegener is right or wrong, but the test will come when the very accurate longitude determinations of 1926 are reproduced in the future. If, for instance, the new value of the distance of Washington and Greenwich, say, ten or twenty years from now, is 100 feet, we shall be justified in claiming that North America has changed its relation to Europe. If the distance is only five or ten feet, we would consider it was due to un-

avoidable small errors present in all physical measures.

"It is rather interesting to note that scientific workers have adopted the radio in their research operations so soon after the radio time signals were broadcast. As a matter of fact, students of the earth have always followed very closely the application of scientific discoveries by the physicist and the engineer. The study of the earth going on to-day is due to instruments and methods attributable to results of the work of physicists."

## A Timely Topic

PUTTING ASIDE SOIL FOR HOT-BEDS

When spring approaches thought is turned toward the hot-bed for starting vegetables and flowering plants, but it very often happens that soil for the hot-bed has not been set aside and is not available, and as a result nothing is done. It is wise, therefore, to prepare for the spring now, and to make up a cone-shaped pile of suitable soil in a convenient place, so that it will be reasonably dry and ready for spring work. Or it may be put under cover in an outbuilding in barrels. Any good friable loam is suitable for starting plants in. It is wise to use a soil that does not bake, or one containing considerable sand and decayed vegetable matter or humus. The surface soil from a garden that has previously been well manured serves the purpose admirably. Or, if the soil is poor, well rotted manure should be added and mixed well with the soil, using about fifteen to twenty per cent. of manure. Sods gathered during the summer and piled alternately with manure will, when cut down and well worked together, make the best hot-bed soil. If flats or shallow boxes to grow the plants in are available it is not necessary to put aside much soil, and usually two barrels will suffice to meet the requirements for an ordinary garden. If on the other hand the soil is to be put into the hot-bed direct, twice as much will be necessary.

Plants may also be started early in a cold-frame. The frame is set in place now and six inches of good, rich, friable soil is placed in it. Over this leaves, straw, strawy manure, or litter not containing weed seeds is put to keep out the frost. In the early spring this litter is removed and the sashes put on, and it will be found that in a short time the ground will nicely warm up, so that seeds of the hardier vegetables and flowers may be planted.—W. S. Blair, Superintendent, Experimental Station, Kentville, N.S.



"The first wave disturbs the aim."

## Insults to Religion

The Indian Legislature is considering a bill for penalizing insults to religion. The proposed addition to the Indian penal code reads as follows:

"Whoever, by words, either spoken or written, or by signs or by visible representations, or otherwise, intentionally insults or attempts to insult the religion, or intentionally outrages feelings of any class of his Majesty's subjects, shall be punished with imprisonment . . . for a term which may extend to two years or with a fine or with both."

## Turkey Has 481,137 Excess of Women, Due to Many Wars

Constantinople.—Further data from the first Turkish census, taken last month, reveals an excess of 481,137 women.

Turkey's incessant warfare in the Balkans and the great war made heavy inroads on the male population. The abolition of polygamy and the freedom of women is leading to extensive changes in labor. Women are now employed in nearly all forms of industrial and commercial activity.

Angora, attracting Government officials, is the only city with an excess of males.

The ukulele is now an accepted musical instrument, and specifications for an approved standard pattern have been adopted by an organization of manufacturers of musical instruments. It is just as well that such an organization did not exist in the days of Amati, Stradivarius, and Guarnerius in Cremona.

## Adding "Atmosphere" to Canberra



ST. ANDREW'S CATHEDRAL (Anglican)

At Sydney, Australia, which it is proposed to take down and re-erect at Canberra, Australia's new federal capital, this fine (and for Australia) old Cathedral.



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## Synthetic Rubber

It takes a year's milk of two full-grown hevea trees to produce rubber enough for a single cord tire. Since there are about 90,000 tires in more or less constant use in America alone, the announcement of Dr. A. von Weinberg, one of the directors of Germany's gigantic chemical trust, that the synthesis of rubber is an achieved chemical fact, will cause many to wonder what will become of the hundreds of thousands of hevea trees which have been planted.

Dr. von Weinberg's optimism recalls the Eighth International Congress of Applied Chemistry fifteen years ago in New York. It was enlivened by the somewhat acrimonious rivalry of Professor W. H. Perkin, of Manchester, and Dr. Carl Duisenberg, of Leverkusen. The English chemist proclaimed that he and his assistants had succeeded in producing rubber from potato starch and that they could repeat their laboratory success on a commercial scale. This the German capped by exhibiting a pair of automobile tires which had run their thousand miles and which had been made of synthetic rubber, and by predicting the appearance of synthetic rubber on the market "in a sort time."

No chemist would assert that a substance the exact chemical counterpart of caoutchouc has ever been produced. Indeed, thus to mimic nature would be futile. Just as rayon has only the desirable qualities of silk, so a synthetic rubber must have only the desirable properties of caoutchouc. What the organic chemist seeks is not "rubber," but "rubbers," each of which will serve its special purpose and some of which may prove to be even more useful than the rubber of nature.

Commercial success in synthesizing these rubbers is dependent on a cheap source of one of three possible raw materials which bear the formidable names butadiene, isoprene and methyl isobutene. Petroleum, potato starch, calcium carbide and some coal-tar derivatives are the more promising cases. The process of obtaining synthetic rubber from these is well understood, but not that of imparting the physical qualities which industry demands. The synthetic rubber that Germany produced during the war had but a limited usefulness. It absorbed oxygen from the air; it could not be readily vulcanized; it lacked elasticity and plasticity in the soft state, defects overcome only by the

addition of expensive "elastomers." The fact that we heard so little of synthetic rubber after the war speaks for itself. Leverkusen, credited with a capacity of 2,000 tons a year, succumbed to the price of natural rubber. When the latex of the jungle and the plantation brought \$20 and even \$50 a pound in blockaded Germany synthetic rubber at \$10 was cheap.

Germany's interest in synthetic rubber is largely due to an intense national desire for independence, so far as raw materials are concerned. With no tropical plantations of her own, with new uses for rubber being found every day, Germany has sought to repeat her dramatic success in synthesizing nitrates, dyes and drugs. But the ruin of the natural indigo industry is not likely to be duplicated. There are still millions of acres that can be cultivated for rubber, and the production cost of "crude" will long remain at less than 20 cents a pound. Moreover, if the plant breeder has improved sugar beets, wheat and fruits, why may he not increase the yield of an acre of rubber from 400 to 1,000 pounds? The Germans know all this. They will have achieved another chemical triumph if they can merely compete with natural rubber.



APPLICANT FOR THE MOVIES

"Young lady have you filled out your form?"  
"Say, listen kid you'd be surprised."

"Say it with scents" is the new slogan adopted at the perfumers' convention. In following this advice, however, the perfumes in turn will expect one to say it with dollars.

## Renewing Their Youth



CITY PEOPLE LIKE "OLD HOME" DAYS

A movement that means much to Canadian schools is the revived interest of the graduates of former years. Here a group of the "old boys and girls" of Eglinton School, Toronto, are shown at a reunion.

## TRIALS OF INDIGESTION

Errors About This Trouble Into Which People Fall.

Many people so far misunderstand the digestive system as to treat it like a machine; neglecting it until it works sluggishly, then irritating it to work again by the use of purgatives. The stomach needs help at all times, but a study of the process of digestion will show that purgatives, as commonly taken, are seldom necessary and often harmful.

To safeguard your digestion the diet must be controlled. Over-eating is always harmful, but one must assimilate enough food to supply the needs of the blood. Remember, the blood has to carry nourishment to all parts of the body and find fuel for its energy. Hence when the blood becomes weak and fails to do its work, indigestion arises. Therefore the sure remedy for indigestion is to build up the blood. If you suffer from any form of indigestion choose your diet carefully and take wholesome nourishment. Above all, start building up your blood by taking a course of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Then under the influence of the new blood supply, your digestive system will respond naturally, your appetite improve and your food will do you good. So begin to improve your digestion by starting to take Dr. Williams' Pink Pills now.

You can get these pills from your druggist or by mail at 50 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

## Dickens Speech Found in London

Famous Writer Twice Chairman of London Organization at Interval of 21 Years—Printer Styled "Friend of Every Man Who Can Read"

London.—The debt of gratitude which was felt by Charles Dickens to the journeyman printer, through whose skill and industry Dickens's own works reached the world, has been strikingly and unexpectedly displayed through a newly discovered record of a speech he made in 1864. It has turned up during a search of the archives of the Printers' Pension, Almshouse, and Orphan Asylum Corporation.

Charles Dickens was twice chairman of this organization, in 1843 and 1864. It was in the preparation of material for the institution's centenary that the discovery was made. In accepting his second chairmanship after the lapse of years, Mr. Dickens said:

"I have served three apprenticeships to life since I last presided over one of the festivals of this society. It is 21 years since I first occupied this chair. How many chairs have I taken since then? I might, in truth, say a whole pantechonicon of chairs, and in having worked my way round, I feel that I have come home again."

"The printer is a faithful servant, not only for those connected with the business, but for the public at large, and has, therefore, when laboring under infirmity and distress, an especial claim on all for support. Without claiming for him the whole merit of the work produced by his skill, labor, endurance, and intelligence, without him what would be the state of the world at large? Why, tyrants and humbugs in all countries would have everything their own way."

"I am certain there are not in any branch of manual dexterity so many remarkable men as might be found in the printing trade. For quickness of perception, amount of endurance, and willingness to oblige, I have ever found the compositor pre-eminent."

"The printer is the friend of intelligence, of thought; he is the friend of liberty, of freedom, of law; indeed, the printer is the friend of every man who is the friend of order—the friend of every man who can read!"

Many do not know that among Dickens's unpublished works is a Life of Christ which he wrote for his own children. It is now in the possession of his son, Sir Henry Dickens, Common Serjeant of the City of London. It was Charles Dickens's wish that it should never be published for general circulation.—Christian Science Monitor.

## Consulting the Oracle

Tibetans Can Give Our "Cup-readers," Palmists and Fortune Tellers Some Hints

Are you anxious about the issue of a business transaction? Be nonchalant. Consult an oracle. If you live in Tibet, you'll find one at the nearest monastery; and although the Tibetans are becoming modernized in many ways, they still seek practical help from the angels, demons, elementals, and so on, through the mediumship of holy men who make it their business to deliver market or other tips—for a price. As a writer in the New York Times explains:

For instance, a trader wishes to find out whether a projected trading venture will be successful or not, or whether the time is auspicious for undertaking it. He betakes himself to the nearest oracle, to whom he offers presents. Of the presents are accepted, the oracle, clad in gorgeous robes of Chinese silk brocade and wearing festoons of human bones, takes his seat on a throne facing the suppliant.

While he is in this state the controlling demon is supposed to enter into his body and through his mouth answer questions. Oracles usually give vague replies, capable of more than one interpretation, but on occasion it is surprising how nearly correct they are in their prognostications.

As soon as a Tibetan child is born, the parents consult an astrologer-priest, who draws up a horoscope detailing the main events to come in the life of the infant.

In this document are set forth the pains and penalties resultant on misdeeds committed in former lives, which have to be expiated before any merit can be acquired. Such consequences may, however, be avoided by the performance of religious ceremonies, which have to be performed by other priests, who must be paid for their services.

Woe betide any layman who ignores the ceremonies laid down in his horoscope. He is told that he will probably be reborn in his next incarnation, as a worm or a pig, or will be doomed to suffer cons of torment in one of the sixteen hells of Lamaism, eight of which are hot and eight cold.

The astrologers draw up horoscopes by consulting the stars, by dice or bones, or by working out the various combinations on specially prepared charts, according to the hour and day of birth.

To those who talk and talk and talk This proverb should appeal: "The steam that blows the whistle Will never turn the wheel."

Dora—"Don't you think it would be a good idea to have my face lifted?" Della—"Clean off, my dear, if you could get another."

## SPECTACLES

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Will give you a younger and yet more distinguished appearance. Built for Strength, Comfort, Beauty. Light as a feather, with smooth, hand-polished nose bridge and gracefully curved temple bows that cannot cut the most tender nose or ears. A work of beauty and a delight to the wearer.

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## NO MEDICINE LIKE BABY'S OWN TABLETS

For Either the Newborn Babe or the Growing Child.

There is no other medicine to equal Baby's Own Tablets for little ones—whether it be for the new born babe or the growing child the Tablets always do good. They are absolutely free from opiates or other harmful drugs and the mother can always feel safe in using them.

Concerning the Tablets, Mrs. John Armour, R.R. 1, South Monaghan, Ont., says:—"We have three fine, healthy children, to whom, when a medicine is needed, we have given only Baby's Own Tablets. The Tablets are the best medicine you can keep in any home where there are young children."

Baby's Own Tablets are a mild but thorough laxative which regulate the stomach and bowels; banish constipation and indigestion; break up colds and simple fever and make teething easy. They are sold by medicine dealers or direct by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

## Fire Menace Follows Devastating Floods

Many Cases of Spontaneous Combustion Reported in Vermont Hay Mows

That water is not the best agent in fighting fire is indicated by present conditions in Northern Vermont and Lower Quebec where floods inundated the river valleys a few weeks ago. According to a bulletin from the Department of Agriculture at Washington several cases of spontaneous combustion have been reported from the stricken sections and more are feared. In the lower valleys hundreds of barns, filled with hay, were covered or nearly covered with water and the fodder got soaked. Since the floods receded this has started to heat badly and where conditions were exactly right, has burst into flames. In many instances it has been found necessary to remove the hay while in others a careful watch has had to be maintained over heated areas. A special squad of chemical engineers from the University of Vermont, is studying the situation with a view toward outlining a scheme of control over spontaneous combustion, such control measures, in its opinion being fairly necessary, as little study has been made of this, very frequent, cause of barn fires.

Minard's Liniment for Colds.

The St. Lawrence Waterway  
Toronto Telegram (Ind. Cons.): These columns have never believed that the Waterways Treaty would work out otherwise than every treaty between Canada and the United States has worked out. Advantages that United States can claim under an Anglo-American treaty are always collected. Advantages that Canada might claim under an Anglo-American treaty are never collected.

Bunt was told at school that Nelson "did not know what fear meant." "Bully man!" she said; "why didn't he ask someone?"



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## The Exodus

Toronto Mail and Empire (Cons.): People leave Canada because employment is not to be had here, and they go to the United States because employment can be obtained there. For the most part they are following their jobs, lost to them in Canada because their industry here has been left without protection, exposed to the withering competition of protected industry in the United States. The odds in trade policy as between Canada and the United States are too heavily against Canada, costing this country the loss of much of our home market and costing in consequence the loss of scores of thousands of our population every year.

## Canada and Foreign Trade

Manitoba Free Press (Lib.): (An appeal is made for more trade representatives in the United States). The development of the trade services of the country are almost certain to be followed by the development of a Canadian diplomatic and consular service, because the latter is required to give the former its full driving force. Trade has a difficult course when the international contact is not properly adjusted, and such adjustment is the work of the diplomatic agent. He prepares the way for international commerce. . . . The cost is not the vital concern.

## PATENTS

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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.

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### OBITUARY.

THE LATE MRS. A. DAVIS.

On Saturday, Dec. 24th, at the Royal Victoria Hospital, after a brief illness, Violet Tuckey Turner, dearly beloved wife of Albert St. A. Davis, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Davis, of Brownsburg, P. Q., and daughter of Mr. and Mrs. S. J. Turner, of Montreal.

Many relatives and friends viewed the remains at the Chapel of Wm. Wray, Montreal, and funeral service was held at St. Thomas' Church and conducted by the Rev. H. C. Cox, M.C., M.A., on Dec 27th, at 2 p.m. The church was well filled by mourning relatives and friends, several of whom attended the commitment to the grave at Mount Royal Cemetery.

The late Mrs. Davis was an active member of the above Church and played on their Ladies' Basket Ball team for several seasons past. Before her marriage was a member of the staff of the United Machinery Co. Ltd. at their offices in Maisonneuve. She is very sadly mourned by her husband, mother, father and numerous relatives and friends.

### A VOICE FROM THE SO-CALLED DEAD.

O do not weep, my loving friends, O'er that inanimate clay, 'Twas but the casket for the soul, Now corrupt, unto decay. My soul still lives in spirit form, In a most mysterious way, I fell asleep and woke anew, In the Everlasting Day. This Heaven is a wondrous world, Beyond all man's conception, Your Cosmic world a floating mass, Within this vast Creation. 'Tis governed by Divine Will, And Love, the consummation, The One Eternal Life, And promised Dispensation. The tribulations of your world, It's ceaseless troubles and strife, Are all unknown in this new world, Divine Love, rules our life. We have our duties to perform, Faith, Love, Hope and Charity, The uplifting of fallen souls, From the depths of Purgatory. Bands of angels visit the earth, To guide the forlorn ones here, And place them with their angel friends, In accordance with their sphere. To be Continued.

RYHOS, Brownsburg.



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Main Street, Lachute, Que.

The Watchman is a good advertising medium. Try a small Ad.

### GRENVILLE.

Mr. Maurice Foreman is visiting his mother, Mrs. Thos. Foreman.

Miss E. Goudie spent Xmas with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. Goudie.

Mr. D. Morrow, of Montreal, visited his relatives during the holidays.

Mr. and Mrs. F. Goudie of Toronto, spent New Years the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Mackan.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Clearhuc and family spent Xmas with Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Bradshaw.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Davidson, of Joliette, spent a few days with the former's parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. Davidson.

Miss O. Ryan, of St. Jerome, and Mr. Eddie Ryan, of Rigaud College, spent the holidays with their mother, Mrs. W. Ryan.

Miss Helen Bradshaw is spending the holidays at home.

Mr. and Mrs. F. Fillon are spending a few weeks with Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Fillon.

The Grenville Hockey Club are building up their Skating Rink. Hurry up boys! If you want to invite your neighboring teams for a friendly game.

Mr. W. H. Bradshaw gave the Junior Club a very enjoyable sleigh drive this week, among those present were the Misses G. and J. Williamson, H. Pridham, L. Cooke, M. Taylor, L. White, H. Bradshaw, C. Bradshaw, F. Robinson. The boys were Messrs. M. Foreman, H. McCrae, E. Ryan, G. Taylor, G. Pridham, J. Robinson, W. Dodd, G. White, E. Grey, after which supper was served by Mrs. J. Pickett and concluding with a few old time dances all reported a jolly good time.

### EAST SETTLEMENT SCHOOL.

Grade VII, Max. 1500.—Reta Gordon 1306.

Grade VI, Max. 1500.—Basil Cleland 1171, Edward Armstrong 1043, Ernest Gordon 1016.

Grade V, Max. 1400.—Delmar Copeland 1061.

Grade IV, Max. 1400.—Allison Cleland 1193 Lillian Gordon 1116, Austin Rodger 921.

Grade III, Max. 1200.—Margaret Dorion 1075, George Dorion 1071, D. Copeland 1090, Keith Boa 812.

Grade I, Max. 1200.—D. Rodger 1040, Janet Boa 1021, Stanley Cleland 1020, Ross Gordon 912.

Pr. I, Max. 800.—Albert Dorion 663, Albert Boa 668.

Prizes for Conduct.—Allison Cleland, Edward Armstrong, Reta Gordon.

Hazel E. Leishman, Teacher.

### WATCHMAN ADVERTISING

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.

## WANT ADS

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

FOR SALE.—1 Rack Sleigh in good condition, also set of small scales, will weigh to thirty pounds. Apply to Box 346, Lachute, Que.

FOR SALE or TO LET on SHARES, 10 Registered Shropshire Ewes. Apply to A. Bothwell, Lachute.

### AUCTION SALE.

There will be sold by Public Auction at the residence of

**ARTHUR BLAIS, CHATBORO, QUE.**

THURSDAY, JAN. 12th., 1928.

Four Pure Bred Ayrshire Cows, (two are just fresh and two to freshen in January,) 5 Grade milch cows, year old heifer, 1 heifer 6 months old, heifer calf, (all Pure Bred Ayrshire,) 2 Grade spring calves, (all animals federal tested under accredited system,) Pure Bred Yorkshire boar, Pure Bred Yorkshire sow (both registered,) 10 Registered Shropshire sheep, one Registered Shropshire ram, waggon, mower, rake, manure spreader, disc drill seeder, grain binder, corn binder, hay loader, grubber, roller, 2 harrows, sulk plow, gang plow, 2 plows, potato digger, scuffer, corn planter, fanning mill, potato sprayer, set scap sleighs, set bob sleighs, snow plow, express, concord buggy, rubber time buggy, 3 sleighs, rack sleigh, buggy pole, set light double harness, set cart harness, 2 sets breechings, horse clipper and sheep attachment, cream separator, churn, butter worker, pr. scales 50. pounds capacity, 3 five gallon milk cans, 1 eight gallon milk can, a lot of hay and straw, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

Farm is sod and everything must be sold without reserve.

Sale to commence at 1 p.m. sharp.

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

**ARTHUR BLAIS, Proprietor.**

W. X. BEAUCHAMP, Auctioneer.

### MISS M. V. SLATER

JEWELLERY, SILVERWARE

WATCHES & CLOCKS

CUT GLASS & FRENCH IVORY

Wedding Gifts of Taste

Watch, Clock and Jewellery repairs

## More Eggs, Less Feed, Greater Profit

To get the biggest profits you must have maximum production. Feeding hens Ful-O-Pep Egg Mash is the certain method of getting most eggs.

Ful-O-Pep Egg Mash is a scientific balance of many ingredients with an oatmeal base. It provides the right amount of protein and carbohydrates necessary for heavy working hens. Bone meal and calcium carbonate supply the necessary minerals. All elements which the hen reproduces in eggs are fully restored, keeping her fit for heavy production. The Cod Liver Meal in Ful-O-Pep Egg Mash replaces the missing sunlight during shorter days, and its vitamins make other ingredients do better work.

Because finely ground, Ful-O-Pep Egg Mash is easily digested. No waste. All feed. Hens eat every bit of it. Cheapest feed you can use BECAUSE IT GIVES MOST EGGS FOR THE LEAST MONEY. Ful-O-Pep Egg Mash and Ful-O-Pep Scratch Grains form the ideal combination. 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 Milk Cows. Quaker Schumacher Feed for cattle, hogs and horses.

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**GEORGE PAUL Lachute, Que.**

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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., JANUARY 13, 1928.

NO. 52

## The Erla!

We invite the public to call and see this wonderful Radio Set. Sensitivity and Tone are unmatched and its price unequalled

5 TUBE COMPLETE \$163.

BATTERYLESS 5 TUBES AT \$298.75.

## T. McOUAT & SON

Founders, Machinist

Lachute Mills, Que.

## COMING EVENTS

The Ladies Guild of St. Simeon's Church, intend holding their Annual St. Patrick's Tea, on the 17th. of March. Particulars later.

The Ladies of the Brownsburg United Church will hold their Tea-Meeting on Thursday, Feb. 16th. Keep the date in mind.

### HOCKEY MATCH SATURDAY

An exciting game of Hockey is to be played in the L.A.A.A. Rink on Saturday evening, when the team of the Dominion Textile of Montreal will test their strength against the Lachute team. Come and support the boys.

The Annual Tea meeting of St. Mungo's United Church, Cushing, will be held on Thursday, Jan. 19th, 1928. A good program will be rendered by the well-known entertainer, Mr. Cook, of Ottawa. Supper served from 6 to 8. Admission 50c.

The price of the Montreal Gazette is now only \$5.00 per year, and as agents for the estimable paper we shall be pleased to forward a subscription for you if you call up the Watchman Office, Phone 27, Lachute.

## CHURCH NOTES

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

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

Lachute Presbyterian Church, Minister, Rev. Henry Cousens. Lachute Sunday School 10 a.m.; Worship 11 a.m.; Brownsburg Worship at 7 p.m.

Brownsburg United Church, Rev. T. C. Cassidy, Pastor. Services on Jan. 15, 11 a.m. Subject: "Glimpse of the Unseen"; 7 p.m. "A sermon to Young People"; Young Men come, the pastor at both services; 10 a.m. Sunday School; 7:30 p.m. Tuesday, Young People's Meeting; 7:30 p.m. Thursday, Annual Congregational Gathering. All welcome.

Lachute United Church, Rev. A. G. MacKinnon, B.D., Minister. Sunday, Jan. 15th. Lachute 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.; the minister at both services; East Settlement 3 p.m.; Rev. John Macaskill, B.D.; Sunday School 10 a.m. You are invited.

### EXPERT WATCHMAKER.

A good line of Wedding and Engagement Rings, also Watches, Silverware, Calumaware, Glassware, and all kinds of Souvenirs.

A. C. LAPIERRE, Jeweller.

Bethany Street, Lachute.

## Breeders of Holsteins to Meet in Montreal February 9th.

For the first time in its history, the Holstein-Friesian Association of Canada will hold its annual meeting outside the Province of Ontario. In view of the growing interest in the breed in Quebec, it was decided at the annual meeting last February that the next meeting should be held in Montreal.

The Executive Committee will meet in the smoking-room of the Sun Life Building on Wednesday, Feb. 8, 1928. The following day, Feb. 9, the general meeting of the association will be held in the men's club room of the Sun Life Building. Both meetings are called for 9:30 o'clock a.m.

On the evening of Feb. 9, the annual banquet will be held at the Queen's Hotel, and Chairman Chandler, of the banquet committee promises something unique in the way of entertainment.

## Hardwood Flooring

Start the New Year with a new Hardwood Floor in your house, we have a large stock for you to choose from, consisting of Maple, Birch and Oak in thicknesses of 5-8 and 7-8 all end match, at prices in grades to suit the purchaser.

We offer as serviceable grade of 7-8 flooring all end matched at \$45.00 per thousand feet.

J. W. Cottingham, Limited.  
LACHUTE, QUE.

## LOCAL NEWS.

Miss E. McGibbon is spending this week in Montreal.

Miss Trichard spent Wednesday of this week in Montreal.

Miss Rothers, of Montreal, was the guest of Mrs. Hope for the week-end. Miss Dorothy Morrison left on Monday to take charge of Lochaber School.

Mrs. R. Miller and Mr. Chas. Miller spent Tuesday of this week in Montreal.

Mrs. Earle, of Cornwall, arrived in town on Wednesday to visit her son Mr. R. Earle.

The many friends of Mr. Patrick Cleland of Dalesville, will be sorry to learn of his very serious illness.

Mrs. Scott, of Montreal, and Miss Emily McGown, of Lachute, were guests of Mrs. Mackie for the week-end.

Mrs. John McGibbon left on Wednesday for Tilton, N. H., owing to the sudden death of her aunt, Mrs. Goings.

Mr. and Mrs. James O'Brien and son Whendell, of Chatham, returned home last week, after a pleasant visit with friends in Brooklyn, N. Y.

Miss Edna Thompson returned to duties as teacher, at Thetford Mines, after spending the holidays with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Thompson.

Mrs. Charles Hartson, of Syracuse, N. Y., returned home on Tuesday last and was accompanied as far as Montreal by her sister Mrs. J. K. McKimie.

A very appreciative audience gathered in the Auditorium on Wednesday evening, to attend the lecture given on "Family Life" by Prof. Dawson, of McGill University. The ladies of the Women's Institute are to be congratulated on their efforts to provide enlightenment on topics which are of such vital interest to the community. The chair was occupied by Inspector McQuat and the unanimous thanks of the meeting was accorded the speaker for his timely address.

The weather during the past few weeks has been in strange mood, and one has hardly known how to attire themselves to meet the sudden changes. Instead of the bright sunshine and glittering crystal snow, we have been subjected to April weather which is anything but amiable. However, there is time yet in which to receive a plentiful supply of our winter covering, and the snow storm of yesterday covered the trees in a mantle of spotless white and wondrous beauty.

That the C. P. R. are desirous of co-operating in every way with the travelling public is further evidenced by the granting of requests from a number of our citizens that the departure of the late train should be held over for another hour to allow the public to take full advantage of enjoying the theatre performances or sporting events in the city without necessity of leaving before they were through. Starting on Jan. 15th, the train will leave at 11:50 from Montreal, and the change is greatly appreciated.

### GET OUT OF THE RUTS.

We are a town now, and as such we should respect ourselves to the extent of priding ourselves on its upkeep. For some time we have been advocating uniformity in the cleaning of our sidewalks and streets during the winter months and still we go on in the old style of each one doing his own, and that according to the nature of the individual. Some walks are shovelled off nice and neat others picked off with ridges in centre left because it is a little harder shovelling in consequence of the traffic passing over it, while other sections make little pretence at cleaning, preferring nature to take its course.

As we have often urged, we still feel that a proper system of uniform cleaning should be in use, and who would not be willing to pay a dollar extra on our taxes to know that one could walk in comfort through the town instead of jeopardizing our lives in picking our way over the hogs-backs.

This gives bad impress to our visitors and should be remedied. At least it could be tried out.

### CONFERENCE FOR LOWER RATING.

At the instigation of Mr. J. D. Campbell who wrote to the Ottawa-Montreal Power Co. a couple of weeks ago in order to see if something could not be done relative to getting cheaper rates for Lachute, an informal meeting was called by Mayor Gall in the Town Hall, on Friday afternoon, at which the Ottawa-Montreal Power Company were represented by Mr. Foster, who presented a scale of rates which offered considerable reduction should the town see fit to grant a franchise of 10 years. A strong protest was registered by many present at the fixed metre charge and Mr. Creswell spoke strongly against the council taking action in the matter for at least six months until such time as the people had taken consideration.

Mayor Gall frankly stated that on no consideration would the town Council take action until the question of franchise was submitted to the electors.

## ANNUAL MEETING OF ARGENTEUIL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY

The annual meeting of the above Society was held in the Court House, on Monday last, and in the absence of President J. T. Ayers, the chair was occupied by J. H. Black, Vice-President.

After reading the minutes of last year's meeting and other communications, Jas. W. Gall, the Secretary Treasurer, presented his annual statement which was duly accepted.

A letter was read from the Secretary of the Ormstown Fair in which they had changed the dates of their exhibition to the same week as Lachute, and gave as their reason that a conference was being held at Quebec to which they did not wish to conflict. The members of Lachute Fair were unanimous in their opinion to stand by the original dates set which are June 20-22 and 23 and instructed the secretary to write Ormstown to this effect.

A hearty vote of thanks was again extended to Mr. J. T. Ayers for his generosity and continued interest in the Society, recognizing that the splendid improvements and beautification of the exhibition grounds were largely attributable to his untiring efforts for which the Society was indeed grateful.

## OBITUARY.

### THE LATE WM. BANFORD.

Lachute has suffered quite a loss this week through the death of one of the most honored and respected of its citizens which occurred about six o'clock on Saturday afternoon, Jan. 7th, in the person of William Banford.

Deceased gentleman was 76 years having been born in L'Original in 1851 although spending the greater part of his life in Lachute where he was recognized as the oldest business merchant of the town. Mr. Banford has been active in his business up to about a year ago, when he received a slight stroke, and since that time he has gradually been failing.

As a citizen of the town he has been one of the best. No outward show has marked his bearing but just the quiet God-loving life has been daily exemplified by him, and his kindly sympathy and wise counsel will be greatly missed by those whom he was always ready to assist.

Mr. Banford was a devout Christian, carrying his religion into his everyday practice. He was the recognized leader of the Plymouth Brethren and devoted much of his spare time to the welfare of religious matters.

He is survived by his beloved wife, six daughters and one son Mrs. D. J. McLaughlin, and Mrs. G. W. Hazel, of Schenectady, N. Y.; Mrs. J. W. Horsey, of Toronto; Mrs. J. A. Baile, and Miss Winnifred, of Buffalo, N. Y.; Miss Norah and Mr. Harold Banford, of Lachute.

### THE LATE MRS. P. CLELAND.

The death occurred on Sunday last after a short illness of Mrs. Patrick Cleland, one of the oldest residents of Dalesville. Deceased was formerly Miss Mary Jane Hoban and was born at Newcastle, Ireland, in 1855 coming with her aunt, at the age of 7 to Richmond, Vt. She was married in 1871 to Patrick Cleland, when they both came to Canada and settled in East Settlement, removing after five years to their present home in Dalesville, where they have lived happily for the past 48 years.

To them were born three children, two sons and one daughter. The funeral service which was largely attended by relatives and friends took place on Tuesday afternoon and was conducted by Rev. Henry Cousens; a short service being held at her late home, and another service in the Presbyterian Church. Besides her loving husband, she leaves two sons, Geo. and Henry, of Dalesville; also 16 grand-children. Her daughter Mrs. Seale, of Swift Current, died some three years ago. The pall-bearers were Messrs. John and Godfrey Dixon, John Graham, D. J. Rodger, and Henry and Albert Cleland.

### THE LATE MRS. WM. McCAMBLY

The death occurred on December 25th, at Morin Heights, at the residence of her son, of Mrs. Wm. McCambly, aged 79 years. Before her marriage, she was Margaret Carruthers, and was born in Milles Isles, where she resided till five years ago, when she moved to Morin Heights to live with her son Alex. She leaves to mourn her loss, two sons, Thomas, of Lakefield; and Alex. of Morin Heights; also two daughters, Mrs. W. Winsor, and Miss Lizzie, both of Montreal.

The funeral which was largely attended, was conducted by the Rev. Mr. Walker. Interment took place in the Methodist Cemetery, at Milles Isles on Tuesday.

### THE LATE GREGORY BROWN

Word was received recently by Mr. Robert Brown of Lachute Mills, of the sudden death of his brother Gregory, at Abernethy, Sask., which occurred on Dec. 25th. Deceased was 40 years of age and had lived in the West for about 20 years. He leaves four sisters and two brothers, Mrs. Leblanc and Mrs. Cornell, of Montreal; Susan, Annie and Willie Brown, of New York, and Robt. Brown, of Lachute.

All Men's Overcoats,  
and Women's Coats reduced  
20 p. c.

W. BANFORD & SON

WE HAVE JUST UNLOADED  
CARS OF  
Gluten Feed, and Coarse Salt.  
Also cars of Bran Shorts and  
Mixed Feed.

Our Stock is complete; our prices are right.

J. D. Campbell, Lachute

PHONE 50.

Agent for Cream of the West Flour.

## Sporting Goods

Groceries of all kinds.

Men's Heavy Mackinaws

Socks, Mitts, Boots, Rubbers  
and Overshoes.

PHONE 66

W. D. McQuat

For  
Westinghouse  
Radio  
See

Geo. Y. Deacon  
Ford Dealer.  
Lachute.

Hardware Tinshop Garage  
Builders' Supplies Ford Sales



## 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 Bournemouth'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 lack 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 having part of his earnings attached.

#### Shares 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 enterprising 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 avowal 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 Yser. 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 leaders 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, cutting 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—Lenin 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. Vitalizing a new horror, Lenin 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 is 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, Venetozos, 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 Mullewa, 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 advance 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.

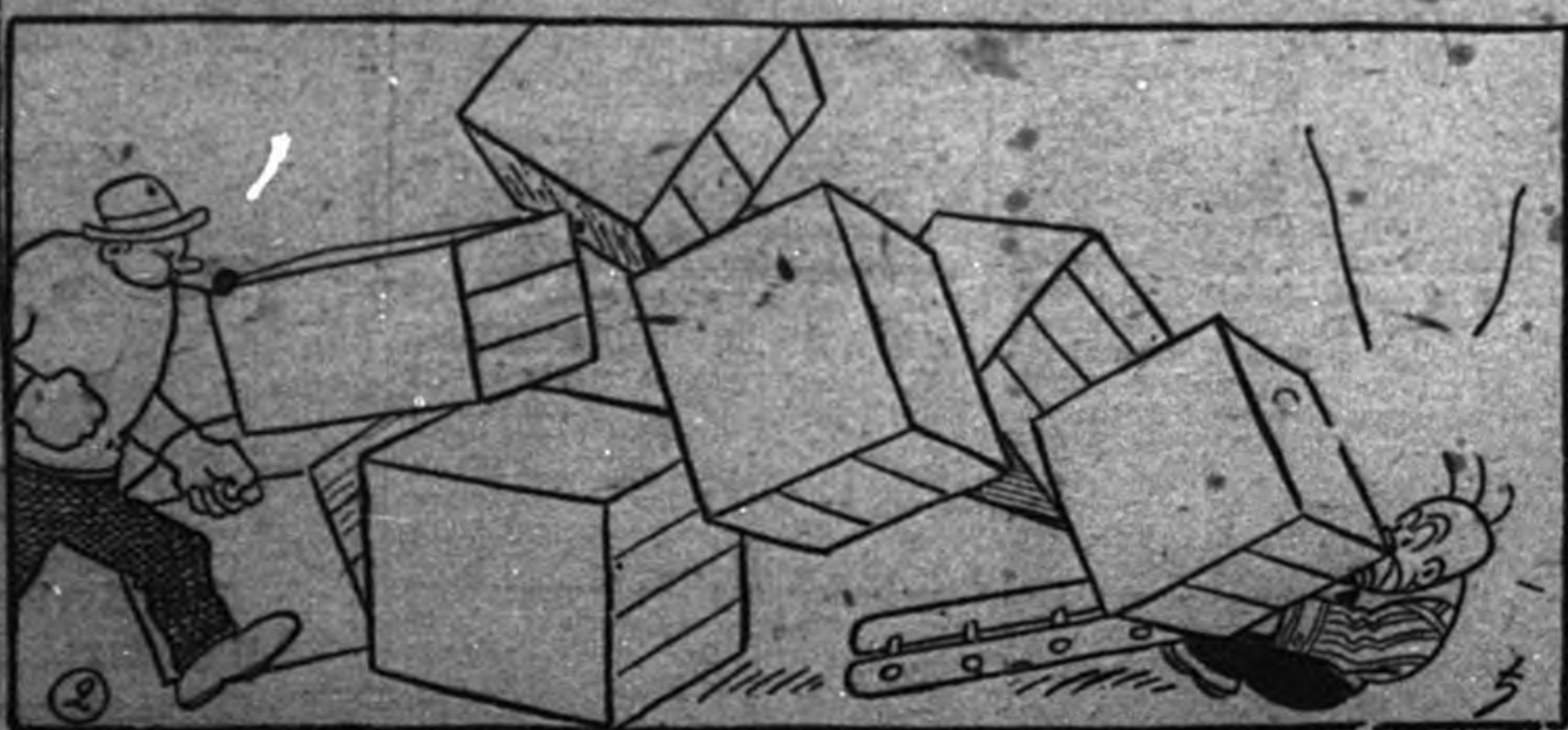
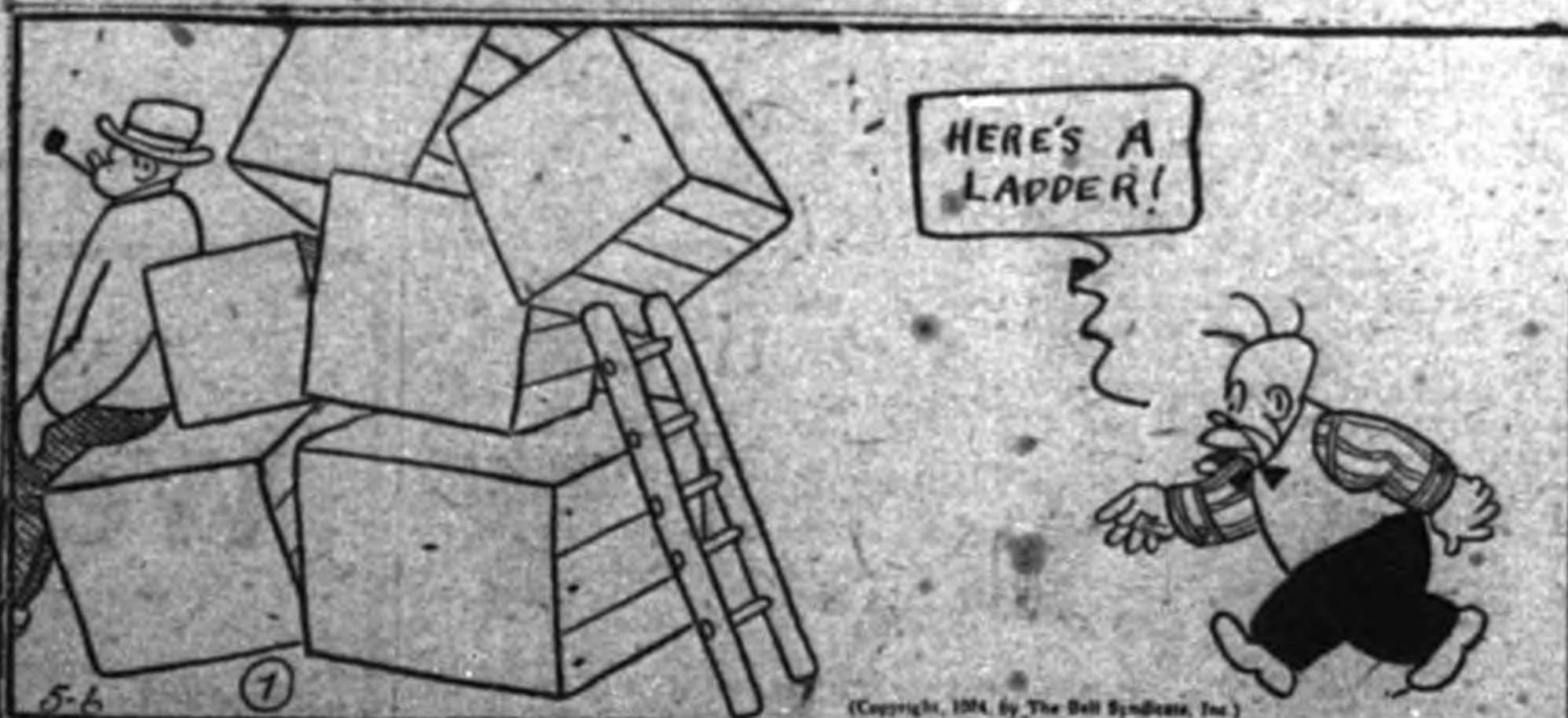
#### MODERN "POETRY"

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 bomb that is laded out by the verse libelists 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.





## 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 extermination 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 or 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 G.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 tolled with main 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.

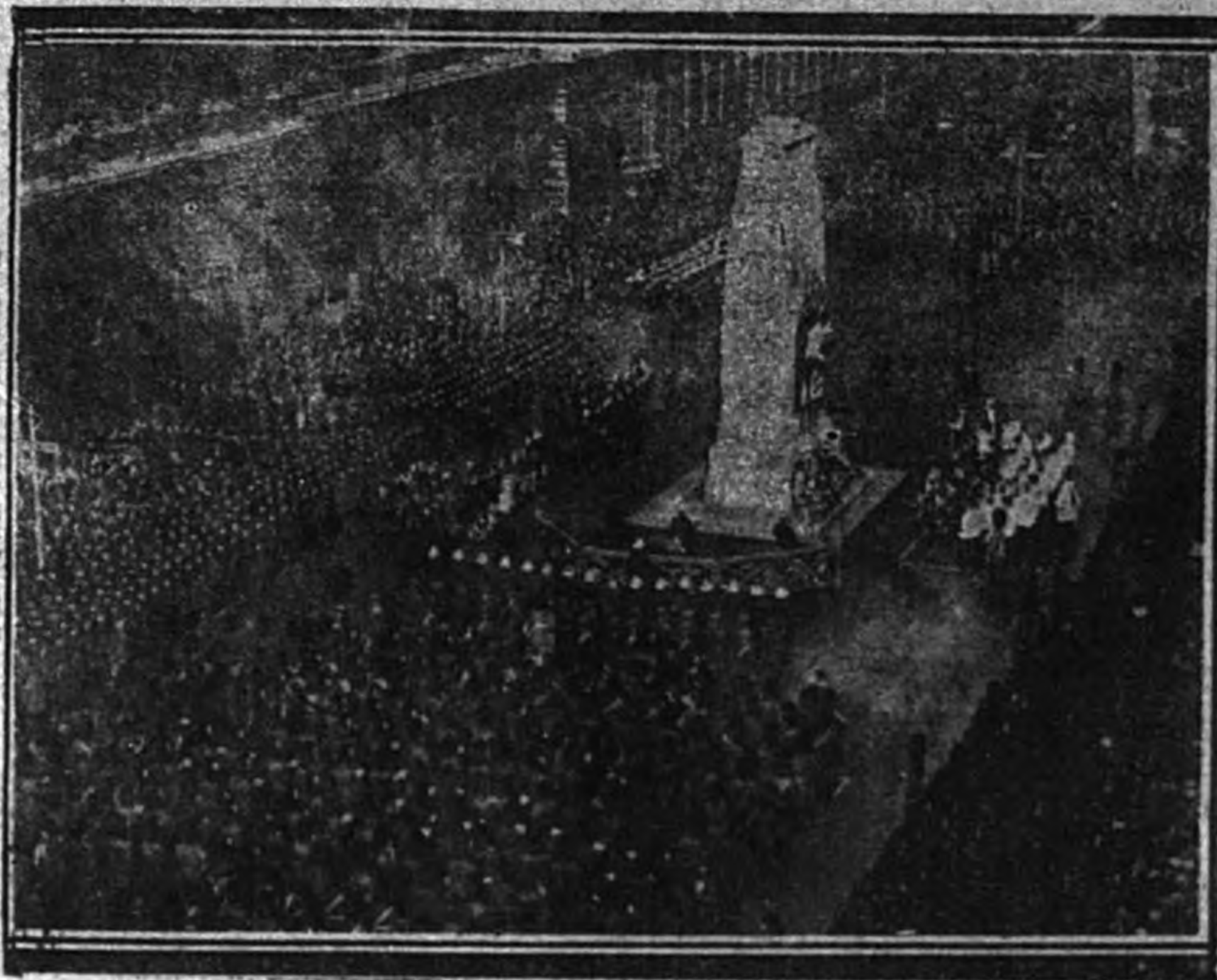
I fertilized the following year,  
And my tomatoes, I remember,  
Thrived healthily and flourished clear  
Until the fifteenth of September.  
Then bugs swept down upon the lot  
And I was powerless to stay 'em;  
They ate my plants, for I'd forgot  
To spray 'em.

There's always something I forget,  
Each year I've tolled 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 evolution 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 of 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.

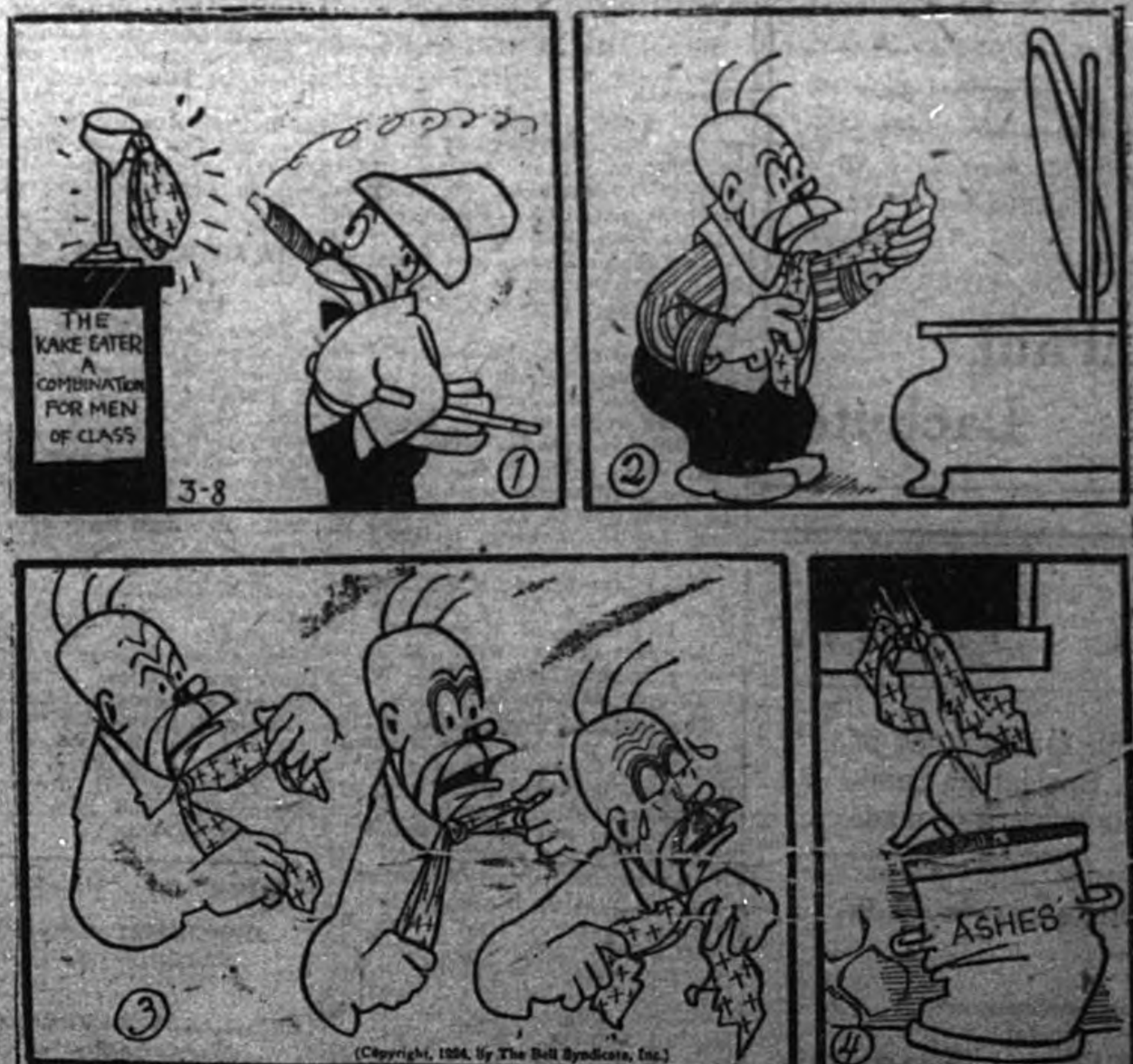
As a matter of fact, these two issues are of concern mainly in political circles and there is little evidence that the general public are disturbed to any considerable extent. There is a wing of the Liberal Party, largely confined to the Western Provinces, which would cut as loose from all ties with 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 proposes 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 SS. 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 combating the elements successfully the Boethic slowly plowed her way into the Port of Godhaven, Greenland, on the afternoon of July 23. There the official party was received by Governor Rosen Dahl of Greenland and Mrs. Rosen Dahl. 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 re-visited. 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 emigrants to become successful farmers were discussed at a largely attended conference of country representatives of the New Settlers' League. The Governor, Sir William Campion, 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."



## FOR THE COMING YEAR.

Yes! Another Year gone! There's wishing you a Happy and Prosperous New One, and many more. We hope to be able to assist you in the coming year, with all the latest styles, in Men's, Women's and Children's Clothing.

Just come and pay us a visit, and select your fancy.

**HENRY M. LAVIGNE, Lachute Mills.**

## TUDOR PLATE

Silverware of medium price for newly married incomes. The overlay on Tudor Plate is a disc of pure solid silver at points of greatest wear, and is an absolute assurance of the ability of Tudor Plate pieces to bear the brunt of hardest wear.

We invite your inspection of our Tudor Plate and other silverware.

**Frank E. Earle, Lachute.**

**Big Bargains in Men's Ready Made Overcoats, all to be sold at COST PRICE.**

**Geo. Licop, Main St. Lachute.**

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

**Beef Scrap, and all kinds of Hen Feed.**

**R. Hamilton, Main Street. Lachute.**

## A GOOD RESOLUTION

A good resolution for every day of the coming year would be for you to telephone us every morning for suggestions along the line of tempting groceries and delicacies that we have to offer. This grocery continues to hold its service, and its merchandise, up to the same high standard that has always maintained here.

Phone 2 r 2.

**Robert McFaul, Main St., Lachute**

## JANUARY SALE

20 p.c. discount on our entire stock of Men's Clothing. Extra Special in Semi-Ready Suits and Overcoats in stock or made to order.

All our lines of Footwear reduced in price for this month.

**W. G. STANFORTH, - Lachute.**  
TEL. 65. MAIN STREET, LACHUTE.

## The Watchman

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

FRIDAY, JAN. 13th., 1923.

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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—\$1.68 per inch. Subsequent insertions—\$1.12 per inch.

### CORRESPONDENCE.

Editor of the Watchman,

Dear Sir:—

Kindly grant me space to inform the public, who so kindly helped to raise for the Bible Society, two hundred and sixty-three dollars, to print a gospel for some African tribe, that the gospel of MARK has been printed and sent to a tribe called AGNI, on the west coast of Africa. Our corresponding Secretary, Mrs. R. McFaul, has received from Rev. Mr. McLennan a presentation copy, as a souvenir for our Bible Society in Lachute. It is well worth seeing by all interested in such work. In September 1922 this gospel of MARK was being translated for these people by missionaries on the field and, when the translation was completed, our money was ready and, now, a good work has been done.

Yours truly,  
J. W. McOUAT.

### BROWNSBURG.

An interesting game of hockey was held in the Brownsburg Rink last Thursday, Jan. 5th., between Grenville and the home team; the score being 3-0 in favor of Brownsburg. This being the first game of the season quite a crowd attended the match.

A largely attended shower was held last Friday evening, Jan. 6th., at the home of Mrs. A. Leedham, in honor of Miss Alice Sabourin, whose marriage took place on Tuesday of this week. About 40 guests were present and a most enjoyable evening was spent.

Mr. E. Quenel, Mgr. of the Bank of Nova Scotia, Brownsburg, spent Epiphany in Montreal.

Mr. Arthur MacAllister and Mr. Stanley Thompson motored to Montreal last Sunday.

Mr. Ernest Zimmers who has been spending his holidays in Brownsburg has returned to Montreal.

### ST. ANDREWS EAST.

Mrs. Matthews, nee Victoria Perks, and her son Donald, are visiting Mr. and Mrs. Perks.

An illustrated lecture will be given in the Town Hall here, on Friday evening, January 20th., by Professor Fillson, of McGill University. We look forward to a very enjoyable evening.

The members of the Junior Red Cross were addressed on Friday afternoon by Mrs. Woods on the subject of burns and their remedies, also counting the pulse, respiration, etc. This is the third in the series of talks on "First Aid."

Mr. Stewart McAdam, on Thursday evening drove some members of the Young People's Society, and their friends, to the special prayer meeting in the Lachute Road school house. The house was packed for a very fine service conducted by the Revs. Miller, Windsor and Macaskill. After the meeting the Y. P. S. were entertained by Mr. and Mrs. Hooker.

### CUSHING.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Morriette spent New Years with relatives at East Templeton.

Mrs. Frank Gaston visited her mother, Mrs. Hammond at N. River last Sunday.

Mrs. J. Matthews, of Stardale, spent the early part of the week visiting her niece, Mrs. T. Weir Jr.

Mrs. Fraser Watson and her sister Miss Pearl Dawson, of Stonefield H., spent Friday last with friends at Rogerdale.

Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Harecourt, of New Glasgow, were guests of the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. R. Pinkerton, while en route to visit friends at Cumberland, Ont., last week.

Mr. D. G. Greig, of Greece's Point, left for Montreal last week to resume the position with the Canadian National Railway which he has held for the past two winters.

Mr. J. Gordon Jobb, of Toefield, Alta., was a guest of his brother, Rev. F. L. Jobb, of St. Mungo's, the latter part of last week. Mr. Jobb was returning from a visit to his mother at Halifax, N. S.

The people of Cushing and vicinity are pleased to welcome to their midst Mrs. C. L. Cooke, of Hoosier, Sask., who with her two little daughters, Norma and Catherine arrived on Friday last and will spend a couple of months with her sister-in-law, Mrs. W. Canning and other friends here.

Mr. S. Whelehan, accompanied by Messrs. D. and R. Hartley and Mr. Owen Keatley motored up from Montreal on Sunday and visited his brother, Mr. E. Whelehan. This is a somewhat unique experience for so late in the season as Jan. 8th. but they report travelling conditions in the highway as fairly good, the trip being accomplished in something over three hours.

## ANNUAL MEETING OF THE LAURENTIAN AYRSHIRE CLUB.

The Annual Meeting of the Laurentian Ayrshire Club was held in the rooms of the Windsor Hotel, on Jan. 5th., at 2 p.m. This meeting was the most largely attended yet, there being some thirty-five breeders of Ayrshires present.

It was very evident from the enthusiasm of these men that they were sponsoring the right breed of cattle.

After the reading of the minutes of last annual meeting, and the presentation of the financial report for the year 1922, the officers were elected for the ensuing year.

As speakers had been required for the occasion other business was hurried through to allow time for these addresses.

The President, Mr. W. J. Rodger, then introduced Mr. Frank Napier, Secretary of the Canadian Ayrshire Breeders' Association and Editor of the Review.

After expressing pleasure at being present, Mr. Napier proceeded to show how the year had been one of the best for the Parent Association. He told the audience of the extension work as carried on from his office, of the good work being done by their energetic fieldman, Mr. K. A. Hay. He next expressed the opinion that Ayrshire men generally were too reticent on the subject of Ayrshires. Knowing that they had a good cow, nearly 80 p.c. perfect, they were so sure of it that they did not deem it necessary to talk about the obvious. But, he thought they should tell the rest of the world about them and in this way help the fieldman.

Lastly he produced letters showing how dairymen all over the county were turning more and more to the Ayrshire for a good testing milk. As for example in a foreign settlement in the West where they never had cows before: on account of the very rainy season a large percent of the wheat graded low, so, realizing that the best way to market this feed was through livestock, they first thought of cows then of Ayrshire Cows.

Mr. K. A. Hay next addressed the meeting; remarking that he could not talk Ayrshire to Lachute men he would tell them of what he had seen elsewhere. He corroborated Mr. Napier by telling of letters he had received from new beginners, men whom he had helped start, and from those thinking of starting in Ayrshires. He told us of Ayrshire doings in P. E. I., Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and the West. Next he complimented this section on the good advertising they were doing both in the 'Review' and elsewhere; but, that the greatest ad. would be for us to get a herd ready for the next 'Royal' and to go up there with the intention of winning the county herd class.

Mr. J. H. Black next spoke briefly on his trip to the Old Country and to the Royal Fair at Toronto. In speaking of the Old Country he told how no matter what herd you visited there was always some good animals in it, no one man took all the awards at the fairs over there.

Mr. Alex. Bothwell spoke a few words on the work of establishing restricted areas for bovine tuberculosis, especially as it concerned this county in particular.

Mr. S. J. Hamilton in discussing new business made a few suggestions for the year's work.

After adopting the following resolutions the meeting adjourned:—

(1) A resolution favoring the establishment of this county as a restricted area for bovine tuberculosis. (2) a resolution recommending Mr. A. Hume, Campbellford, Ont., as judge of Ayrshires at next Lachute Fair, with Mr. R. Cunningham, Ottawa, as reserve. (3) a resolution favoring the establishment of a class for three year old bulls at the Royal Winter Fair.

The new board of directors elected were:—W. J. Rodger, President; R. Trepanier, Vice-Pres.; E. Rodger, J. Hay, W. Fournier, Jas. Murdoch, E. McQuat, M. Coneland and S. J. Hamilton; Douglas R. Bradford, Sec.-Treas.

### THE LATE MRS. R. DUNCAN.

Jessie Green, formerly of Brownsburg, beloved wife of Robert R. Duncan, of Belmont, Alberta, passed away at her home on Saturday, November 19, aged 34 years.

She is survived by her husband and one daughter, Ruthie; also her father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. W. Green, of Edmonton; four brothers, George, of Edmonton; John and James of Detroit, and Richard, of Vancouver; and two sisters, Mrs. Wm. McClusky, of Perryvale, Alberta, and Mrs. F. Temple of Winnipeg.

### THE LATE MRS. M. A. O. GOOD.

Was Well Known in Montreal and Surrounding Districts

Mary Anne Osborne Good, widow of Capt. William Good, died at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. H. R. Horwood, 34 Charron Street, Montreal, in her 80th year. She had been active until a short time prior to her death and shown a clearness of mental faculties always until the last.

Mrs. Good was born in Lachute in 1848. She lived there until her marriage with Capt. Good when she moved to Shrewsbury, Que. Upon the death of Capt. Good she took up residence with her daughter here in Montreal. Mrs. Good had many friends, especially in women's auxiliary work circles. She is survived by her five daughters and one son: Mrs. H. R. Horwood, Mrs. G. W. Lester and Miss F. Good, all of Montreal; Mrs. A. A. Paye, of Marcellus, N. Y.; Mrs. W. H. Strong, of Rose Lynn, Alta., and John A. Good, of Shrewsbury, Que.

**MISS M. V. SLATER**  
JEWELLERY, SILVERWARE  
WATCHES & CLOCKS

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

## The Better Things in Life

### TRAVEL!

To become better acquainted with your own country—to take a restful sea voyage—to enjoy new scenes and contact with strange peoples—these are amongst the delights of Travel, available to those who save money.

This Bank will welcome your Savings Account. Deposits may be made by mail.

**The BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA**  
ESTABLISHED 1832

Capital \$10,000,000 Reserve \$19,500,000  
Resources \$245,000,000

### SCOUT NEWS.

The Troop contest now stands at Wolf Patrol 25 points; Bull-dog Patrol 23 pts.; Crow Patrol 21 pts.; Fox Patrol 19 pts.

Only a short meeting was held this week as a lecture was going on upstairs.

Troop Leader, James Yelland; Pat-

rol Leader, Raymond Underhill and Patrol Leader, Stuart Jones will represent the 1st. Lachute Troop at the Annual Boy Scout Banquet which will be held in the Windsor Hotel, Montreal, on Friday evening at 7 p.m.

Next week a test on observation will be made and so all the Scouts are requested to come prepared.

**Put the test to our --- FRESH ROASTS and COLD MEAT.**

They say the test of good meats is "in the eating." Which is very logical and only too true.

It's the test we invite you to apply to our fresh Steaks, Chops, Roasts and other choice cuts of meats obtainable here at lowest prices.

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

## Radio, For General Interest.

Market reports at breakfast, stock reports at luncheon, financial reports, news items, concerts, operas, church services, organ recitals, vaudeville—all at your command with a good Radio Set. We sell complete outfits as well as all parts and supplies.

**John McFaul & Son, Main St.**

## Has Your Wife a Trade?

"Impertinent question" you say! Well perhaps. But it brings to mind the fact that unskilled female labor is very poorly paid.

If your wife is ever likely to become a breadwinner, you should put her in training now. Then, should the necessity arise, she will be able to produce an income sufficient to support herself—and children, if any—in some degree of comfort.

There is only one other way to make sure that your wife and kiddies will not come to want after you're gone—that is, by means of adequate life assurance.

Before you forget, fill out the coupon below and mail it to us. Then we'll send you an interesting booklet about Imperial Life policies.

Name.....Age.....  
Address.....  
Occupation.....

**THE IMPERIAL LIFE**  
Assurance Company of Canada  
HEAD OFFICE - TORONTO  
L. M. Jones, Agent  
LACHUTE



# Schedule of Rates Proposed by the Ottawa-Montreal Power Company.

Through the courtesy of your Municipal Council and Board of Trade the Ottawa-Montreal Power Company was permitted to address their members to extend the standard rates of the Company which have been rapidly accepted by the majority of Municipalities supplied by the Company.

We therefore desire to take this opportunity of explaining to the public what these rates are in order to show the advantages to be gained by adopting them.

## WE OFFER FOR LIGHTING:

\$1.00 per month plus 5c. per kilowatt-hour for energy consumed.

The gross bill subject to a discount of 10% on payment of account within 10 days of rendering.

Minimum monthly bill \$1.00

## COOKING:

50c. per element per month plus 1 1/2c. per kilowatt hour for energy consumed.

The gross bill subject to a discount of 10% on payment of account within 10 days of rendering.

Minimum monthly bill 50c. per element.

## STREET LIGHTING:

\$1.00 per month per 100 watt lamp.

The rates at present in force in your municipality are as follows:

**LIGHTING:**  
First 50 k.w.h.—10c. per k.w.h. net.  
Second 50 k.w.h.—8c. per k.w.h. net.  
Third 50 k.w.h.—6c. per k.w.h. net.  
Balance 5c. per k.w.h. net.  
Minimum Bill \$1.00.

## COOKING:

50c. per element per month plus 2 1/2c. per k.w.h. net for energy consumed.

Minimum bill 50c. per element.

## STREET LIGHTING:

\$12.50 per lamp per year per 60 candle power lamp.

In order to emphasize the saving to be made by the majority of the users of electric service, we tabulate the following comparisons:

| Lighting  | k.w.h.            | Taux à Lachute | Under Lachute | Under proposed rate   |
|-----------|-------------------|----------------|---------------|-----------------------|
| Eclairage |                   |                |               |                       |
|           | 10                | \$1.00         |               | \$1.35                |
|           | 20                | 2.00           |               | 1.80                  |
|           | 30                | 3.00           |               | 2.25 (7 1/2c. k.w.h.) |
|           | 40                | 4.00           |               | 2.70                  |
|           | 50                | 5.00           |               | 3.15                  |
|           | 60                | 5.80           |               | 3.60                  |
|           | 100               | 9.00           |               | 5.40                  |
|           | 200               | 14.50          |               | 9.90 (5c. k.w.h.)     |
| Cooking   | (4 element range) |                |               |                       |
|           | 100               | 4.50           |               | 3.38                  |
|           | 150               | 5.75           |               | 4.16                  |
|           | 200               | 7.00           |               | 4.95                  |
|           | (6 element range) |                |               |                       |
|           | 100               | 5.50           |               | 4.28                  |
|           | 150               | 6.75           |               | 5.06                  |
|           | 200               | 8.00           |               | 5.85                  |

## STREET LIGHTING:

Instead of 60 candle power lamps, you will have practically twice the candle power for a lower cost.

Should the above schedule of rates meet with the approval of the electors, we ask that they grant to the Company, the right to exclusively use the streets and public places of your Municipality for the placing of the necessary poles and equipment for the distribution of light heat and power to the inhabitants for a period of ten years.

When the electors consider the fact that the Ottawa-Montreal Power Co. is now owned and operated by a Company which has vast power resources at its disposal for sale to industries in the Municipalities connected to its lines, and is primarily interested in the building up of these territories for the sale of electrical energy, then it needs no further explanation of why your municipality should grant a franchise to the Company to protect its present and future investments which are so closely united with your own interests.

## CURLING.

The winning team for Mrs. Hamilton's Trophy which was played for by the ladies of the Curling Club last week were as follows:—

Mrs. MacKinnon, Mrs. S. McFaul  
Mrs. Bothwell, Mrs. W. Cottingham  
Skip

## WEDDING BELLS.

### BROWNIGG—SABOURIN.

A very pretty wedding took place on Tuesday, Jan. 10th, at St. Louis Francois Church, Brownsburg, when Miss Alice Sabourin, daughter of the late Mr. A. P. Sabourin and Mrs. Sabourin was united in marriage to Mr. Joseph Brownrigg, of Brownsburg, the officiating clergyman being Rev. Father Brownrigg, of Ottawa, cousin of the bridegroom. The bride looked charming, and her veil was carried by little Miss Jacqueline Lalonde, aged 5. A large number of friends and out of town guests were present, including Mrs. Abel Brownrigg, Mr. and Mrs. Alton Chabot, Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Gilbert, Mrs. W. McGibbon, Mrs. Alex. McGibbon, Miss May and Annie Pelley, Misses Flo-  
sile and Nellie Hazel, of Brownsburg, Mrs. and Miss Edwards, Misses C. and M. Lazar, Miss Rene Minoid, Mrs. Blouin, of Montreal; Miss Isabel Lalonde, Miss Daisy Hogrode, of Brownsburg; and Mrs. George Brownrigg, of Fendleton, Ont. After refreshments had been served, Mr. and Mrs. Brownrigg left for a wedding trip to the States, followed by the good wishes of their many friends and on their return will reside in Brownsburg.

Grâce à la courtoisie du Conseil Municipal et de la Chambre de Commerce, la Cie Ottawa-Montreal Power a pu leur donner toutes les explications à sujet de la nouvelle liste des taux fixes, qui ont été acceptés incontinent par la majorité des municipalités desservies par la Compagnie.

Nous saisissons donc la présente occasion pour expliquer au public ce que sont ces taux, afin de démontrer les avantages qui résulteront de leur adoption.

**Eclairage:**  
\$1.00 par mois plus 5c. par kilowatt heure de consommation.

Un escompte de 10% sera accordé sur paiement.

Minimum de la facture mensuelle: \$1.00.

## Cuisson:

50c. pour chaque élément par mois, plus 1 1/2c. par kilowatt-heure de consommation.

Un escompte de 10% sera accordé sur paiement dans les 10 jours de l'envoi de la facture.

Minimum de la facture mensuelle: 50c. pour chaque élément.

## Eclairage des rues:

\$1.00 par mois chaque lampe de 100 watt. Les taux actuellement en force dans votre municipalité sont les suivants:

**Eclairage:**  
Les 1ers 50 k.w.h.—10c. par k.w.h. net.  
Seconds 50 k.w.h.—8c. par k.w.h. net.  
Troisièmes 50 k.w.h.—6c. par k.w.h. net.  
Balance k.w.h.—5c. k.w.h. net.  
Facture minimum k.w.h.—\$1.00.

## Cuisson:

50c. pour chaque élément par mois, plus 2 1/2c. par k.w.h. net de consommation.

Facture minimum: 50c. pour chaque élément.

**Eclairage des rues:**  
\$12.50 par année pour une lampe de 60 chandelles.

Pour mieux démontrer l'économie qui peut être faite par nos clients, nous avons fait la table suivante:

| Lighting  | k.w.h.            | Taux à Lachute | Under Lachute | Under proposed rate   |
|-----------|-------------------|----------------|---------------|-----------------------|
| Eclairage |                   |                |               |                       |
|           | 10                | \$1.00         |               | \$1.35                |
|           | 20                | 2.00           |               | 1.80                  |
|           | 30                | 3.00           |               | 2.25 (7 1/2c. k.w.h.) |
|           | 40                | 4.00           |               | 2.70                  |
|           | 50                | 5.00           |               | 3.15                  |
|           | 60                | 5.80           |               | 3.60                  |
|           | 100               | 9.00           |               | 5.40                  |
|           | 200               | 14.50          |               | 9.90 (5c. k.w.h.)     |
| Cooking   | (4 element range) |                |               |                       |
|           | 100               | 4.50           |               | 3.38                  |
|           | 150               | 5.75           |               | 4.16                  |
|           | 200               | 7.00           |               | 4.95                  |
|           | (6 element range) |                |               |                       |
|           | 100               | 5.50           |               | 4.28                  |
|           | 150               | 6.75           |               | 5.06                  |
|           | 200               | 8.00           |               | 5.85                  |

## Eclairage des rues:

Au lieu des lampes à 60 chandelles, vous aurez pratiquement deux fois la puissance d'une chandelle à un prix moindre.

Si la liste des taux ci-dessus rencontre l'approbation des contribuables nous demandons qu'ils accordent un droit exclusif à la Compagnie, de l'usage des rues et endroits publics de votre municipalité, pour y placer les poteaux et accessoires nécessaires à la distribution de l'éclairage et de l'énergie électrique aux habitants de la municipalité, pour une période de dix ans.

Lorsque les contribuables se sont rendus compte que la Cie Ottawa-Montreal Power appartient à une compagnie qui possède de grandes ressources d'énergie électrique et qu'elle dessert toutes les industries situées dans les municipalités rattachées à ses lignes de transmission, et qu'elle est au plus haut degré intéressée au développement de ces territoires, alors point n'est nécessaire de donner de plus amples explications pour démontrer que votre Municipalité se doit d'accorder une franchise à la Compagnie, afin de protéger ses placements actuels et futurs, qui sont si intimement liés aux vôtres.

## DEATHS.

GOING.—Suddenly at Tilton, N. H., on Jan. 11th, 1928, Maggie Grant, wife of the late W. B. Going, aged 67.

BANFORD.—At Lachute, Que., on Saturday, Jan. 7th, 1928, William Banford, aged 76 years.

BROWN.—At Abernethy, Sask., on Sunday, Dec. 25th, 1927, Gregory Brown, aged 40 years.

## IN MEMORIAM.

ROBERTS.—In fond and loving remembrance of our aunt, Mrs. I. W. Roberts, who departed this life, on Jan. 8th, 1927. Ever remembered by Everett, Ruby and Annie.

ROBERTS.—In loving remembrance of my dear wife and mother, who entered into rest January 8th, 1927, silence unseen and dwell on the We miss her and mourn her in memory that we shall meet again on yonder shore. Inserted by husband and family.

KENNEDY.—In loving memory of our father and grandfather, Lawson Kennedy, who died Jan. 14th, 1927. Ever remembered by his son and family, J. L. Kennedy, Pine Hill, Que.

KENNEDY.—In fond and loving memory of a dear father and loving husband, Lawson Kennedy, who passed away Jan. 14th, 1927.

To-day brings back to memory, A loved one gone to rest, And those who think of him to-day, Are those who loved him best. Inserted by his wife and daughter Sadie.

McKINNON.—In loving memory of our dear mother and grandmother, Mrs. Archie McKinnon, Sr., who passed away one year ago, Jan. 11th, 1927. Gone but not forgotten. Inserted by her son Archibald and grandchildren.

## Here and There

Edmonton.—Northern Alberta's biggest farm land deal this year was completed the other day when the well-known Trent Farm was sold to a colony of Mennonites for more than \$126,000. The new owners, eight families, will take possession on New Year's Day. The farm, which is in the Tofield district, has 2,641 acres.

Passengers on the "Empress of Australia" now touring the world had a memorable experience when they witnessed brilliant military manoeuvres near the Grand Pyramid initiated by King Fuad of Egypt in honor of the visit of King Amanullah of Afghanistan. Some of the passengers were subsequently received at King Fuad's court.

Toronto.—An optimistic note with regard to the market for Canadian bacon was struck by A. J. Mills, representative of the British Ministry of Food in conference with packers here. He expressed the conviction that Canadian farmers would be very poorly advised to slacken in hog production at the present time, stating that an improvement in the British market was in sight with many of the countries which had been flooding Britain with bacon during the past year being practically out of the business.

Canada,  
Province of Quebec,  
District of Terrebonne,  
No. 1697

## SUPERIOR COURT

of Joseph D. Labonte, of the Town of St. Jerome, county and district of Terrebonne, duly authorized to enter in Justice.

Plaintiff.

vs.

JOSEPH D. LABONTE, laborer of the town of St. Jerome, county and district of Terrebonne.

Defendant.

An action in separation of property has been instituted in Superior Court October 11, 1927.

HERMANN BARRETTE,

Attorney for Plaintiff.

3-2-4.

## Walsh-Katrine Gold Mines, Ltd.

(No Personal Liability)

The Walsh-Katrine is situated on the gold bearing geological belt of Kirkland Lake.

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 from 4 to 5 ft. wide and carrying values up to \$43.00 per ton.

Preparations are now being made to cut No. 4 vein on the 140 ft. level. No. 4 level came into the shaft at 65 ft. from the surface. From this point to 100 ft. in depth the vein assayed over \$8.00 for a width of 6 feet. A short cross cut will pick up No. 4 vein and ore will be opened up rapidly.

Diamond drilling has also given assurance of ore in No. 4 vein. At a distance of 125 feet north of the shaft the diamond drill intersected ore across 9 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 4 1/2 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.

5,000 feet of diamond drilling has proven gold values to a depth of 835 feet.

WALSH-KATRINE GOLD MINES, LTD.

Room 221, 190 St. James St., Montreal, Que.

Gentlemen:—

Without obligating me, please send full information relative to Walsh-Katrine Gold Mines Ltd.

NAME .....

ADDRESS .....

## CANADIAN PACIFIC

### GOING EAST

No. 426 daily, due at Lachute 8.36 a.m.

No. 422 daily, due at Lachute 10.46 a.m.

No. 430, Saturday and Sunday only, due at Lachute 4.33 p.m.

No. 424, daily, due at Lachute 8.18 p.m.

### GOING WEST

No. 421, daily, due at Lachute 9.44 a.m.

No. 423, daily, due at Lachute 7.12 p.m.

No. 425, daily, due at Lachute 12.34 a.m.

No. 427, Saturday and Sunday only, due at Lachute 2.47 p.m.

For further particulars apply to J. S. GILES, Town Agent, Lachute.

## 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

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that the Town of St. Jerome will apply to the legislature of the Province of Quebec at its next session to obtain certain amendments to its charter upon the following matters:—

Ratification of by-law No. 161 granting certain advantages to the Regent Knitting Mill Ltd., amendment to its charter concerning the name of the town, the date of the municipal election, the electoral qualification, the composition of the municipal council, the power of taxation and apportioning immovable taxes in certain cases, the annual budget, the purchase by the town of immovables in case of judiciary sale and for other purposes.

C. E. MARCHAND, Mayor,  
Town of St. Jerome  
St. Jerome, Dec. 20th, 1927. 1-13-4

## CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS

Montreal — Toronto

Trains leave Montreal 10.00 a.m., 12.30 p.m., 7.30 p.m., 10.00 p.m. and 11.00 p.m. daily.

Coaches and parlor cars on Day Trains, coaches and sleeping cars on night trains.

Montreal — Detroit — Chicago

Trains leave Montreal 10.00 a.m., 12.30 p.m. and 11.00 p.m. Daily through coaches and sleeping cars for Chicago and through coach and parlor car for Detroit on 10.00 a.m. train Through coach and sleeping car to Chicago on 12.30 p.m. train, through coaches and sleeping cars on 11.00 p.m. train for Detroit and Chicago.

Saskatoon Edmonton Vancouver "Continental Limited" All Steel Montreal North Bay Winnipeg Train leaves Montreal 10.15 p.m. Daily for Ottawa, North Bay; Cochrane; Winnipeg; Regina; Saskatoon Calgary; Edmonton and Vancouver. Standard Sleeping cars, Tourist sleeping cars also Compartment Observation car equipped with Radio operated on this train between Montreal and Vancouver.

J. M. Roby, S. Agent S. Goldsworthy, Town Ticket Agent Lachute, Que.

## "Rox" Theatre, Lachute

13 — 14 January Big Special  
The triumph of Dolores Costello in  
**OLD SAN FRANCISCO**  
Comedy and Pathe News.

### SUNDAY ONLY

AT REGULAR PRICES

### JACK LUDEN in SHOOTING IRONS

Last Ep. of Melting Millions  
Comedy: WHO HIT ME,

First Ep. of New Serial ON GUARD  
Fable: ONE MAN DOG

### MONDAY and TUESDAY

AL. WILSON (Daredevil Aviator) in

### SKY HIGH SAUNDERS

One of the Newest Aviator Stories out

A Snappy Western: "THE LAW RIDERS"  
Comedy: THE SLEUTH

and HODGE PODGE

### WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY

### THE 13TH. HOUR

Featuring The Wonder Dog "Bonapart", successor to Rin-Tin-Tin  
LIONEL BARRYMORE and CHAS. DELANEY

Also: TRAIL OF THE TIGER Com: BUSTER COME ON

### FRIDAY and SATURDAY

One of the most Dramatic Stories ever written and played,  
By the Best Dramatic Actress in Filmdom

### NORMA TALMADGE in CAMILLE

Comedy: CALL OF THE CUCKOO

M. G. M. NEWS



### NOW MEN!

Look Smart for  
the Coming Year.

Why not get yourself a new outfit of real, fine, smart, looking clothes, at the very lowest of prices.

We have a fine line of Women's and Children's Underwear; also coats of all sizes.

Just come in and look at our most attractive stock.

**RALPH'S**  
Main Street, Lachute.

**VICTORIA**  
Coffee

The FLAVOUR is sealed in the tin

LAPORTE MARTIN LIMITEE

## BE PREPARED

Sudden emergencies often call for ready cash. If you have it you do not need to worry. Prepare for such occasions by building up an interest-bearing savings account in the **BANK OF MONTREAL**, which protects the savings of many thousands of Canadians from one end of the Dominion to the other

## BANK OF MONTREAL

Total Assets in excess of \$30,000,000.

Established 1817

**GUNS** • BULLETS • CARTRIDGES  
SPEC. • FIREARMS SUPPLIES



## 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 influence. 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; so 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, desertions, are few. Occasionally there is competition over a desirable woman, especially if the husband is often absent from home. But that is a complication not known 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 bear skin 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

## 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.

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."

## 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, banded 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 Buckie, Scotland, and villages along the coast, flooding streets and causing inhabitants to flee.

A railroad embankment at Paldy, 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. 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 vivacity—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.



## 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, who grew up, not only to enjoy life themselves but to play a worthwhile part in the lives of others. Stelmatz, 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. Reissel, 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 fiancé, 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 in-  
to 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 fail 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. Add one and one-half cups of apples and press the quarters into the dough. Dredge well with sugar, sprinkle liberally with cinnamon and scatter currants over the top. Bake for 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, 6 tablespoons of cocoa, 1 1/4 cups of sour milk, 1 teaspoon of soda, 3 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, 1/4 cup shortening, 1 egg, 1/4 cups flour, 2 1/4 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, 2 teaspoons 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, 2 1/4 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, 1/4 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 340 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-fourths 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 "up-state" 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 Muellage maker was held up in his office today and robbed."  
"Was he scared?"  
"Yes—glued to his seat, he said."

## Princess Secures Record Moose Head



Princess 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 coins 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 carved 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 unstated and hearty endorsement of this instrument; the pages of history of the harmonica movement are crowded with these tributes.

Many famous conductors, composers, 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 includes 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 factor in this 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.





## Warm up the Cold Spots With An ELECTRIC Air Heater

Even with a big fire going there are days when your favorite corner is cool. Warm it up with an inexpensive air heater. Use it in the bathroom, in the bedroom or anywhere else when a little extra heat is wanted. See our full display of wonderful electrical comforts and conveniences — irons, curling irons, toasters, percolators, etc. — all at really low prices.



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CHOICE SHELLED, 1 LB.

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**CANDIES 23c.**  
MIXED CANDIES, 2 LBS.

**RAISINS 25c.**  
SEEDLESS, SEEDED, 2 pkgs.

**SUGAR \$6.69**  
GRANULATED RED PATH, Bag

**COCOANUT 23c.**  
CHOICE, LB.

**NUTS 23c.**  
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**TEA 68c.**  
ORANGE PEKO, VERY BEST

**DATES 20c.**  
2 LBS. FOR

**WHISSELL'S**

## PUBLIC NOTICE.

Province of Quebec, Superior Court (In Bankruptcy), District of Montreal, No. 100. Paul Hamel, Authorized Assignee, Piedmont, and J. Paul Vermette, Trustee.

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to a judgment of the Registrar of the Bankruptcy Act, District of Montreal, dated on the 23rd day of December, 1927, there will be sold at the door of the Parochial Catholic Church of St. Sauveur des Monts, County of Terrebonne, to the highest bidder, TUESDAY, the THIRTY-FIRST day of JANUARY, 1928, at ONE o'clock in the afternoon, the im-

moveables hereunder described. An emplacement situated in the Village of Piedmont, County of Terrebonne, in the Province of Quebec, fronting on Main Street, and known and designated under number thirty-six (No. 36) to the official plan and book of reference of the Parish of St. Sauveur—with buildings thereon erected.

This sale is made pursuant to article 20, Paragraph 4 of the Bankruptcy Act, which gives the said sale the effect of a Sheriff's sale.

To consult the list of charges and other information apply to the Trustee.

J. PAUL VERMETTE,  
190 St. James Street,  
Montreal. 1-13-1

Montreal, this 27th day of Dec. 1927.

## Business and Professional.

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Surgeon Dentist  
Office over Banford's Store  
Here Every Day.  
Main Street, Lachute, Que.

DR. W. M. HOOPER,  
Dental Surgeon  
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LIFE INSURANCE  
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Concerning  
Insurance of any kind.  
COURT HOUSE, LACHUTE.

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LEPINE & PREGENT  
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Representatives of the Metropolitan  
Life Assurance Co.  
LACHUTE, QUE.

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INSURANCE  
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Notary  
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Depositor of the late J. E. Valois,  
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LACHUTE, P. QUE.

Z. N. RAYMOND, L.L.B.  
Notary Public  
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Money to loan. Farms for Sale.  
Main Street, Lachute, Que.

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.

DR. J. O. TOUCHETTE,  
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Prompt and Efficient Service  
is always ours.  
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I.O.O.F. LACHUTE  
Meets every Tuesday night at 8 p.m.  
in McARTHUR'S HALL,  
G. F. Calder, Jr., N.G.  
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The ability to produce under adverse conditions, to respond quickly to feed and care and to produce economically year after year on the average farm makes Holsteins profitable as well as popular.

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In the latest R. O. P. Report, Holsteins excel all other breeds in every division for both Butterfat and Milk.

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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, Kocboard Gyproc Insulating Sheathing and Lathes will reduce your fuel bill from 20 to 40%.

THE ONTARIO GYPROC CO., LIMITED, PARIS, CANADA

**GYPROC**  
Fireproof Wallboard

For Sale By  
J. W. Cottingham Re'gd - Lachute, Que

## Throwing a Lot of Light on a Dark Continent



RHODES MEMORIAL AT RONDEBOSCH



AFRICAN OSTRICH FARM

Africa as the "Dark Continent" belongs to the recent past. Remote places are no longer inaccessible in these days when international airmen are hobnobbing with the Poles and amity flights and wireless telephones are linking up the Old World and the New.

Last year the first party of tourist adventurers to Africa left New York, and next winter six cruising ships with Africa included in their itineraries will sail from that port. The Canadian Pacific Steamship "Empress of France," will leave this month for her scheduled South American-South African cruise, touching the West Indies en passant.

While Canadians were settling Canada, the South Africans were fighting blacks, and a visit to Rhodes' grave in the Matopos Hills will recall his magnificent daring in making peace with the Matabele in the very heart of their stronghold in these same hills.

Victoria Falls will also be visited and our adventurers will catch the spirit that abounds in "the smoke that thunders," of the native name for the falls which means "the end of the world." America's gold rush of '49 has its counterpart in



NATIVE DANCERS, JOHANNESBURG

the developments on The Rand, which no visitor to Africa will miss, but the diamond rush to the Kimberley mines in 1870 is unique. The first discovery was made by a trader, who picked up a brightly-colored stone a child had been playing with. The assay proved this a spectacular diamond and now at the mere mention of Kimberley the whole world visions "diamonds" in glittering heaps. In barely forty years these mines have yielded \$1,000,000,000 worth of these gems. Think of the joy of seeing rough diamonds come out of the earth and being able to buy them. This is a pleasure in store

for next winter's adventurers to Africa. Ostrich feather farms are one of the oddities of Africa destined to thrill the heart of every feminine visitor and, wonderful to relate, Paris fashions are sent out by parcel post to Johannesburg and reach there before they come to Canada. However, there are still plenty of natives in their national garb, and talking drums and Zulu war dances to be seen and heard. In fact, the war dances are a Sunday morning institution in the kraals at the mines and are encouraged by the owners as an antidote to labor troubles.

## WANT ADS

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

FOR SALE or TO LET on SHARES, 10 Registered Shropshire Ewes. Apply to A. Bothwell, Lachute.

FOR SALE,—Stewart Warner Radio Set, in first class order. Apply to Harold Nicoll, Lachute, Que. 19-1-2.

WHO WILL BE THE NEXT Lucky Man, to purchase their future Herd Sire at Kirkland Farm? We have a show prospect now for sale, born January first. J. E. Walker. 12-1-1.

HOUSE TO RENT,—On Foundry St. Good Warm house, 5 rooms and all modern conveniences, with garage. Apply to A. P. Paquin, 26-1-3.

FOR SALE—Pure Bred Holstein Bull Calf, 2 months old, from first class stock. J. A. Davis, St. Scholastique, Que. 12-1-1.

FOUND,—In St. Columban Woods, about a month ago, a young hound, about 6 months old; dark colored back, and light colored legs, with white stripes on his breast. Apply to J. A. Davis, St. Scholastique. 13-1-1.

—Hemstitching and Pekoe Edge, properly done. Quick Service. Tel. Mrs. A. Habib, Brownsburg, Que. phone 71 ring 2-4.



Canada, Province of Quebec, District of Terrebonne.

A Session of the Court of King's Bench, holding criminal jurisdiction in and for the district of Terrebonne, will be held at the Court House in the town of Saint Jerome, district aforesaid on Tuesday, the thirty-first day of January 1928, at ten thirty o'clock in the forenoon.

In consequence I give notice to all who intend to proceed against any prisoner now in the common jail of the said district and all others, that they must be present then and there.

And I also give notice to all the Justice of the Peace, Coroners and Peace Officers in and for the said district, that they must be present with their records, rolls, indictments and other document in order to do the thing which belongs to them in their respective capacities.

J. W. CYR,  
Sheriff's Office, Sheriff.  
St. Jerome, Dec. 31st., 1927.  
1-6-20-2.



## 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.

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J. S. GILES, Lachute.

VOL. LIII.

LACHUTE, QUE., JANUARY 20, 1928.

NO. 1

## The Erla!

We invite the public to call and see this wonderful Radio Set. Sensitivity and Tone are unmatched and its price unequalled

5 TUBE COMPLETE \$163.

BATTERYLESS 5 TUBES AT \$298.75.

## T. McOUAT & SON

Founders, Machinist.

Lachute Mills, Que.

## COMING EVENTS

The Ladies of the Brownsburg United Church will hold their Tea-Meeting on Thursday, Feb. 16th. Keep the date in mind.

Next Saturday night promise to be exciting to Hockey Fans. A real good team from the Mount Royal Hotel, Montreal, will be on hand to test their strength with our local boys.

The Annual Meeting of the Lachute Branch of the Montreal Milk Shipper's Association will be held in the Windsor Hotel, Lachute, on Monday, Jan. 23rd, at 8 p.m. All Milk Shippers are requested to attend. 1-20-1 E. W. SMITH, Sec.-Treas.

The Annual Meeting of the Argenteuil Wool Growers and Sheep Breeders Association will be held in Windsor Hotel, Lachute, on Tuesday, Jan. 24th, at 2 p.m.

Wm. Hay, A. Bothwell, Pres. Acting Sec'y. 1-20-1.

## Illustrated Lecture

ON

## HEREDITY & ENVIRONMENT

by

PROFESSOR CARRIE-DERICK

McGILL UNIVERSITY

FRIDAY, JAN. 27th, 8 p.m.

in McARTHUR'S HALL,

Silver collection to defray expenses

## CHURCH NOTES

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

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

Lachute Presbyterian Church, Minister, Rev. Henry Cousins. Lachute Sunday School 10 a.m.; Worship 11 a.m.; Brownsburg Worship at 7 p.m.

Brownsburg United Church. Rev. T. C. Cassidy, Pastor, Sunday, Jan. 22nd. The Pastor at both services; 11 a.m., Subject: "Parental Responsibility"; 7 p.m., "The Testimony of Experience"; 10 a.m., Sunday School; 7:30 p.m., Tuesday, Young People; 7:30 p.m., Wednesday, Prayer Service; 7 p.m., Friday, Choir Practice. A welcome to all.

Lachute United Church. Rev. A. G. MacKinnon, B.D., Minister. Sunday, Jan. 22nd. Lachute 11 a.m. and 7 p.m., the minister will preach at both services; East Settlement 3 p.m., Rev. John Macaskill, B.D.; Sunday School and Bible Class 10 a.m.; Prayer Service, Wednesday 7:30 p.m.; Annual Congregational Meeting Friday, Jan. 27th, at 8 p.m.

## EXPERT WATCHMAKER.

A good line of Wedding and Engagement Rings, also Watches, Silverware, Chinaware, Glassware, and all kinds of Souvenirs.

A. C. LAPIERRE, Jeweller.

Bethany Street, Lachute.

## Hardwood Flooring

Start the New Year with a new Hardwood Floor in your house, we have a large stock for you to choose from, consisting of Maple, Birch and Oak in thicknesses of 5-8 and 7-8 all end match, at prices in grades to suit the purchaser.

We offer as serviceable grade of 7-8 flooring all end-matched at \$45.00 per thousand feet.

J. W. Cottingham, Limited.

LACHUTE, QUE.

## LOCAL NEWS.

Mr. R. L. Calder was in town the early part of this week.

Miss Elsie Todd is spending a short visit with friends in Cowansville.

Mr. Leonard Morrison, of Montreal, was a welcome guest in town this week.

Miss Ethel Scott left on Monday to take charge as teacher, of Chatham School, No. 5.

Mr. Jack Findlay, of Montreal, was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Creswell for the week-end.

Misses A. and M. Dulude spent the week-end in Montreal, guests of their brother, C. Dulude.

Mrs. Wm. Baill, of Montreal, was the guest of her mother, Mrs. A. Beers for the week-end.

Miss Willow Lavery, of Montreal, spent the week-end the guest of Mr. and Mrs. W. K. McArthur.

Mrs. E. H. Wilson returned home on Wednesday, after a pleasant visit with friends in Hawkesbury.

Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd Lamb, of Thurso, were the guests of the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Alex. Bradford for the week-end.

Don't forget that the Academy Boys are playing Buckingham, on Saturday afternoon, in the L.A.A. Rink, and both young and old are invited to attend. Admission is 15c and 25c, so come along and encourage the home team.

The many friends of Sir George H. Perley were pleased to see him in town on Saturday last. He is looking hale and hearty and Argenteuil should feel proud to have so honored a representative to serve their interests at Ottawa.

Troop Leader Jas. Yelland Jr., with Patrol Leaders Raymond Underhill and Stuart Jones attended the Boy Scout Banquet, held in the Windsor Hotel, in Montreal, on Friday, Jan. 13th, as representatives of the 1st. Lachute Scout Troop.

Why was Lindbergh able to fly across the Atlantic? Was it because he came of an adventurous stock or because of his boyhood training? What chance of "making good" has the child born of criminal parents, or in a slum? These questions will be answered for you at the lecture to be given by Miss Carrie Derick, on Friday, Jan. 27th, 8 p.m., at McArthur's Hall.

A meeting of Lachute Colonization Board was held this week and they have arranged for a certain number of immigrants to fill the local demand during the months of spring and early summer, so that the farmers in this district had better place their application with J. S. Giles, Lachute, Secretary of the Board, as soon as possible in order to supply the help needed and apportion them in proper manner.

## DEATH.

OWENS.—At Dr. Smith's Private Hospital, Hawkesbury, on the 18th inst., William John (Billie), dearly beloved son of Mr. and Mrs. J. Russell Owens, Stonefield, aged 7 months. Funeral, on Thursday, Jan. 19th.

## CARD OF THANKS.

Mr. and Mrs. D. A. MacKenzie and family wish to thank all their kind neighbours and friends for their kindness and sympathy shown them in their recent sad bereavement, also the Loyal Oranges for beautiful floral tributes.

## MEN'S CURLING

Play for the Jubilee Cup aroused considerable interest and was finally very closely contested for on Wednesday night, by Skips Geo. Hay and J. P. MacKimmie. With the exception of the first play the game throughout was very close, and although Mr. Hay was leading on the last end, luck did not seem to be with him, and Mr. MacKimmie won by a small margin of 1 point. Both teams were very evenly matched and the winners represent us tonight (Thursday) in the Jubilee Games at Montreal.

The line-up was as follows:  
W. S. MacKimmie J. MacKimmie Jr.  
R. Charron Geo. Calder  
R. Todd Geo. Creswell  
J. P. MacKimmie Sr. Geo. Hay  
(Skip) (Skip)

## LADIES' CURLING.

The E. H. Wilson Challenge Cup was played for last Friday, the Challengers defeating the holders by a score of 11 to 8.

Holders Challengers  
Miss Barron Mrs. T. Christie  
Mrs. W. Cottingham Mrs. Brennan  
Mrs. Middleton Mrs. J. Gall  
Mrs. Drew (Skip) Mrs. Wilson (Skip)

The finals for Mrs. Drew's trophy were played for on Wednesday by Mrs. Middleton vs. Miss A. Riddell. Miss Riddell's rink winning by a score of 16-9.

Miss R. Parsons Mrs. R. Giles  
Mrs. MacNeil Mrs. Bothwell  
Mrs. W. Deacon Mrs. A. McQuat  
Miss Riddell Mrs. Middleton  
(Skip) (Skip)

Tea was served after the game. Play for Mrs. Robt. McFaul's trophy begins on Friday.

## LAFLEUR FACTORY TO CHANGE HANDS

Although the sale of Lafleur's Furniture Factory is not actually consummated, because the final settlement will not be effected until Saturday, Mr. Wm. Cottingham, the new proprietor is happy to report that the Factory will soon be open for business and he has secured the services of Mr. J. J. Campbell, former production manager for the Plyer Hardwood Flooring Company of Ste. Agathe. Mr. Campbell possesses wide experience in the manufacture of Furniture, Sashes & Doors, Hardwood flooring and architectural drawing.

## L.O.O.F. INSTALL OFFICERS

The Semi-Annual Meeting of Laurentian Lodge, No. 14, L.O.O.F. took place on Saturday night, Jan. 14th, when the Officers for the ensuing term were installed. D.D.G.M. Bro. A. S. Decarie was present with two brothers from Montreal and after the work was completed a pleasant hour was spent around the festive board. The following is a list of the officers for next term:

J. P. Grand, Bro. G. F. Calder; Noble Grand, Bro. W. J. Cooper; Vice-Grand, Bro. R. A. Giles; Rec.-Sec'y, T. Izard; Fin. Sec'y, V. A. Morrison; Treas., S. S. Campbell; Warden, F. Hosgoode; Conductor, H. Kettyle; Chap., T. MacNaughton; R.S.N.G., R. McArthur; L.S.N.G., F. Jordan; R.S.V.G., W. K. McArthur; L.S.V.G., D. Beers; R.S.S., A. W. McFaul; L.S.S., M. Gardiner; I.G., J. Devine; O. G., W. J. Fletcher.

## ORANGEMEN MEET.

The meeting of the County Orange Lodge for the County of Argenteuil was held in the Oddfellow's Hall, on Saturday last, every lodge being represented with the exception of Arundel, Morin Heights, and Lost River. The Lodges in the County are Lachute, Dalesville, Greenville, Avoca, Shrewsbury, Harrington, Arundel, Morin Heights and Lost River. Each Lodge reported progress both in membership and funds during the past year. It was moved by Rev. County Chaplain Rev. J. A. Lackey, seconded by Past County Master W. J. Cooper that this County Lodge send a letter of sympathy to the family of the late Bro. Joseph Creswell, who was a member of Louisa Lodge for the past 67 years, and that the County Lodge rise in a five minute silence for the deceased brother and also a wreath be sent from this Lodge to the family.

The following officers were then elected and installed by Past County Master Bro. W. J. Cooper:—Wor. County Master, Bro. Nelson Morrison; Wor. Deputy County Master, Bro. James Morrison; County Chaplain, Bro. Rev. J. A. Lackey; County Rec.-Sec'y. and Fin.-Sec'y., Bro. L. Bates; County Treas., Bro. Jos. Boyd; County Lecturer, Bro. J. A. MacGibbon; County Deputy Lecturer, Bro. Jas. Morris; County Marshal, Bro. W. J. Cooper.

It was decided to hold the County Orange Lodge Celebration on 12th of July 1929 in Lachute. The next place of meeting to be held in Shrewsbury on Thursday, June 14th.

The Semi-Annual meeting of the Scarlet Chapter was held in the Oddfellow's Hall, on Saturday last. The following officers were installed by Worshipful Comp. Bro. L. Bates:—Worshipful Comp. in C. Bro. W. J. Cooper; Ex-Comp. in C. Bro. Jas. Morrison; Comp. Chap. Rev. J. A. Lackey; Comp. Scribe, Bro. N. Morrison; Comp. Treas., J. A. MacGibbon; Comp. H. at A. Bro. Jas. Morris; Comp. 1st. Lecturer, Bro. F. Cowan; Comp. 2nd. Lecturer, Bro. C. Neill; Comp. 1st. Cond., Bro. Jos. Boyd; Comp. 2nd. Cond., Bro. S. Holt; Comp. L. Herald, Bro. T. MacNaughton; Comp. O. Herald, C. Graham; The meeting then adjourned. The next place of meeting will be held in Shrewsbury on Thursday June 14th.

## MARRIAGE.

KERR-STEWART.—At Montreal, on January 11th, 1928, by the Rev. W. D. Turner, Jennie, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Stewart, of Montreal; to Thomas Lindley Kerr, son of Mr. William Kerr, of Cushing, Que.

RANGER.—In Montreal, on January 14th, at St. Jean Baptiste Church, Madam J. A. Renaud, of Montreal, to Telephore Ranger, of Greece's Point.

## IN MEMORIAM.

MACKRITH.—In loving memory of my dear mother, Mrs. John Mackrith, who departed this life on January 19th, 1927. Fondly remembered by her daughter, Mrs. John Cunningham and family.

MONCRIEFF.—In loving memory of a dear husband and father, Joseph Moncrieff, who died, Jan. 21st, 1926. We often sit and think of you when we are all alone.

For memory is the only friends that grief can call its own. More and more each day we miss you. But we hope to meet in heaven when the mists have cleared away.

Inserted by his wife and family.

All Men's Overcoats, and Women's Coats reduced 20 p. c.

W. BANFORD & SON

WE HAVE JUST UNLOADED CARS OF Gluten Feed, and Coarse Salt. Also cars of Bran Shorts and Mixed Feed.

Our Stock is complete; our prices are right.

J. D. Campbell, Lachute

PHONE 50.

Agent for Cream of the West Flour



Sporting Goods!

Radios, Men's Felt Boots, Rubbers, Socks, Mackinaws, Mitts and Gloves.

Hardware, Tinware, Stationery, Kodaks, Accessories, Shirts.

GROCERIES.

PHONE 66

W. D. McQuat

Main Street Lachute.



For Westinghouse Radio See

Geo. Y. Deacon Ford Dealer. Lachute.

Hardware Tinshop Garage Builders' Supplies Ford Sales



## 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 in 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 lack of 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 2 pence of 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 batteries 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 effrontery 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 avowal 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 Yser. 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 leaders 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, suiting 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—Lenin 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. Vitalizing a new horror, Lenin 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, Venetozos, 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 Mullewa, 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 advance 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 State 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.

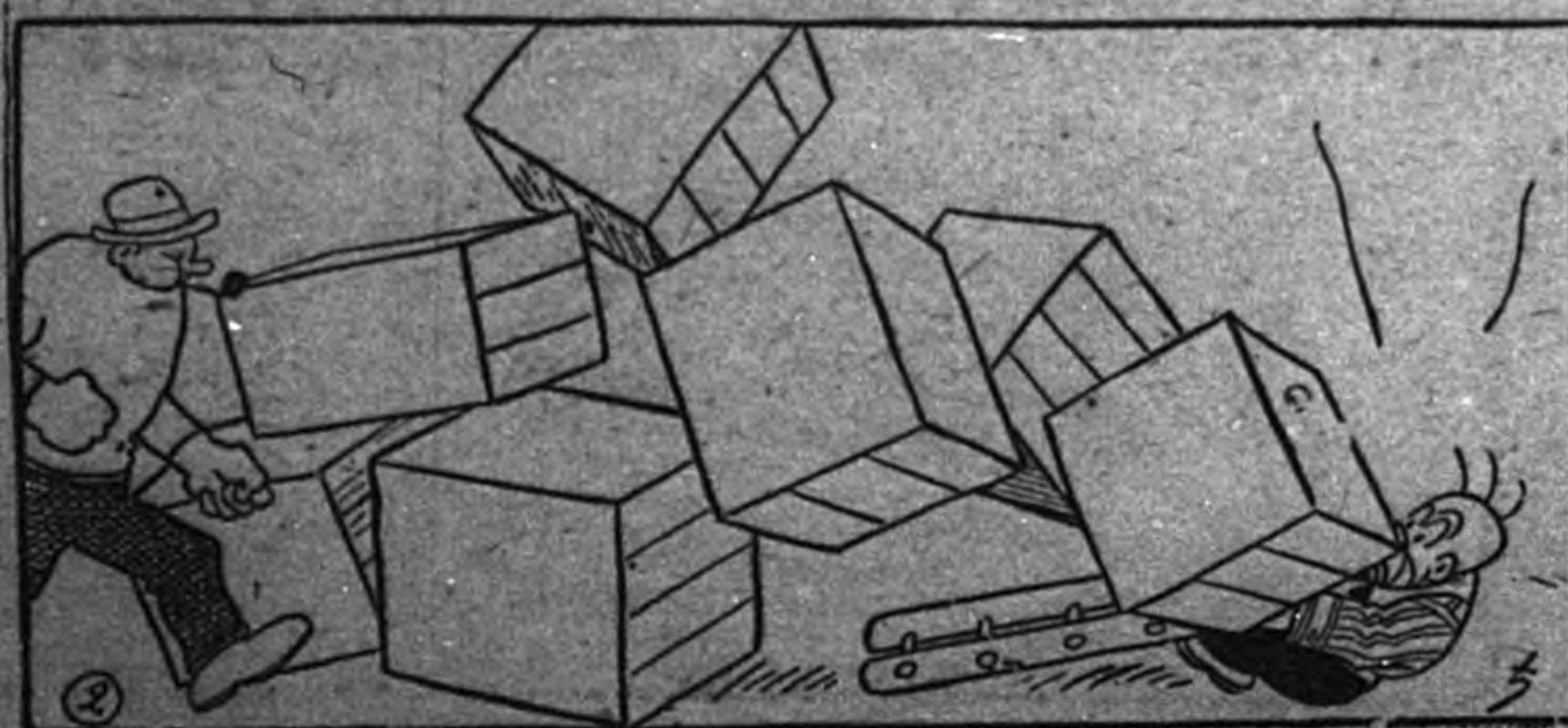
#### MODERN "POETRY"

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 book that is ladled out by the verse librarians 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.





## 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 gamorous 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 souther 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 \$30,000 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 main 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.

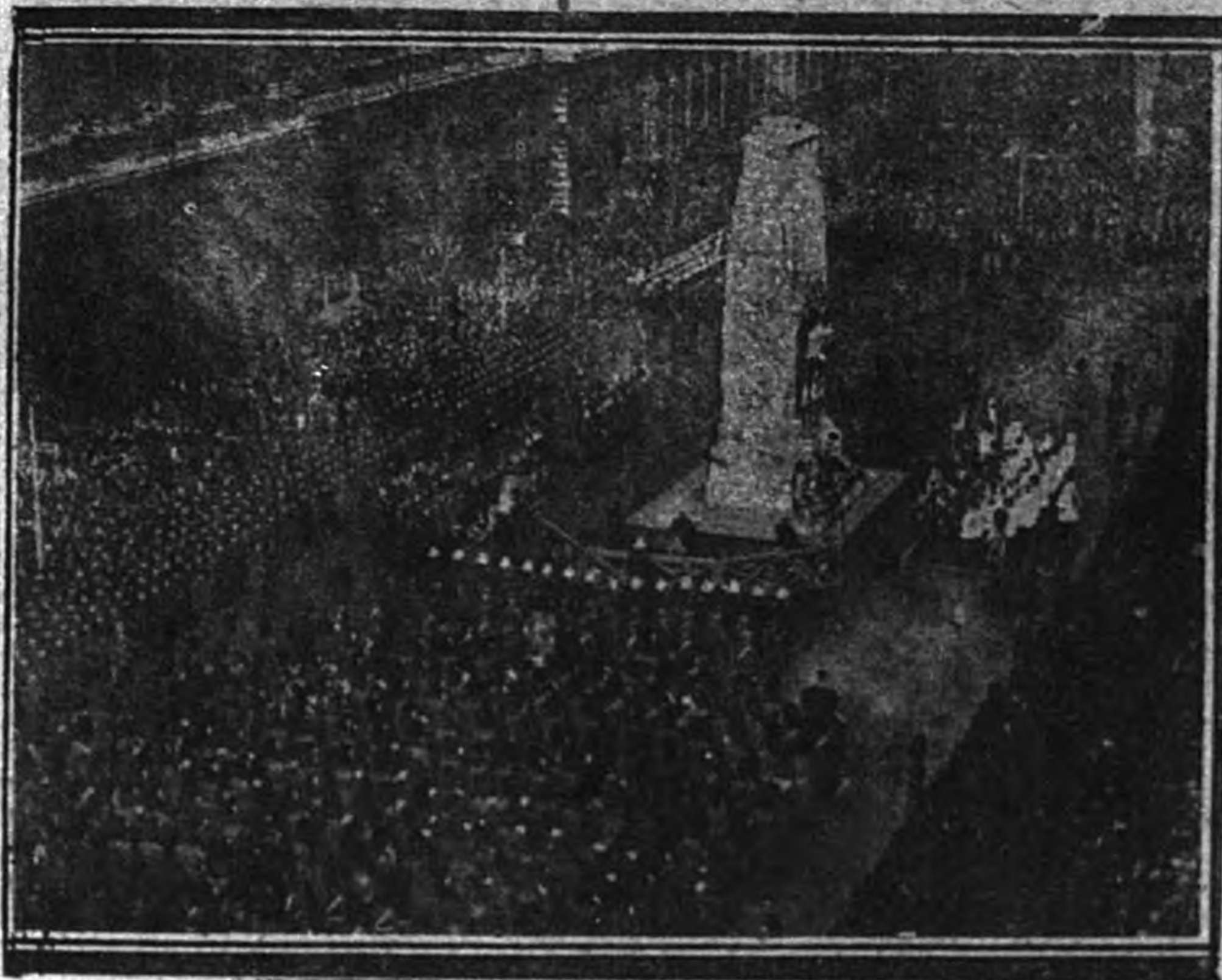
I fertilized the following year,  
And my tomatoes, I remember,  
Thrived healthily and flourished clear  
Until the fifteenth of September.  
Then bugs swept down upon the lot  
And I was powerless to stay 'em;  
They ate my plants, for I'd forgot  
To spray 'em.

There's always something I forgot,  
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 for 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



### THE SCENE AT WHITEHALL

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.

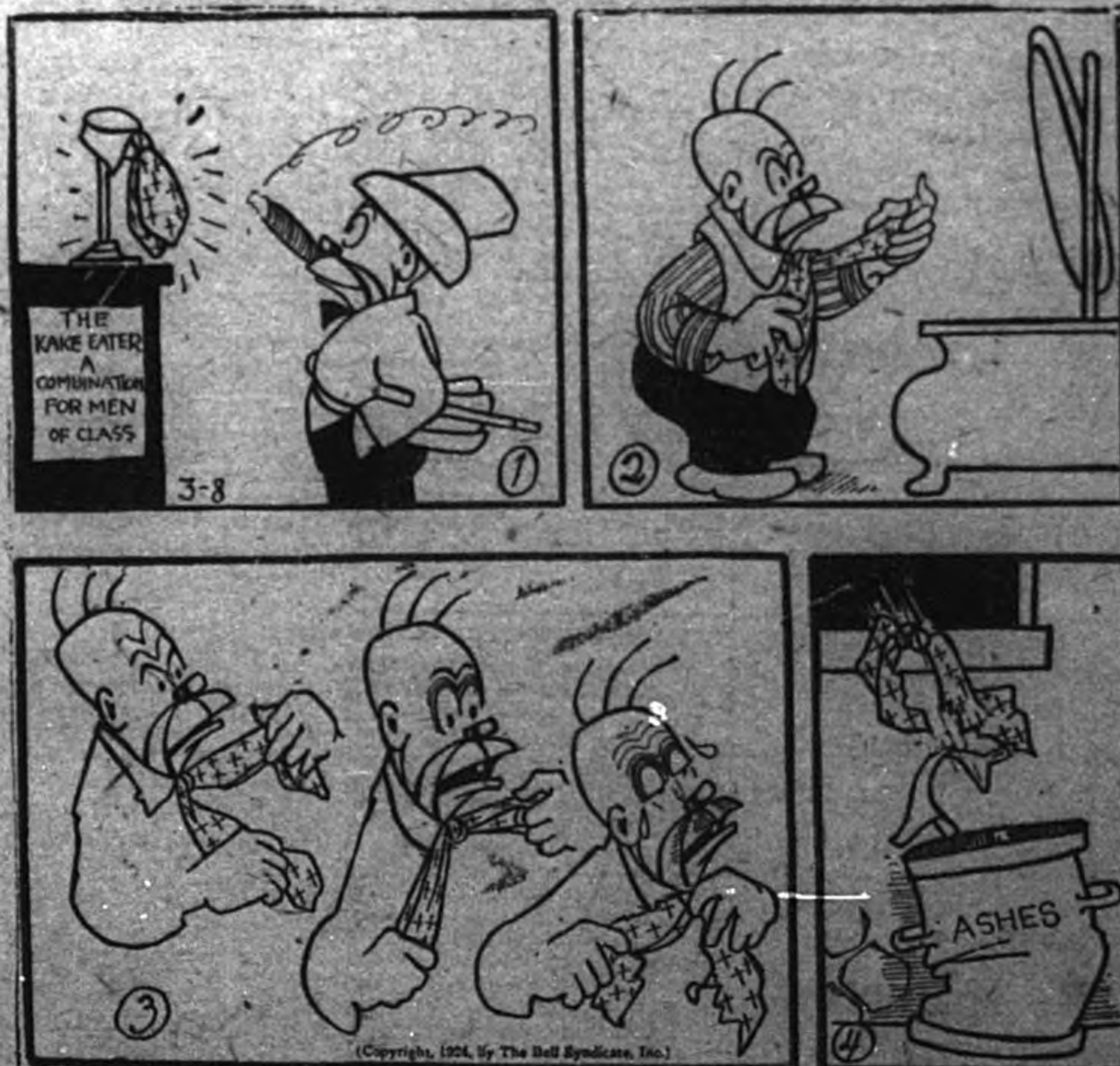
As a matter of fact, these two issues are of concern mainly in political circles and there is little evidence that the general public are disturbed to any considerable extent. There is a wing of the Liberal Party, largely confined to the Western Provinces, which would cut us loose from alliance with 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 proposes 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 conferences of premiers and cabinets.



### TREATS HIM LIKE THAT

"You know Jerry that wife of mine leads me a dog's life."  
"How do yuh 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 SS. 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 re-visited. 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 has 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 bays 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 Barwell, completed her voyage by returning to North Sydney, N.S.

## Campaign to Draw Youths From Cities

Perth, W. Aust.—Means for assisting British emigrants to become successful farmers were discussed at a largely attended conference of country representatives of the New Settlers' League. The Governor, Sir William Campion, 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 mass—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."



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Yes! Another Year gone! There's wishing you a Happy and Prosperous New One, and many more. We hope to be able to assist you in the coming year, with all the latest styles, in Men's, Women's and Children's Clothing.

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A good resolution for every day of the coming year would be for you to telephone us every morning for suggestions along the line of tempting groceries and delicacies that we have to offer. This grocery continues to hold its service, and its merchandise, up to the same high standard that has always maintained here.

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**Robert McFaul, Main St., Lachute**

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20 p.c. discount on our entire stock of Men's Clothing. Extra Special in Semi-Ready Suits and Overcoats in stock or made to order.

All our lines of Footwear reduced in price for this month.

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TEL. 65. MAIN STREET, LACHUTE.

## The Watchman

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

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### DOING GOOD WORK.

The Colonization Department of the C. P. R. are rendering fine service to the country through their splendid organization and according to the report just issued by Mr. J. N. K. McAllister, Assistant Commissioner of the Department of Colonization and Development it shows that upwards of fifty-two thousand new colonists were added to Canada's population in 1922 through the instrumentality of the department in which Mr. MacAllister is assistant to Colonel J. S. Dennis. Of the total number thirty-five thousand were assimilated through channels specially created for the purpose by the company's colonization department and, with the exception of about one thousand, they were all secured in the British Isles and in countries on the continent of Europe where a good class of settler is to be found. Eleven hundred came through the United States' organization of the Canadian Pacific's department, which concentrates its colonization efforts in the agricultural states of the Republic. The record is considered by Mr. MacAllister to be "fair." Under the conditions that prevailed last year, others may be inclined to adjudge the total results to be "very good." At all events, it reflects a very appreciable contribution on the part of one of the country's private organizations to the accomplishment of a national service and without which immigration would indeed, be inadequate.

The subject of immigration was a matter of pointed reference at the annual meetings of two of Canada's leading banking institutions last week Sir Herbert Holt, President of the Royal Bank, was very outspoken on the subject. "Immigration," he said, "is not satisfactory. We are getting too few immigrants from Europe and too many of our people are still going to the United States. It is important that the Government should inaugurate a more vigorous immigration policy." And Sir John Aird, addressing the Canadian Bank of Commerce shareholders, pointed out with pertinent emphasis that what the country most needs to accelerate the prosperity of the past year is a considerable influx of new settlers of the right type. "We know," Sir John went on to say, "the Federal Government, the provincial Governments and the two great railways have each formulated their own policies for this worthy purpose but unfortunately there does not seem to be unanimity among them as to the best methods to adopt."

### MABEL.

Mr. and Mrs. R. Warwick visited at the home of Mrs. R. Black on Sunday last.

Mrs. R. MacKinnon spent a couple of days last week in Lachute visiting friends.

Misses Lena and Edith McKenzie, of Stoneyville, spent last week-end visiting Miss Catherine Clark.

Mr. Archie Morrow, of Dalesville, spent the week-end at his uncle's Mr. Jas. Murdoch.

Miss Violet Murdoch, of Chatham, and Miss Helen Heattie, of Lachute, spent the week-end with their parents.

The Junior Ladies' Circle of the Grenville Baptist Church held their monthly meeting at Mrs. Jas. Murdoch's on the 14th inst.

The Junior Ladies' Circle of Grenville Baptist Church purpose holding a Box Social at the home of Mr. Jas. Murdoch, of Mabel, on January 27th. Come and spend a pleasant evening.

Quite a number of people from this vicinity attended the social evening, given by the Women's Institute of Chatham in the Club House, of Brownsburg last Thursday evening, and all reported a very pleasant evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Harlow Warwick and family, of Vide Sac, Mr. and Mrs. J. Warwick, of Lachute; Mr. and Mrs. C. Tomalty and baby Jean, also Mrs. E. McGregor, of Ottawa, and Mrs. W. J. Warwick and family spent Sunday last at the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. Heattie in honor of Mrs. W. J. Warwick's birthday.

### CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

Inauguration of New Fast Trains Between Montreal and Ottawa, via South Shore

Two new 3-hour trains, daily except Sunday, will be put in operation between Montreal and Ottawa, commencing Monday, January 23, West-bound, leave Montreal, Windsor Stn. 1.05 p.m., due Ottawa, Union Stn. 4.05 p.m. In the other direction, leave Ottawa, Union Stn. 6.25 p.m., and arrive Montreal, Union Stn. 9.25 p.m. Stops will be made at Westmount and Montreal West both ways. These trains carry coaches dining and observation parlor cars. For further particulars, apply to J. S. Giles, Agent, Lachute.

### BROWNSBURG.

Miss C. Lazar is spending this week at the home of Mrs. P. Sabourin.

Mrs. F. Edwards and Miss Minard, of Montreal, spent last week-end the guest of Mrs. Paul Sabourin.

The Ladies of the Brownsburg United Church will hold their Tea-Meeting, on Thursday, Feb. 18th. Keep the date in mind.

Mr. Harry Fletcher, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Rushbrooke, and Miss Phyllis Fletcher motored to Montreal last Saturday to spend the week-end.

The Young People of the United Church, Brownsburg, held their usual Tuesday night meeting; quite a number were present. The speaker being Rev. T. C. Cassidy.

A good game of hockey was played in the Brownsburg rink last Friday night, between St. Scholastique and the Home team, the score being 3-2 in favour of the Burg. A good crowd attended the match.

Brownsburg won out last Tuesday night in their game with Ayers Ltd. Wm. Cumbers, center player of the Burg, scoring the only goal in the last five minutes of the third period. The game was a good one with quite a crowd present.

Much interest is being taken in hockey this year in the Burg, and all are wondering which team will carry off the challenge cup for this year. Let's hope it will be Brownsburg.

The Members of the Chatham Women's Institute entertained their husbands and friends at a Social evening on Thursday the 12th inst., in Brownsburg Social Club Room. Approximately one hundred and fifty were present. We tender our sincere thanks to all who so kindly assisted in making programme a decided success.

The dainty refreshments were thoroughly enjoyed. The games which followed were entered into with great zest by young and old alike.

We recently published one of the prize-winning compositions by pupils in Brownsburg. Here is another.

Grade VI, ERIC KING, Age 11.  
"OUR FLAG"

Our Flag, the British Flag, is called the Union Jack, made up of the English, Scottish, and Irish Flags. The St. George, stands for England, the St. Andrew, stands for Scotland, and the St. Patrick stands for Ireland. The English Flag is a red cross on a white ground. The Scottish Flag is a white cross diagonal shape situated on a blue ground, and the St. Patrick a red cross from corner to corner on a white ground.

The Union Jack is a National Flag, that belongs to the British Empire. The first country to unite with England was Scotland followed by Ireland. The Union Jack not only stands for the uniting of the three countries, but also means the Union of Great Britain with British Dominions across the seas; giving us a kindlier friendship with our comrades in these Dominions.

The right way to fly the Flag is with the broad white margin at the top. When in distress with the narrow margin at the top, and when in mourning, we show it by first hoisting the Flag to the top of the pole and then lowering it half mast. When we are honouring our Flag we are honouring our Country.

On special occasions, such as the birthday of our rulers, we hoist the Flag at full mast and give a special salute in honour of our Empire.

The Union Jack should be hoisted at sunrise and lowered at sunset. During the Great War, there was a song composed "We'll never let the old Flag Fall"—Our soldiers marched into the trenches singing these words and by them were helped to be braver and nobler, knowing that they were fighting for the honour of their Flag. Also every British boy and girl loves The Union Jack.

### ST. ANDREWS EAST.

Mrs. MacDonald, of Montreal, is visiting her aunt, Mrs. Pease.

Mr. A. Watt was in Montreal for a few days during the week.

Mrs. C. W. Lamb was in Montreal for the week-end.

We are glad to learn that Miss C. McKeracher's health is improving.

Miss Tita and Miss Evelyn Wales are making a visit to their aunt, Mrs. J. W. Kilgour at Beauharnois.

Mrs. Miller has gone to New Brunswick with her two grand children, who have been with her for some time.

The regular meeting of the W.M.S. of the United Church was held at the home of Miss Hibbard. A large number were present and a fine program was given. Mrs. T. Webster sang a beautiful solo.

Mrs. Wood gave this week the fourth of her talks on First Aid—this one being on the subject of bed making with patient in same, suitable size and height of bed, etc. Mrs. Woods is now leaving to take up her nursing in New York.

The Annual Meeting of the United Church was held on Tuesday evening, Jan. 17th, a good number of the congregation being present. Reports from the different officers were read and seemed to show good progress being made. After the meeting tea was served.

Province of Quebec,  
District of Terrebonne,  
No. 1772.

DAME ANTOINETTE BIRON, wife in common as to property of ULRIC POIRIER, of the town of St. Jerome, county and district of Terrebonne, duly authorized to ester in justice.

Plaintiff,

vs.  
The said ULRIC POIRIER, electrician, of the town of St. Jerome, county and district of Terrebonne.

Defendant.

An action as to separation of property has been instituted in the Superior Court, this 12th day of January, 1923.

HERMAS BARRETTE,

10-2-4. Attorney for Plaintiff.

## STATEMENT OF THE BUILDING ACCOUNT OF THE SCHOOL MUNICIPALITY OF CHATHAM NO. 2.

### RECEIPTS.

|                                     |            |
|-------------------------------------|------------|
| To Sale of Bonds                    | \$12609 00 |
| To Accrued Interest                 | 442 06     |
| Loan (Bank of Nova Scotia)          | 10000 00   |
| Donation Dominion Cartridge Company | 5000 00    |
| " Safety Fuse Company               | 1000 00    |
| " Mr. J. T. Ayers                   | 500 00     |
| " Sir George H. Perley              | 200 00     |
| " Mr. J. L. St. Jacques             | 15 00      |
| " T. Eaton Co., Ltd.                | 25 00      |
| " Mr. Walter MacVicar               | 1176 00    |
| To Government Grant                 | 2500 00    |
| To Transferred from General Account | 623 89     |
| Total Receipts                      | \$33095 95 |

### EXPENDITURE.

|                                        |            |
|----------------------------------------|------------|
| By S. Laurin Jr., Contractor           | \$27030 00 |
| By S. Laurin Jr., Contractor, (Extras) | 646 00     |
| T. Tasse, Labor                        | 23 25      |
| Chas. Roberts, Labor                   | 27 30      |
| R. McArthur & Son, Plumbing            | 365 60     |
| Vicker's Ltd.                          | 375 00     |
| J. T. Donald & Co., Ltd., Engineer     | 445 80     |
| Herbert Bradford, Labor                | 52 50      |
| Sam Laurin, Carting                    | 30 00      |
| Purchase of Land                       | 1600 00    |
| Paid Loan Bank of Nova Scotia          | 2500 00    |
| Interest                               | 50         |
| Total Expenditure.                     | \$33095 95 |

Aug. 21st, 1924, Special Grant to District No. 2 Mt. Maple, for repairs (Not expended) \$300 00

Nov. 20th, 1924, Special Grant to District No. 1, Brownsburg, for repairs and equipment, (Not expended) 500 00

Transferred to Building Account 800 00

Balance in General Account (Special Grant) 623 89

N.B.—In view of the consolidation of schools, no repairs were made and the above Special Grants were placed in the General Account until needed.

Audited and found correct, Aug. 2nd, 1927, Mrs. John McQuat, W. J. Graham. Ass't. Sec'y-Treas.

**Put the test to our --- FRESH ROASTS and COLD MEAT.**

They say the test of good meats is "in the eating." Which is very logical and only too true.

It's the test we invite you to apply to our fresh Steaks, Chops, Roasts and other choice cuts of meats obtainable here at lowest prices.

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

## Radio, For General Interest.

Market reports at breakfast, stock reports at luncheon, financial reports, news items, concerts, operas, church services, organ recitals, vaudeville—all at your command with a good Radio Set. We sell complete outfits as well as all parts and supplies.

**John McFaul & Son, Main St.**

## —that boy of yours

Bright, healthy lad; sure, he's going to have chances you never dreamed of having. You intend to give him a good start in life.

All right—but how? When the time comes, you may be pinched for money, or any one of a hundred things may have happened.

But you can pay us a small sum each year and at the end of a certain time—or next week, if you should die suddenly—we'll pay over to him (or his guardian if he is not of age) any amount you may decide, whether it be \$1,000 or \$20,000. Thus you'll be certain that your boy gets the start that you have planned to give him.

Fathers—there's a great idea back of this Imperial Endowment Plan. Ask us to do so, and we'll send particulars right away.

**THE IMPERIAL LIFE Assurance Company of Canada**

HEAD OFFICE - TORONTO

E. M. Jones, Agent

LACHUTE



# Memories of Old St. Andrews.

1800 — 1810.

The success of the Paper Mill enterprise, was rather surprising in the light of sail and rowboat transportation to Montreal, involving a round trip of 100 miles, for the import of the raw material and the export of the finished product.

Captain Augustin Delorme's bateaux were much in demand, and his little ship yard at the mouth of the River Rouge, was an interesting scene. The demand for labourers attracted many from the early French settlements of the Counties of Vaudreuil and Two Mountains.

It was during this period that the "Rue" was built up, that last bit of old French Canada left to remind us of early days.

The winding main street of the east side, also tells the story of the earliest settlers building their houses so near the river that later they had to follow its sinuous shore, reminding us of their ancestors who built along the cow paths of old Borton.

However when the mills came into view, with the vision of an important town, they saw to it that the mistake was not repeated on the west side. The original plan of the town ratified by the Seigneur has never been recovered, but today we can see that it provided for an avenue of boulevard width and broad sidewalk, to lead to the nearest point on the Ottawa River. The side streets that were never built on, and that were extended into the adjoining farms, tell another story of unfulfilled expectations, but the reservation of the Triangle for the market place was fully justified; as there was no land-mark in the old town so reminiscent of historic interest, of which more will be told.

The early years of this first decade brought rapid changes in growth of population and industrial development, when near its close most of the farm lots within the bounds of what now comprises the parish of St. Andrews, were taken up, except Brown's Gore which may have been held for speculative purposes.

To provide for the continuing tide of immigration, the Government at this time established an agency for the sale of crown lands.

These conclusions are based on an examination of an old map published about that time, now in the possession of the widow of the late Alexander Leroy, (Hannah Albright, the Queen of the May, of a Mayday celebration of early memory.) At this time Lachute had not received its name, and the map exhibits a Gore, named Duell's Purchase, lying between the Beech Ridge and the East Settlements, and Ezekiah Clark's little hamlet, at the upper falls. A copy of this old map can be seen at the Watchman Office.

The days of spinning wheels, hand looms, and open fire-places, before the coming of John Glines' carding mill and Hugh Robertson's woolen mill, are most fascinating to the historian, and most deserving of our remembrance, for the Stalwarts of that day, endured the severest hardships and privations that cleared the farms, and bequeathed to us the rich inheritance of this godly land.

Our sturdy and steadfast ancestors from the old Land, and from across the Border, brought with them strong religious convictions, and however much their theology may have differed from that of many of their descendants of today, their fidelity to high principles compels our admiration. They kept aglow the fire on their family altars, before the coming of the missionaries, and they left an impress on the next generation that built and sustained five flourishing churches.

Their descendants number by the thousands, scattered far and wide across this continent, and here we pass on to them this deserved expression of appreciation.

Thaddeus Osgoode, the Anglican missionary, and Sunday School organizer, referred to in the Lachute Historical Record, included St. Andrews in his itinerary. His Diocese extended to the Eastern Townships, where he was held in such high esteem, that some of E. T. Pioneers named their sons after him.

Nor should "Preacher Cameron" be forgotten he who held the fort with his Gaelic sermons, and kept aglow their love for the "Auld kirk" till the clergy came. During this time, the villagers held their religious meetings in Elton Lee's "Tavern" which stood on the site of the Congregational Church. Would that we could recount the tales of that Wayside Inn.

To be continued. B. N. W.

## ST. ANDREWS EAST SCHOOL

Grade IX, English.  
Bessie Woods 68, Gladys Hyde 68,  
Allan Graham 54, Ruth Bradley 51.

Grade VIII, Spelling.  
Hylda Shaw 94, Margaret Canning  
85, Elizabeth Wales 83, Douglas Rodger 80.

Grade VII, Spelling.  
Elsie Cowan 90, Ruth Doig 84, L.  
Muir 78, Paul Doig 77.

Grade VI English.  
Alice Hooker 77, Gordon Bradley  
75, Jeannette Wales 72, Eva Haspeck  
69, Norman Bradley 65, Myrtle Hamilton 54.

Grade V, Spelling & Dictation.  
Walter Sugars 89, Guy Paterson  
87, Myrtle Paterson 85, Christina  
Hooker 84, Beatrice Perks 82, Lloyd  
Bradley 82, Margaret Hamilton 78,  
James Harris 75.

Grade IV Scripture.  
Grace Wales 99, Janet Watson 89.

Grade III, Writing.  
Eva Morrison 96, Dawson Burwash  
91, Marjory Paquette 91, Hugh Robert-  
son 88, Eileen Morrison 87, Robt.  
Woods 87, Earl Harris 83, Dorothy  
Paquette 87, Elsie Sugars 75, Jack  
Funchion 71, Albert Thompson 62.

Grade II, Arithmetic.  
Leslie Gates 98, Frank Williams  
95, Freda Wales 92, Daniel Muir 86,  
Ernest Woods 77, Fauneces Macaskill  
72.

Grade I, Part II, Spelling.  
Kenneth Parker 88, Elizabeth  
Hamilton 78.

## OBITUARY.

### THE LATE MR. JOS. CRESWELL.

Louisa has suffered a great loss through the death of one of its oldest residents, which occurred about eleven o'clock on Saturday last, in the person of Joseph Creswell. Deceased was 83 years of age and was married to Annie Scarborough, of Starnerville, Que., some 52 years ago, and has resided in Louisa the greater part of his life.

He had been a member of the Loyal Orange Lodge for 67 years in which he took great interest. The funeral service, which was largely attended, took place at St. Aiden's Church, on Monday afternoon, and was conducted by the Rev. Mr. Lacey.

He was borne to his last resting place by six of his brother Orangemen, Messrs. Joseph Boyd, Richard Brown, Stanley Holt, Gordon Tomalty, Clarence Neil and George MacKenzie. Besides his loving wife he leaves to mourn his loss, one sister, Mrs. Thompson, of Wales N.D.; four sons, Archie and Willie, of Shelbyville, Ill.; George, of Brownsburg and Reuben at home; four daughters, Mrs. MacKenzie, of Starnerville; Mrs. Rodenbiser, of Newtonville, Mass.; Mrs. Morrison, of Carlyle, Sask., and Mrs. Golden, of Louisa; also 21 grandchildren.

Beautiful wreaths were received from the Louisa Loyal Orange Lodge, and from the Loyal Orange County Lodge.



Canada,  
Province of Quebec,  
District of Terrebonne.

A Session of the Court of King's Bench holding criminal jurisdiction in and for the district of Terrebonne, will be held at the Court House in the town of Saint Jerome, district aforesaid on Tuesday, the thirty-first day of January 1928, at ten thirty o'clock in the forenoon.

In consequence I give notice to all who intend to proceed against any prisoner now in the common jail of the said district and all others, that they must be present then and there.

And I also give notice to all the Justice of the Peace, Coroners and Peace Officers in and for the said district, that they must be present with their records, rolls, indictments and other documents in order to do the thing which belongs to them in their respective capacities.

J. W. CYR,  
Sheriff's Office, Sheriff.  
St. Jerome, Dec. 31st, 1927.  
1-6-20-2.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that the undermentioned LANDS and TENEMENTS have been seized, and will be sold at the respective times and places mentioned below.

FIERI FACIAS DE BONIS  
ET DE TERRIS.  
SUPERIOR COURT.

Province of Quebec,  
District of Terrebonne,  
No. 1696.

THE TOWN OF TERREBONNE, plaintiff; vs. ULRIC PIGEON, defendant.

As belonging to the said defendant, the following immovable, to-wit:

An emplacement situate in the town of Terrebonne, to be detached from the lot of land bearing official number one hundred and ninety two (No. 192) of the said town of Terrebonne, on the registration cadastre of the county of Terrebonne, and measuring sixty feet in width by one hundred and fourteen feet in depth, English measure and more or less; bounded in front by Saint Andre Street, in depth by the emplacements of Saint Joseph Street, on one side to the south by the lot number one hundred and ninety one, and on the other side to the north by the residue of said lot number one hundred and ninety two forming part thereof.

There exists on the emplacement sold, on the north, a right of way in common of eight feet in width by thirty feet in length, English measure the said passage being measured from the homologated construction line such as determined by the by-laws of the town of Terrebonne namely eight feet from the sidewalk. The said passage is in common for the two emplacements formed by the said lot number one hundred and ninety two—with the buildings thereon erected.

As the whole actually subsists, with the active and passive servitudes, apparent or occult, attached to the said immovable.

To be sold at the door of the parochial Catholic church, in the town of Terrebonne, said district, the FOURTH DAY OF FEBRUARY, one thousand nine hundred and twenty eight, at TEN o'clock in the forenoon.

J. W. CYR,  
Sheriff's Office, Sheriff.  
Saint Jerome, December 27, 1927.

## PUBLIC NOTICE

Is hereby given that, by an order of the Prothonotary of the Superior Court for the District of Terrebonne, dated on the thirtieth of January one thousand nine hundred and twenty-eight, the undersigned, Dame Josephine Joly, of the town of Lachute, widow of the late Adelard Seguin, has been authorized to take and therefore takes the quality of heir under benefit of inventory to the estate and succession of the late Joseph-Edouard Constantin, in his lifetime of the said town of Lachute, commercial traveller.

At Lachute, this 16th day of January 1928.

(Signed), Dame Josephine Joly,  
J. F. Lavigne, N.P., Att'y.  
1-27-2.

Canada,  
Province of Quebec,  
District of Terrebonne,  
No. 1697.

SUPERIOR COURT  
DAME ALEXINA LACHANCE,  
wife in common as to property,  
of Joseph D. Labonte, of the Town  
of St. Jerome, county and district of  
Terrebonne, duly authorized to ester  
in justice.

Plaintiff.  
vs.  
JOSEPH D. LABONTE, laborer of  
the town of St. Jerome, county and  
district of Terrebonne.

Defendant.  
An action in separation of property  
has been instituted in Superior Court  
October 11, 1927.

HERMANN BARRETTE,  
Attorney for Plaintiff.

Canada,  
Province of Quebec,  
District of Terrebonne,  
No. 1748.

SUPERIOR COURT.  
DAME VALENTINE LABONTE,  
of the Parish of Saint-Jerome, Dis-  
trict of Terrebonne, wife of ALP-  
HONSE BASTIEN, son of Louis,  
farmer, of the same place, duly au-  
thorized to ester in justice, has in-  
stituted an action for separation as  
to property against her said husband  
his 12th day of December 1927.

CHS-ED. MARCHAND, Attorney.  
2-3-4

## ARUNDEL.

Mr. Gavin Graham, McGill Student,  
is at home for a few days.

Anglican Service in Grace Church.  
Arun del on Sunday 22nd. at 10:30  
a.m. and in Weir at 7:30; S. S. at 2  
p.m.

Mr. Carl Gagnon, Student at Bis-  
hop's College, left for Lennoxville, on  
Tuesday morning to resume his stu-  
dies.

We are pleased to learn that Miss  
Etta Loughren, who has been ill for  
the past few weeks is recovering  
rapidly.

Mr. Levi Graham was a visitor in  
Arun del last week. He reports that  
Mr. W. D. Graham, who had to go to  
Montreal, for hospital treatment, is  
making satisfactory progress to-  
wards recovery.

A very interesting Hockey match,  
between two Arun del teams, was played  
at the skating rink, on Monday  
night. The boys are making good  
progress, and a first team, chosen  
from those who played on Monday  
night, should be able to put up a  
pretty good argument with any out-  
side contenders.

Mr. John Graham who was taken to  
the Hospital, some time ago is mak-  
ing a slight progress towards re-  
covery. He will, however, not be  
well enough to leave the hospital for  
some time to come.

A regular communication of Lau-  
rentian Lodge, No. 81, A. F. & A. M.  
was held in the Lodge Room, at  
Arun del, on Thursday evening, 12th.  
inst.

The elected and appointed officers for  
1928 were installed by R. W. Bro.  
Rev. Geo. H. Gagnon, D.D.G.M.

The complete slate for 1928 is as  
follows:—

Wor. Bro. Percy Stanforth W.M.  
Rt. Wor. Bro. Geo. H. Gagnon I.P.M.  
Bro. Harry Boyd S.W.  
Bro. A. D. McCrimmon J.W.  
Wor. Bro. Peter Cantin Treas.  
Bro. Leslie J. Cooke Sec'y.  
Bro. C. M. Davis Chaplain  
Bro. A. B. Morrison S.D.  
Bro. Edgar Boyd J.D.  
Wor. Bro. J. E. Seale D. of C.  
Bro. Alex Dewar S.S.  
Chas. Mountain J.S.  
Bro. Chas. Tutching I.G.  
A. Mountain Tyler

The postponed vestry meeting of  
Grace Church will be held on Monday  
evening, Jan. 23rd, at the Rectory,  
8 p.m.

Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Morrison paid  
a visit to Montreal Friday last, re-  
turning in the evening.

The Monthly Meeting of the W.A.  
of Grace Church was held at the Rec-  
tory on Thursday afternoon, 12th, &  
was attended by a large number of  
members, also by several visitors.  
The Annual election of Officers was  
held and much routine business was  
transacted. Afterwards Tea was served  
and a social hour was spent.

Mr. Valentine Swall, Sr., for many  
years a resident of Arun del, died sud-  
denly on Friday morning of last week  
at his home here. He had been ill  
for some time and his death was not  
unexpected.

He was a native of Pleasant Valley  
Argenteuil Co., and came to settle  
here shortly after his marriage to  
Miss Isabella Boyd, of Louisa, who  
survives him. Besides his widow he  
leaves five sons and four daughters,  
all of whom were present at the fun-  
eral, which was held from the United  
Church, on Sunday afternoon at half-  
past one, and was very largely at-  
tended.

## "Rex" Theatre, Lachute

FRIDAY & SATURDAY  
NORMA TALMADGE in  
CAMILLE

Com: A Wild Roamer  
News: Lindberg to Mexico

## SUNDAY ONLY

FRED HUMES in ONE GLORIOUS SCRAP

Added Attraction — Northwestern Story "DANGER AHEAD"

Ep. 2, ON GUARD

Comedy: Big Boy in SH'S A BOY

## MONDAY and TUESDAY

First Showing in this Province

SALLY O'NEIL in "LOVE LORN"

FELIX THE CAT in SWITCHES WITCHES

Com: ON THE LINKS

Oddities: LION HUNT

## WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY

RAMON NAVARO in ROAD to ROMANCE

Serial: Trail of the Tiger

Com: NEWLY WED TROUBLES

## FRIDAY and SATURDAY

MARION DAVIES in THE FAIR CO-ED

Comedy: HATS OFF

NEWS



NOW MEN!

Look Smart for  
the Coming Year.

Why not get yourself a new out-  
fit of real, fine, smart, looking  
clothes, at the very lowest of  
prices.

We have a fine line of Women's and Children's  
Underwear; also coats of all sizes.

Just come in and look at our most attractive  
stock.

**RALPH'S**

Main Street, Lachute.

## 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, Monu-  
ments, Headstones.

W. M. Scott, Proprietor

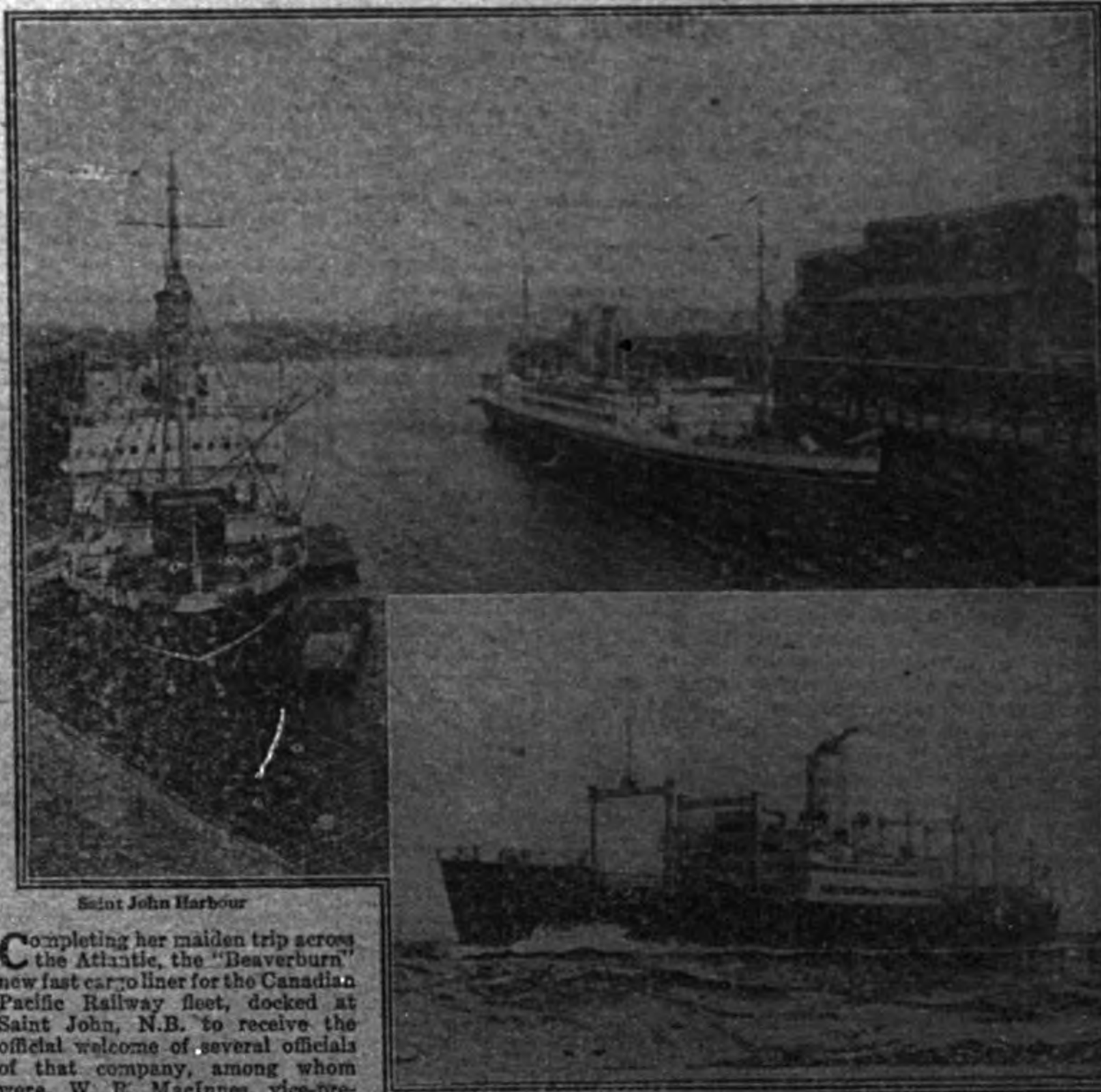
## AGENTS WANTED

All active persons, men or women,  
can make from \$40. to \$75.00 per  
week selling Watkins Products. In  
their own Village, Town or Country.  
Over 150 family necessities. You  
establish your own business without  
any risk. Details furnished without  
any obligation.

THE J. R. WATKINS COMPANY,  
DEPT. 20.

379 Craig West,  
10-2-4. Montreal.

## First of New Fleet at Saint John



Saint John Harbour

Completing her maiden trip across  
the Atlantic, the "Beaverburn"  
new fast cargo liner for the Canadian  
Pacific Railway fleet, docked at  
Saint John, N.B. to receive the  
official welcome of several officials  
of that company, among whom  
were, W. R. MacInnes, vice-presi-  
dent in charge of traffic, and W. A.  
Wainwright, assistant to the chair-  
man, Canadian Pacific Steamships  
Limited, also the harbour officials  
of that port. A thorough inspection  
was made of the vessel and apprecia-  
tion of her qualities was expressed.

The "Beaverburn" is the first of five  
fast cargo vessels, which will be  
known as the "Beaver" class, dis-  
placing 10,000 tons and having a  
length of over 500 feet. These ships  
are capable of making the ocean  
passage in ordinary weather condi-

tions at an average speed of fifteen  
knots, the "Beaverburn" however,  
attained a speed of 18 knots on her  
trial trip.

These cargo ships will provide a  
weekly departure from Canada  
every Friday, arriving in London  
nine and a half days later. Montreal  
is to be their Canadian base during  
the summer and Saint John in the  
winter. The liners are expected to  
be the finest and highest class cargo  
ships afloat today. Another steamer  
of the passenger class, the Duchess  
of Bedford will be launched at the  
Clydebank shipyard, January 24.

## Walsh-Katrine Gold Mines, Ltd.

(No Personal Liability)

The Walsh-Katrine is situated on the gold bearing geological  
belt of Kirkland Lake.

The work being carried on at the Walsh-Katrine is daily ad-  
ding 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 from 4 to 5 ft. wide and carrying values  
up to \$43.00 per ton.

Preparations are now being made to cut No. 4 vein on the 140  
ft. level. No. 4 level came into the shaft at 55 ft. from the surface.  
From this point to 100 ft. in depth the vein assayed over \$8.00 for a  
width of 6 feet. A short cross cut will pick up No. 4 vein and ore  
will be opened up rapidly.

Diamond drilling has also given assurance of ore in No. 4 vein.  
At a distance of 125 feet north of the shaft the diamond drill in-  
terested ore across 9 feet on an angle of 45 degrees that averaged \$14.00.

At a distance of 175 feet south of the working shaft the dia-  
mond drill cut 42 feet of a mineralized section on an angle of 60  
degrees. The assays from 4 1/2 feet of this core averaged \$3.40.  
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.

5,000 feet of diamond drilling has proven gold values to a  
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## 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 influence. 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 tempers 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 picturesque of his appearance has largely rubbed off; so 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, desertions, 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 in the home" is 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 afoot, 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 half 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. Frederick 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 Wyemouth, Berwickshire, 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 was 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 vivacity—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.



## 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 Safer, 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 make 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 investigators 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 forced 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 at birth or shortly after, and yet, who grew up, not only to enjoy life themselves but to play a worthwhile part in the lives of others. Stelmets, 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 Mile. Stanislaw Uminski, 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. Ciam.  
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, 6 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, 1/4 cup shortening, 1 egg, 1/2 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, 2 teaspoons 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, 2 1/4 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, 1/4 cup white sugar, 1/2 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 "up-state" 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 scared?"  
"Yes—glued to his seat, he said."

## Princess Seizes 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 Railway 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 fishermen in his craft 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 centers 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 carved 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 today, 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, composers, handmasters, 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 inculcates 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 pleasure.

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 factor in this 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.







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VOL. LIII.

LACHUTE, QUE., JANUARY 27, 1928.

NO. 2

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## COMING EVENTS

The Ladies of the Brownsburg United Church will hold their Tea-Meeting on Thursday, Feb. 16th. Keep the date in mind.

## Illustrated Lecture ON HEREDITY & ENVIRONMENT

by PROFESSOR CARRIE DERICK MCGILL UNIVERSITY

in McARTHUR'S HALL,

FRIDAY, JAN. 27th., 8 p.m.

Under auspices of Literary and Dramatic Society.

Silver collection to defray expenses

## CHURCH NOTES

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

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

Lachute Presbyterian Church, Minister, Rev. Henry Cousens. Lachute Sunday School 10 a.m., Worship 11 a.m.; Brownsburg Worship at 7 p.m.

Brownsburg United Church. Rev. T. C. Cassidy, Pastor. Sunday Jan. 29th. Services at 11 a.m., Subject: "Paul's and the Ephesian Church"; 7 p.m., Singing by the Junior Choir, the pastor at both services; 10 a.m., Sunday School; 7:30 p.m., Tuesday, Young People's Society; 7:30 p.m., Wednesday, Prayer Service; 7 p.m., Friday, Choir Practice; Welcome to all.

Lachute United Church. Rev. A. G. MacKinnon B.D., Minister. Sunday, Jan. 29th. Lachute 11 a.m., the minister; 7 p.m., Y. P. Service, Illustrated Lecture on "David Livingstone" East Settlement 3 p.m., Rev. John Macaskill, B.D.; Annual Congregational meeting, Friday Jan. 27th., at 8 p.m. sharp; Sunday School and Bible Classes 10 a.m. Sunday.

## BIRTH.

COUSENS.—At Lachute, on Tuesday, January 24th, 1928, to Rev. and Mrs. Henry Cousens, a daughter.

ALBRIGHT.—At St. Andrews East, on Tuesday, Jan. 24th, to Mr. and Mrs. Ewen Albright, a son.

## DEATHS.

DRENNAN.—On Friday, January 20th, 1928, at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. H. C. McDonald, 190 Laurier Ave., West, William Drennan in his 81st year.

## IN MEMORIAM.

BUCK.—In loving memory of Fred J. Buck, who departed this life, on January 29th., 1927. Gone but not forgotten. Inserted by his mother and father.

## EXPERT WATCHMAKER.

A good line of Wedding and Engagement Rings, also Watches, Silverware, Chinaware, Glassware, and all kinds of Souvenirs.

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We offer as serviceable grade of 7-8 flooring all end matched at \$45.00 per thousand feet.

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LACHUTE, QUE.

## LOCAL NEWS.

Mr. Geo. Graham spent Monday in Montreal.

Mr. W. J. Deacon spent a few days in Montreal this week attending the Motor Show.

The many friends of Mr. P. Cleland will be pleased to hear that he is improving.

Mr. Edwin Hampton, of Montreal, was a welcome visitor in town on Monday last.

Miss Edith Beers, of Montreal, was the week-end guest of her mother, Mrs. A. Beers.

Mr. John Kenny of Buckingham, spent Saturday in town the guest of Mr. George Lamb.

Mrs. Jas. Yelland and Miss May Yelland are spending a few days in Ottawa this week.

Miss Mary Arden Stead, of Montreal, was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. B. Stead for the week-end.

Mrs. C. J. Stanforth, of Arundel, is in town for a few days as guest of Mrs. Jno. Hope.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Drysdale, of Springfield, Mass., were guests of Mrs. P. R. McGibbon this week.

Mr. D. Lahaie, M.L.A., of Buckingham, was in town on Sunday last as guest of his sister, Mrs. H. Lafleur.

Mr. and Mrs. George Cleland, of Dalesville, wish to thank their many friends for their kindness shown to them in their recent bereavement.

Miss Grace Foster returned to Lakeside, on Friday last, after having spent a very enjoyable week at the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Davis of Ste. Scholastique.

Miss Hazel Webber of Hudson Heights, Miss Irene Bramley, Miss Corinne Hancox, Misses Lila and Jessie Kearns and Mr. Jas. Lockwood, of Montreal, were guests of Mrs. Jas. Yelland for the week-end.

Those who recently were decrying the mild sloshy weather and wishing for the good old winter of long ago have had their wish gratified this week by a real old-timer, that has certainly disillusioned those who thought the climate was changing. We have plenty of snow now to carry us over the winter.

All our local Automobile Dealers have spent the greater part of the week at the Motor Show in Montreal where they have been visited by many from this district, who are looking with longing eyes in anticipation of being the proud possessor of one of the many varieties on display. The models show a wonderful variety and in consequence there will be very keen competition among our local dealers.

From general reports there is rather a strong effort being made to secure a liquor store for Lachute. There is much talk and quite a lot of speculation as to the outcome of the issue should it be brought to a referendum. In the meantime it will be well for the public electors to bear this in mind by those seeking municipal honors. We understand that a spear is out for Mr. And. Elliott to represent the East Ward in place of Mr. E. Jousse. Mr. Elliott is one of our best citizens who will make a worthy successor. There is likely to be a contest in the Centre Ward as papers are out for M. Lachance in opposition to Jos. Speight, who has faithfully served the town for the past two years.

LACHUTE ACADEMY LOSES TO BUCKINGHAM.

A return visit was made by the Buckingham Academy Boys when they played here last Saturday afternoon, and won out after a hard fought game in the score of 3 to 1. The game was handled by Jas. MacKimmie Jr., and the play was keen and exciting. The teams afterwards were entertained by the young ladies of Lachute Academy to supper in McArthur's Hall.

ARGENTEUIL AMATEUR HOCKEY ASSOCIATION

Those following the Hockey League were treated to some real hockey when Brownsburg defeated Argenteuil Motor Sales 4-2 last Thursday night, and on Tuesday, when Ayers Limited defeated Argenteuil Motor Sales 5-1. Argenteuil Motor Sales were badly treated by fate in their last game as several players were on the sick list but they will be at full strength for their encounter against Brownsburg tonight. Brownsburg plays Ayers Limited next Tuesday in a game which promises to be a thriller as the local team will try to halt the winning streak of Brownsburg.

The line up in Lachute next Tuesday will probably be as follows:—

Ayers Limited Brownsburg

N. Patrie Goal E. Barker

L. Provost Def. A. McAllister

A. Langille Def. B. Patrie

P. Gagne Centre P. Cumbers

R. Giroux L. Wing R. Roberts

O. Gagne R. Wing J. Galbraith

M. Morrison Sub. R. Moncrieff

J. Fleet Sub. L. Martin

O. Malette Sub. R. St-Onge

F. Raymond Sub. A. Monk

League Standing W. L. D. Pts.

Brownsburg 2 0 0 4

Argenteuil M. S. 1 1 0 4

Ayers Limited 1 1 0 2

Mrs. John Tomalty and daughter Ruth of Hoosier, Sask., are spending two months with relatives and friends in this vicinity.

The encouragement given to the management of the Rex Theatre is very appreciative and Mr. and Mrs. Fassio are endeavoring to secure the best class of pictures for their patrons. For Sunday, Monday and Tuesday they have secured the wonderful production of Beau Sabreur, the sequel of Beau Geste. Also good Comedy. Don't miss seeing this wonderful picture.

One of the most exciting matches of the season is looked for when the Bank of Commerce Hockey Team of Montreal, will cross sticks with our Lachute Team. The local Club has a number of good matches scheduled for the week-ends, so turn out and support the home team.

## ST. ANDREWS EAST.

Mr. and Mrs. Seavers, of Montreal, are at Miss Hibbard's.

Mrs. Meade, who has been at Miss Hibbard's, has returned to Montreal.

Miss Vida Brophy is staying at Miss Hibbard's, nursing Miss L. Harrington.

Mrs. G. Perks met with an accident last week falling on the ice near her door, and was laid up for a few days.

Mrs. A. Shorey and party were at the Shorey house for the week-end.

Miss Mary Walsh was in town for a few days.

The many friends of Miss Julia Davis will be sorry to know that she has had an accident, falling on the ice and injuring her hip.

Rev. Mr. Macaskill gave an address Sunday morning on the subject of Home Missions, taking as his foundation Watson's hymn, "Lord of the Lands make Canada thine own."

The lecture in the Town Hall on Friday evening, on the subject of The Solar System was well attended. Professor Gillson gave us much valuable information and his slides were very good. We all have now a better appreciation of the measureless expanse of the heavens and of the glory of the firmament which shows the handiwork of the Almighty. Truly the earth seems but a grain of sand in comparison with the mighty systems revealed by the telescope.

ST. ANDREWS EAST CONSOLIDATED SCHOOL.

Grade IX, Spelling.

Bessie Woods 89, Jean Brown 88, Gladys Hyde 87, Florence Thompson 87, Ruth Bradley 86, Lena Gates 83, Lois Perks 82.

Grade VIII, English Literature.

Hylda Shaw 78, Elizabeth Wales 77, Margaret Canning 57.

Grade VII, English Literature.

Edgar Hooker 57, Ruth Doig 55.

Grade VI, Agriculture.

Jeannette Wales 90, Gordon Bradley 90, Eva Haspek 84, Myrtle Hamilton 70, Norman Bradley 61.

Grade V, English.

Walter Sugars 84, Guy Paterson 71, Beatrice Perks 64, Lloyd Bradley 63, Christina Hooker 62.

Grade IV, Spelling & Dictation.

Grace Wales 95, Janet Watson 93, Phyllis Doig 75.

Grade III, English.

Hugh Robertson 90, Dawson Burwash 89, Marjory Paquette 87, Eva Morrison 86, Robert Woods 75, Eileen Morrison 70, Dorothy Paquette 67, E. Sugars 53, Albert Thompson 51.

Grade II, Tables.

Leslie Gates 96, Frank Williams 96, Daniel Muir 92, Freda Wales 86, Ernest Woods 74.

Grade I, Part II, Tables.

Kenneth Parker 100, Elizabeth Hamilton 90.

## CUSHING.

Miss Mildred Gaston, of Montreal, was the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. F. Gaston on Thursday.

Miss Ruth Garrett, of Hawkesbury Ont., spent several days last week the guest of Miss Muriel Jobb.

Mr. J. D. Weir, of St. Anne de Bellevue, was the guest of his mother Mrs. T. Weir, on Friday.

Mr. Cecil Clark, of Mount Maple, was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. W. Canning on Thursday and Friday.

Miss Pearl Dawson, of Stonfield Heights, was a guest of her sister, Mrs. Fraser Watson several days last week.

Mrs. Cora Rourke, of Little Rideau, spent the latter part of last week at the home of her brother, Mr. Jno. Bradford.

Miss Hylda Shaw, of St. Andrews East was the guest of Miss Margaret Canning on Thursday.

Messrs. Douglas Rodger of Geneva, John Graham, of St. Philippe, and W. Starnes, of Monaca, spent Thursday the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Archie Graham.

The Women's Missionary Society meets at Mrs. L. M. Gaston's, on Thursday, Feb. 2nd, in the afternoon at the usual hour. A welcome to all.

The Ladies of St. Mungo's wish to thank all those who braved wind, snow and bad roads to attend their Annual Tea-Meeting, on Thursday night, of last week, and again on Friday night. Our entertainer, Mr. Cook kindly offered to remain and give the program on Friday night. His offer was accepted in the hope of better weather.

All Men's Overcoats, and Women's Coats reduced 20 p. c.

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## SPECIALS!

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California Prunes

California Evaporated Peaches

Special prices on the above for the balance of January.

Brooms 30 cts. to \$1.00.

Orange Pekoe Tea, 75c. per lb.

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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 lack 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 having part of his earnings attached.

#### Shares 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 avowal 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."

#### Weights 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, suiting 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. Vitalizing 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 is Hindenburg, who "looks like finishing up as a second Wolan," 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 half's breadth. None of these cases, perhaps, is as remarkable as Winston Churchill, who had to yield precedence to Haig. "Post Hoc" bates 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 Commissioner 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 Mullewa, 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 advance made in wheat production in the last 15 or 20 years in Western Australia," added Mr. Gunn, "resulting last year in a \$6,000,000 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.

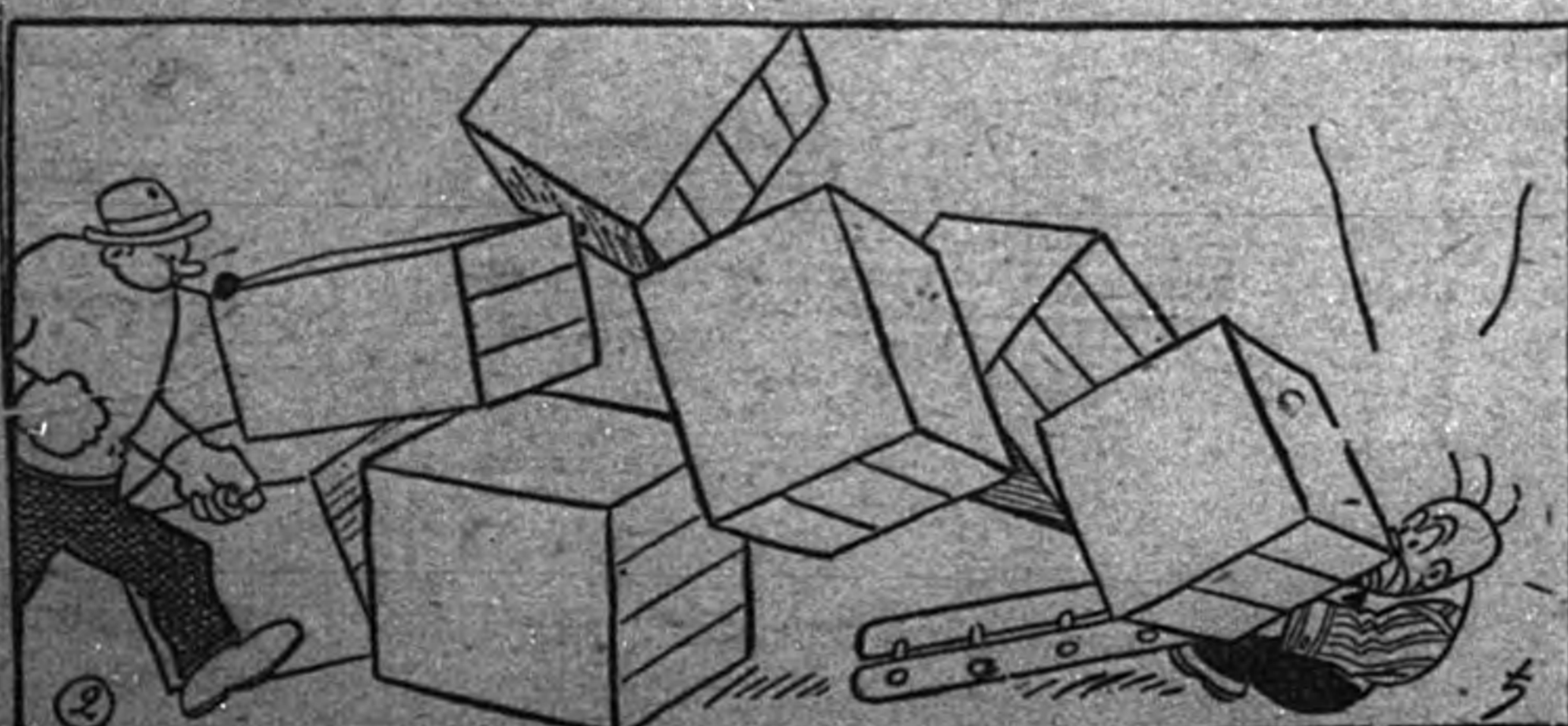
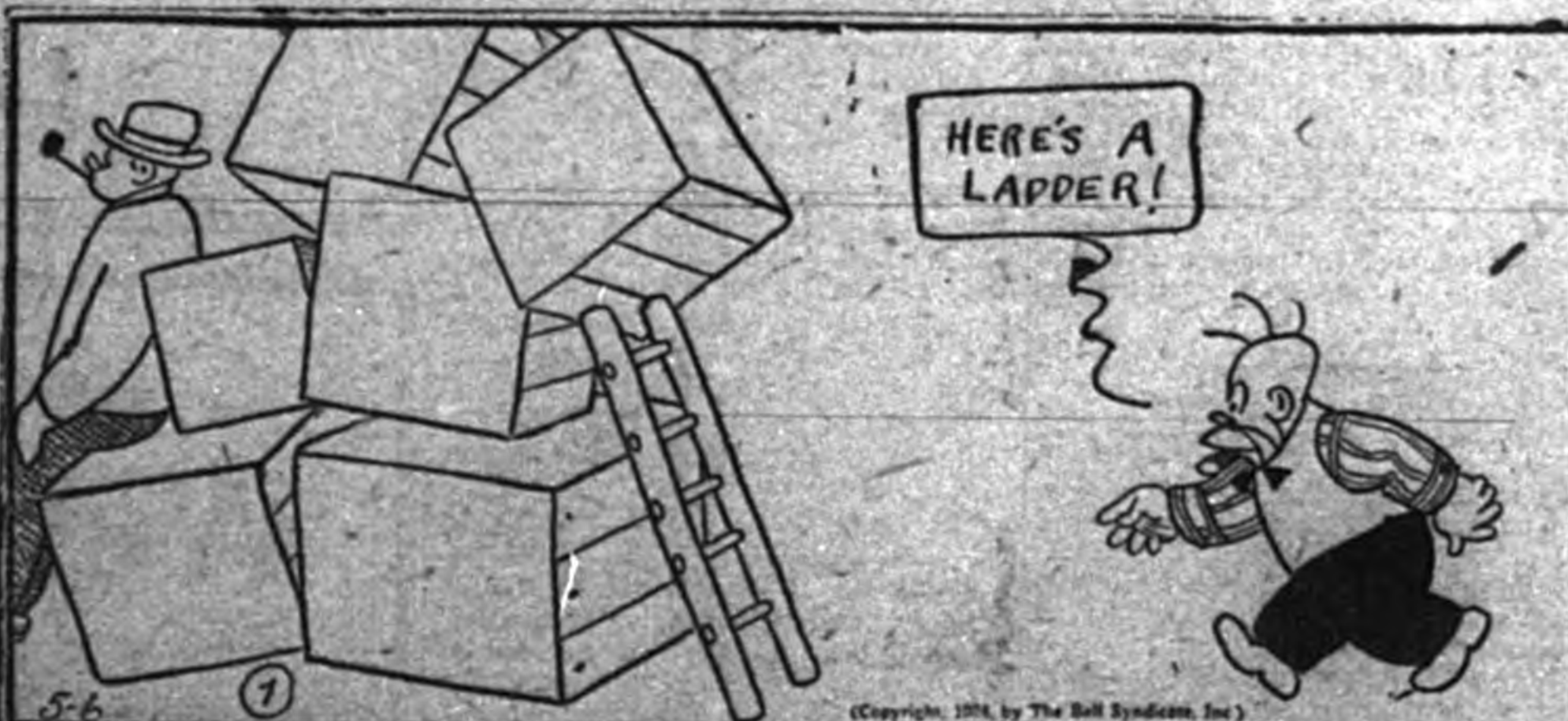
#### MODERN "POETRY"

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 bush that is ladled out by the verse libelists 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.





## 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 pasture, 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 pasture, 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 \$30,000 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 fert-  
ilizer.

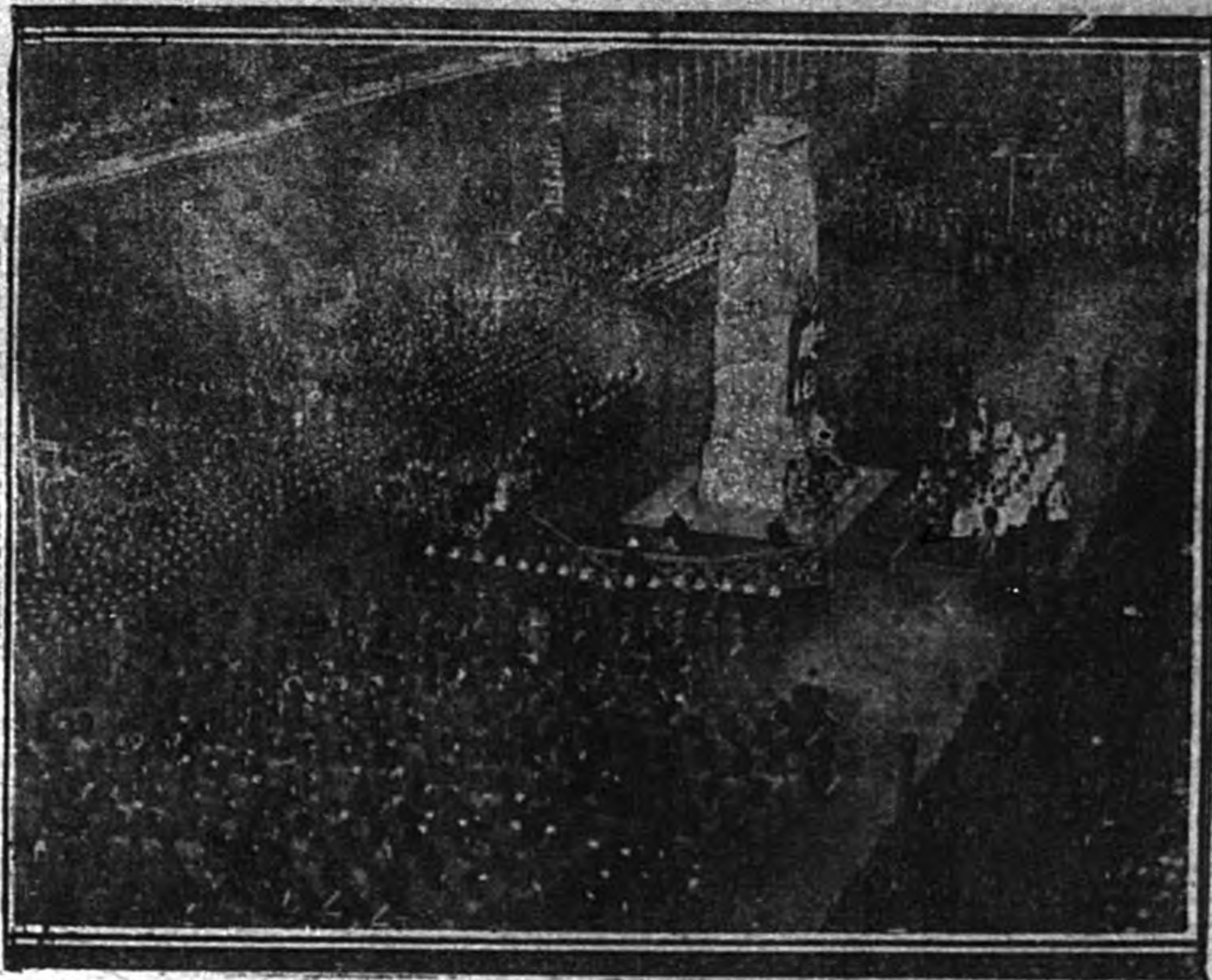
I fertilized the following year,  
And my tomatoes, I remember,  
Thrived healthily and flourished clear  
Until the fifteenth of September.  
Then bugs swept down upon the lot  
And I was powerless to stay 'em;  
They ate my plants, for I'd forgot  
To spray 'em.

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



THE SCENE AT WHITEHALL  
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 alliances 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 was found to have 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 has 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 emigrants to become successful farmers were discussed at a largely attended conference of country representatives of the New Settlers' League. The Governor, Sir William Campton, 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."



## FOR THE COMING YEAR.

Yes! Another Year gone! There's wishing you a Happy and Prosperous New One, and many more. We hope to be able to assist you in the coming year, with all the latest styles, in Men's, Women's and Children's Clothing.

Just come and pay us a visit, and select your fancy.

**HENRY M. LAVIGNE, Lachute Mills.**

## Ladies Wrist Watches!

The increasingly popular gentleman's strap watch. Striking, Mantle and Alarm Clocks. We handle only the most reliable and proved timekeepers. Each watch and clock is rigorously tested and leaves the factory only after passing the most severe inspection. We guarantee every watch and clock we sell. We do not repair while you wait, but we come mighty close to it.

**Frank E. Earle, Lachute.**

**Big Bargains in Men's Ready Made Overcoats, all to be sold at COST PRICE.**

**Geo. Licop, Main St. Lachute.**

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

**Beef Scrap, and all kinds of Hen Feed. R. Hamilton, Main Street. Phone 240. Lachute.**

## A GOOD RESOLUTION

A good resolution for every day of the coming year would be for you to telephone us every morning for suggestions along the line of tempting groceries and delicacies that we have to offer. This grocery continues to hold its service, and its merchandise, up to the same high standard that has always maintained here.

Phone 2 r 2.

**Robert McFaul, Main St., Lachute**

## JANUARY SALE

20 p.c. discount on our entire stock of Men's Clothing. Extra Special in Semi-Ready Suits and Overcoats in stock or made to order.

All our lines of Footwear reduced in price for this month.

**W. G. STANFORTH, - Lachute. TEL. 65. MAIN STREET, LACHUTE.**

## Appreciable Commendations

The Watchman takes pleasure in reproducing a number of personal comments received from numerous friends throughout the country with regard to its recent Industrial Number issued at Christmas.

Not only have we received letters of congratulations, but editorial comments from our good journalistic friends have come to our attention. These tokens of appreciation have been largely augmented by telephonic and verbal pronouncements regarding the general make-up and merits of the issue.

The Watchman takes this opportunity of heartily thanking its friends for their kind reference and we feel that the editor and staff has been well rewarded for their efforts put into the work. We may say that the policy of the Watchman has always been to promote the interests of Lachute and surrounding district and to further cement the cordial relationship which is prevalent among our good citizens.

Our aim in the future will be to continue this work, even in a more aggressive manner and we are happy in the thought that our policy is being appreciated. We take pleasure in giving to our readers some of the references received notably that of the Montreal Herald of Jan. 7th., issue in which that paper under the heading of "Industrial Lachute" deals in a very kindly manner with our publication.

We feel that the efforts put into this special number and the monetary outlay have been fully justified by the following references:—

Dear Mr. Giles: Ottawa, January 25th., 1928.  
I am sure you will be glad to know that your County edition of the Watchman has created a fine impression everywhere. We all know that Lachute is a good place to carry on manufacturing and the whole County is beautiful so that it is well worth advertising, as you have done.  
I was much interested in reading this special edition and you are certainly to be congratulated on the very satisfactory result of your efforts.  
Sincerely yours,  
**GEO. H. PERLEY.**

Dear Mr. Giles: Granby, Que. December 30th., 1927.  
I was much pleased at receiving a copy of your "Industrial Number." It certainly does you great credit and is real advertising as far as the town is concerned. It is just that kind of publicity that goes a long way to putting a place on the map and I thank you very much for remembering me with a copy.  
**THE KENT LUMBER COMPANY. A. E. SOLOMON.**

Dear Mr. Giles: Chicoutimi, December 28th., 1927.  
I received the other day your special industrial number which I read with great interest. It is always nice to see the weekly press growing as it does to the energetic work and brain given to this line by people like you.  
I take this opportunity to send you my best wishes for a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year.  
Yours very truly,  
**VINCENT DUBUC.**

Dear Mr. Giles: Montreal, January 17th., 1928.  
Allow me to congratulate you very sincerely on the splendid Industrial Number of the Watchman.  
It is well got up and the arrangement is good, but it has special value in showing what the Town of Lachute is really like, and how it and the County of Argenteuil have progressed in the last few years.  
I am sure that the information of the progress of industry of many kinds will be a revelation to many readers of the issue.  
It is very good advertisement of all concerned and its influence will remain.  
Again congratulating you and with best wishes for you, the Town and the County.  
I am, Dear Mr. Giles,  
Yours sincerely,  
**HARRY BRAGG.**

My Dear Mr. Giles: January 10th., 1928.  
It was very thoughtful of you to send me a copy of the special industrial number of the Watchman. I read this with considerable pleasure and interest and was agreeably surprised to learn of the splendid development which is going on in your region. I remember our meetings in the past and look forward with pleasure to seeing you again.  
Wishing you the compliments of the Season.  
A. G. STUDER,  
Gen. Secretary of Detroit Young Men's Christian Ass.

Dear Sir: Toronto, December 27th., 1927.  
I have examined with great interest the special industrial number of the "Watchman" which I found on my desk this morning. It is a credit to you and to your staff. Please accept my heartiest congratulations and best wishes for a happy and prosperous New Year.  
Yours faithfully,  
**S. FRANK WILSON.**

Dear Mr. Giles: Hawkesbury, Ont., January 2nd. 1928.  
Congratulations for your splendid "Industrial Number." It is a worthy tribute for your fine town. There is a lot of valuable data which must have given you lots of thinking out.  
Our New Year Greetings to you and your staff.  
Yours truly,  
**J. H. LAURIN.**

Dear Mr. Giles: Vancouver, B. C., January 4th. 1928.  
Having received a copy of your industrial number recently published and enjoyed so much its interesting reading, I would appreciate two or three copies for use here, provided you can supply.  
Was favorably impressed with this issue, and particularly in reference to the write-up of Ayers Ltd., who I have the honor of representing here for their Blanket line.  
Thanking you in advance for your attention in the matter, and with Best Wishes for the Year 1928.  
Yours truly,  
**A. G. GILES.**

Dear Sir: Arundel, January 6th., 1928.  
I am in receipt of your Industrial Number of the Watchman. You and your staff are to be congratulated not only on the work done, but the volume of County News (new and old), contained in that issue. It speaks well for the County of Argenteuil to have so many enterprising men and some of the best manufacturing plants in the Dominion. Now with the highway under construction to the north of the County when completed we will feel more as if we were part of Lachute Town.  
Yours truly,  
**C. J. STANFORTH.**

23 Arlington Ave., Westmount, January 3rd. 1928.  
Dear Mr. Giles: After reading over the Industrial Number of The Watchman, I cannot refrain from extending to you my congratulations on the preparation and general make-up of the issue. It has given me a new idea altogether—and no doubt will do so to others—of the importance and future potentialities of Lachute and District. Your article on the good relations existing between the two races in your district is an inspiration to all who have the good of the Province and Dominion at heart, while the various industrial articles are a revelation as to the splendid progress that is being made. In my opinion the publication of such a number will do more than anything in recent years to place Lachute on the map and further its progress.  
Hoping that the New Year will bring you due reward for your patriotic and constructive work.  
I remain,  
Yours very truly,  
**G. MAXWELL SINN.**

Lachute, January 24th., 1928.

Mr. J. S. Giles,  
Editor of The Watchman,  
Dear Sir:

On behalf of the Lachute Town Council, I wish to extend my personal thanks to you for the very fine work you have done in the production of the Industrial Number of the Lachute Watchman.  
Its pages were full of live interest and carried a message to the outside world, that should prove of real value to Lachute and the County in general.  
This issue reflects credit on your paper, and we hope is one of many others to follow.

H. M. GALL, Mayor.

Huntingdon, Que., January 18th., 1928.

Dear Mr. Giles:

Many thanks for your copy of the special issue of the Watchman duly received. It is an exceptionally fine issue and full of good propaganda. I believe you forwarded us a copy when published and as I was away from the office, our Mr. Primeau had the paper on his desk.  
Papers of this stamp are the editions which put life and spirit into communities, build up circulation and put cash in the treasury. We unfortunately have not the industrials here to encourage us to publish such a paper but we do get out special editions which are usually of agricultural interest.

Yours very truly,  
**ADAM I. SELLER.**

THE HUNTINGDON GLEANER INC.

Montreal, December 31st., 1927.

The Editor,

Lachute Watchman, Lachute, Que.

Dear Sir:

I desire to compliment you on your Industrial Number just received. This reflects great credit upon your enterprise, a worthy effort in Journalism and one likely to bring important results to your entire section of the Country.

I am particularly struck by your article referring to the Hon. Mr. Perron, Minister of Roads, Quebec. It has always seemed to me strange, that the peculiarly outstanding services of this Minister have not received the appreciation that is his due for his untiring zeal in the direction of good roads in the Province.

He has accomplished so much for the public welfare and towards the progress of the Province that one can readily think it astonishing that we accept all benefits derived without a reasonable public expression of appreciation.

The roads of the Province are a marvel — It is indeed hard to realize the wonderful extent of good roads in the Province when one thinks of the immense area covered — the population and the money involved in his accomplishment for the good of our people.

Mr. Perron has always been able to say "No" and has never conducted his Department along the lines of favoritism — Strict and upright business dealings have always governed the operations of the Department, and business principles have never been sacrificed by him for popularity. Sectional or personal considerations have always been set aside as against a statesmanlike interest and devotion to the great requirements of the general public's good and with a broadminded view of progress — Your article is deserved and well-timed indeed.

In history the Minister's work will find a prominent place, but while we have his active energetic services it would indeed be fitting to express appreciation of his great services to his country and to extend recognition to one who has devoted many years of his life to the public interest. This service should not be calculated so much in years of time, but as considering fully the great ability business acumen and devotion really placed unstintingly at the disposition of the Government and for the good of his Province and Canada in reality.

I wish you every success with your paper and personally a Happy and Prosperous New Year.

HENRY MILES, M. L. C.

THE LEEMING MILLS CO., LTD.

Editorial from the Montreal Herald, of Saturday, Jan. 14th.

The possibilities of the county of Argenteuil from an industrial point of view have been brought prominently before the public in recent years in connection with the proposal for the development of the water power of the Carillon Falls. Consequently the issue by the Lachute Watchman of an industrial number containing articles relating to the established industries of Lachute and the surrounding district, and the opportunities which still await industrial enterprise in that prosperous and picturesque portion of the Ottawa Valley, is both timely and interesting.

In an article headed "Lachute Bids Welcome," it is pointed out that that town is served by both the great railways systems, and is situated on the main highway between Montreal and Ottawa, being 45 miles from this city. Present enterprises include the extensive mills of the J. C. Wilson Company, Ayers Limited, the Dominion Shuttle Company, O. B. Lafleur & Sons, T. McQuat & Sons and Messrs. P. & A. McGibbon. Then there are the Dominion Cartridge Company and Dominion Safety Fuse Company at Brownsburg, the Perley Mills at Calumet, James & W. Duncan's mills at Weir, the Morrison Woollen Mills at Brownsburg, the mill of George Dansereau M. L. A., at Grenville and the Western Quebec Paper Mills at St. Andrews East, as well as various saw mills.

The West and North Rivers join at Lachute just before they flow into the Ottawa, and when, as is bound to happen, the Carillon Falls are harnessed, it will not be long before Lachute develops into an important manufacturing city. There is a large English population in this district and it is satisfactory to learn from The Watchman that both French and English live together as one big family, respecting and honoring the distinctive institutions of each other.

Apart from its industrial potentialities, Lachute is a charming tourist centre, nestling close to some of the most delightful scenery in the Laurentians, and The Watchman is doing a good work in making known to the public the charms of the district for visitors and summer residents.

Many others of our valued exchanges, from Halifax to Vancouver have spoken most kindly of this issue in their references, so that while the Watchman has received due credit for its effort, Lachute has secured the publicity for the County which was the chief desire of the editor.

Yours truly,  
**J. S. GILES.**

## Who'd be a Scrooge?

You wouldn't intentionally. But you might be one and not even know it.

Supposing that you were to die before another Christmas came around, would your kiddies' stockings be as well filled next year? Or might they not lack even some of the necessities of life?

Among other gifts this Christmas why not present your wife with an Imperial Home Protection policy.

That would be a most practical gift; based on generosity and kindness; banishing worry, anxiety and care; making Christmas all the happier and the New Year all the more hopeful for yourself and loved ones, in the knowledge that, come what may, the future is provided for.

**THE IMPERIAL LIFE Assurance Company of Canada**

HEAD OFFICE - TORONTO  
E. M. Jones, Agent  
LACHUTE



## STABILIZATION OF LAND VALUES

BY C. W. PETERSON.

No public issue has been the victim of more platitudes than that of immigration on platform and in press. In Canada there seems to be no intelligent public opinion on the question, and our economic groups are consequently hopelessly divided on the issue. Added population merely spells further unemployment to the labor group and increased competition to the farmer. Hence, we frequently find our great rural organizations unfriendly and even officially antagonistic towards any effort to augment Canada's population.

### PUBLIC APATHY.

An intelligent study of the population question leaves one in no doubt, that lasting agricultural prosperity is not possible without the steady, progressive colonization and development of our extensive vacant spaces by real agricultural settlers. The realization of such a program would, however, involve a constructive and forward looking colonization effort of a magnitude no government could safely contemplate to-day, in view of the apathetic state of average Canadian public opinion on the subject. The super-task confronting Canada at this moment, therefore, would appear to be to convince her own citizens of the wisdom of regarding the population question as the corner stone of all public policies, which, indeed, it is.

### AGRICULTURAL UNREST.

We have for almost a decade been confronted with the demoralizing spectacle of steadily receding rural land values all through Canada. This was the outcome of a combination of circumstances, but has been chiefly due to the cessation of immigration, coupled with the modern spectacular drift to the cities. Land values to-day, east and west, are at a very low ebb, and many farmers have thus seen their chief asset shrink to such an extent that substantial equities have in some instances totally disappeared representing the loss of the fruits of years of hard labor on the part of every member of the family.

### THE AGRICULTURAL CREDIT STRUCTURE.

Land represents the principal borrowing asset of the farmer. Stable land values lie at the foundation of rural credit in practically all its forms. When land values become demoralized the whole agricultural credit structure is undermined. Credit of all sorts is curtailed and interest rates advance. In fact, it may be laid down as an economic axiom, that a prosperous agriculture and a contented rural population are not within the possibilities with receding and unstable land values. The demoralizing effect in itself upon the farmer of the progressive shrinkage of his chief capital asset is bound to exercise a most unfortunate influence upon his state of mind and actions.

### RESTORING AGRICULTURAL CONFIDENCE.

There is to-day a vast area of vacant lands on the market in the prairie section of Canada and improved farms are offered for sale in other provinces comparatively at bargain prices. The demand for such properties slackened perceptibly with the drying up of the stimulating flow of immigration some years ago. The settlement of the Province of Ontario dates back as far as that of the Middle West of the United States. Yet land values in Iowa, Illinois and elsewhere are twice and three times as great as in Eastern Canada. Why? The Canadian farmer should be keenly interested in recreating a normal market for rural properties. A comparatively limited demand for land would quickly be reflected in strengthened values all round and the moral effect would be electrical. Urban business would automatically benefit through such a restoration of agricultural confidence. Our farmers have, therefore, a vital interest in the inauguration of vigorous and comprehensive policies by the various governments and railways designed to promote the actual colonization of vacant agricultural areas.

### Natural Resources Bulletin.

It is perhaps not inappropriate that the country to which the most ingenious engineer of the animal kingdom, the beaver, is native, should also have developed some of the finest engineering talent and organization ever employed in the interests of civilization. Canada's tremendous railway and highway undertakings, her unprecedented expansion of the pulp, paper and lumber industries, her vast hydraulic power developments, her wide-spread mining activities, her canals and irrigation systems have, perhaps, never been equalled in extent or efficiency by any nation of a comparable population and, in some respects, by any country whatever its population.

The two great railway systems, the Canadian National and Canadian Pacific companies are unique in their magnitude and efficiency—almost 40,000 miles of railways, courteously and thoroughly administered. Canadian canal routes represent an investment of over 220 million dollars and her system of navigable waterways and inland lakes are unparalleled, it being estimated that about half of the world's known fresh water areas are in this country.

Canada's 116 pulp and paper mills have now definitely assumed first place in the international newspaper race with an annual production of some 1 1/2 million tons annually and considerably increased production under construction and in sight.

Canada's mines yield ore to the extent of between 200 and 300 million dollars annually, with some remarkable individual properties. Her submarine coal mines represent tremendous engineering achievement, while her nickel, asbestos, gold and lead-zinc producers have developed their reserves to the point where they have the largest individual ore deposits of their kind known to be in existence. It is interesting to note, in this connection, that over half the entire land surface of the Dominion is geologically favorable to mineralization and of this, only a few small patches have been as yet thoroughly prospected. In the damming of Canada's rivers

for the purpose of power development, some of the greatest engineering works of the present day are being undertaken. The year of 1925 alone saw three-quarters of a million hydraulic horse-power brought into production, a figure that will stand comparison with any country, at any stage of its history. A single plant now being constructed on the Saguenay River is to have an ultimate installation of 800,000 horsepower. The total installations stand at 4,300,000 horse-power (about one-tenth of the available total), and represent an investment of nearly a thousand million dollars.

This is a long step from the wood and mud dams of the industrious Canadian beaver surely, but it is quite in keeping that the flooded beaver meadows of other days should have expanded into huge and costly storage basins, the largest of their kind ever known, created and held in leash by huge structures of concrete and steel, designed and built by human engineers, on the same sound scientific lines that the little beaver used through the possession of some God-given instinct.

### Pharaohs Used High Ingredients in Their Salads

British food experts who have been making a special study of the history of salads say the tomato is the single new ingredient modern times have contributed to salad making.

The Pharaohs—even the beautiful Cleopatra—ate onions in large quantities in their salads, and used garlic and other high-scented ingredients.

Confucius ate cucumbers and the ancient Chinese used mustard, water-cress and nasturtium leaves and flowers in mixing their elaborate salads, which often contained hard-boiled eggs.

Ancient Persia also was very fond of salads, and used lettuce and radishes much as they are used in modern salad making. Sour wine, not unlike modern vinegar, was used on lettuce by the Persians four thousand years ago.



Late R. M. Carr-Harris  
Pilot Officer, of Kingston, who was killed when his seaplane crashed near the Hudson Bay Railway in the wilderness 300 miles north of Winnipeg.

### Anemone.

All day she lifts  
Her soft blue petal cup  
To catch full bounty  
Of the sun and rain,  
And gayly flaunts  
Her fuzzy leaves  
In snow-cooled breezes  
On her hill.

At night she folds  
Her soft blue petals up,  
And closer draws her leaves—  
Like furry shawls  
And little flannel skirts;  
Then snugly sleeps,  
Nor cares that mountain  
Nights are chill.

—Caroline Lawrence Dier.

### Work Worth Doing.

There is nothing sweeter on earth than the gratitude of a child whom you have tried to help, writes J. J. also. This gratitude may not always be expressed in words, but one who has faithfully striven for a child's best welfare can be sure that their labors have not been in vain. Many opportunities are lost through good people depending on someone else to do the work that should be theirs. Recently two splendid homes for children were secured by a lady who had no direct responsibility. She heard of some youngsters who had been in a Children's Shelter for a long time, apparently unwanted, and by talking to her friends, secured their practical interest and the adoption of the children.

### Poetical Stage Passing Mourned by Masfield

John Masfield, poet and novelist, finds little encouragement these days for the spoken word in poetry. Addressing those who gathered for the yearly verse-speaking contest at the Oxford Examination Schools, he bemoaned the preference of the new generation to sit in a dark chamber watching flashy films rather than listening to poetry beautifully declaimed. Poetry in this form was nearly done for, he mourned, but it would persist to some degree despite everything. "So long as there remain two enthusiasts and a plank there will be a poetical stage," he declared.

### Quench Your Fire.

Canada has the finest inland fishing known to-day, but these splendid food and game fish require plenty of clear, cold water in the streams in order to ensure prolific reproduction. Forest fires help to destroy this possibility by causing drought, erosion, and absence of shade. It therefore behooves every fisherman to make sure his fire is quenched after the noon lunch and that it is always safest to do his smoking in the boat or canoe.

### Winking Doll is Toy Triumph.

A doll capable of doing an optical roll and casting a wink as wicked as that of any flapper has been patented by a doll manufacturer of Coburg, Germany. The invention is said to be the greatest achievement in the German toy industry since the war.

## Omniscient Bobbies Impress U.S. Visitors

Points in English life which have specially impressed Americans visiting England for the first time this summer, says "The Landmark," the monthly magazine of the English Speaking Union, are:

The absence of spring bumpers on motor cars, back as well as front, which are general in America.

The number of beggars in the streets of London.

The wearing of buttonholes by Englishmen.

The little gardens attached to nearly all English houses.

The ease and smoothness with which English trains start, compared with American.

The unburied quietness of an English crowd, even those traveling in the Underground in the rush hours.

The deep green of the trees.

The "Please" and "Thank you" of the bus conductors.

The omniscience of the London policeman.

### Butterflies' Long Trip.

Although the butterfly is a delicate-looking creature, it seems to be endowed with a great deal of stamina. Like the birds, butterflies migrate at the approach of cold weather.

The Monarch butterfly of the Northern United States and Southern Canada though common in north temperate latitudes, is unable to stand the winter north of the sub-tropical portions of the southern States. Though it does not establish the fact that the entire journey from Florida to the Arctic circle is made by individuals, the annual appearance of the insects proves that a considerable northward movement goes on each year. It may, of course, be the result of the successive efforts of several generations.

The Painted Lady butterfly undertakes a similar northward flight. They come up from the south-eastern districts of Africa beyond the great desert and cross the Mediterranean Sea. They have also been seen crossing the Nile valley near Cairo, coming from the south.

The Monarch butterfly has been found in the Hawaiian Islands, 2,000 miles from the American continent, where the insect was not known prior to the establishment of its food plant, the milkweed, in the islands about 1850. So it seems that these insects do actually make the 2,000 miles trip, for what other explanation can be found for their presence in the isolated Hawaiian Islands?



Premier Bruce, of Australia, who has proposed a party to visit the United States to study industrial relations. He thought it phenomenal that a fall in prices there was accompanied by a rise in wages.

### Tokio Has 14 Quakes a Day.

Tokio experienced an average of fourteen earthquakes a day during 1925. The majority of them were minor disturbances.

### Dates From Antiquity.

Sugar cane was cultivated in India before the Christian era.

## The Automobile

SAFETY OF CAR OFTEN DEPENDS ON THE BRAKES.

One notable advance in automobile engineering during the last few years is seen in the braking facilities. Four-wheel brakes, which made their debut only a short time ago and created something of a sensation, are now taken for granted by many manufacturers. So, if there continued to be serious accidents due to motor cars getting out of the control of their operators, the fault must, in the main, be laid to carelessness. Either they did not make sure their brakes were functioning properly or did not apply the brakes at the right time and in the right way. It is the duty of all motorists to exercise proper caution in the care and use of brakes.

A motor car out of control is capable of remarkable destruction. The most important factors in securing control are the brakes. One matter that should be as much of a habit in motoring as keeping an adequate supply of gasoline and oil in the machine is the testing of the brakes whenever the car is to be driven in heavy traffic. This can be done by throwing out the clutch and applying the brakes. If they do not appear to be working effectively adjust them or get them attended to at the earliest possible moment. The small trouble or expense of repairing brakes is much cheaper than a broken fender or the smashed parts of another car into which one may crash because his or her car's brakes will not hold.

### GOOD TYPE OF LINING.

Be sure there is a good type brake lining and that it is properly installed. Some linings are too soft and some are too thick. They may easily become matted and are apt to need constant adjustment. The best linings are usually woven with plenty of asbestos and copper wires.

A good auto mechanic should be employed to properly install brake linings. It is necessary that the linings be adequately stretched to avoid wrinkling. Also the rivets must be properly sunk, so the metal of the rivets will not score the brake drum, thereby causing the brakes to fail to hold as they should.

The noise of squeaking brakes represents a nuisance which can be avoided by proper adjustment. This annoyance can often be stopped by removing the wheels and roughening the brake lining with a file. The brake

mechanism should be wiped off and oiled every 500 miles of driving.

Numerous accidents are due to faulty adjustment or application of brakes, consequently it is the duty of every car owner to regularly make or have made by a competent mechanic a systematic brake inspection. For instance, the loss of so small an instrument as a cotter pin may lead to a serious accident.

Be sure to prevent brakes from dragging. Dragging heats brakes, wears them out unnecessarily and absorbs a lot of the power of the engine. On the other hand, they should not be too loose, because they will not respond to the driver's wish quickly enough to avoid danger. There is a nut on the brake band of the propeller shaft brake which can be adjusted to make the brakes just the proper tightness. The rod connecting the pedal to the brake can be turned either to the right or to the left to make it the right length for efficient use of the brake.

### GOOD TEST SUGGESTED.

Where an equalizer is used on an axle or wheel drum brake apply the brake with the car jacked up. Adjust the equalizer until it is parallel with the axle, then tighten or loosen the adjusting nut on the brake bands. On the internal type of brake it may be necessary to remove the wheels, adjust the cam plates and adjusting nuts and equalize the length of the brake rods. Where four brakes are employed all four wheels should be jacked clear of the ground and adjustment made at each individual wheel.

When there is some question as to whether each brake is doing its share of the work, if there are only two of them, jack up the rear wheels and apply the brakes far enough so that it is just possible to turn one wheel by hand. Then adjust the brake on the other wheel so that the same amount of energy is required to turn that wheel by hand. When four brakes are provided the other two are adjusted in the same manner.

It is possible to prevent much brake trouble by using these important factors of the car properly. When coming to a stop on a straightaway close the throttle and leave the clutch engaged until just before you come to a standstill. This causes the engine to assist the brakes in bringing the car to a standstill.

### U.S. Tourists.

Citizens of the United States desiring to visit Canada for the purpose of hunting, fishing or holidaying may do so without inconvenience at the International border. It is only necessary to call at the customs office at port of entry and declare such articles of equipment, clothing, etc., as are being brought into the country. Such articles as guns, fishing rods, tackle, canoes, tents, camp equipment, cooking utensils, musical instruments, kodaks, may require a deposit, but this is returned provided the owner recrosses the border within six months, and the articles have not been disposed of.

For a period of one month, a motorist who is a resident of the United States, may bring his car into Canada without having to file a bond with, or pay duty to, the Canadian Customs officials.

### Wild Man of Borneo Soon May Converse With London Friends.

"The Wild Man of Borneo" soon may be talking by wireless with his friends in London. John Grey, an Englishman, who lives at Sarawak, Borneo, has managed to establish wireless communication with J. Partridge, in Wimbledon, England, and is to keep up an exchange of messages for half an hour.

The success of Grey's efforts has started wireless fans throughout Borneo on a series of experiments in the hope of reaching London again.

### Motor Buses Cross Desert.

Motor buses are now carrying passengers over the Arabian desert.

### Break, Break, Break!

This is one of the best known and certainly one of the most beautiful of English lyrics. It was the first authentic expression of Alfred Tennyson's deep sorrow over the loss of his great friend, Arthur Hallam, a sorrow he expressed in more philosophic mood in his masterpiece, "In Memoriam."

Break, break, break,  
On thy cold grey stones, O sea!  
And I would that my tongue could utter  
The thoughts that arise in me.

O well for the fisherman's boy,  
That he shouts with his sister at play!  
O well for the sailor lad,  
That he sings in his boat on the bay!

And the stately ships go on,  
To their haven under the hill;  
But O for the touch of a vanished hand,  
And the sound of a voice that is still!

Break, break, break,  
At the foot of thy crags, O Sea!  
But the tender grace of a day that is dead,  
Will never come back to me.

### Milton.

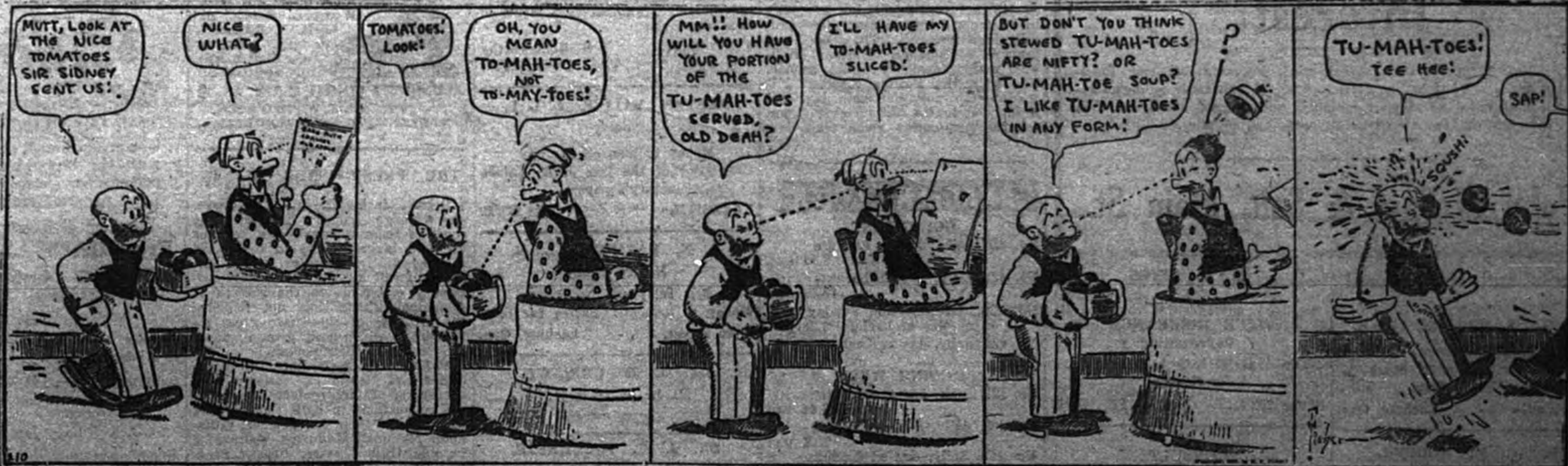
Thou hadst a voice whose sound was  
like the sea,  
Pure as the naked heavens, majestic,  
free.

—Wordsworth.

### She Knew.

Granny—"You girls are so useless nowadays. Why, I don't believe you know what needles are for."  
Grandchild—"What a dear old granny you are. Why, they are to make the gramophone play, of course."

### MUTT AND JEFF—By Bud Fisher.



### A Vest Pocket Edition of a Truck Garden.



# Schedule of Rates Proposed by the Ottawa-Montreal Power Company

Through the courtesy of your Municipal Council and Board of Trade the Ottawa-Montreal Power Company was permitted to address their members to extend the standard rates of the Company which have been rapidly accepted by the majority of Municipalities supplied by the Company.

We therefore desire to take this opportunity of explaining to the public what these rates are in order to show the advantages to be gained by adopting them.

We offer for LIGHTING:  
\$1.00 per month plus 5c. per kilowatt hour for energy consumed.

The gross bill subject to a discount of 10% on payment of account within 10 days of rendering.  
Minimum monthly bill \$1.00

COOKING:  
50c. per element per month plus 1 1/2c. per kilowatt hour for energy consumed.

The gross bill subject to a discount of 10% on payment of account within 10 days of rendering.  
Minimum monthly bill 50c. per element.

STREET LIGHTING:  
\$12.50 per lamp per year per 60 candle power lamp.

The rates at present in force in your municipality are as follows:

LIGHTING:  
First 50 k.w.h.—10c. per k.w.h. net.  
Second 50 k.w.h.—8c. per k.w.h. net.  
Third 50 k.w.h.—6c. per k.w.h. net.  
Balance 5c. per k.w.h. net.  
Minimum Bill \$1.00

COOKING:  
50c. per element per month plus 2 1/2c. per k.w.h. net for energy consumed.

Minimum bill 50c. per element.

STREET LIGHTING:  
\$12.50 per lamp per year per 60 candle power lamp.

In order to emphasize the saving to be made by the majority of the users of electric service, we tabulate the following comparisons:

| Lighting<br>Eclairage | k.w.h. | Taux à Lachute<br>Under Lachute rate | Under proposed rate<br>Nouveaux Taux |
|-----------------------|--------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 10                    |        | \$1.00                               | \$1.35                               |
| 20                    |        | 2.00                                 | 1.80                                 |
| 30                    |        | 3.00                                 | 2.25 (7 1/2c. k.w.h.)                |
| 40                    |        | 4.00                                 | 2.70                                 |
| 50                    |        | 5.00                                 | 3.15                                 |
| 60                    |        | 5.80                                 | 3.60                                 |
| 100                   |        | 9.00                                 | 5.40                                 |
| 200                   |        | 14.50                                | 9.90 (5c. k.w.h.)                    |

| Cooking<br>(4 element range) | k.w.h. | Taux à Lachute<br>Under Lachute rate | Under proposed rate<br>Nouveaux Taux |
|------------------------------|--------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 100                          |        | 4.50                                 | 3.38                                 |
| 150                          |        | 5.75                                 | 4.16                                 |
| 200                          |        | 7.00                                 | 4.95                                 |

| (6 element range) | k.w.h. | Taux à Lachute<br>Under Lachute rate | Under proposed rate<br>Nouveaux Taux |
|-------------------|--------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 100               |        | 5.50                                 | 4.28                                 |
| 150               |        | 6.75                                 | 5.06                                 |
| 200               |        | 8.00                                 | 5.85                                 |

STREET LIGHTING:

Instead of 60 candle power lamps, you will have practically twice the candle power for a lower cost.

Should the above schedule of rates meet with the approval of the electors, we ask that they grant to the Company, the right to exclusively use the streets and public places of your Municipality for the placing of the necessary poles and equipment for the distribution of light, heat and power to the inhabitants for a period of ten years.

When the electors consider the fact that the Ottawa-Montreal Power Co. is now owned and operated by a Company which has vast power resources at its disposal for sale to industries in the Municipalities connected to its lines, and is primarily interested in the building up of these territories for the sale of electrical energy, then it needs no further explanation of why your municipality should grant a franchise to the Company to protect its present and future investments which are so closely united with your own interests.

Grace à la courtoisie du Conseil Municipal et de la Chambre de Commerce, la Cie Ottawa-Montreal Power a pu leur donner toutes les explications à sujet de la nouvelle liste des taux fixes, qui ont été acceptés incontinent par la majorité des municipalités, desservies par la Compagnie.

Nous saisissons donc la présente occasion pour expliquer au public ce que sont ces taux, afin de démontrer les avantages qui résulteront de leur adoption.

ECLAIRAGE:  
\$1.00 par mois plus 5c. par kilowatt heure de consommation.

Un escompte de 10% sera accordé sur paiement.

Minimum de la facture mensuelle: \$1.00

CUISSE:  
50c. pour chaque élément par mois, plus 1 1/2c. par kilowatt-heure de consommation.

Un escompte de 10% sera accordé sur paiement dans les 10 jours de l'envoi de la facture.

Minimum de la facture mensuelle: 50c. pour chaque élément.

ECLAIRAGE DES RUES:  
\$1.00 par mois chaque lampe de 100 watt. Les taux actuellement en force dans votre municipalité sont les suivants:

ECLAIRAGE:  
Les 1ers 50 k.w.h.—10c. par k.w.h. net.  
Seconds 50 k.w.h.—8c. par k.w.h. net.  
Troisièmes 50 k.w.h.—6c. par k.w.h. net.  
Balance 5c. par k.w.h. net.  
Facture minimum \$1.00

CUISSE:  
50c. pour chaque élément par mois, plus 2 1/2c. par k.w.h. net de consommation.

Facture minimum: 50c. pour chaque élément.

ECLAIRAGE DES RUES:  
\$12.50 par année pour une lampe de 60 chandelles.

Pour mieux démontrer l'économie qui peut être faite par nos clients, nous avons fait la table suivant:

| Lighting<br>Eclairage | k.w.h. | Taux à Lachute<br>Under Lachute rate | Under proposed rate<br>Nouveaux Taux |
|-----------------------|--------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 10                    |        | \$1.00                               | \$1.35                               |
| 20                    |        | 2.00                                 | 1.80                                 |
| 30                    |        | 3.00                                 | 2.25 (7 1/2c. k.w.h.)                |
| 40                    |        | 4.00                                 | 2.70                                 |
| 50                    |        | 5.00                                 | 3.15                                 |
| 60                    |        | 5.80                                 | 3.60                                 |
| 100                   |        | 9.00                                 | 5.40                                 |
| 200                   |        | 14.50                                | 9.90 (5c. k.w.h.)                    |

| Cooking<br>(4 element range) | k.w.h. | Taux à Lachute<br>Under Lachute rate | Under proposed rate<br>Nouveaux Taux |
|------------------------------|--------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 100                          |        | 4.50                                 | 3.38                                 |
| 150                          |        | 5.75                                 | 4.16                                 |
| 200                          |        | 7.00                                 | 4.95                                 |

| (6 element range) | k.w.h. | Taux à Lachute<br>Under Lachute rate | Under proposed rate<br>Nouveaux Taux |
|-------------------|--------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 100               |        | 5.50                                 | 4.28                                 |
| 150               |        | 6.75                                 | 5.06                                 |
| 200               |        | 8.00                                 | 5.85                                 |

ECLAIRAGE DES RUES:

Au lieu des lampes à 60 chandelles, vous aurez pratiquement deux fois le pouvoir d'une chandelle à un prix moindre.

Si la liste des taux ci-dessus rencontre l'approbation des contribuables nous demandons qu'ils accordent un droit exclusif à la Compagnie, de l'usage des rues et endroits publics de votre municipalité, pour y placer les poteaux et accessoires nécessaires à la distribution de l'éclairage et de l'énergie électrique aux habitants de la municipalité, pour une période de dix ans.

Lorsque les contribuables se sont rendu compte que la Cie Ottawa-Montreal Power appartient à une compagnie qui possède de grandes ressources d'énergie électrique et qu'elle dessert toutes les industries situées dans les municipalités rattachées à ses lignes de transmission, et qu'elle est au plus haut degré intéressée au développement de ces territoires, alors point n'est nécessaire de donner de plus amples explications pour démontrer que votre municipalité se doit d'accorder une franchise à la Compagnie, afin de protéger ses placements actuels et futurs, qui sont si intimement liés aux vôtres.

## The Watchman AND OTTAWA VALLEY ADVOCATE

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

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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 advertisements, 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.

### GOOD NEWS FOR WALSH-KATRINE SHAREHOLDERS

Our readers will doubtless have been following the varied advertisements that have appeared from time to time in the columns of this paper relative to the activities in the mining region of Kirkland Lake and particularly that of Walsh-Katrine Gold Mines of which there are a goodly number of shareholders in this County and we are pleased to pass along a letter just received from Mr. Giblin, secretary of the Company, whose offices are in the Insurance Building in Montreal, which letter will prove pleasing information to those interested. It reads as follows:—

January 23rd, 1928.  
Mr. J. S. Giles,  
Lachute, Que.

Dear Mr. Giles:—  
We have some splendid news for you. It is of particular interest to you because of the trip you made in to the Walsh-Katrine mine. You will remember the No. 2 Vein on which a machine was working at the time of your visit. This vein gave consistent values of a commercial grade or better, some samples running as high as \$43.00.

The enclosed assay certificate will give you some idea of the values being obtained in No. 2 Vein at the present time. This ore is of a very high grade character. The interesting feature about it is that it is directly under a spot where on the surface values of \$144.00 were obtained. We fully expect that work on the 500 ft. level will open up this high grade shoot to that level.

We now have proven three veins to have high grade ore at depth, and as No. 1 gave very high values on surface we expect to have the same good fortune in that vein when we get around to it.

It is very likely that we can open up a chimney of ore and raise through to the surface and make a handsome profit. This work will provide finances to erect a mill and handle the ore of lower grade which is however as high as any ore being milled in Kirkland Lake.

We shall keep you in touch from time to time of developments.

Yours very truly,  
E. W. GIBLIN.  
Treasurer.

### THE SEMINOLES

This was the tribe that greeted old Pocoe de Leon when he reached the glorious Florida Coast in search of the Fountain of Youth. Their descendants still linger in the everglades, primitive still, but the Coast Line is one to challenge modern imagination.

Fringed with wonderful resorts with magnificent hotels, broad, palm-franked boulevards, glorious motor roads, the Florida Coast attracts thousands of vacation seekers each winter.

While folks up north are shivering the warm sun is shining on Florida's silver beaches. Bathing, boating, golf, tarpon fishing and other summer sports are in full swing.

And this lovely land of orange groves and sunshine is but a stone's throw from Montreal as modern railway journeys go. The "Washington" a Canadian National Railway train furnishes direct connection with the Florida resorts.

Apply to any Canadian National Agent, or to the City Ticket Office, for full particulars about train service, etc.

### CANADIAN PACIFIC

GOING EAST

No. 426 daily, due at Lachute 8.36 a.m.  
No. 422 daily, due at Lachute 10.46 a.m.  
No. 430, Saturday and Sunday only, due at Lachute 4.33 p.m.  
No. 424, daily, due at Lachute 8.18 p.m.

GOING WEST

No. 421, daily, due at Lachute 9.44 a.m.  
No. 423, daily, due at Lachute 7.12 p.m.  
No. 425, daily, due at Lachute 1.34 a.m.  
No. 427, Saturday and Sunday only, due at Lachute 2.47 p.m.

For further particulars apply to J. S. GILES, Town Agent, Lachute, LACHUTE, P. QUE.

## Here and There

Saint John—Almost 200 new Danish colonists were added to the settlement of New Denmark in the course of the past year, and the population of the colony is now 800. Colonists are prospering and a further increase in activity is expected in 1928.

Morris Ackerman, acknowledged as one of the leading authorities on fishing and hunting on this continent, urges protection and a close season for great northern pike, grey trout and doré in Ontario and reduction of number allowed to be caught in a day below the figure of four specimens now permitted. Otherwise depletion will cause heavy loss in diminished tourist traffic.

French-Canadian folk songs are becoming more and more popular as was shown by the recent recital at the Jacob Slesper Hall, Boston, addressed by J. Murray Gibbon and illustrated by songs by Charles Marchand, well-known singer of French-Canadian songs. Boston University students and many members of the Canadian Club and of Boston Musical societies attended the recital.

Ottawa—A shipment of six bacon type pure-bred swine from Canadian farms to New Zealand has recently been made. Three of the hogs were Canadian type Berkshires from Ridgeway, Ontario, and were prize winners at the Royal Fair. The other three were Tamworths from Ontario and Quebec breeders. This is the first year that hogs have been imported into New Zealand from North America since 1916. Other shipments are expected to follow shortly.

The annual dog-racing classic—the Eastern International Dog-Sled Derby—will again be run in Quebec City, February 20-22 next under the auspices of the Winter Sports association of that city. It will cover 120 miles in the three days and already some of the best known mushers in the United States and Canada are entered for the race which carries a cash prize of \$1,000 and custody for a year of a handsome gold cup.

Calgary — More than \$500,000 worth of cattle from the farms of the province of Alberta were, exported to the United States between July 1st and November 30, 1927, according to the report of the American Consul at Calgary. The shipments include some 12,000 head, comprising stockers, feeders and butcher cattle. The American markets at the present time are very inviting to stockmen in Western Canada and shipments have shown greater activity during the past six months than in any similar period since 1922.

Canadian Pacific Express, railway and steamships and finally an airplane were employed to carry two boxes of roses from Brampton, Ont. to Paris, France as a gift at Christmas. They were sent by Lt-Col. J. B. Maclean of Toronto to Princess Carolyn de Faucigny-Lucinge and to Countess Odon de Lubersac and only the heavy snowfall that swept Great Britain at that time prevented them from being placed on these ladies' breakfast tables on Christmas morning. As it was, they arrived two days later, as fresh as though they had just been plucked.

### CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS

Montreal — Toronto  
Trains leave Montreal 10.00 a.m., 12.30 p.m., 7.30 p.m., 10.00 p.m. and 11.00 p.m. daily.

Coaches and parlor cars on Day Trains, coaches and sleeping cars on night trains.

Montreal — Detroit — Chicago

Trains leave Montreal 10.00 a.m., 12.30 p.m. and 11.00 p.m. Daily through coaches and sleeping cars for Chicago and through coach and parlor car for Detroit on 10.00 a.m. train through coach and sleeping car to Chicago on 12.30 p.m. train, through coaches and sleeping cars on 11.00 p.m. train for Detroit and Chicago.

Saskatoon Edmonton Vancouver  
Montreal North Bay Winnipeg  
"Continental Limited" All Steel Train leaves Montreal 10.15 p.m., Daily for Ottawa, North Bay, Coburn, Winnipeg, Regina, Saskatoon, Calgary, Edmonton and Vancouver. Standard Sleeping cars, Tourist sleeping cars also Compartment Observation car equipped with Radio operated on this train between Montreal and Vancouver.

J. M. Roby, S. Agent  
S. Goldsworthy, Town Ticket Agent

GAETAN VALOIS, L. L. L.  
Notary

Money to loan on security  
Dispositor of the late J. E. Valois, notary's papers.

LACHUTE, P. QUE.

Z. N. RAYMOND, L.L.B.  
Notary Public

Bell Telephone No. 106 w.  
Money to loan. Farms for Sale.  
Main Street, Lachute, Que.

DR. J. E. CHRISTIE,  
B. Sc. M. D. C. M.

DR. J. O. TOUCHETTE,  
Veterinary Surgeon

Box 62, Phone 206.  
Prompt and Efficient Service  
is always ours.



## The Bank of Nova Scotia Draft Promptly issued—payable anywhere charges moderate.

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.

The  
**BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA**  
ESTABLISHED 1832  
Capital \$10,000,000 Reserve \$19,500,000  
Resources \$245,000,000

## Walsh-Katrine Gold Mines, Ltd

(No Personal Liability)

The Walsh-Katrine is situated on the gold bearing geologic belt of Kirkland Lake.

The work being carried on at the Walsh-Katrine is daily doing to the known ore reserves. A machine working on No. 2, on the 250 ft. level is opening up ore at a very rapid rate.

No. 2 vein is now from 4 to 5 ft. wide and carrying value up to \$43.00 per ton.

Preparations are now being made to cut No. 4 vein on the ft. level No. 4 level came into the shaft at 55 ft. from the surface. From this point to 100 ft. in depth the vein assayed over \$8.00 ft width of 6 feet. A short cross cut will pick up No. 4 vein and will be opened up rapidly.

Diamond drilling has also given assurance of ore in No. 4 vein. At a distance of 125 feet north of the shaft the diamond drill intersected ore across 9 feet on an angle of 45 degrees that averaged \$14.

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 degrees. The assays from 4 1/2 feet of this core averaged \$8. Considering these results and the distance covered there is indication 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.

5,000 feet of diamond drilling has proven gold value—depth of 835 feet.

WALSH-KATRINE GOLD MINES, LTD.  
Room 221, 190 St. James St., Montreal, Que.

Gentlemen:—  
Without obligating me, please send full information relative to Walsh-Katrine Gold Mines Ltd.

NAME .....

ADDRESS .....

J. F. LAVIGNE, B.A.  
notary Public  
Municipal, Provincial and Victory Bonds Handled  
Telephone 178.  
Opposite Post Office  
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  
MAIN STREET, LACHUTE.

Starr Tube Skates  
Hockey outfit for Men, Women, Boys, or Girls. Solid leather boots, Starr Tube Skates, solid rivetted on ALUMINUM FINISH, Outfit \$6.00  
Send for Catalogue T. W. BOYD & SON, 27 WEST NOTRE DAME MONTREAL.

### THE FRESH-WATER GIANTS

Detroit, facing the St. Clair River, and Chicago, fringing for miles the shore of Lake Michigan are perhaps the two largest cities in the world located on fresh water. The absence of salt air and salt water, customary essentials to the growth of municipal giants, has not impeded the progress of these two great inland cities which daily grow immense rail traffic to their portlands.

Business interests know no boundaries and laugh at distance, and thousands of Montrealeers has intimate connections in both Chicago and Detroit. For their convenience, Canadian National Railways operate a notable train service, fast, convenient with equipment of a standard in keeping with Canadian National's best traditions.

Full particulars from any Canadian National Agent, or from the City Ticket Office.

Before taking out Insurance of any kind, Don't forget to see LEPINE & PRESENT Insurance Agents  
Representatives of the Metrop Life Assurance Co.  
LACHUTE, P. QUE.

ERNEST DESLAURIERS  
Life, Accident  
Fire and Automobile INSURANCE  
Tel. 180w. Lachute M.

Physician and Surgeon,  
In Office of the late Dr. G. H. C.  
Main Street, Lachute, Q.

Go  
**NOW**  
to  
**Europe**

Lowest rates of the Year

Choice accommodations with the best possible personal service while the ships are not crowded

Direct Sailings  
From HALIFAX to

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WHITE STAR LINE  
CANADIAN SERVICE

## Radio, For General Interest.

Market reports at breakfast, stock reports at luncheon, financial reports, news items, concerts, operas, church services, organ recitals, vaudeville—all at your command with a good Radio Set. We sell complete outfits as well as all parts and supplies.

John McFaul & Son, Main St.

### Business and Professional.

DR. G. A. CLUNIE, L.D.S.  
Surgeon Dentist  
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Here Every Day.  
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DR. W. M. HOOPER,  
Dental Surgeon  
Office in the Raymond Bldg.  
Main Street, Phone 209.

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LIFE INSURANCE  
Representing  
The Imperial Life Assurance Co. of Canada  
Phone 202 J. LACHUTE, QUE.

CONSULT  
CHAS. CALDER & CO.  
Concerning  
Insurance of any kind.  
COURT HOUSE, LACHUTE.



# Sales for Municipal Taxes.

## Province of Quebec - District of Terrebonne Town of Saint-Jerome.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given by the undersigned Alvarez Pierre Laplante, town clerk, that under the authority of the Cities and Towns Act, Chapter No. 102 of the S. R. Q. 1925, articles 548 and followings which apply to the town of Saint-Jerome, the immovable hereinafter described shall be sold by public auction in the town council meeting room in the town hall, 280 Labelle street in said town of Saint-Jerome, in the county of Terrebonne, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, on the twenty-first day of February, 1928, to satisfy the payment of municipal and school taxes and interests as established by the present statement and also the cost which shall subsequently incur for all further proceedings unless the said municipal and school taxes, due be paid, with interests and cost incurred before the sale.

| No.  | Proprietor's Name           | Cadastral numbers                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        | Municipal Taxes | School Taxes | Costs | Total   |
|------|-----------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|--------------|-------|---------|
| 1.—  | Bélanger, S. Narcisse       | 458 subdivision 1                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        | 10 19           | 1 77         | 75    | 12 71   |
| 2.—  | Verdun, L. Antonio          | A piece of land in the town of Saint-Jerome, 40 feet in width on St-Edouard Street to be taken after having counted the distance of 40 feet starting from the division line between the lots 51a-4, 52-2 of the official plan and references book, of the lots 51a-5, 52-3, of same cadastral, and 38 feet in the rear by the whole depth between St-Edouard Street line and the division line which divides the said piece of land presently sold from the part of lot No. 52, at the depth The said lot being a part of lot No. 5, official subdivision of lot No. 51a and part of No. 3 of official subdivision of lot No. 52 of said official plan and references book.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              | 111 63          | 1 51         | 2 60  | 115 74  |
| 3.—  | Paquette, J. Henri          | 51 subdivision 27                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        | 162 56          | 3 05         | 75    | 166 36  |
| 4.—  | Toupin, Thimothée           | 51 subdivision 31                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        | 147 41          | 3 11         | 15    | 150 67  |
| 5.—  | Toupin, Thimothée           | 51 subdivision 32                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        | 147 41          | 3 29         | 15    | 150 85  |
| 6.—  | Toupin, Thimothée           | 51 subdivision 34                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        | 133 60          | 4 80         | 15    | 138 55  |
| 7.—  | Toupin, Thimothée           | 51 subdivision 36                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        | 181 56          | 4 80         | 15    | 186 31  |
| 8.—  | Toupin, Thimothée           | 51 subdivision 37                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        | 177 90          | 3 70         | 15    | 181 75  |
| 9.—  | Jacques, Hector             | 49 subdivision 73                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        | 60 06           | 1 93         | 75    | 62 74   |
| 10.— | Spaidal, Frederic M.        | One undivided half of a piece of land being part of lot No. 470 of official plan and references book of the town of Saint-Jerome as hereinafter described: starting at the south-west corner of said lot following the south line of said lot a distance of 850 feet, thence at left angle towards the north, the whole width of said lot thence following the north line of said lot, a distance of 536 feet to the line of Railway, a distance of 309 feet to the line between the said town of Saint-Jerome and the parish of Saint-Jerome, thence following said division line between the town and parish of Saint-Jerome, to the starting point, a distance of 440 feet more or less.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              | 18 50           | 4 79         | 75    | 24 04   |
| 11.— | Chadburn, Thomas A. & alias | (Same description of lot as given for No. 10 preceding, being the other undivided half of said lot No. 470 of official plan.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | 18 50           | 2 52         | 75    | 21 77   |
| 12.— | St-Onge Aurèle              | A piece of land being part of the lot official No. 284 of the plan and references book of the town of Saint-Jerome, containing 100 feet, English measure, in width by 220 feet in depth, bounded as follows: in front towards the north by Ste-Julie street (now Ave. Parent); towards the east, south and west by the other part of said lot No. 224, remaining the property of the vender. The land mark of said sold land is a point on the south line of said Ste-Julie street located at 268 feet English measurement, of the land mark giving the east line of Félix Gratton's lot in the south line of said Ste-Julie street. The said sold lot being at right angle with said Ste-Julie street.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | 398 47          | 22 27        | 75    | 421 49  |
| 13.— | Gadbois, Henri              | A piece of land containing 22 arpents in superficies being part of lot No. 435 of the official plan and references book of the Town of St-Jerome, and bounded as follows: in front by the public road, on one side by the line of lot No. 436 on said official plan, the property of Louis Briere or representatives, in rear by the North River and on one side by the remainder of said lot No. 435, deduction to be made of the land of the Industrial Company of St-Jerome and the road which communicates from the public highway to the land of said Industrial Co. The said sold parcel of land containing 22 arpents in superficies over and above that which is deducted as aforesaid and without including the land upon which the buildings of said Isale Danis are built and fifty feet of land outside of said building; with a wooden house built on stone foundation and outbuildings erected on said land; but to be deducted however from said 22 arpents of land, the portion thereof containing 2 acres and 38-100 of an acre taken by the Canadian Northern Quebec Railway Co. as appears by act registered in the registry office for the county of Terrebonne under the No. 61256. | 1043 07         | 105 17       | 75    | 1148 99 |

Given at St-Jerome, this 24th. day of January, 1928.

W. Laplante,

Town Clerk.

## Put the test to our --- FRESH ROASTS and COLD MEAT.

They say the test of good meats is "in the eating." Which is very logical and only too true.

It's the test we invite you to apply to our fresh Steaks, Chops, Roasts and other choice cuts of meats obtainable here at lowest prices.

**Jos. Spaight, Meat Market**  
Main Street, Lachute, Telephone 136.

**SUPERIOR COURT**  
Province of Quebec,  
District of Terrebonne,  
No. 1793.  
**LA COMPAGNIE O. R. LAFLEUR & FILS LTEE.,**  
Plaintiffs.  
vs.  
**CORNELIUS CHAPMAN & AL.,**  
Defendants.  
The Defendants Cornelius Chapman and William Fulton, or his legal representatives, are hereby ordered to appear within a month.  
St. Jerome, 25th. January, 1928.  
**GRIGNON & FORTIER,**  
Prothonotary of the Superior Court in and for the district of Terrebonne.  
2-3-2.  
**DR. RAY. LAMARCHE,**  
Medecin - Chirurgien  
Ex-Interne de l'Hopital Ste. Justine  
Hospital  
Exhous Surgeon of St. Justine  
Telephone 67 r 2-2.  
**GRENVILLE, — P. QUE**

## CUSHING.

Mr. P. Murphy, of Ottawa, who has been substituting as operator at the Junction for the past month has been transferred farther down the line and Mr. Lorrain, of St. Scholastique is now in charge with, we believe a permanent appointment.

Mr. C. F. Kains, of Greece's Point, arrived home last week, from a three week's visit to friends in Ottawa and vicinity.

Mrs. L. C. Cooke is at present visiting friends in Grenville and Hawkesbury.

Miss Pearl Dawson, of Stonefield, was a guest of her sister, Mrs. C. F. Watson the latter part of the week.

A very interesting hockey match was played on the Greece's Point rink on Saturday evening, between the home team and one from the C. C. Club; the score being 8 to 2 in favor of Greece's Point. On Tuesday evening, a match is scheduled to take place between Greece's Point and Grenville which promise some excitement.

We regret to report the somewhat serious illness of Mr. P. Grace, of Stonefield, who was injured a couple of weeks ago, when the team of horses which he was driving ran away and gave him a nasty fall, which has been followed by rather serious complications.

Mrs. E. Saltmarsh, of Concord N. H., who was in Montreal for the funeral of her brother, Mr. J. Whelehan spent Monday of last week here the guest of her brother, Mr. E. Whelehan.

Miss Whelehan, of Cushing, and Mrs. R. Funchon of Monaca, were in Montreal last week attending the funeral of their brother, the late Mr. John Whelehan, who passed away at his residence in Lachine, on January 14th. The deceased, who was highly esteemed by all who knew him, was a native of Cushing, being the eldest surviving son of the late Edward Whelehan, of this place. Besides two brothers, and four sisters he leaves his devoted wife, formerly Miss M. A. Whelehan, of St. Columban, and a family of two sons and five daughters, besides a number of grandchildren to deeply mourn his loss. Interment took place at Lachine in the presence of a large number of sorrowing relatives and friends. The floral and spiritual offerings were numerous and beautiful.

## TEA-MEETING AT ST. MUNGO'S UNITED CHURCH, CUSHING.

The annual Tea-Meeting of St. Mungo's United Church, Cushing, which was held on Thursday evening, Jan. 19th, was continued on Friday evening, on account of the terrific blizzard. For the benefit of those who came from a distance in spite of the weather on Thursday evening, a partial programme was given by Mr. Chas. A. Cooke, Canada's Indian Basso, and entertainer.

On Friday evening he rendered another fine program, which was enthusiastically received by the audience. Mr. Cooke has a deep powerful voice and his low notes amazed his listeners. His music was well chosen including numbers in both Scottish and Irish dialects, while a English song entitled "Big Ben" was particularly suited to his voice. His nautical songs as well as others of a popular nature were marked by fine rhythm and artistic shading. A reading describing a French Canadian political speech was very humorous and his presentation of an old nervous minister's first Sunday in his new charge, kept the audience rocking with laughter from start to finish. One very effective number was the reading "Let me live in a house by the side of the road," to an improvised piano accompaniment.

The whole program was of a very high order and the people of St. Mungo's are greatly indebted to Mr. Cooke for staying over at great inconvenience to himself to entertain them. Miss Ruth Garrett, of Hawkesbury gave a piano selection which she played with precision and good musical understanding, and at another interval Grainger's setting of "O Danny Boy" was rendered by Miss Muriel Jobb, the accompanist of the evening, who was heartily applauded and warmly thanked for her assistance in making the program such a success.

## PRESENTATION.

On Thursday evening last, the St. Simeon's Church members held a social gathering in McArthur's Hall. Although unfavourable by the weather, quite a number were present. An enjoyable time was spent in the partaking of games and singing, etc., which was in charge of Mrs. Geo. Deacon and Miss Valpy.

After the serving of refreshments by ladies of the Guild, a presentation was made to Miss May Yelland, for her faithful services as organist of the church in the past four years. The Rev. Mr. Lackey read a short address and then presented a Leather Suit Case fitted with an eleven piece Toilet Set to Miss Yelland, who gratefully accepted with a few words of appreciation to her fellow members.

It is believed that this social evening will be made an annual event, so as to bring the church congregation together in community life.

## CORRESPONDENCE

To the Editor of the Watchman,  
Dear Sir:

By request the following correction is made, in connection with the Historical Sketch of last week. The writer has been informed that his memory has misled him regarding the identity of the pretty school girl crowned "Queen of the May" at a Holiday Festival at the Old Brick School House.

In the same sketch for "godly" read goodly. Any inaccuracies that may occur in future sketches will be corrected, should a selection of them ever be adapted for publication in book form.

B. N. WALES.

St. Andrews E., Jan. 24th., 1928.

## "Rex" Theatre, Lachute

27 — 28

MARION DAVIES in  
**FAIR CO-ED**  
Comedy and World News

SUNDAY — MONDAY — TUESDAY

## THE BEAU SABREUR

The Answer to BEAU GESTE. You once marvelled at Beau Geste, now you'll thrill to its Sequel; with Carry Cooper, Evelyn Brent, Noah Berry, Wm. Powell

Also Serial: On Guard Com: Mummy Love and Hodge Podge

WEDNESDAY & THURSDAY

## IS ZAT SO

George O'Brien and Edmund Lowe Serial: Trail of the Tiger  
Comedy: Dancing Fool Smiling Fool

FRIDAY & SATURDAY

RENEE ADORE in

## BACK TO GOD'S COUNTRY

Story by James Oliver Kirkwood A beautiful tale of the North  
Also Comedy: Nnow I'll Tell One M. G. M. News Felix in Fuelin

COMING FEBRUARY 10 — 11

EMILE JENNING in

## THE WAY OF ALL FLESH



## NOW MEN!

Look Smart for  
the Coming Year.

Why not get yourself a new outfit of real, fine, smart, looking clothes, at the very lowest of prices.

We have a fine line of Women's and Children's Underwear; also coats of all sizes.

Just come in and look at our most attractive stock.

**RALPH'S**  
Main Street, Lachute.

## 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

## AGENTS WANTED

All active persons, men or women, can make from \$40. to \$75.00 per week selling Watkins Products in their own Village, Town or Country. Over 150 family necessities. You establish your own business without any risk. Details furnished without any obligation.

THE WATKINS COMPANY,

DEPT. 20.

379 Craig West,  
10-2-4. Montreal.

## PUBLIC NOTICE

Is hereby given that, by an order of the Prothonotary of the Superior Court for the District of Terrebonne, dated on the thirtieth of January one thousand nine hundred and twenty-eight, the undersigned, Dame Josephine Joly, of the town of Lachute, widow of the late Adelard Seguin, has been authorized to take and therefore takes the quality of heir under benefit of inventory to the estate and succession of the late Joseph-Edouard Constantin, in his lifetime of the said town of Lachute, commercial traveller.

At Lachute, this 16th. day of January 1928.  
Signed, Dame Josephine Joly,  
J. F. Lavigne, N.P., Att'y.  
1-27-2.

Canada,  
Province of Quebec,  
District of Terrebonne,  
No. 1897

## SUPERIOR COURT

**DAME ALEXINA LACHANCE,**  
wife in common as to property of Joseph D. Labonte, of the Town of St. Jerome, county and district of Terrebonne, duly authorized to ester in justice.

Plaintiff.

vs.

**JOSEPH D. LABONTE,** laborer of the town of St. Jerome, county and district of Terrebonne.

Defendant.

An action in separation of property has been instituted in Superior Court October 11, 1927.

**HERMANN BARRETTE,**

Attorney for Plaintiff.  
3-2-4.

Provinces of Quebec,  
District of Terrebonne,  
No. 1772.

## DAME ANTOINETTE BIRON,

wife in common as to property of Ulric Poirier, of the town of St. Jerome, county and district of Terrebonne, duly authorized to ester in justice.

Plaintiff.

vs.

The said **ULRIC-POIRIER,** electrician, of the town of St. Jerome, county and district of Terrebonne.

Defendant.

An action as to separation of property has been instituted in the Superior Court, this 12th. day of January, 1928.

**HERMAS BARRETTE,**

Attorney for Plaintiff.  
10-2-4.

Canada,  
Province of Quebec,  
District of Terrebonne,  
No. 1748.

## SUPERIOR COURT.

**DAME VALENTINE LABONTE,** of the Parish of Saint-Jerome, District of Terrebonne, wife of ALPHONSE BASTIEN, son of Louis, farmer, of the same place, duly authorized to ester in justice, has instituted an action for separation as to property against her said husband this 12th. day of December 1927.

**CHS-ED. MARCHAND,** Attorney.  
2-3-4 for Plaintiff.

## BROWNSBURG.

A Hockey Match will be held on Saturday afternoon, at 3.30 p.m. McGill College, Montreal, vs. Brownsburg. Adults 25c., Children 15 cts. Come and support the boys.

Hockey match played in Lachute Jan. 19th., Tuesday night, Brownsburg leads by score 4-2. A good game for Thursday night, Argenteuil Motor Sales vs. Brownsburg at Brownsburg.

The people of the Burg will be glad to hear Mr. Zimmers is improving greatly, after his serious illness.

Misses Beatrice and Alice Warwick of Montreal, visited many friends in Brownsburg on Sunday.

Miss Leona Thompson of the Bell Telephone Co., of Montreal, spent her week-end in Brownsburg at her home.

A considerable number of young people spent an enjoyable evening on Tuesday night, at the Young People's meeting. A fine address was given by Rev. T. G. Cassidy, Pastor. The young people regret very much the resignation of their President, Mr. Denis Staniforth and it will take some time before they can get so active a president again.

The people of this town and community will be pleased to know Mrs. J. H. Deacon is improving in health and she expects to resume her duties in the near future in Brownsburg again, where she is greatly missed by both old and young.

## SCOUT NEWS.

The competition has closed for the month of January with the Bull-dog again first with 112 points.

Crow 108 points.  
Fox 97 points.  
Wolf 95 points.

On Tuesday evening the Lachute Scout Team played against the Brownsburg Scouts in Brownsburg. The play was quite even and fast. Lachute was handicapped as their regular goalie was unable to play but Brownsburg earned the victory of 6 to 3.



## 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 influence. 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 tempers 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 that the 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; so 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 whale-boat, 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, desertions, 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 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 half 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

## 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.

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 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."

## 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 Paddy, 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 Wyemouth, Berwickshire, 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 vivacity—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."

## SMATTER POP—By Payne



And He Had Only One Guess.



## 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 takes 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 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 investigators 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 at birth or shortly after, and yet, who grew up, not only to enjoy life themselves but to play a worthwhile part in the lives of others. Steinmetz, electrical wizard, was a hunchback; Helen Keller was deaf, blind, dumb

## 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 fail 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 for 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, 6 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, 1/4 cup shortening, 1 egg, 1/2 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, 2 teaspoons 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, 2 1/2 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, 1/4 cup white sugar, 1/3 cup cold water, whites of two eggs, 1 teaspoon vanilla, 1/3 cup English walnut meats. Roll 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 "up-state" 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 scared?"  
"Yes—glued to his seat, he said."

## 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 horses, 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 carved 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, composers, 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 incites 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 factor in this 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.

## Princess Seizes 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.



# Special Sale of Furniture

Having purchased the business of O. B. Lafleur & Fils Limitée we propose carrying on all the lines which have been carried in the past by the old company as well as those formerly carried by J. W. Cottingham, Registered.

We find in taking over the business that we have surplus stock in some lines of furniture and we are having a **CLEARING SALE OF ALL LINES OF FURNITURE**, giving the customers of the old firm, as well as the people at large an opportunity to take advantage of this **BIG SALE**.

Sale will commence **Wednesday, Feb. 1st,**  
and continue for **FOUR DAYS ONLY**

Stock will be sold  
regardless of past prices.

Don't  
Forget  
the Date  
**FEB. 1st., 1928.**

Come in and secure  
what you have been thinking about.

Store closed all day **TUESDAY, JAN. 31st,** to allow for remarking of goods

## J. W. COTTINGHAM Limited



Take the Hard Work  
Out of Ironing  
with an  
**ELECTRIC IRON**

Don't deprive yourself of this matchless comfort for another day. End wrist-aches. Iron with an Electric Iron that keeps just as hot as you want for as long as you want. We have them at very low prices; also a full line of curling irons, toasters, table stoves and other inexpensive electrical conveniences.



**Ottawa-Montreal Power  
Company Limited**

### LACHUTE ACADEMY EXAMS.

Grade XI, Geometry.  
Honours—R. Lamb 98, J. Logan 97, I. Monk 92.  
Class I—E. Morrison 75.  
Class II—A. MacGibbon 74, M. Wilson 72, L. Cruise 69, B. Stanforth 60.  
Class III—A. Laurin 58, G. Rodgers 50.  
Grade X, Oral French.  
Class I—E. Mason 88, R. Boyd 84, B. Morrison 84, G. MacKinnon 80, G. Cruise 76.  
Class II—J. Morrison 74, L. Cooke 68, A. Whinfield 68, A. Boa 64, J. Goodfellow 62.  
Class III—H. Gordon 58, L. McQuat 58, F. Morrow 56, G. Rodger 54, S. Hamilton 52, E. Middleton 50.  
Grade IX, English Grammar.  
Class I—Jessie Leishman 88, Janet Berry 86, Stuart Jones 84, Florence Hay 80, Isabel Jackson 80, Irene Doig 78, Raymond Underhill 78, Marian MacVicar 75.  
Class II—Walter Robertson 71, C. MacKenzie 69, Nellie Laurin 68, M. Patterson 66, Mary Barclay 65, Annie Black 63, Stanley Boyd 63, Lila Scott 62, Marian Mathews 61, Bertan Prophet 61, Marjorie Kettyle 60.  
Class III—Helen Heatlie 58, Margaret Neill 58, Helen Bradshaw 51.  
Grade VIII, History.  
Honours—Melvin Langille 94, G. Drysdale 91.  
Class I—E. Goldworthy 84, Hugh Gall 80, Garfield Clark 80, Wyman McRae 78, B. Cunningham 78.  
Class II—Muriel Boyd 74, Eileen MacGibbon 68, George Lawson 65, F. Tomalty 62, Agnes MacPhee 61.  
Class III—Beatrice McRae 57.  
Grade VII, Literature.  
Class I—G. Black 76, M. Berniquer 76, E. McPaul 75, G. Wert 74, W. Gall 73, R. Cruise 71, W. Drew 69, L. Miller 67.  
Grade VI, Agriculture.  
Honours—Lloyd Canning 96, L. Walker 93, V. Thompson 91.  
Class I—L. Goldworthy 88, Katherine Giles 87, A. MacKenzie 82, D. McPaul 81, D. MacKith 78, D. Boyd 78, S. Langille 76.  
Class II—Minnie Robinson 72, T. Wert 71, W. Davis 70, Doria Dion 68, E. Stansfield 66.  
Grade V, Reading.  
Honours—Bobby Miller 91, Mary George 91, Elsie MacVicar 90.  
Class I—Sidney Roberts 87, Stanley Morrison 86, Marjorie Walker 85, Betty Clunie 83, Sam Milnes 82, J. MacKenzie 80, Helen McPaul 80, G. Morrison 79, Harold Comble 78, D. Boyd 77, Eric Stephens 75.  
Class II—John MacKith 71, Lois MacVicar 68, Gertrude Scott 67, F. Stansfield 67.  
Grade IV, Geography.  
Honours—Murray Lyster 100, L. Graham 98, Cyril Drew 96, Edna Altin 95, Lloyd Creswell 92, Leslie Cox 92, James Clark 90.  
Class I—Bernard Jenkins 80, Jean Picken 87, Mira Robinson 84, Bernice Langille 81, Kathryn Morrison 79.  
Class II—Bernice Roberts 68, Earl Rodgers 67, Alvira Ward 66, Alice Berniquer 66, Edith McQuat 66.

Grade III M. and R. Arithmetic.  
Honours—Meryl Demerse 100, A. Cleland 95, Margaret Gordon 95, R. Dawson 90, Edith Gall 90.  
Class I—Janet MacKenzie 85, L. Falconer 85, Margaret Graham 80, Isabel MacKimmie 80, Douglas MacKimmie 75, Gerald Walker 75.  
Class II—John Leop 70.  
Grade II, Geography.  
Honours—Joyce Milnes 100, Sybil Wert 98, Gwendolyn Moore 95, Frank Madden 95, Archie Cox 90.  
Class I—Crawford MacKimmie 88, Albert MacKith 85, Betty Massie 84, Leonard Dion 79.  
Class II—Jennie Chapman 67, F. Stein 66.

### THE LATE VALENTINE SWAIL.

The death occurred suddenly on Friday morning, the 13th, of January, 1928, at his late residence, Arundel, Que., of Mr. Valentine Swail, Sr., in the seventy-fifth year of his age.  
The late Mr. Swail who was the second son of the late Mr. and Mrs. Valentine Swail, was born in the year 1853, in Wentworth, Que., where he spent the early part of his life until moving to Arundel in 1882.  
He was married in 1881 to Miss Isabel Boyd, the daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. John Boyd, of Wentworth who survives him, as also four daughters, Mrs. Gilbert Bennett, of Sudbury, Ont.; Mrs. Neil McCallum, and Mrs. Dugald McTavish, of Harrington; Mrs. Wilfrid Morrison, of Weir; and five sons, William, Valentine, Ernest, Sidney and Carol, all of Arundel, as well as twenty grandchildren.

The deceased also leaves to survive him three brothers, Messrs. Eb. and David Swail, of Winnipeg; and James Swail, of Shrewsbury; and one sister, Mrs. Wm. Kidd, of Lachute, Que.

The funeral took place on Sunday afternoon, the service which was held in the United Church was conducted by the Rev. A. B. Hubley, and was largely attended.  
The pall-bearers were the five sons and Mr. James Swail, brother of the deceased.

Among those who were in attendance from a distance were, Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert Bennett, Sudbury, Ont.; Mrs. Wm. Kidd of Lachute; Mr. S. Boyd, of Dunany; Mr. T. Boyd, Lachute; Messrs. E. Christie and R. Kennedy, Morin Heights; Messrs. D. and Wesley Beattie, of St. Jovite.  
Floral tributes comprised a pillow from the family; a wreath from Mr. and Mrs. G. Bennett, and a spray from Mr. and Mrs. R. G. Cooke.



**LAURENTIAN LODGE, NO. 14,  
I.O.O.F. LACHUTE**  
Meets every Tuesday night at 8 p.m.  
in McARTHUR'S HALL,  
W. J. Cooper, N.G.  
T. Izzard, Rec.-Sec'y, Brownsburg



### Birthday or anniversary greetings—by telephone

When a birthday or anniversary comes around, and you want to congratulate a distant relative or friend, what that you could buy would mean so much to the recipient as the cheerful sound of your voice over the telephone?

With the first words of your greeting by Long Distance, memories of days spent together flash before the mind and the moments glow with these shared recollections of the past.

One of the greatest blessings Long Distance confers is the opportunity for renewing and strengthening the ties of friendship and affection between those who are separated by distance. Try it.



"Every Bell Telephone is a Long Distance Station."

### GRENVILLE BAY.

Miss M. Brechin arrived home on Sunday and will be the guest of her parents for a few weeks.

Mrs. E. D. Chantall had her grandson from Montreal, visiting with her for a few weeks.

Mr. Laurence Chantall who was home on a short visit, has returned to College in Ottawa.

We are pleased to hear that Mrs. James Carson, who has been ill for some weeks, is on the mend again.

The Ladies of St. Giles Church met at the home of Mrs. Wm. Mackan last week, quite a lot of business being discussed during the afternoon, and fees taken in, followed by afternoon tea. Next meeting will be held at the home of Mrs. D. McIntyre.

### WANT ADS

**FOR SALE**—7 Volumes of Mackey's Revised History of Free Masonry, by Robt. Ingham Clegg. Apply to Geo. Colbourne, Box 5 Brownsburg.

**FOR SALE**—A team of good Heavy Horses. Apply to J. D. Campbell, 27-2-2.

**FOR SALE**—Ayrshire Bull, 17 mos. old, large size and good type, from qualified ancestors. Will make a good herd sire. Apply to or phone Robt. Doig, Lachute. 1-27-2.

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

**Hemstitching and Pekoe Edge**, properly done. Quick Service. Tel. Mrs. A. Habb, Brownsburg, Que. phone 71 ring 2-4.

**LOST**—On Tuesday, January 10th, between the Registry Office and the Watchman Printing Office, a pair of Spectacles. Finder please return to the Watchman Office. X.

### NOTICE

Notice is hereby given to the party taking 6 tables from the United Church sheds, to return the same at once and save themselves any costs. By order of the Board, J. W. Gall, Sec'y. 1-20-2.

The price of the Montreal Gazette is now only \$5.00 per year, and as agents for the estimable paper we shall be pleased to forward a subscription for you if you call up the Watchman Office, Phone 27, Lachute.

### STONEFIELD.

It is with deep regret that the friends of Mr. and Mrs. Russell Owens, have learned of their recent bereavement.

Mr. and Mrs. Jas. G. Densmore Jr., have just returned to their home, after an extended and enjoyable visit to friends and relatives in Toronto and Montreal.

We are pleased to learn that Thos. Derrick Jr., is recovering from his recent illness.

Miss Ellen Hawkins is spending the winter with her niece, in Montreal, where she is recovering from her recent illness.

We are very sorry to learn of Perry Grace's accident.

Pleased to mention Mr. Jas. Densmore Sr., is recovering from his recent attack of neuritis.