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J. S. GILES,

Lachute.

VOL. LIII.

LACHUTE, QUE., FEBRUARY 3, 1928.

NO. 3

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COMING EVENTS

Mr. Bob, a Comedy in two acts will be put on at the Auditorium, Saturday evening, 17th. March, under the auspices of St. Simeon's Church Ladies' Guild.

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

The Annual Meeting of the Lachute Protestant Cemetery is being held in the Court House, on Monday, Feb. 6th, at 8 p.m., and it is hoped that a goodly representation of shareholders will be present.

LADIES' CURLING.

The finals for Mrs. R. McPaul's Trophy were played last Thursday between Miss A. Riddell and Mrs. J. Gall. Miss A. Riddell's rink winning by a score of 12-11.

Mrs. J. Rice Mrs. B. Stead
Miss J. McGibbon Mrs. H. Fraser
Miss K. Barron Mrs. W. Deacon
Miss A. Riddell Mrs. J. Gall
(Skip)—12 (Skip)—11

Tea was served after the game.

The finals for Mrs. J. R. Parrish's Trophy for Juniors were played on Wednesday of this week by Miss J. McGibbon and Mrs. R. A. Giles. Miss J. McGibbon's rink winning by a score 7-4.

Mrs. E. Rogers Mrs. Richardson
Miss D. Brundage Mrs. W. McArthur
Mrs. H. McPaul Mrs. B. Stead
Miss J. McGibbon Mrs. R. A. Giles
(Skip)—7 (Skip)—4

Tea was served after the game.

Two Ladies' rinks entered the Ladies' Royal Caledonia Competition which is being held in Montreal this week.

Mrs. Christie Mrs. MacNeill
Mrs. Brennan Mrs. W. Cottingham
Mrs. J. Gall Mrs. Middleton
Mrs. E. H. Wilson Mrs. Drew
(Skip) (Skip)

Play for Miss M. K. Barron's trophy for doubles commences next week.

The Doubles are the main issue in the Men's Curling at present, and some very fine play with keen competition is being shown.

THE LATE CHARLES STEWART.

The death of Mr. Charles Stewart, occurred at his home on Jan. 25th, after an illness of five months, deceased had resided in Brownsburg for the past 28 years, he had been employed by the Dominion Cartridge Co., until about four years ago, when he was forced to retire owing to failing health.

He leaves to mourn his loss a loving wife, four daughters, Mrs. Bennett, Mrs. E. E. Baldwin, Mrs. W. Hampton and Miss H. Hawkins, of Montreal; two sons, Hugh and Charles, of Saskatchewan; and four sisters, Mrs. Reid, Mrs. Miller, Mrs. Hapinson and Mrs. Gunning, of Lachute. The funeral service which was conducted by the Rev. T. C. Cassidy, was largely attended. The remains being removed to Lachute Cemetery for interment.

Miss Fernande Lemay, nurse-in-training at the Notre Dame Hospital, Montreal, was the week-end guest of her parents, Mr. & Mrs. J. D. Lemay.

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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.

Mrs. W. H. Hamie spent Wednesday in Montreal.

Mrs. Jas. Yelland is spending a few days in Montreal.

Miss Stella Scott left on Sunday for MacDonald College.

Mr. and Mrs. T. Milnes spent the week-end in Montreal.

Mrs. W. H. Ayers was hostess last Friday afternoon at a Bridge and Tea.

Mr. and Mrs. Louis Lafleur spent Sunday last visiting their son in Ottawa.

Miss Florence Armstrong left on Wednesday morning for MacDonald College.

Misses Lena and Hazel Copeland, of Montreal, spent the week-end with Mrs. W. H. Scott.

Mrs. T. B. Miller and Miss Margaret Miller spent Friday and Saturday in Montreal.

Mr. Guy Todd, of Montreal, was the guest of his mother, Mrs. J. W. Todd over the week-end.

Mr. Jos. Lafleur has moved his family to Joliette, where he has taken over a knitting factory.

Miss I. M. Neill, of Ste. Anne de Bellevue, was the guest of Mrs. Jas. Yelland for the week-end.

Miss Annabelle Hume and Miss May Yelland left on Wednesday to train in the Montreal General Hospital.

Mr. Roy McPhail, left on Friday for Glen Ewen, Sask., after spending the past few months with his parents.

Miss Katie Barrie, of Cabri, Sask., is the guest of her aunt, Mrs. Geo. Calder and many other friends in town.

Mrs. Wilbur Fraser has returned home from the Montreal General Hospital, being accompanied by her sister, Miss Yeardsley.

Mrs. J. R. McOuatt and Miss Gladys McOuatt were in Montreal the early part of this week, attending the funeral of Miss G. Cushing.

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

Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Hammond and daughter of La Riviere, Man., who have been guests of Mr. and Mrs. A. Hammond for the past month, leave next week for their home in the West.

The Annual Tea-Meeting of the Lachute United Church is taking place on March 1st. The usual good time may be looked forward to, so keep the date open. Further announcement later.

The many friends of Mr. Norman Jackson will be pleased to know that he returned on Tuesday last from Montreal, where he recently underwent an operation. He is progressing favorably and is the guest of his sister, Mrs. George Graham.

Something special is on the program for Hockey enthusiasts this Saturday. The old reliables and well-known Hawkesbury players are coming down by Special Train to compete with our boys, who are equally as strong. A very keen game is expected so don't miss it.

Mr. Joseph McCluskey, of Edgerton, Alta., paid the Watchman a friendly call this week. It is some seventeen years since he left this vicinity and now sees a great change in Lachute and surrounding district. He has been home on a visit to his many friends and relatives.

This is your opportunity to secure some real bargains in furniture. All prices marked away down and the sale only lasts two more days. Read the advertisement of J. W. Cottingham Limited, on back page and call and see for yourself. You make money by spending money in a judicious way, so don't forget to take advantage of this great sale.

The Hawkesbury sportsmen are running a special to Lachute on Saturday next. They will bring a couple of good rinks to compete in Curling and also have a good hockey team for contest with our pucksters. Hawkesbury are real sports and their curlers have succeeded in winning Jubilee honors, so that Lachute may look forward to a busy day on Saturday.

BIRTHS.

BAIN.—At Amherst, Mass., on Jan. 27th, to Dr. and Mrs. G. W. Bain, a daughter.

THOMSON.—At Lachute, on Thursday, Jan. 26th, 1928, to Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Thomson, a daughter, (both well).

MARRIAGE.

SHAW—MAIDEN.—At St. Giles' United Church, Outremont, on Jan. 28th, the Rev. Robson officiating: Miss Nellie Maiden, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. Maiden, to Mr. Garnet W. Shaw, both of Lachute.

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 Father and Mother.

TOWN COUNCIL.

The regular meeting of above Council was held in the Town Hall, on Wednesday evening, there being present Mayor H. M. Gall and Aldermen T. Dallaire, A. Larocque, And. Elliott C. Miller and Joe. Speight.

Minutes of last meeting were read and confirmed and accounts of Finance Committee ordered paid.

The appointment of Committees were left over until the adjourned meeting next Wednesday.

Fire Chief Deacon presented his report for the past year in which it shows they answered 26 fire calls, 24 local and 2 outside. The total loss \$1,180.00 or a per capita loss of 36c on a population of 3313. He reported that 5 dances had been held during the year, by which they had realized \$425, other amounts brought their present total up to \$810.00.

A vote of thanks was tendered Chief Deacon and his men for the splendid report and their effective work.

ALDERMAN JOS. SPEIGHT WINS BY 100 MAJORITY.

The election for Aldermanic honors in Centre Ward was held on Wednesday and resulted in a sweeping victory for Jos. Speight against Henri Lachance who scored only 84 votes against 184 polled for Mr. Speight, and as a result Lachance lost his deposit.

OBITUARY.

P. MONETTE PASSES AWAY

After only a week's illness, Mr. Philias Monette passed away on Saturday last at his home on Foundry Street. His death came as a great shock to his many friends for he was one who always enjoyed the best of health and it was his proudest boast that during his fifty years of service with the C. P. R. he had enjoyed his work and it was a very rare occasion when he was not at his post of duty up to eight years ago when he was superannuated. On Sunday last, although having a cold, he went to Montreal, and on his return by the late train he took a chill which developed pneumonia and resulted in his somewhat sudden demise.

Mr. Monette was born in 1853 and came to Lachute in 1877 where he has been one of our town's most honored and respected citizens. He was twice married his first wife being Miss Elizabeth Stuart, of Montreal, to whom he was married 55 years ago. Their family comprised 12 children of whom five are living. They are Duncan Monette, Alderman of Ville St. Pierre, who conducts a Furrier business, at St. Henri; Edgar Monette, of Montreal; Mrs. Arthur Christin, of Viauville; Sister Zecearia, of the Order of Providence of St. Bridget's Home, Montreal; Sister Mary Germain, The Benedictine Order of Duluth, Minn.

His second marriage took place in February of 1898 to Miss Alice Fairbanks, of Ottawa, and out of three children only one son Fairbanks remains.

The funeral took place on Wednesday on arrival of the morning train from Montreal and was very largely attended. A large number of beautiful floral emblems bore silent tribute of respect to the departed.

The pall-bearers were Messrs. P. D. Lessard, W. H. Ayers, Jos. Speight, L. E. Dumais, Ad. Raymond and A. Chamberland; the chief mourners, his three sons—Duncan, and Edgar, of Montreal; and Fairbanks, of Lachute; his son-in-law, Mr. Arthur Christin and nephew M. Charles Enard, Advocate of Montreal; and Mr. J. E. Gibault, Superintendent of the C.N.R. at Lachute.

Among those attending from out-of-town, were: A Delegation from the C. P. R.; delegation from Lasalle, L. Chatelle, Mayor; J. Picotte, Councillor; W. Larente, Chief of Police, and N. A. D'Amour, representing the Town Council; Mr. R. M. Phaneuf, local chairman of the O. R. T., at Three Rivers; Miss B. Wood, of Roxton Falls; Miss Royal, of Montreal; Mrs. Marcotte, of Ste. Scholastique; Mrs. Ed. Rodrigue, of Montreal; Mr. G. A. and Miss Tremblay, of Ottawa; Miss Fairbanks, of Ottawa.

THE LATE REV. A. MATHEWS.

Death came as a happy release to the Rev. Albert Mathews, on Sunday afternoon and with the sadness of his parting came the added sorrow to the bereaved family of the home being quarantined because of the sickness of Arnold and Evelyn who are down with scarlet fever. The sad circumstances have created a deep feeling of sorrow throughout the community towards the stricken family.

Mr. Mathews came to Lachute six years ago as pastor of the Methodist Church. During the last year of his charge the Rev. gentleman suffered a stroke and was compelled to lay aside from active work. The funeral was held on Monday afternoon, with Rev. Mr. Cassidy in charge and owing to the conditions existing, the remains were deposited in the vault and a memorial service will be arranged later.

DEATHS.

MONETTE.—At Lachute, on Saturday, Jan. 28th, Philias Monette, in his 74th year.

MATHEWS.—At Lachute, on Sunday, Jan. 29th, Rev. Albert Mathews, aged 47 years.

Special for Saturday February 4.

All our Stock of Ladies and Misses Dresses at Cost Price and less. Crepe, Satin, Flannel, and Serge.

Come and See Them ;

W. BANFORD & SON

Corn and Mill Feeds.

We have on hand upwards of 100 tons of Feed, which we unloaded this week, including a Car load of Argentine Corn. We can supply all your needs at market prices.

Our Feeds are of a superior quality and your Patronage is Solicited.

Orders will be taken during this month for Field Feeds at reduced prices.

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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 27, being released suddenly on ticket of leave some days before the scheduled time to avoid any public demonstration. As soon as he reached his Surrey home, a sumptuous estate with a private race track, he ordered the Union Jack hoisted above the door of the house, after accepting the devout homage of his family and retainers.

Homecoming Gets Publicity.

Within a few hours he was being interviewed and overwhelmed with congratulations, and next morning the papers carried detailed accounts of his homecoming, copiously illustrated by pictures of Bottomley clasping his gardener's hand, "dealing with" his voluminous correspondence and fondling his pet dog.

According to newspaper accounts, he was soon receiving letters at the rate of 1000 a day. Within a week 1,000,000 persons in London had watched him enacting "early morning scenes" on his estate, especially filmed by a leading British company. The heart of the nation with an article in the Weekly Dispatch, Lord Rothermere's Sunday paper with 1,000,000 circulation, and presently there appeared, all over London, huge posters showing Bottomley in an oratorical attitude declaiming: "I have paid, but—"

Show Prison "Horror"

These posters advertise a series of articles purporting to be a revelation of the horror of English prison life. In reality they derive their indignation mainly from Bottomley's unexpected bad luck of being treated like every other criminal. But they team with the picturesque phrases and flamboyant challenges of the kind that secured Bottomley's triumph as a popular tribune, that made him a man so feared by the Government that he had to be taken into the most secret Cabinet councils during the war, and that once made King George do his bidding when Bottomley virtually ordered him to remove the Kaiser's knighthood banner from St. George's Chapel at Windsor.

Indeed, Bottomley's charges so far stirred the present Government that the Home Secretary, Sir William Jayson-Hicks, has deemed it necessary to inspect Maidstone Prison and issue an official disclaimer. Bottomley, quickly returning to the charge, offers to go to the prison with Sir William and if he can't substantiate his charges of "frightful cruelty" to serve out the rest of his seven years' sentence then and there.

Running True to Type.

This is the old rhetorical Bottomley running true to type. Sir William, however, merely wrote him a letter saying he could not enter into any correspondence with him.

Bottomley's prison articles are to be followed by another series on the "humorous" side of his experience. Then will be given the "true" story of his life, and meantime he has published the "Songs of the Cell," with grotesque results.

What interests the general public, aside from his colossal arrogance as revealed in these writings, is the fantastic sums he is said to be receiving for them. Rumor says he got \$50,000 for his first series in the Weekly Dispatch. Bottomley is an undischarged bankrupt, and as such is liable to 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 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."

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 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 other since 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 lagle 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, Venetelos, 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.

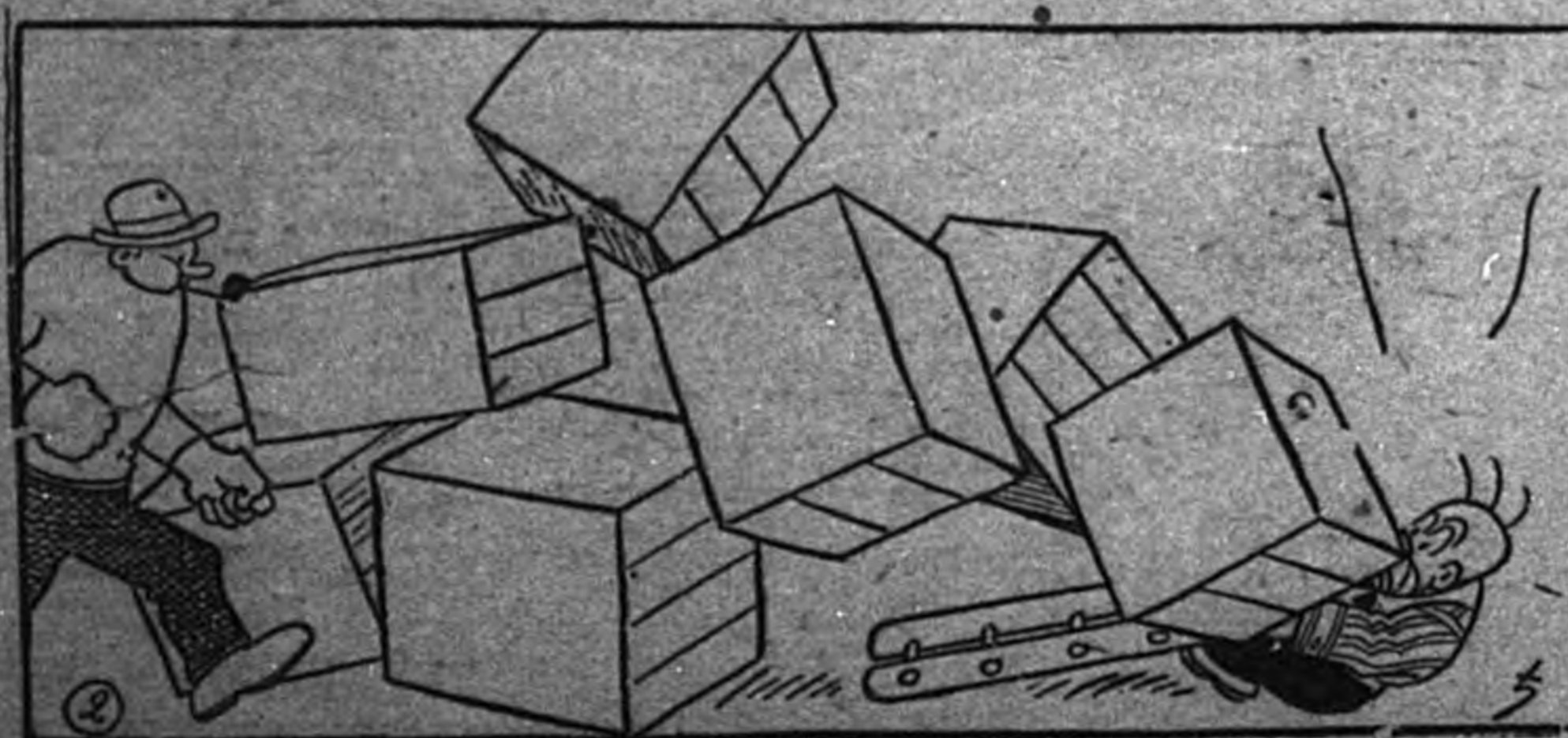
MODERN "POETRY"

When a poet of the established reputation of Alfred Noyes gives his opinion of modern poetry, it is worthy of consideration. "Absolute crankiness," 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 bosh that is ladled out by the vers libreists 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 15-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 pasturage, the settlement of the land by proper traders, the introduction of police, medical officers and so on, to teach the Eskimo to take care of himself in his new condition, would do a great deal to prevent the extermination of the Eskimos.

Present Population.

The present Eskimo population of the Mackenzie River territory was about 5,500. A few years ago it was 10,000. He was afraid the depletion of the Eskimo population was not altogether to the credit of Canadian administration.

Capt. Munn concluded with a series of anecdotes illustrating the simplicity and generosity of the Eskimo's nature.

The War In China



HELPING THE CHINESE

"White" Russians, refugees from the Bolsheviks, manning artillery for the defense of Shantung, China, against the southern Nationalists army from Nanking.

Canada to Have All Red 'Phone

Cross Continent Telephone
System to Be Built at
Once

Saint John, N.B.—A decision to join with the Bell Telephone Company of Canada in the construction of an all-Canada telephone line from Saint John to Montreal, which next year will be part of an "all-red" direct through connection by telephone from the Atlantic to Pacific, was reached at the regular quarterly meeting of the board of directors of the New Brunswick Telephone Company, Ltd., held in their offices here recently. The New Brunswick Company expects to expend approximately \$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 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 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.

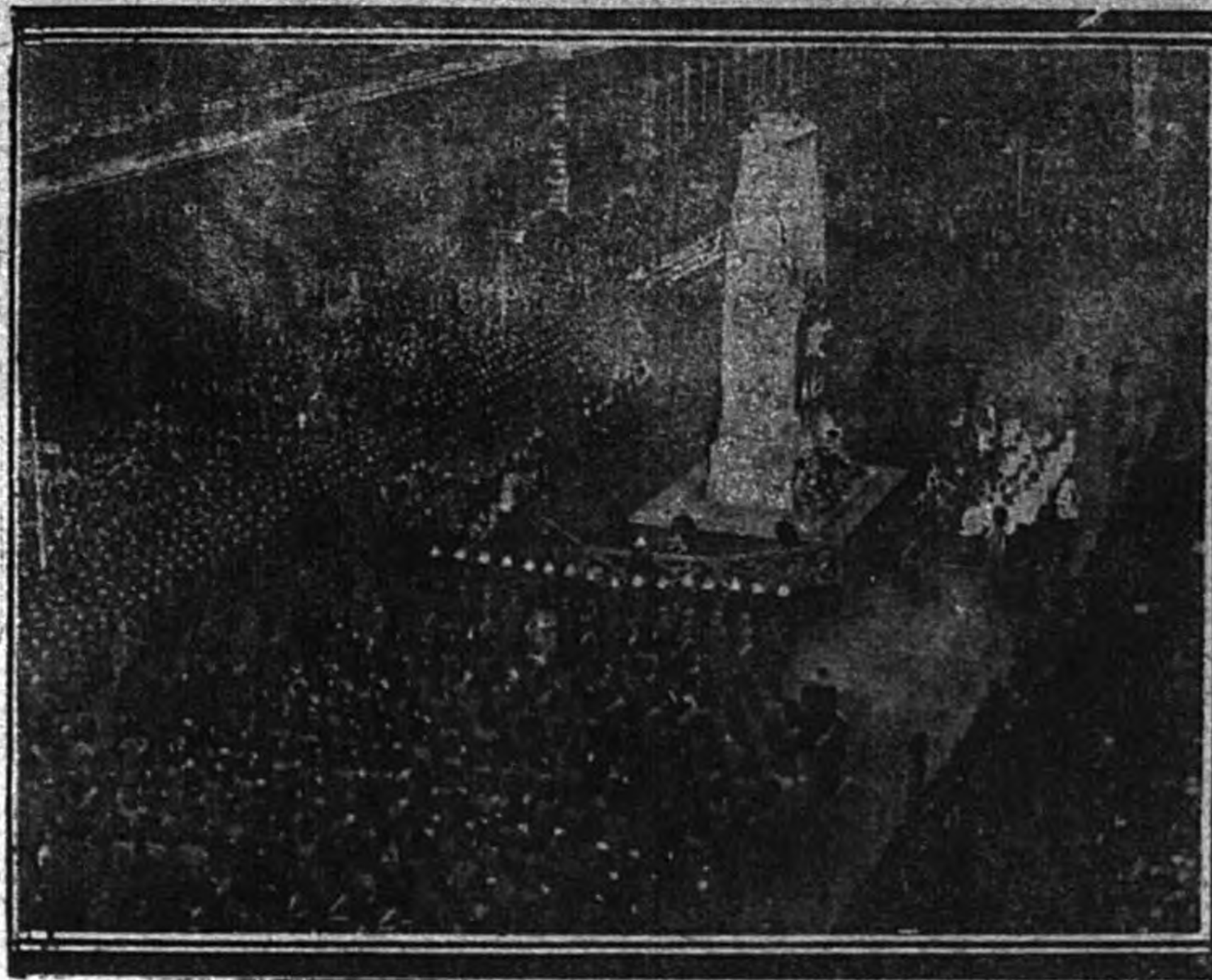
I fertilized the following year,
And my tomatoes, I remember,
Thrived healthily and flourished clear
Until the fifteenth of September.
Then bugs swept down upon the lot
And I was powerless to stay 'em;
They ate my plants, for I'd forgot
To spray 'em.

There's always something I forget,
Each year I've toiled and milled and panted
Around that garden patch, and yet
I've never reaped where I have planted.

I think perhaps the soil might give
A fair return from my endeavor
If I could find some way to live
Forever.

He—"And why do you think I am
such a poor judge of human nature?"
She—"Because you have such a good
opinion of yourself."

The Day of Remembrance in London



Where the British nation remembered their million fallen dead on November 11th.

Canadian Senate May Be Reformed

Mackenzie King Believes He
Is Warranted in Working
Out His Theories

W. L. Mackenzie King, Prime Minister of Canada, had two thoughts in mind principally in calling the recent conference of Provincial Premiers. He desired an expression of opinion on the advisability of reforming the Senate, which is the Upper House of the Canadian Parliament; and he sought the views of the provincial governments on the proposal that Canada should assume the right to amend her own constitution—which is contained in the British North America act as passed by the Parliament of the United Kingdom in 1867 and since amended some seventeen times. On neither question were the delegates unanimous, but at the close of the sessions, Mr. King said he had received sufficient support to warrant his Government in proceeding to work out his theories. These are questions of first importance in the logical 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 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.

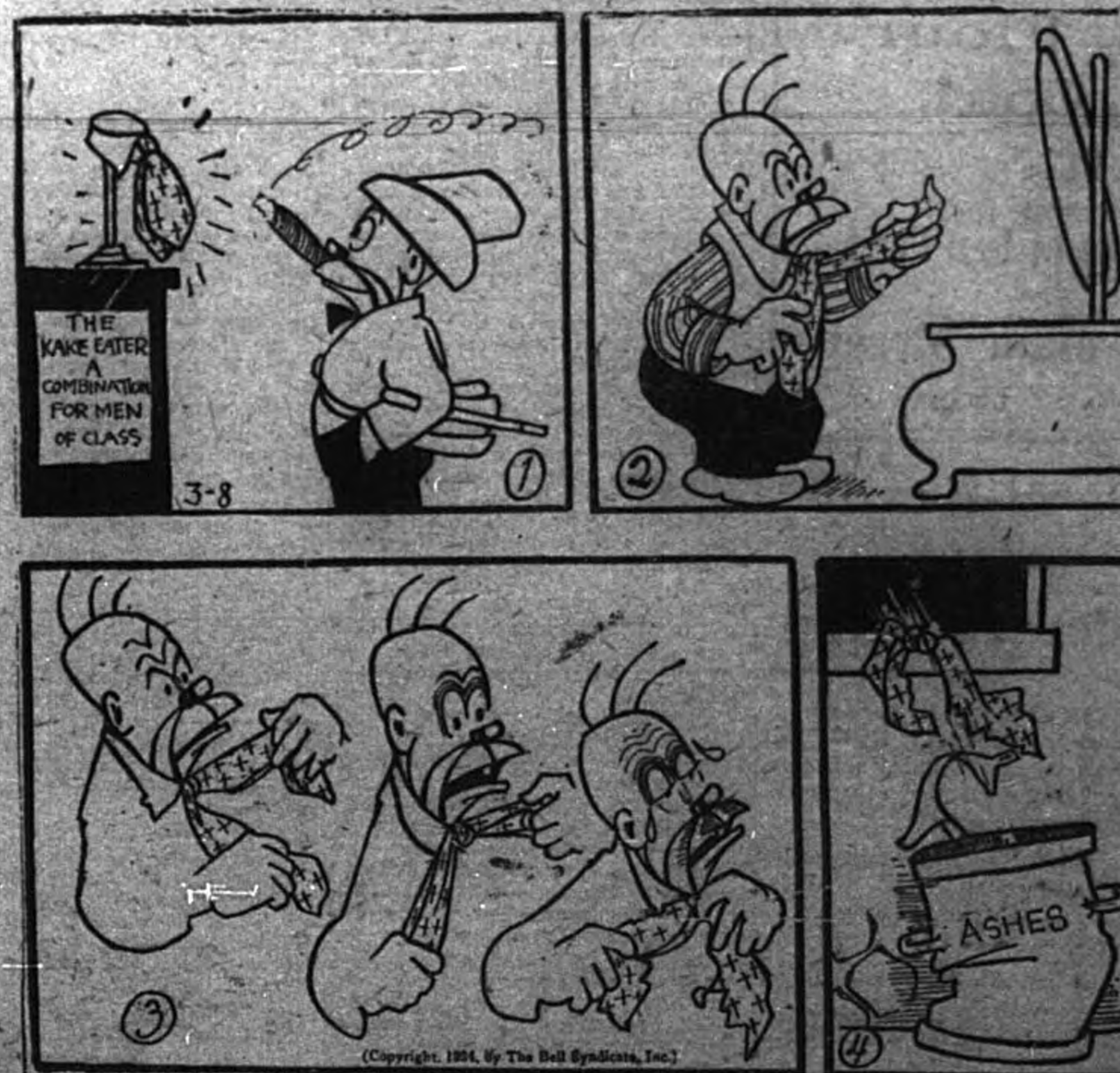
As a matter of fact, these two issues are of concern mainly in political circles and there is little evidence that the general public are disturbed to any considerable extent. There is a wing of the Liberal Party, largely confined to the Western Provinces, which would cut us loose from alliances with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



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 G.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 combating 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 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 Crompton, 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 man—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."

ST. ANDREWS SCHOOL EXAMS.

Grade IX, French.
Ruth Bradley 89, Lena Gates 88, Gladys Hyde 76, Bessie Woods 76, J. Brown 68, F. Thompson 61.
Grade VIII, Grammar.
Elizabeth Wales 83, Hylda Shaw 73, Willie Gates 55, Margaret Canning 54.
Grade VII, Arithmetic.
Elsie Cowan 82, Edgar Hooker 80, Lloyd Muir 70, Paul Doig 69, Walter Starnes 60, Ruth Doig 50.
Grade VI, Hygiene.
Gordon Bradley 91, Eva Haspeck 85, Alice Hooker 79, Jeannette Wales 78, Myrtle Hamilton 75, Norman Bradley 68.
Grade V, Hygiene.
Walter Sugars 83, Lloyd Bradley 77, Ernie Gates 64, Beatrice Perks 41, Margaret Hamilton 59, Christina Hooker 51.
Grade IV, Geography.
Grace Wales 94, Janet Watson 84, Phyllis Doig 64, Lester Dorion 52.
Grade III, Hygiene.
Dawson Burwash 94, Hugh Robertson 81, Robert Woods 73, Marjory Paquette 72, Eileen Morrison 60, E. Sugars 58, Eva Morrison 52.
Grade II, English.
Freda Wales 97, Frank Williams 93, Fauness Macaskill 91, Daniel Muir 80, Ernest Woods 78, Leslie Gates 76.

ST. ANDREWS EAST.

The Women's Guild met in the Church Hall, on Wednesday, Feb. 1st. Miss Bessie Rodger spent the week-end here with her parents. It has been rather dull here this winter, but St. Andrews will cut ice this week—good for 15c. a cake in July.

Messrs. Wm. Drysdale, John Irwin, Hugh Alan and Mr. Strachan were enjoying the winter sports in St. Andrews on Saturday.

NOW FOR THE INTER-PROVINCIAL BRIDGE

With the many pledges and promises that have been extended towards the Hawkesbury-Grenville Bridge project, it is now time that they were brought to fulfillment. That it is needed, no one can deny, and the benefits derived would be most appreciative. Many meetings have been held but, up to the present, with no definite results and it is high time that something was done for the linking together of the two provinces.

The Watchman

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

FRIDAY, FEB. 3rd, 1928.

Subscription Rate per annum.

In Canada—\$1.50.
In United States—\$2.00.

Notices of Entertainment, Concerts, Announcements etc., 10 cents per count line. Minimum, 50,—if billed 60c.

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

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

With each verse additional—25c.

Want and For Sale advertisement, 10 cents per count line, minimum 50c.—if billed 60c.

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

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

HONORED BY KIWANIANS.

The many friends of Dr. H. C. Cassidy who spent quite a lot of his time a few years ago in Lachute and finally slipped off with one of our most popular young ladies, Miss Jean Campbell, will be delighted to know that he has been awarded the Kiwanis Medal for being the Most Useful Citizen and rendering the greatest service in his community during the year of 1927.

A copy of the "Sentinel" of Lewistown, Pa., contains a full account of the presentation in which many fine tributes are paid to our young and talented friend, who is the son of our respected townsman, the Rev. T. C. Cassidy. The chairman, of the committee was Allan A. Orr, and his report explains the nature of the honor conferred. It reads as follows: "A year ago a committee was named by the Kiwanis Club of Lewistown to select the person to whom an award was to be given, who during the year of 1927 had rendered the greatest service to the community without selfish motive."

"This committee held several meetings during the year and were diligent in their observations of a number of persons who were devoting much of their time and means for the public welfare."

"It is very gratifying to know that in these busy times that some persons in our community are still willing to work and do for others without a selfish or mercenary end in view. It shows that the spirit of kindness towards others has not entirely died out."

"In these busy active times we are all prone to be more or less selfish and to forget the 'other fellow'. This custom of the Kiwanis Club is to be commended and shows that the members of this club are mindful and appreciate the service rendered in our community."

"Now, who has been the most useful and has that service been the most beneficial to this community? was the question this committee had to decide. We could make several awards, but we are limited to only one."

"There are so many kinds of service and I assure you it has been a very difficult matter to make this decision."

"Service to the well and strong is to be commended and service to the poor and needy is more commendable, but service to the poor sick and afflicted and injured seems to us to be the most commendable."

"We all know that hospitals are now a necessity if this service is to be rendered to a community like ours and without this hospital service many, who are unable to go to distant hospitals, must suffer and die without help or hospital treatment."

"It is not my intention to go into details relating to the conditions that obtained in our local hospital. Let us forget and forgive all the wrongs that may have existed; but we should not forget the one who has brought about the present satisfactory conditions and his usefulness in bringing about these conditions that now exist in our local hospital today. With difficulties facing him, that would have discouraged most any one, he entered into the work of bringing the hospital up to its present standard of usefulness, of which it was built and maintained, and by his faithful, earnest labors, and his manly and kindly co-operation and ethical treatment of all the physicians, he has brought the institution up to its high standard."

"The committee think that a debt of gratitude is due him for this usefulness and therefore have unanimously decided that Dr. H. C. Cassidy of the Lewistown Hospital is entitled to this award."

Dr. R. T. Barnett, another member of the committee which made the selection was called upon by Kiwanian Trout and made a few remarks on the fitness of presenting this medal to Dr. Cassidy, saying:

"My friend, Mr. Orr, as an insurance man can tell you that the more efficient the fire department of a town is the lower the insurance rates should be. The same rule should hold in life insurance and I feel that since Dr. Cassidy has located in Lewistown our premium rates should be reduced."

"Speaking seriously however, I think it is a distinct asset to our town to have a surgeon who can do any operation in the field of surgery and do it as well as it can be done anywhere. It is no longer necessary for any patient to be sent away from Lewistown for any operation. It can be done by Dr. Cassidy here at home. And he has done over 1000 in the past year and with an extremely low mortality. A very large proportion of this work was done for charity. In 1927 the Lewistown Hospital functioned perfectly. It being crowded with patients. A nurse's home costing about \$50,000 was built. For the first time in its existence, I believe the hospital is practically self-sustaining. The doctors of our town and community work in concord with Dr. Cassidy and are stimulated by his enthusiasm."

In replying Dr. Cassidy said, "In coming here tonight I feel greatly embarrassed as I have done nothing to deserve this honor but I can accept it as a tribute to the work of the Lewistown Hospital of which I am a part. It was the co-operation of the Board of Trustees, Miss Bertha Cornwall, the superintendent, and the nurses of the institution which made the work of the past year successful; and I cannot speak too highly of the co-operation of the staff and their assistance. As a humble member of this group which made the work of the hospital possible, I can accept this medal and I thank you for the honor which has been given me and the institution I represent."

REVISED STATUTES PROVINCE OF QUEBEC CHAPTER 46 SECTION 7.

Public Notice is hereby given, in Accordance with Section 7, of the Watercourse Act, that the Gatineau Power Company, a corporation organized under the Quebec Companies Act, with its principal place of business in the City of Ottawa, Province of Ontario intends to apply for authorization to construct dams, power house and other necessary works of development of its water power at "Wilson Chute" Quebec. The said works to be built in and along the North River near the town of St. Jerome in front of Lots 292, 428 and 429 in the Parish of St. Jerome, in the County of Terrebonne.

Notice is also given that a petition to that effect accompanied by plans and specifications of such works showing the site chosen for the construction thereof and the lands affected by the backing up of the water has been forwarded to the Minister of Lands and Forests and that a duplicate of the said plans and specifications has been deposited in the Registry Office of the Registration Bureau of the County of Terrebonne, at St. Jerome Quebec.

The application contained in the petition will be taken into consideration on or after the day following the date of the last publication of this notice in the Quebec Official Gazette.

GATINEAU POWER COMPANY,
(Signed) G. Gordon Gale,
Vice-President & General Manager.
2-3-5.

THE NAVIGABLE WATERS PROTECTION ACT. R. S. C. Chapter 115.

The Gatineau Power Company here by gives notice that it has under Section 7 of the said Act, deposited with the Minister of Public Works at Ottawa, and in the office of the District Registrar of the Land Registry, District of Terrebonne St. Jerome, Quebec, a description of the site and the plans of dam and intake for a hydro-electric plant proposed to be built on the North River near St. Jerome, Quebec in front of Lots Nos. 292, 428 and 429, Parish of St. Jerome, County of Terrebonne.

And take notice that after the expiration of one month from the first publication of this notice, the Gatineau Power Company will, under Section 7 of the said Act, apply to the Minister of Public Works at his office in the City of Ottawa, for approval of the said site and for leave to construct the said dam and power house.

GATINEAU POWER COMPANY,
(Signed) G. Gordon Gale,
Vice President & General Manager.
Dated at Ottawa this 25th. day of January, 1928.

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.

Province of Quebec,
District of Montreal,
No. F-17913

FIERI PACIAS DE TERRIS.
SUPERIOR COURT.

Dame THEODORINA BEAUCHAMP
Plaintiff,

vs.
Le MANOIR DE STE-MARGUERITE Ltee,
Defendant.

As belonging to the said defendant, the following immovable to wit: "An immovable being formed to the subdivisions "One" of the primitive lot number twenty-three of the sixth range of the township of Wexford, on the registration cadastre of the parish of Ste-Marguerite, in the county of Terrebonne, and "One" of the primitive lot number twenty-four of the aforesaid cadastre, range and township, the immovable thus bounded containing in all 1,559,000 feet in area, with the hostelry called Manoir Ste-Marguerite and the dependencies erected thereon."

Notice is hereby given that the sale of the immovables seized in the present cause on the twenty-third day of September 1927, formerly announced to take place the 2nd. day of November 1927, at one o'clock in the afternoon, at the door of the catholic parochial church of the parish of Ste-Marguerite du Lac Masson, district of Terrebonne, the said sale will take place at the door of the said church, of the said parish, of Ste-Marguerite du Lac Masson, in the district of Terrebonne, the twenty-fifth day of February, 1928, at one o'clock in the afternoon.

A cash deposit of one thousand dollars (\$1000.00) will be required from each bidder before his said bid shall be accepted by the sheriff of the district of Terrebonne, in virtue of a judgment rendered in this case on January, the 25th, 1928, by Honourable Justice P. Demers, S.C.J.

J. W. CYR,
Sheriff's office,
St-Jerome, January the 28th, 1928.
2-2-1.

AN EARLY BANK OF MONTREAL "TOKEN"



FOUNDED before Canada
Had any currency of its own, the Bank of Montreal early obtained authorization from the Government to issue copper tokens for small change.

Reproduced herewith are the two sides of the "Bouquet" token, one of the earliest coins issued by the Bank. The intermingling of the rose, shamrock and thistle indicates the three branches of the British people—the English, Scotch and Irish—while the use of English on one side of the coin and French on the other is significant of the mingling of the two races in this country.

"Trade and Agriculture" indicates the early connection of the Bank with both urban and rural life in Canada.

Throughout its long history the Bank of Montreal has always been active in serving the financial needs of all the people.

BANK OF MONTREAL

Established 1817

Total Assets in excess of \$830,000,000

LACHUTE BRANCH
B. STEAD, MANAGER.

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.

Just Try Us !

If your Watch is not giving you satisfaction, give it a chance and give us a chance. You will get the same class of Watchwork as you would in the best city store, or workshop, without paying for the high overhead.

We do all kinds of optical repairs promptly.

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.



Semi-Ready SPECIAL Order Tailoring

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

Also a large assortment of ready-made clothing.

Extra Special in all our lines of Footwear.

Call in and see for yourself.

W. G. STANFORTH, - Lachute.

TEL. 65.

MAIN STREET, LACHUTE.

From Youth to Old Age—

The Imperial Accelerative Endowment policy perfectly adapts itself to the changing conditions of a man's life.

Premium rates under this policy are very low, enabling you to provide a maximum amount of protection for your family during the period when their need of protection is greatest. And you don't have to "Die to Win," because, under any circumstances, the amount of the policy is payable to yourself not later than at age 75.

The policy shares in the Company's earnings, and the profits as allotted may be used to reduce the number of premiums payable or to hasten the maturity of the policy as an Endowment.

An Accelerative Endowment will provide for yourself in old age, if you live; it will take care of your family, if you die. Ask for descriptive booklet and premium rates to-day.

THE IMPERIAL LIFE Assurance Company of Canada

HEAD OFFICE - TORONTO

E. M. Jones, Agent
LACHUTE

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 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. Stelmater, electrical engineer, 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 monstrously 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. Hetseldien, 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 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. Blazer, 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 "cove."

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 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 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.

Chocolate Mocha Filling

3 Tablespoons of melted butter, 1 cup of confectioners' sugar, 1 tablespoon of strong, cold coffee, 1 tablespoon of cocoa. Cream the butter and sugar, add the cocoa and mix with the coffee. Add more coffee or sugar if needed to make the right consistency to spread. Double the recipe if it is to be put on top as well as between the layers.

Dutch Cake

2/3 Cup sugar, 1/2 cup shortening, 1 egg, 3/4 cups flour, 2 1/2 teaspoons baking powder, 1 cup raisins. Mix in the order given and bake forty-five minutes in a moderate oven (350 degrees F.). When done make holes in the top and pour over it a filling made of 1 egg well beaten, 2/3 cup sugar, 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, 1/2 cup white sugar, 1/3 cup cold water, whites of two eggs, 1 teaspoon vanilla, 1/2 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 miscellany 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 Sturza, of the Rumanian legation, Washington, with their big game trophies secured during a hunt on the borders of Jasper National Park, Alberta, Canada. Princess Sturza is shown holding the record moose head, with a spread of sixty-one inches, the largest ever taken by a woman and one of the record heads for that district. The party also secured mountain sheep and mountain goats, heads of which are shown in the photograph, and intend returning another year to hunt grizzlies. — Canadian National Railways photo.

Minister Takes to Fox Hunting

U.S. Envoy to Free State Rides With President Cosgrave — New Coins Stir Row

Dublin.—Since his arrival in Dublin as the first American Minister to the Free State, Frederic A. Sterling has taken up fox-hunting with enthusiasm. In company with President Cosgrave he was out recently with the famous Ward Union hounds the crack pack of the country. He has also hunted with two other packs and intends to accompany pursuit of the wily fox again shortly.

Owing to the objection of farmers some designs for the Free State's coinage are unlikely to be minted until next year begins. They had received the approval of the Art Committee headed by the poet Yeats and the Treasury thought there would be no difficulty in obtaining the sanction of the Executive Council. Included among the designs intended to represent the industries of Ireland were drawn horse, pigs and bulls to be used as "tails" of the new coins. One look at these animals was enough. The farmer members of the council said they "may be artistic, but they're no pedigree; they'd never win a prize at an agricultural show." The result has been that the designs were returned to the artist with a request that he make a closer study of Ireland's prize stock. The request was accompanied by photographs of Blue Ribbon winners at recent country fairs.

The fund for the families of fishermen who lost their lives in the recent storm on the west coast has reached 100,000. After making provision for dependants, those raising the fund are turning their attention to the reorganization of the Irish fishing industry which is now carried on so precariously and with such poor results that the Irish fisherman in his frail sailboat cannot compete with British and foreign fishermen plying Irish waters in their modern trawlers capable of weathering almost any kind of storm. Great hopes were entertained recently as a result of a proposal made by a man who promised the backing of American capitalists. But these proved on investigation to be not serious.

The Humble Harmonica

In numerous schools all over Canada, recently, the mouth organ (or harmonica, as it is often called) has been adopted as an integral part of the course in music. In vacation time the harmonica has been found in the playgrounds and recreation centres, providing not alone recreation and pleasure, but profitable pastime. On the street corners this same harmonica has supplanted the pair of dice, the dime novel, and other mediums so long and loudly condemned by persons concerned with the reform and rejuvenation of the youth. In asylums and institutions for the maimed, the blind and the deaf, the harmonica has cast its rays of sunshine and given these unfortunately stricken little ones a new lease of life, all through the medium of self-expression of music. In Boy Scout work the harmonica has 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, impresarios, bandmasters, prima donnas of the operatic and concert stage who have thrilled millions with their musical art, legislators whose logical and eloquent oratory have swung thousands of voters, leaders in industry, commerce and finance, are to be found enthusiastically paying tribute to this tiny but remarkable musical instrument. Educators have been quick to sense the potential possibilities of the harmonica and have been responsible for bringing it into our system of education, believing there is no cultural advancement like music and no musical development can have a permanent foundation unless it 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 stay in out of the rain allows himself to get soaked in the stock market.

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% c. 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% c. 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 Eclairage	k.w.h.	Taux à Lachute Under Lachute rate	Under proposed rate Nouveaux Taux
10		\$1.00	\$1.35
20		2.00	1.80
30		3.00	2.25 (7% c. k.w.h.)
40		4.00	2.70
50		5.00	3.15
60		5.50	3.60
100		9.00	5.40
200		14.50	9.90 (5c. k.w.h.)

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

CUISISON:

50c. pour chaque élément par mois, plus 1% c. 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 lers 50 k.w.h.—10c. par k.w.h. net.
Secondes 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

CUISISON:

50c. pour chaque élément par mois, plus 2% c. 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 Eclairage	k.w.h.	Taux à Lachute Under Lachute rate	Under proposed rate Nouveaux Taux
10		\$1.00	\$1.35
20		2.00	1.80
30		3.00	2.25 (7% c. k.w.h.)
40		4.00	2.70
50		5.00	3.15
60		5.50	3.60
100		9.00	5.40
200		14.50	9.90 (5c. k.w.h.)

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 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 sises 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.

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T. Izzard, Rec.-Sec'y, Brownsburg

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 enter in justice, has in-
stituted an action for separation as to
property against her said husband on
the 12th day of December 1927.
CHS-ED. MARCHAND, Attorney.
2-3-4 for Plaintiff.

Read the Watchman Want Ads.

EDWARDSBURG

CROWN BRAND CORN SYRUP

Delicious on Pan-
cakes and as a
spread on bread.
It's economical
too!

and If you like a thick-
er and sweeter
syrup of the same
high quality—ask
for

BENSON'S GOLDEN SYRUP

Write for new Recipe Book—Free

The CANADA STARCH CO., LIMITED
MONTREAL

SCOUT NEWS.

The competition for February started this week.

Fox Patrol,—18 points.
Bull-dog Patrol,—14 points.
Wolf Patrol,—10 points.
Crow Patrol,—10 points.

Eric Stephens and Willie Davis were invested into the Fox Patrol. Gordon Drysdale was made Patrol Leader and Richard Stephens was made second of the Fox Patrol.

It has been arranged to have a skating party on Friday evening, at 7.45 p.m. Refreshments will be served shortly after the return of the skaters, after which an impromptu entertainment will be given.

ARGENTEUIL-AMATEUR HOCKEY ASSOCIATION

If one wants surprises, just leave it to the hockey league. Last Thursday night Brownsburg defeated the Argenteuil Motor Sales 11-2 in Brownsburg while Ayers Limited tied Brownsburg last Tuesday 2-2 before a record crowd of spectators. The game was very exciting and fast. It was regrettable that casualties occurred before the game while the Brownsburg team was practicing; the main parties being injured were Ed. Barker and B. Patrie. Ayers Limited plays Argenteuil Motor Sales tonight. The A. M. S. people believe they can move up from the cellar position but Ayers Limited don't agree with them. Come and see who will win the argument tonight at 8.30 at the Skating Rink.

League Standing	W.	L.	D.	Pts.
Brownsburg	3	0	1	7
Ayers Limited	1	2	1	3
Argen. M. Sales	1	2	0	2

Walsh-Katrine Gold Mines, L.

(No Personal Liability)

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

The work being carried on at the Walsh-Katrine is da-
ding to the known ore reserves. A machine working on No.
on the 260 ft. level is opening up ore at a very rapid rate.

No. 2 vein is now from 4 to 5 ft. wide and carrying
up to \$43.00 per ton.

Preparations are now being made to cut No. 4 vein on t
ft. level No. 4 level came into the shaft at 55 ft. from the s
From this point to 100 ft. in depth the vein assayed over \$8.00
width of 6 feet. A short cross cut will pick up No. 4 vein at
will be opened up rapidly.

Diamond drilling has also given assurance of ore in No. .
At a distance of 125 feet north of the shaft the diamond drill
ested ore across 9 feet on an angle of 45 degrees that averaged 1

At a distance of 175 feet south of the working shaft th
mond drill cut 42 feet of a mineralized section on an angle
degrees. The assays from 4 1/2 feet of this core averaged
Considering these results and the distance covered there is ind
an ore body in No. 4 vein of over 300 feet in length, which has
cut in the shaft and encountered by the diamond drill.

5,000 feet of diamond drilling has proven gold values
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 rel
to Walsh-Katrine Gold Mines Ltd.

NAME
ADDRESS

Revelstoke, Queen City of the Ski-Jumpers

ISOBEL COURSIER, CHAMPION
WOMAN SKI JUMPER REVELSTOKE

NELS NELSON IN FLIGHT

NELS NELSON, WORLD'S
CHAMPION - 240 FT.

The town of Revelstoke nestling
among the Selkirk Mountains in
the broad valley of the Columbia
river, in British Columbia, is noted
for two things: its National Park,
situated on top of Mount Revel-
stoke, and its world famous ski-
jump where world records have been
made and up to the present date not
surpassed.

The Revelstoke Winter Carnival
extends from February 6-10. In-
clusive. During this celebration the
fourteenth annual ski-jumping tour-
nament takes place on February
7-8. The famous hill, where the
jumps are made, has a total length
of 1,780 feet, with a runway of 500
feet. The distance from the take off
to the farthest point at which a safe
landing is assured, is 230 feet, or
40 feet beyond the present world
record.

Nels Nelson, a brakeman on the
Canadian Pacific Railway, estab-
lished his world record jump of
240 feet in 1925. The woman's
record jump of 84 feet was also
made on the Revelstoke ski hill in
1922, by Isobel Coursier, a record
which still stands.

Little children in this mountain
town who can do little more than
walk begin to ski as soon as there is
sufficient snow and they are brought
up to think no more of skiing than
the average child thinks of walking.
The children have their own hill and
little jumps from which they gradu-
ate one by one.

Revelstoke has an unusually large
skating rink for the size of the town
and there are four curling rinks. The
dates for the Banff Winter Carnival
are from February 4-11, making it
possible for sport enthusiasts to

take part in both events.

Canadians are great lovers of the
out-of-doors and winter sports are
an important factor in the lives of
young people in this land of the
maple leaf. Quebec and Montreal
are the two eastern centers for sports.
Winnipeg in the middle west and
Banff and Revelstoke still farther
west. Western Canada has an
abundance of sunshine and the
weather is all anyone could desire
for it does not freeze and thaw
alternately, postponing special com-
petitions or trips, but remains a
fairly even temperature. Canadians
and Americans will soon realize the
futility of traveling long distances
and spending large sums of money
to enjoy winter sports in Norway,
Sweden or Switzerland when there
are so many delightful winter resorts
in the Dominion of Canada.

Canada
Province of Quebec,
District of Terrebonne,
No. 1798.

SUPERIOR COURT.

DAME ALMA LOUISE HART-
MAN SMITH, of the City of Outre-
mont, Province of Quebec, wife com-
mon as to property of Walter A.
Laurie, heretofore of the Town of
Morin Heights, County of Terrebonne
Province of Quebec, and now of parts
unknown, commercial traveller.

Petitioner,
&
THE SAID WALTER A. LAURIE,
Respondent.

The defendant is ordered to appear
within this month.

St. Jerome, this 31st of January, 1928
GRIGNON & FORTIER,
Prothonotary S. C.

Brown, Staveley & Jenkins,
97 St. James,
Montreal.
Attorneys for Plaintiff.
Feb. 17-2.

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Lowest rates of the Year
Choice accommodations
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personal service while the
ships are not crowded

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From HALIFAX to
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call, please write
J. S. Giles, Agent,
Largest Sailings from Montreal 194

WHITE STAR LINE CANADIAN SERVICE

Read the Watchman Want Ads.

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 enter in justice, has in-
stituted an action for separation as to
property against her said husband on
the 12th day of December 1927.
CHS-ED. MARCHAND, Attorney.
2-3-4 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 enter in justice, has in-
stituted an action for separation as to
property against her said husband on
the 12th day of December 1927.
CHS-ED. MARCHAND, Attorney.
2-3-4 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 enter in justice, has in-
stituted an action for separation as to
property against her said husband on
the 12th day of December 1927.
CHS-ED. MARCHAND, Attorney.
2-3-4 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 enter in justice, has in-
stituted an action for separation as to
property against her said husband on
the 12th day of December 1927.
CHS-ED. MARCHAND, Attorney.
2-3-4 for Plaintiff.

Read the Watchman Want Ads.

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. 1922, 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, 1923, 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 60	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 300 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.

Given at St-Jerome, this 24th. day of January, 1923.

A. P. 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. Speight, Meat Market
Main Street, Lachute, Telephone 136.

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.
CONSULT
CHAS. CALDER & CO.
Concerning Insurance of any kind.
COURT HOUSE, LACHUTE.

LACHUTE ACADEMY EXAMS.
Grade XI, History.
Honours.—J. Logan 97.
Class I.—A. MacGibbon 86, Albert Laurin 83.
Class III.—I. Monk 57, H. Cassidy 53, J. Yelland 53, E. Morrison 51, B. Stanforth 50.
Grade X, General Science.
Class I.—F. Mason 85, G. MacKinnon 84, H. Gordon 81, E. Boyd 78, R. Boyd 75, B. Morrison 75, J. Morrison 75.
Class II.—G. Cruise 73, L. McQuat 69, A. Whinfield 69, E. Rodger 67, E. Middleton 67, G. Rodger 66, L. Cooke 64, D. Macdonald 64.
Class III.—S. Hamilton 58, F. Morrow 55, J. Goodfellow 53, A. Boa 51.
Grade IX, British History.
Class I.—Janet Berry 86, Stuart Jones 83, Raymond Underhill 82, W. Robertson 82, Irene Doig 81, Mary Barclay 79, Jessie Leishman 78, S. Boyd 76.
Class II.—Isabel Jackson 73, Annie Black 69, Nellie Laurin 69, Myrtle Patterson 63, Helen Heatlie 61, Marjorie Kettle 61, Bertan Prophet 60.
Class III.—Helen Bradshaw 56.
Grade VIII, Composition.
Honours.—Grace Hammond 96.
Class I.—Melvin Langille 89, Gordon Drysdale 88, E. Goldsworthy 87, Catherine Black 85, B. Cunningham 85, Neil McFaul 84, Violet Falconer 83, Alice Leishman 83, Grace Hume 82, Garfield Clark 81, Kathleen Clunie 80, Hugh Gall 80, Doris Armstrong 79, Agnes MacPhee 78, Muriel Boyd 78, Wyman MacRae 77, George Lawson 77, Galdys Hadley 77, Freda Gauley 76.
Class II.—Freda Tomalty 74, Enid MacNown 71, Beatrice MacRae 60.
Grade VII, Literature.
Class I.—W. Gall 87, L. Miller 82, M. Berniquer 78, C. Robv 77, G. Black 75.
Class II.—A. Morrin 74, S. Anderson 73, E. Rodger 71, H. Jones 68, O. Stanforth 68, H. Rodger 67, R. Stevens 66.
Grade VI, Scripture.
Honours.—L. Canning 93.
Class I.—D. McFaul 89, S. Langille 88, K. Giles 87, L. Goldsworthy 86, Thelma Wert 85, Doris Boyd 82, E. Stansfield 82, M. Morrison 81, M. Robinson 81, L. Walker 80, W. Davis 78, Doris Dion 77.
Class II.—C. Demerise 72, A. MacKenzie 72, D. Mackrith 66.
Grade V, Geography.
Honours.—Stanley Morrison 95, M. Walker 92, Mary George 92.
Class I.—Sidney Roberts 89, Sam Milnes 87, Eric Stephens 87, John MacKenzie 87, Bobby Miller 85, B. Clunie 80.
Class II.—Alvin Ward 72, George Lamb 70, Delmar Boyd 69, J. MacKerith 68, Elsie MacVicar 68, Gertrude Morrison 67, Fred Stansfield 67, H. McFaul 66.
Grade IV, French.
Honours.—Alice Berniquer 98, E. McQuat 92, Earl Rodgers 90.
Class I.—E. MacNaughton 88, L. Graham 86, Mira Robinson 80, Jean Picken 80, Lealie Cox 80, Edna Aitkin 78, G. Cunningham 78, Cyril Drew 76, K. Morrison 75.
Class II.—George Combie 74, Peter Massie 72, Murray Lyster 72, Alvin Ward 70.
Grade III, Writing.
Honours.—Isabel MacKimmie 99, L. Hay 97, Margaret Graham 94, Jeanne Licop 94, Lilian Falconer 93, Leonard Dion 92, Janet MacKenzie 91.
Class I.—Meryl Demerise 88, Margaret Gordon 84, Douglas MacKimmie 83, Edith Gall 82, Andrew Cleland 81, Douglas Picken 80, Ruth Dawson 78, Gerald Walker 77, Doris Maiden 75.
Class II.—Clifford Armstrong 71, Eric Clifford 69, Clarence MacNaughton 67, John Licop 66.
Grade II, Oral Memory Work.
Honours.—Sybil Wert 96, Dorothy Cooke 92, Frank Maiden 91.
Class I.—Crawford MacKimmie 89, Joyce Milnes 87, Gwendolyn Moore 79, Jennie Chapman 78.
Class II.—Freddie Stein 71.

CUSHING.
Miss Ida Fletcher was the Sunday guest of Mrs. L. M. Gaston.
Mr. and Mrs. L. M. Gaston visited in Lachute on Monday.
Mrs. George Nicholls and Mrs. T. Weir Jr., spent Wednesday of this week in Montreal.
Mr. Roy Dobbie and Miss A. Davidson visited friends in Lachute on Wednesday of this week.
Mrs. Earl Bryerton and Mrs. A. Starnes visited friends in Brownburg on Sunday.
Mr. Percy Little returned home on Thursday night of last week, after spending a few days in Montreal.
Mr. and Mrs. A. Graham were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Graham Sr., of St. Philippe, on Friday.
St. Mungo's Church Annual Congregational meeting will be held in the Church, Feb. 13th, in the afternoon at 2 o'clock.
Mrs. Ernest Poole, of St. Laurent, was the guest of the Misses Bryerton of Carillon, recently, and also paid a short visit at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Earl Bryerton.
The Women's Missionary Society date was an error last week; it should have read Tuesday afternoon, Feb. 7th, at the home of Mr. L. M. Gaston at usual hour. All welcome.
Province of Quebec,
District of Terrebonne,
No. 1772.
DAME ANTOINETTE BIRON, wife in common as to property of Utric 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.

"Rex" Theatre, Lachute
3-4 FEBRUARY
RENE ADOREE in
Back to God's Country
A marvellous snow-country picture
Comedy: I'll Tell One
Pathe Weekly
Felix in Fueling

SUNDAY and MONDAY
GEO. SIDNEY & CHARLES MURRAY in
THE LIFE OF RILEY
One of the best Comedies of the Season. Better than 'Lost at Front'
Serial: On Guard
Com: Tootsie Hootsie

TUESDAY, ONE DAY ONLY
Monte Blue in BUSH LEAGUER
A Dandy Baseball Story with Action and Thrills
Feature: The Lone Ranger Comedy: Meet the Ambassador

WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY
An all Star Cast in SMALL BACHELORS
A Comedy Drama of Merit
Serial: Trail of the Tiger
Comedy: Geo. Steps Out

FRIDAY and SATURDAY
EMIL JANNINGS in THE WAY OF ALL FLESH
You have heard of this masterpiece now is the time to see it.
Com: Our Gang in Glorious Fourth
NEWS

We Specialize
in
Men's Clothing.

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 J. R. WATKINS COMPANY,
DEPT. 20.
379 Craig West,
10-2-4. Montreal.

MAIL CONTRACT
SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon, on Friday, the 9th. March, 1923, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails, on a proposed Contract for a period not exceeding four years, 12 times per week on the route between **BROWNSBURG & STAYNERVILLE** Railway Station from the 1st. July next.
Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Offices of Brownsburg and at the office of the District Superintendent of Postal Service, Montreal.
DISTRICT SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
J. TAYLOR,
District Superintendent of Postal Service.
Montreal, 26th. January, 1923.

CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS
MONTREAL-TORONTO
Trains leave Montreal 10.00 a.m., 7.30 p.m. and 11.00 p.m., daily 12.30 p.m., daily except Sunday and 10.00 p.m., daily except Saturday.
Coaches and parlor cars on day trains, coaches and sleeping cars on night trains.
MONTREAL DETROIT CHICAGO
Trains leave Montreal 10.00 a.m. and 11.00 p.m. daily, also 12.30 p.m., daily except Sunday.
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 for Chicago on 12.30 p.m. train, through coaches and sleeping car on 11.00 p.m. train for Buffalo, Detroit and Chicago.
MONTREAL, NORTH BAY WINNIPEG, SASKATOON EDMONTON, VANCOUVER
The "Continental Limited" all steel train leaves Montreal 10.15 p.m., daily, for Ottawa North Bay, Cochrane, Winnipeg, Regina, Saskatoon, Calgary, Edmonton and Vancouver. Standard sleeping cars, tourists sleeping cars also compartment observation Library car, equipped with radio operated on this train between Montreal and Vancouver.
For further particulars, reservations, etc., apply to:—Stanley Goldsworthy, Town Agent. J. M. Roby, Station Agent, Lachute, Que.

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.
PIERI FACIAS DE TERRIS.
Canada,
Province of Quebec,
District of Terrebonne,
No. 1724.
NAPOLÉON FLEURANT, Plaintiff, vs. **HENRI ST-GERMAIN,** Defendant.
As belonging to the said defendant, the following immovable, to wit:
An emplacement to be taken and deducted from the lot of land number one hundred and twenty (Pt. 120), on the official plan and book of reference of the parish of Saint Jerome, containing seventy feet in width following the line of the road, more or less, without any guarantee as to precise measurement; bounded in front by the public road, in the rear by the river Saint Antoine, on one side by Avila Huot and on the other at four feet from the house of Fabien Bertrand—with a house and other buildings thereon erected.
To be sold at the door of the parish church of the town of Saint Jerome, said district, the TWENTY-FIRST 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, January 2, 1924.

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 indignation, 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, they 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 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 8 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. It is understood 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 footwear 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 footwear 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

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—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. Today the whaling industry, important in these waters until a few years ago, is practically extinct.

Ed.—These children, of a simple nature, are, due to their very simplicity, open to exploitation such as suggested by Dr. Fredrick Banting on his return from the north this year. Our Government must take full responsibility for their care and well being and the new arrangements recently made for the future of the Eskimos should result favorably for our farthest north Canadians.



ONLY THE DRUMS
"I have a terrible beating in my ears."
"Oh, that's only the drums."

Bucephalus the Great and His Proud Rider



BLUE RIBBON WINNER ONCE ONTARIO FARM HORSE

Major R. S. Timmis of the Royal Canadian Dragoons and his wonder jumper, Bucephalus, who was "just a remount" once, was purchased from a Wingham farmer for \$175, and after taking everything in sight at the Royal Winter Fair, moved on for new fields to conquer. He was the blue ribbon winner of the 42nd exhibit of National Horse Show Association, held at Madison Square Gardens, New York City. He made an enviable showing this year at the Royal again.

Prince of Wales Speaks to Empire

British Radio Broadcast Company Had World Hook-up

DAY OF REMEMBRANCE

Heir to Throne Heads Big Torchlight Procession to Cenotaph

London.—The first British Empire broadcast was made on Armistice Day when the Prince of Wales delivered a radio speech from Albert Hall in connection with the Armistice celebration.

Reports from the United States indicated the speech had been heard, while station 3-L.O., at Melbourne, Australia, heard Big Ben, the clock in the Tower of Parliament, strike eight—the moment the British heir's speech began. The address was not heard at Melbourne, however, because the signals disappeared entirely after that.

The British broadcasting company prepared an elaborate Empire hook-up, attempting to relay the speech through the new short wave transmitter at Chelmsford. It was the first trans-Atlantic broadcast of a Prince of Wales' address.

"I celebrated the first Armistice Day rejoicing at the end of the strain and struggle," the Prince of Wales said. "But I hope and pray to God never to endure such a struggle again."

"Nobody who was present in any public place during the two minute silence this morning," the Prince of Wales said, "can question that Armistice Day still holds as deep a meaning as ever, but I think all will agree that the question of that meaning had changed."

Day of Remembrance.

"Once it was a day of rejoicing. Now it is a day of remembrance."

"We must by every action, conversation and thought seek peace and insure it. If we have a duty to our dead we have also a duty to the living."

"Only in such a remembrance can we redeem the sacrifice of all who served in the time of trial."

After the broadcast, the Prince of Wales, his breast covered with medals, accompanied by Winston Churchill and General the Earl of Cavan, headed a torch-light procession of 20,000 former service men to the Cenotaph. Enthusiastic crowds, 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 Buckle, Scotland, and villages along the coast, flooding streets and causing inhabitants to flee.

A railroad embankment at Plaidy, Aberdeenshire, collapsed and crashed into the valley, leaving 120 feet of rails and ties suspended in the air. Workmen halted a train approaching the spot a few minutes after the collapse.

Sea spray swept the house-tops of Weymouth, Dorsetshire, as waves flooded the streets, wrecking houses. Tremendous seas destroyed the sea wall at Colwyn Bay, North Wales and marooned many houses. Traffic in the town is suspended.

Several houses and hotels were flooded at Rhos-on-Sea.

Rhine Rising.

Zurich.—Portions of Eastern Switzerland and of Lichtenstein have been flooded by the rising River Rhine, which has broken the recently constructed bank that failed in the September flood.

Peril of Flood.

Berlin.—Peril of flood was increased on November 11th as the River Rhine and its tributaries continued to rise.

Still More Speed

Multiple Electric Typewriter
Operated Like Player
Piano Does Three
Girl's Work

Chicago.—An automatic typewriter, somewhat like a player piano in its operation and which, it was claimed, does more work than three typists, was exhibited at the National Business Show here. Four of these machines, which one girl can supervise, do more work than 12 individual typists, it was asserted.

A letter is written on a record, just as on a music roll and this roll is then inserted in a cabinet. An operator merely presses a button to start the electric current and the typewriters that are connected commence to write out the letter. If any inserts are needed the machine can be stopped while the words are written in on the typewriter, and the current can be turned on again to write the rest automatically, it was explained.

Another device was a machine that multiplies, adds, subtracts and divides simultaneously. In three seconds and with a single stroke of a lever this calculator solves intricate problems, it is asserted.

An automatic check-writing machine that writes a check, makes a record of it, and then releases the check and at any time can reveal the total amount of all checks written, was also presented at the show.

For convenience of restaurant and theatre owners and other business men, a drum-shaped receptacle built outside a bank to receive deposits after banking hours from those who have a key to the device was shown. A chute leads from the receptacle to the bank. Aluminum furniture composed another exhibit.

Of interest to the woman shopper was a small metal plate to be carried by her. After selecting merchandise she passes the plate to the clerk who presses it down on an order book page, thereby imprinting the shopper's name, address and charge account number. This speeds up sales and tends to discourage fraud, it was said.

Look Within

The lure of the towns consists in this—that they provide, or seem to provide—a wider opportunity and more eventful living. The shops, the cinemas, the companionship, the 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 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 gay 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 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; Heier 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 monstrously 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. Heiselden, 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 people 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 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. Blazer, 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, 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, 1/4 cups flour, 2 1/4 cups sifted flour, 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, 3 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 1/3 cups 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 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 Str Row

Dublin.—Since his arrival in Dublin as the first American Minister to the Free State, Frederic A. Sterling had 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 "talis" 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, impresarios, bandmasters, prima donnas of the operatic and concert stage who have thrilled millions with their musical art, legislators whose logical and eloquent oratory have swung thousands of voters, leaders in industry, commerce and finance, are to be found enthusiastically paying tribute to this tiny but remarkable musical instrument. Educators have been quick to sense the potential possibilities of the harmonica and have been responsible for bringing it into our system of education, believing there is no cultural advancement like music and no musical development can have a permanent foundation unless it 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 Secures Record Moose Head



Prince Michel and Princess Sturdza, of the Rumanian legation, Washington, with their big game trophies secured during a hunt on the borders of Jasper National Park, Alberta, Canada. Princess Sturdza is shown holding the record moose head, with a spread of sixty-one inches, the largest ever taken by a woman and one of the record heads for that district. The party also secured mountain sheep and mountain goats, heads of which are shown in the photograph, and intend returning another year to hunt grizzlies. — Canadian National Railways photo.

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 Now In Full Swing

Stock will be sold
regardless of past prices.

**For 2
Days
Only**

Come in and secure
what you have been thinking about.

Don't Miss This Chance!

J. W. COTTINGHAM Limited



Give
Your Home
More and Better
Lights with these New
Inside-Frosted Lamps

A new development in lamp design that kills all the glare yet diffuses ample light, mellow and pleasing to the eye. Inside Frosted Lamps end eyestrain and headaches; make sewing and reading pleasures that will not tire you. Put them in every room. We will help you choose the proper sizes from our full stock. Also a full range of higher power lamps for special units.

Gatineau Electric Light Company Limited

OPERATING
**Ottawa-Montreal Power
Company Limited**

OBITUARY.

THE LATE JOSEPH DERRICK.

The death occurred suddenly at the Misericordia Hospital, on Friday, Jan. 13th., of Joseph Derrick, 505 St. John's Ave., Winnipeg. The deceased who was in the service of the Winnipeg Electric Co., as conductor for eighteen years, had been ill for nearly two years.

He was in his 53rd. year, being born at Stonefield, Que. Fourteen years ago, he married Gertrude Mulloy, of South Mountain, Ont., who with one son Arthur is left to mourn the loss of a kind and loving husband. The other surviving relatives are two sisters, Mrs. A. J. Kahala, of Inkerman, Ont.; Mrs. J. F. Luges, of Calgary; and three brothers, John, of Montreal; Tom, of Ottawa, and Andrew, of Stonefield, Que.

He was a member of the Immaculate Conception church, Winnipeg, where the funeral service took place, on Monday, Jan. 16th.

The Requiem high mass was sung by Rev. Father Moore, assisted by Rev. Fathers McAuley and Mullally, Rev. Mgr. Cherrier was present in the sanctuary and Father Edmonson assisted the Choir.

The remains were conveyed to St. Mary's vault to await burial. Pallbearers were six members of The Street Railway Men's Union.

Spiritual offerings were received from Mr. and Mrs. Kramer, Hiscok, Cassidy, McNamara, Melnis, Hanley, Luges, Wallace and Pupils of St. Joseph School, Winnipeg, also from Mr. and Mrs. Requa, of Brockville, and Kahala, of Inkerman.

Floral tributes were received from W. J. and A. Kenny, Dorothy Mulley, Mr. and Mrs. Parfett, Odense, Kolos, Lord, McKay, The Winnipeg Electric Co. and Street Railway Men's Union. May his soul rest in peace.

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

The Provincial Bank of Canada

Quarterly Dividend No. 97

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of two and a quarter per cent (2 1/4 p.c.) being at the rate of nine per cent (9 p.c.) per annum, upon the fully paid-up shares of the Capital Stock of this Bank, has been declared for the three months ending the 29th. of February, 1928. This dividend will be payable on and after the first of March, 1928, at the Head Office or branches of this Bank, to Shareholders of record on the 15th. of February, 1928.

By Order of the Board,
CHS. A. ROY
General Manager.
Montreal, January 28, 1928.
2-29-2

A MATTER OF DAYS, NOT MONTHS.

White flannels, tennis, golf, the jog of a headlong plunge into tepid ocean waters, the lazy luxury of basking on sunlit silver sands, and all the delights of the open road are days away—not months. Canada's Pacific Coast and California are re-velling in summer pleasures while we freeze. Flowers are blooming, birds are singing, the cry of "Fore" wafts o'er the breeze.

Go to the Coast and shed your overcoats and chilblains. Nature is always gentle to this, her favorite daughter and those who woo her share in the gentleness. Lush green grass, roses, orange blossoms, palms. Just think of it, while you gaze at that sub-zero mercury.

Canadian National Railways train service puts Vancouver, Victoria and all Pacific Coast points within easy reach. Full particulars may be obtained from any Canadian National Agent, or from the City Ticket office.



How one mother keeps young

"How splendid, that we can run away for a few days to visit your mother! Without Long Distance it would be of course quite out of the question, but it is so easy to call up our homes by Long Distance and make sure all is well that, really, there is no excuse for denying oneself."

"I suppose you use Station-to-Station calls. I do. By asking for the number I get the cheaper rate, and the Evening rate after 8.30 is really most reasonable."

The rates to nearby towns, within a radius of say 25 miles, are so low that it is now possible to keep up a wide circle of friends at very slight expense.



"Every Bell Telephone is a Long Distance Station."

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 Consens. Lachute Sunday School 10 a.m.; Worship 11 a.m.; Brownsburg Worship at 7 p.m.

Lachute United Church. Rev. A. G. MacKinnon, B.D., Minister. Sunday, Feb. 5th. Lachute 11 a.m., the minister; East Settlement 3 p.m., Rev. John Macaskill, B.D.; Thos. Goro 3 p.m., the minister; Lachute 7 p.m., the minister; Sunday School & Bible Classes 10 a.m.; Prayer Service, Wednesday 7.30 p.m. Everybody welcome.

Brownsburg United Church. Rev. T. C. Cassidy, Pastor. Services, Feb. 5th. 11 a.m., Subject: "The Beatitudes"; 7 p.m., Subject: "A Bundle of Answers", the pastor at both services; 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.

PUBLIC NOTICE

Public Notice is hereby given of the Annual Meeting of the Lachute Protestant Cemetery will be held in the Court House, Monday evening, Feb. 13th., at 8 p.m. sharp, to receive annual report and election of directors.

Any lot holder not in arrears is entitled to attend this meeting.
J. W. GALL, Sec.-Treas.

WANT ADS

LOST.—On Friday last, a Cameo Ring, on Main Street. Finder will please return same to Watchman Office, and receive reward.

FOR SALE.—Beautiful home, best site in Lachute, spacious lawns, large garden, shade and fruit trees, Garage and Stable in best condition; solid brick house, hot water heating, all modern improvements. Apply to Wm. Duffy, R. R. No. 1, Lachute. 2-10-2 P.

FOR SALE.—7 Volumes of Mackey's Revised History of Free Masonry, by Robt. Ingham Clegg. Apply to Geo. Colbourne, Box 5 Brownsburg. X.

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.

for Something
a little better, try

SNOWDRIFT FLOUR

For Sale By

ST. JERUSALEM FARMERS' CLUB, Lachute, Que.

R. HUGH MORRISON, Brownsburg, Que.

FRS. COUSINEAU, St. Scholastique, Que.

SUPERIOR COURT

Province of Quebec,
District of Terrebonne,
No. 1793.

LA COMPAGNIE O. B. 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

Printing of all Kinds.

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

The Watchman,

And Ottawa Valley Advocate.

We are Agents for All Steamship Lines

Sailings and Bookings made known on application.

J. S. GILES, Lachute.

VOL. LIII.

LACHUTE, QUE., FEBRUARY 10, 1928.

NO. 4

The Erla!

We invite the public to call and see this wonderful Radio Set. Sensativity and Tone are unmatchable 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.

The Annual Tea-Meeting of the Lachute United Church is taking place on March 1st. The usual good time may be looked forward to, so keep the date open. Further announcement later.

COME! COME! COME!

Thursday evening, Feb. 16th, to the United Church, Brownsburg Tea-Meeting. Supper 6-8. Good programme, Songs, etc. Miss Jessie Robertson, of Vancouver, B.C., will give, in Indian Costume, Selections from Pauline Johnson.

Admission 50c.

An Old-Fashioned Tea-Meeting will be held in the St. Andrews East Presbyterian Church, on Friday evening, Feb. 17th. Supper from 6 to 8. Admission 50c. Good program.

C.G.I.T. GIRLS ATTEND CONFERENCE

The Canadian Girls in Training held their annual conference in Montreal, on Friday, Saturday, and Sunday last, at which six hundred girls registered. Their special theme of discussion was, "To be alive in such an age, to live to it, to give to it." Miss E. Sinclair, Miss B. Mills, and Miss D. L. Gass were the principal speakers. The Saturday session was held in St. James United Church, twelve Lachute girls and one leader, Mrs. F. MacGibbon being present. The girls discussed service in home, school, or business, church, and community. At six o'clock a banquet was held in the Y.W.C.A., at which Gwen MacKinnon proposed a toast to the Church. In the evening four girls gave short talks, and the play "The Other Wise Man," was shown. The service on Sunday was held in the Olivet Baptist Church.

MANY THANKS

I wish to extend my sincere thanks to those who assisted in my re-election as representative of the Centre Ward. The confidence of the electors as expressed at the polls by giving me 100 of a clear majority over my opponent was most gratifying, and during my term of office I shall endeavour to faithfully perform my duties in the best interest of the town.

Yours gratefully,

JOS. SPEIGHT.

Mr. A. Habib of Brownsburg, purposes opening up about March 1st, an up-to-date Millinery and Dress-making Parlor. No need of buying out-of-town when you can get just what you want right here. Watch for the opening.

PUBLIC NOTICE

Public Notice is hereby given of the Annual Meeting of the Lachute Protestant Cemetery will be held in the Court House, Monday evening, Feb. 13th, at 8 p.m. sharp, to receive annual report and election of directors.

Any lot holder not in arrears is entitled to attend this meeting.

J. W. GALL, Sec.-Treas.

Hemstitching and Pekoe Edge, properly done. Quick Service. Telephone 71 ring 2-4.

Mrs. A. Habib, Brownsburg, Que.

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.

LADIES' ROYAL CALEDONIAN TROPHY WON BY THREE RIVERS

It was keenly disappointing to have come through such a siege of strenuous play and then to lose out in the last few ends, but although the honors were won by Three Rivers, the people of Lachute were justly proud of the records made by Mrs. (Dr.) Drew and Mrs. E. H. Wilson and on Monday afternoon last, the Club invited the players to "Afternoon Tea" in honor of the occasion. The ladies modestly received the pleasantries extended and fully appreciated the kindly spirit which prompted the social gathering.

Final Round.

Lachute	Three Rivers
Mrs. MacNeill	Miss Tebbutt
Mrs. Cottingham	Mrs. Logie
Mrs. D. Middleton	Mrs. Farmer
Mrs. Drew	Mrs. Balcer
(Skip)—8	(Skip)—17

Last Friday afternoon a Friendly Bonspiel was played. Miss K. Barron's rink winning out as having the highest score.

Mrs. G. Deacon
Mrs. Rice
Mrs. G. Mitchell
Miss K. Barron

On Monday evening of this week a supper and Bridge was given in honor of the two rinks who took part in the Caledonian games in Montreal. Mrs. Drew's rink being the runners up were presented with Bronze Medals given by the Royal Caledonia Curling Club.

The winner at Bridge was Mrs. J. A. McGibbon.

The E. H. Wilson Challenge Cup will be played for on Friday.

The Holders Mrs. E. H. Wilson's vs. The Challengers Mrs. J. A. McGibbon's rink.

The Lachute Curling Club was represented by the following rinks who played in Montreal for the Governor General's Trophy, on Monday last. The total gave St. Andrews 1 point of a lead.

Lachute vs. St. Andrews.	St. Andrews
Lachute	St. Andrews
J. R. Charron	B. Y. Spencer
G. Creswell	D. W. Ferrier
J. A. Rice	W. J. Bethune
G. Hay	J. H. Armitage
(Skip)—11	(Skip)—23
J. MacKimmie	A. R. Roberts
E. M. Jones	W. D. Lawrence
R. P. Fraser	A. J. Kelly
Rev. G. MacKinnon	C. N. Moisan
(Skip)—19	(Skip)—8

After very keen competition, the Stackhouse Cup was won by Mr. Geo. Hay.

HAWKESBURY WIN AT HOCKEY, BUT LOSE TO LACHUTE IN CURLING.

A special train brought down a goodly crowd from Hawkesbury on Saturday evening, in support of their hockey team and two curling rinks. The train pulled in about eight p.m. and, as had been promised, the hockey enthusiasts were treated to a real good game in which the visitors won out in the score of 3 to 1, and in their victory they showed excellent team work.

In the Curling Rink the honors of victory came to Lachute in very keenly contested games.

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.

LOCAL NEWS.

Mr. James Calder, of Montreal, was the guest of his parents for the week-end.

Mr. John Dobbie, of Harrington, spent the week-end the guest of his parents.

Mrs. P. D. Lessard spent a few days with friends in Ottawa this week.

Mrs. Wm. Ball, of Montreal, was the week-end in town, the guest of Mrs. A. Beers.

Masquerade and Fancy Dress Suits for Hire. Mrs. A. Habib, Brownsburg.

Mrs. Henderson, of Montreal, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. I. C. McRae this week.

The many friends of Miss Maria Westgate will be sorry to learn she is again in hospital.

Miss Reta Tomalty, of Lakefield, was the guest of Mrs. H. J. Hammond for the week-end.

Mr. Torrie Nicholls, of Detroit, Mich., is spending two weeks vacation with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Nicholls.

Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Nicholls and son Torrie spent last week-end the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Nicholls, of Asbestos, Que.

The Annual Tea-Meeting of the Lachute United Church is taking place on March 1st. The usual good time may be looked forward to, so keep the date open. Further announcement later.

Mr. Wm. Hammond and his sister, Mrs. Charles Thompson and son Allan, left on Monday for their home in Ceylon, Sask., after a three months visit with their mother, Mrs. James Hammond, of Centerville, and other friends in that vicinity.

Skaters will be pleased to know that a Masquerade is taking place in the L.A.A. Rink, on Friday, Feb. 10th, at which a lot of fun is expected. All skaters must appear in costume. Now—if you haven't a costume and don't want to go to the trouble of making one just phone Mrs. Habib, at Brownsburg, where you can rent something fancy at reasonable cost.

ANNOUNCEMENT

The engagement is announced of Miss Annie Bryerton, of Carleton, daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Bryerton, to Mr. W. H. Villeneuve, eldest son of the late Mr. and Mrs. H. Villeneuve, of Stonedale, Que. The marriage will take place quietly at the home of the bride's sister, Mrs. Chas. Chauffy, Carthage, N. Y., on Feb. 21st.

Progress Reported by Brownsburg United Church

An increase in Membership and all liabilities met was the report at the annual meeting. The allocation to the Maintenance and Extension Fund has been met in full.

ARGENTEUIL AMATEUR HOCKEY ASSOCIATION

Ayers Limited certainly upset the dope by defeating Motor Sales last Thursday 5-1 and Brownsburg 3-2 in Brownsburg. The last game was the most exciting of the season. Scrambles frequently took place before the goals and in one instance Brownsburg scored a very doubtful point in this fashion. The outstanding players were Omer Gagne who scored the 3 Ayers points, Giroux, the puke-keeper of the club and N. Patrie who saved the nets many a time. Amongst the Brownsburg players were outstanding, B. Patrie, McAllister and Monk.

Next Games:— Brownsburg at A. M. S. Tonight (Thursday).

A. M. S. at Ayers' Ltd. next Tuesday Feb. 14th.

League Standing	W.	L.	D.	Pts.
Ayers Limited	3	2	1	7
Brownsburg	3	1	1	7
A. Motor Sales	1	3	0	2

WORTH A TRIAL

At last meeting of Council Alderman Dallaire offered a suggestion that the Auditorium should be rented on percentage basis with a minimum charge of \$25.00. This is worth trying out and will not loom as large to prospective users as the cold \$50. exacted under the old charges, which when faced with the necessity of additional rental of piano added to amusement tax makes the use of the hall almost prohibitive.

Alderman Dallaire reported that the expenses of the Hall had amounted to \$375 and the proceeds from hall rental had totalled \$270 showing a loss of \$105.00, plus the interest on the building. The firemen, who have been granted free use of the hall for their dances, have created quite a substantial fund which is being used for bettering their fire-fighting equipment, and is in turn benefitting the town, so that we can hardly take the rental figures as a loss.

The Auditorium is serving a good purpose and if the price of rental is such that people can afford it rental there is no question but that it will be in greater demand. Anyway, the suggestion of Alderman Dallaire met with the approval of the Council and it remains to be seen how it will pan out.

SEEKING A FRANCHISE

At last meeting of Council Alderman Dallaire raised the question of granting a referendum to the electors to vote on the matter of extending a ten year franchise to the Ottawa-Montreal Power Co'y. A slight discussion ensued and the question was finally left over until a future meeting.

The Power Company have placed their schedule of rates before the public and with the bills sent out to the consumers have also been sent a comparison statement showing what each customer would save should the franchise be put into effect. This saving is quite a substantial consideration and was the reason for Alderman Dallaire's desire for giving the electors a chance to express themselves on the question.

IMPROVEMENTS

No one can gainsay that Lachute is taking on a very healthy growth

Although six weeks have elapsed since the publication of our Industrial Number, we are still receiving many appreciable comments, congratulating The Watchman upon its enterprise in bringing Lachute to the fore, and many have expressed surprise at the growth, not having realized the importance of our Town and County until learning of our activities through the medium of the special issue.

The Watchman is greatly pleased that its publicity efforts have met with such success. In its pages we were particular to not over estimate or exaggerate in any way, but to truthfully lay before the public our industrial life and thus induce others who may be desirous of making a change to throw in their lot with us. We are well away now with fine roads, fine bridges, splendid Auditorium, beautiful park, and pleasing surroundings in general, but we have come to the stage when it is necessary for Lachute, with its growing population, to put in an up-to-date sewage system. This should command attention or some day we may be in the throes of a big epidemic that will cost the town more than can be measured in dollars and cents.

THE LATE ROBERT POLLOCK

It is seldom that the same family is called upon to suffer bereavement for the second time within five weeks, yet such was the lot of Mrs. George Paul.

On January 1st, her mother passed away to be followed on Feb. 6th, by her father.

Robert Pollock who passed away on Feb. 6th, was the youngest member of the family of Thomas Pollock and his wife Elizabeth McOuat, one of the first families to settle at Hill Head.

His wife had been in failing health for the past two years and no better example of christian duty could be found than the patience, care and the constant attention that he has given to his companion of life during those two past years. Since her death his constant conversation has been about her and there is no doubt but that his longing for her and his desire to be with her has hastened the end.

Blest with a vigorous constitution and accustomed to a large amount of work in the open air, the gradual increase of years scarcely left an impress upon him; and his colour, his activity and the clearness of all of his faculties, although in his 81st year were a marvel to all.

He was a man of sterling loyalty, straightforwardness and integrity, a true friend to his neighbours in their time of sickness and bereavement and a devoted husband and father.

The grief of a wide circle of friends, the deep sorrow of his children and the cherished sympathies of all who knew him convey better than words the eulogy we wish to express.

Out of a family of nine he is survived by two sisters, Mrs. Jessie Smith, of East Settlement, now in her 84th year, and Mrs. Eliza Drew, now in her 89th year.

He also leaves to mourn his loss three sons and one daughter, Thomas I., of Westmount; John S., of Hill Head; Robert W., of Winnipeg; and Mrs. George Paul, of Lachute, as well as 8 grandsons and 1 great grandson.

These were many beautiful floral tributes from his sons and daughters, son-in-law, daughters-in-law, grandsons, Mrs. Jessie Smith, Mrs. Charles Rodger and the Staff of Roslyn Ave. School, Westmount.

The pall-bearers at both funerals were Mr. William Hume, Messrs. Wm. and Thomas McOuat, Mr. Alex. Smith, Mr. William Bos and Mrs. A. Scott.

The funeral service was conducted by the Rev. Mr. MacKinnon, of the Lachute United Church. Burial was in the Lachute Cemetery.

DEATH.

POLLOCK.—At Hill Head, Lachute, on Feb. 6, 1928, Robert Pollock, in his 81st year.

IN MEMORIAM.

GALES.—In loving memory of my dear husband, J. H. Gales, who passed away, Feb. 7th, 1927. One lonely year has o'er been passed since my great sorrow fell, still in my heart I mourn the loss of him I loved so well. Sadly missed by his loving wife, Maggie.

Special from Saturday Feb. 11th.
One Week Only

50 | Prs. Ladies Cashmere Hose | 59cts.
Pure Wool in Fashionable Colors

Other winter Lines reduced to clear.

W. BANFORD & SON

Corn and Mill Feeds.

We have on hand upwards of 100 tons of Feed, which we unloaded this week, including a Car load of Argentine Corn. We can supply all your needs at market prices.

Our Feeds are of a superior quality and your Patronage is Solicited.

Orders will be taken during this month for Field Feeds at reduced prices.

J. D. Campbell, Lachute

PHONE 50.

Agent for Cream of the West Flour.

Lachute, Feb. 9th., 1928.

To Whom it May Concern:—

Dear Sirs:—

During the past few days I have secured the Agency of the Frost & Wood Co. Ltd. Handling all kinds of Farming Implements which are well recommended by all owners up to the present time, I am stocking all repair parts necessary for such machines. Any business entrusted in my care will be highly appreciated.

Thanking the public for all past favors.

I remain, Your Humble Servant,

W. D. McOuat.

Order Your Evaporator
and bring in your repairs now

Why wait until the
Season Starts.

GEO. Y. DEACON
FORD DEALER, LACHUTE.

Hardware Tinshop Garage
Builders' Supplies Ford Sales

Special Sale Still On.

In order to give everyone a Fair Chance we are continuing our Special Sale at low prices. This will not continue much longer so take advantage of it while it lasts.

J. W. Cottingham, Limited.

LACHUTE, QUE.

THE HAPPY GIPSY OF THE COLD NORTH

His Life is Hard, His Worldly Goods Are Few, Yet the Eskimo Is Always Good-Natured

NEEDS GOVERNMENT CARE

These Very Goods, Coming From Trade Indicates Dr. Banting Was Right

Material for the accompanying article was gathered in the course of two voyages of exploration into the Arctic by the author, who has recently returned from an expedition to Baffin Island under the auspices of the American Geographical Society.

By George Palmer Putnam.

In all the world probably no people possess less than the Eskimos. In worldly goods they have next to nothing. They live in an environment where bare survival is a problem. Measured by the standards of civilized existence, theirs is a life hard almost beyond belief.

But withal, one possession they have in abundance—happiness. The measure of their contentment is in inverse ratio to the rigors of their climate, the remoteness of their habitat and the desolate unproductivity of their environment.

Such sweeping statements apply primarily to the Eskimos really removed from contact with the world—neither the worse nor the better for the complex curses and blessings of the white man's civilization. The Smith Sound tribe, in far North Greenland, offers, I suppose, the best example of native life and characteristics untroubled by foreign 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, they 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 unknown even in our civilization!

Two facts stand out with special clarity regarding Eskimo matrimonial relations. "Marriage with them seems

to be a partnership to a very active degree, and one founded upon economic necessity. The Eskimo woman's "place is in the home" right enough, but there she has a very real job. The husband does the hunting; that is, he provides the basic food supply, and the woman does the rest.

You see a boat come into the beach with a seal or walrus which the men have captured. The capturing of it—the risks and exertions of the chase—are the end of the men's job. It is the woman's work then to skin the animal and dress the hide and prepare the meat and blubber. They make the clothes, dressing the caribou or seal skin, cutting them, sewing them, and caring for all the cooking, mending and cleaning—though of the latter there is precious little, for on the basis of the intimacy of cleanliness and godliness, the Eskimo's chances of heaven are remote.

It is the job of the wife to tend the oil lamp that keeps the Winter igloo warm, and, of course, to care for the children. She carries the infant on her back in a sort of hood that is part of her upper garment of caribou or seal skin. The baby rides naked on its mother's back, poking a grimy brown face, with wide, black eyes, up through the folds of the skin to regard the wonders of the outer world. If he whimpers or is troublesome, mother is apt to give a shake of her shoulders so that he is exposed to the colder air outside. A little discipline of that kind and he has learned his lesson.

Almost universally these children seem remarkably happy and physically well. Often they are not weaned until they have reached an age extraordinary from our standpoint, even reaching as high as 6 or 7. The only food, aside from what their mother provides them, is meat, a fact which in a measure explains this late weaning. The families are universally small. In a group of thirty families only one had three children, the others numbering two for the most part, with occasionally one; a few were childless.

The second interesting characteristic is their custom of exchanging children. This is often done. If a family is in economic straits for one reason or another, a more fortunate neighbor is apt to take over one of the youngsters, or possibly two will be given away to different homes. They seem to be joyfully welcomed by their foster parents. In understanding that while often a child will be returned, normally he will remain permanently with the family that has adopted him. The affection lavished upon all the youngsters is delightful, for the Eskimos are outstandingly kind and gentle to children, and a "borrowed" youngster seems to be an object of particular pride and love.

An Eskimo lives largely afoot, so that his feet and footwear 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 footwear 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

northern part of the island in the Ponds Inlet region. These people are neither so remote as those of North Greenland, nor in so close contact with civilization as their brothers at the southern end of Hudson Bay and in the Alaskan regions. Their culture and physical surroundings are about average. They are neither truly primitive nor hopelessly civilized.

Along the north shore of Hudson Strait are three Hudson Bay Company posts—at Bay Harbor, Amadjuak and Cape Dorset. These are the pivots about which local Eskimo existence centres. The native population of the southern part of Baffin Island, numbering something more than 300, is practically dependent upon the company.

Everything these people get comes from the traders at these posts, and everything they produce goes to the posts. The country's output is simple: In the Winter, the skins of foxes; in the Summer, a limited amount of walrus ivory, walrus and seal hide and blubber, and some caribou skin. That measures the whole "crop" produced in this enormous land, which ranks as the world's largest island. It has, of course, no wood, and its maximum vegetation is grass, caribou moss and sparse berries. To-day the whaling industry, important in these waters until a few years ago, is practically extinct.

Ed.—These children, of a simple nature, are, due to their very simplicity, open to exploitation such as suggested by Dr. Fredrick Banting on his return from the north this year. Our Government must take full responsibility for their care and well being and the new arrangements recently made for the future of the Eskimos should result favorably for our farthest north Canadians.



ONLY THE DRUMS
"I have a terrible beating in my ears."
"Oh, that's only the drums."

Bucephalus the Great and His Proud Rider



BLUE RIBBON WINNER ONCE ONTARIO FARM HORSE

Major R. S. Timmis of the Royal Canadian Dragoons and his wonder jumper, Bucephalus, who was "just a remount" once, was purchased from a Wingham farmer for \$175, and after taking everything in sight at the Royal Winter Fair, moved on for new fields to conquer. He was the blue ribbon winner of the 42nd exhibit of National Horse Show Association, held at Madison Square Gardens, New York City. He made an enviable showing this year at the Royal again.

Prince of Wales Speaks to Empire

British Radio Broadcast Company Had World Hook-up

DAY OF REMEMBRANCE

Heir to Throne Heads Big Torchlight Procession to Cenotaph

London.—The first British Empire broadcast was made on Armistice Day when the Prince of Wales delivered a radio speech from Albert Hall in connection with the Armistice celebration.

Reports from the United States indicated the speech had been heard, while station 3-L.O., at Melbourne, Australia, heard Big Ben, the clock in the Tower of Parliament, strike eight—the moment the British heir's speech began. The address was not heard at Melbourne, however, because the signals disappeared entirely after that.

The British broadcasting company prepared an elaborate Empire hook-up, attempting to relay the speech through the new short wave transmitter at Chelmsford. It was the first trans-Atlantic broadcast of a Prince of Wales' address.

"I celebrated the first Armistice Day rejoicing at the end of the strain and struggle," the Prince of Wales said. "But I hope and pray to God never to endure such a struggle again."

"Nobody who was present in any public place during the two minute silence this morning," the Prince of Wales said, "can question that Armistice Day still holds as deep a meaning as ever, but I think all will agree that the question of that meaning had changed."

Day of Remembrance.

"Once it was a day of rejoicing. Now it is a day of remembrance."

"We must by every action, conversation and thought seek peace and insure it. If we have a duty to our dead we have also a duty to the living."

"Only in such a remembrance can we redeem the sacrifice of all who served in the time of trial."

After the broadcast, the Prince of Wales, his breast covered with medals, accompanied by Winston Churchill and General the Earl of Cavan, headed a torch-light procession of 20,000 former service men to the Cenotaph. Enthusiastic crowds, 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 Buckle, Scotland, and villages along the coast, flooding streets and causing inhabitants to flee.

A railroad embankment at Palsby, Aberdeenshire, collapsed and crashed into the valley, leaving 120 feet of rails and ties suspended in the air. Workmen halted a train approaching the spot a few minutes after the collapse.

Sea spray swept the house-tops of Weymouth, Dorsetshire, as waves flooded the streets, wrecking houses. Tremendous seas destroyed the sea wall at Colwyn Bay, North Wales and marooned many houses. Traffic in the town is suspended.

Several houses and hotels were flooded at Rhos-on-Sea.

Rhine Rising. Zurich.—Portions of Eastern Switzerland and of Liechtenstein 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 militated 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 expansion. 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 of 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 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 Vovens, 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 worth-while part in the lives of others. Steinmetz, 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 monstrously 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. Hefeld, 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 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 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 "ows."

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—apple 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 (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, 3/4 cups flour, 2 1/2 teaspoons baking powder, 1 cup raisins. Mix in the order given and bake forty-five minutes in a moderate oven (350 degrees F.). When done make holes in the top and pour over it a filling made of 1 egg well beaten, 2/3 cup sugar, 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 1/2 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, 1/2 cup white sugar, 1/3 cup cold water, whites of two eggs, 1 teaspoon vanilla, 1/3 cup English walnut meats. Boil the sugar and water until it threads—about 240 degrees F. Pour on to beaten egg whites and beat until nearly cool. Put into double boiler until mixture becomes granular around edge of pan. Remove from the fire and beat until the mixture holds its shape. Add vanilla and chopped nuts and spread on cake. A simple butter cake is especially nice with this frosting.

Crumble Cakes

Broken pieces from sweet crackers, graham crackers or cake can be used to make these little cakes which are just the thing to serve with afternoon tea. Collect the odds and ends until there are enough to make a cup and a half when they are put through the meatchopper and proceed as follows: Cream three-eighths of a cup of butter and three-fourths of a cup of sugar. Add one egg, well beaten. Sift one cup of flour with one teaspoon of baking powder, one-fourth 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 boiler 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 Secures Record Moose Head



Prince Michel and Princess Sturdza, of the Rumanian legation, Washington, with their big game trophies secured during a hunt on the borders of Jasper National Park, Alberta, Canada. Princess Sturdza is shown holding the record moose head, with a spread of sixty-one inches, the largest ever taken by a woman and one of the record heads for that district. The party also secured mountain sheep and mountain goats, heads of which are shown in the photograph, and intend returning another year to hunt grizzlies. — Canadian National 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 "was be" but they've no pedigree; they 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, impresarios, bandmasters, prima donnas of the operatic and concert stage who have thrilled millions with their musical art, legislators whose logical and eloquent oratory have swung thousands of voters, leaders in industry, commerce and finance, are to be found enthusiastically paying tribute to this tiny but remarkable musical instrument. Educators have been quick to sense the potential possibilities of the harmonica and have been responsible for bringing it into our system of education, believing there is no cultural advancement like music and no musical development can have a permanent foundation unless it 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.

Big Reduction Sale ! at Joseph Malacket's, Brownsburg Sale From Feb. 15th., - until the 29th. -

**\$30,000 worth of goods to be
sold at Manufacturer's Prices.**

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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.

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The Watchman

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

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

(Note:—All 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.

CHEAPER POWER

There seems to be a general cry that the rates as now in force and applied by the Ottawa-Montreal Power are too high. The Company have published their new schedule of rates under the granting of a franchise and in order to try and secure tangible information as to the general saving, we wrote the Power Company at Ottawa and have received the following reply which is self-explanatory.

February 7th., 1928.

Mr. J. S. Giles,
Watchman,
Lachute, P. Q.

Dear Sir:—
In reply to your recent request, we beg to submit the following information:—

In November 430 customers would have saved \$378.00
In December 475 customers would have saved \$466.00

In November 236 customers would have paid more.
In December 191 customers would have paid more.

No attempt has been made to work out what this would amount to, but taking the worst conditions, that is, every one of them using 10 kilowatt hours and paying at present the minimum of \$1.00, then each one would pay 35 cents per month, more, and the gross amount for November would be \$82.60, for December \$66.85.

In reality it would be much less as a great many of the smaller users only pay a few cents more and the average is probably around 20 cents per customer. From the above figures, it certainly shows a considerable advantage to be gained by adopting the new franchise. The advantage to the Company, of course, will be that the people will be allowed, with this rate, a more free use of current consuming devices and will without doubt take advantage of it and within a short time our revenue will probably amount to the same as at present. At least that is what we have always experienced in all other localities where they have adopted this standard franchise.

The following is a list of some of the Municipalities which have already adopted the rate as proposed for Lachute. We are showing also the rate that existed previous to the adoption of the standard rate.

Hudson, Que.,	10c per K.W.H.	less 10%
Hudson Heights,	10c per K.W.H.	less 10%
Rigaud, Que.,	10c net	
Hawkesbury, Ont.,	08c net	
L'Orignal, Ont.,	10c net	
Vankleek Hill, Ont.,	10c net	
Vaudreuil, Que.,	12½c less 15%	
Coteau du Lac, Que.,	10c net	
St. Polycarpe, Que.,	10c net	

Since your request for the above information, a suggestion has been made to the Company that we offer a cooking and heating rate of 3 cents per K.W.H. net with a minimum charge of 50 cents per element per month. The Company is willing to offer this rate as optional to the standard rate of 50 cents per element, plus 1½ cents per K.W.H. less 10%, for say, 2 years and at the end of this time a decision to be made by the Council, for one or the other of the rates to become standard.

The higher K.W.H. charge with the minimum charge per element does not allow the free use we would like to have made of our service and we believe that if those who are using our cooking service, give these two rates some study, taking into consideration the uses that can be made of a cooking and heating circuit, we believe that the standard rate will show considerably to their advantage. To demonstrate this fact, we give a comparison of the actual accounts of two of our customers in Lachute.

6 Elements.—229 K.W.Hrs.; \$3.73
Existing Rate; \$6.31 O.M.P. Standard; \$6.87 50c Minimum per Element — 3 cents per K.W.H. net.

3 Elements.—157 K.W.Hrs.; \$5.43
Existing Rate; \$3.83 O.M.P. Standard; \$4.71 50c Minimum per Element — 3 cents per K.W.H. net.

NOTICE

IT IS ORDERED TO EMILE FLEURY, formerly of Brebeuf, district of Terrebonne, and now of unknown place, defendant, to appear within one month at the Court House, in Saint Jerome, in a case No. 1803 of the Superior Court of the District of Terrebonne, in which OVILA PICHE, farmer, of Brebeuf, said district, is plaintiff. SAINT JEROME, FEBRUARY 6th., 1928. (Signed) GRIGNON & FORTIER
Prothonotary, S.C.
Feb. 17-2.

CUSHING.

Mrs. F. Gaston spent the early part of the week with her mother, Mrs. J. Hammond at North River.

Mr. C. F. Watson was in Hawkesbury on Monday.

Mrs. Jas. Harcourt, of New Glasgow, spent the week with her parents here.

Mr. D. G. Greig of Montreal, spent the week-end with his family at Greece's Point.

The annual business of cutting ice in the river at Greece's Point has commenced. Considerable difficulty has been experienced by those hauling owing to the condition of the roads.

GRENVILLE BAY.

The Ladies of St. Giles' Church met at the home of Mrs. Duncan McIntyre last week, thirteen ladies being present. A very pleasant afternoon was spent, and tea was served by the hostess at 4 p.m. Next meeting will be held at the home of Mrs. Wm. Davidson.

Miss Violet Grey spent the week-end with her parents here.

Mr. Earle Grey was in Lachute on Saturday.

Mr. T. D. McMichael and Miss Jane McMichael also Miss Brechin spent Sunday in Avoca, the guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. Young.

We are sorry to hear that Mr. D. McIntyre Jr., is very ill, but hope for a speedy recovery.

Mrs. Wm. Mackan has gone to Montreal for the remainder of the winter.

Mr. Frank Arnold was a welcome guest of Mr. T. H. Grey on Sunday.

CUSHING.

Mrs. J. Tomalty, of Hoosier, Sask., was the guest of Mrs. Earle Bryerton on Monday.

Don't forget St. Mungo's Annual Congregational meeting on Monday afternoon, Feb. 13th.

Mr. Floyd Innes of Montreal spent the week-end with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Innes.

Miss Margaret Canning spent the week-end in Montreal as a delegate at the C.G.I.T. Convention.

Mrs. A. Starnes and Mr. Robert Smith were guests of Mrs. Jas. Hammond, of Centreville, on Sunday.

Mrs. W. Mann and Mr. Clifford Mann, of Stardale, Ont., were Sunday guests of Mr. and Mrs. L. M. Gaston.

The C. C. Club are planning to have special music and a good time at the club, on Friday evening, Feb. 10th.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Canning, Mrs. L. Cooke and daughters were guests of Mr. Willard Cole, of Point Fortune on Tuesday.

Mrs. L. C. Cooke and daughters, of Hoosier, Sask., are spending the latter part of the week the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Mann, of Stardale, Ont.

Mrs. J. Tomalty and daughter Ruth of Hoosier, Sask., were the guests of Mrs. Frank Fuller for a few days last week and the guests of the Misses Bryerton, of Carillon, the early part of this week.

REVISED STATUTES PROVINCE OF QUEBEC CHAPTER 46 SECTION 7.

Public Notice is hereby given, in accordance with Section 7, of the Watercourse Act, that the Gatineau Power Company, a corporation organized under the Quebec Companies Act, with its principal place of business in the City of Ottawa, Province of Ontario, intends to apply for authorization to construct dams, power house and other necessary works of development of its water power at "Wilson Chute" Quebec. The said works to be built in and along the North River near the town of St. Jerome in front of Lots 292, 428 and 429 in the Parish of St. Jerome, in the County of Terrebonne.

Notice is also given that a petition to that effect accompanied by plans and specifications of such works showing the site chosen for the construction thereof and the lands affected by the backing up of the water has been forwarded to the Minister of Lands and Forests and that a duplicate of the said plans and specifications has been deposited in the Registry Office of the Registration Bureau of the County of Terrebonne, at St. Jerome Quebec.

The application contained in the petition will be taken into consideration on or after the day following the date of the last publication of this notice in the Quebec Official Gazette.

GATINEAU POWER COMPANY,
(Signed) G. Gordon Gale,
Vice-President & General Manager,
2-3-5.

THE NAVIGABLE WATERS PROTECTION ACT. R. S. C. Chapter 115.

The Gatineau Power Company here by gives notice that it has under Section 7 of the said Act, deposited with the Minister of Public Works at Ottawa, and in the office of the District Registrar of the Land Registry, District of Terrebonne St. Jerome, Quebec, a description of the site and the plans of dam and intake for a hydro-electric plant proposed to be built on the North River near St. Jerome, Quebec in front of Lots Nos. 292, 428 and 429, Parish of St. Jerome, County of Terrebonne.

And take notice that after the expiration of one month from the first publication of this notice, the Gatineau Power Company will, under Section 7 of the said Act, apply to the Minister of Public Works at his office in the City of Ottawa, for approval of the said site and for leave to construct the said dam and power house.

GATINEAU POWER COMPANY,
(Signed) G. Gordon Gale,
Vice President & General Manager.
Dated at Ottawa this 25th. day of January, 1928.

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.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Canada,
Province of Quebec,
District of Montreal.
N. 15378.

PHILIP POPLIGER, Plaintiff; vs DAME ROSSI GLASER, et vir, Defendants, and WILLIAM H. HOWARD Mis-en-cause, and J. G. DUHAMEL, Curator.

As belonging to the said mis-en-cause, the following immovables: to wit:—

First:—Part of the lot of land situate in the township of Morin, in the parish of Val Morin, and county of Terrebonne, known and designated as number nineteen-B (19-B) of the eleventh range of the township of Morin, on the official plan and in the book of reference of the parish of St. Adele; bounded, said part, as follows: to the north-west by part of lot number twenty on said plan, hereinafter described, to the south-east partly by one acre of the said lot number nineteen-B, sold by Adolphe Duperrault to Elizabeth Gould, under deed of sale passed before R. B. Hutcheson, notary, on the thirtieth day of October, nineteen hundred and six, registered in the registry office for the registration division of the county of Terrebonne, under number 53034, and partly by lot number nineteen-A, (19-A), belonging to Pascal Ouellette, pere, or representatives; to the north-east by part of said lot number nineteen-B belonging to the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, and to the south-west by the North River. Deduction however to be made from the property above described (Part of lot No. 19-B), of: (1) the portion thereof which forms part of the public Highway leading to Ste Agathe des Monts, and (2) the portion thereof now known as subdivision three of said official lot sold to Dame Martha O. Terrill, wife of William Blair;

Second:—Part of lot of land situate in said township of Morin, adjoining the property above described, known and designated as number twenty (20) of the eleventh range of the said township, on the said official plan and book of reference; bounded, said part as follows: to the north-west by part of lot number twenty-one-A, hereinafter described, to the south-east by the property firstly hereinabove described, to the north-east by the portion of said lot number twenty belonging to the Canadian Pacific Railway and to the south-west by the North River and the portion of said lot number twenty sold by late Dame Margaret Jane Simpson, to Frederick Vanier, under deed of sale passed before Henry Fry, notary, on the 15th of October, nineteen hundred and thirteen, registered in said registry office under No. 63677; deduction however to be made from the property lastly above described (part of lot 20) of: (1) the portion thereof which forms part of the public highway leading to Ste Agathe des Monts and (2) the portion thereof now known as subdivision seven of said official lot number twenty, sold to said Dame Martha O. Terrill, under deed of sale;

Third:—Part of lot of land situate in said township of Morin, adjoining the property secondly above described known and designated as number twenty-one-A (21-A) of the eleventh range of the said township, on said official plan and book of reference bounded, said part, as follows: to the north-west by part of lot number twenty-one-B (21-B) of said official plan and book of reference, belonging to one Elzear Beaulieu, or representatives, to the south-east by the part above described of official lot number twenty, to the north-east, by the portion of said lot number twenty-one-A (21-A) belonging to the Canadian Pacific Railway, and to the south-west by the North River and the part of said lot number twenty-one-A (21-A) sold to Frederick Vanier. Deduction, however, to be made from the property lastly above described of: (1) the portion thereof which forms part of the public highway leading to Ste Agathe des Monts, and (2) the portion thereof measuring three hundred feet in width in

front along the public road by five hundred feet in depth, English measure and more or less, said portion of lot No. 21-A to be taken at the intersection of the public highway and the dividing lines of lots numbers twenty-one-A and twenty-one-B and bounded as follows: in front, to the south-west by the public highway, to the north-west side by lot number twenty-one-B, property of E. Beaulieu, in rear to the north-east and on the other side, to the south-east, by the residue of said lot number twenty-one-A presently sold, which portion the vendor hereby reserves. A portion of said official lots numbers nineteen-B, twenty and twenty-one-A has been subdivided into building lots, as appears from plan prepared by J. P. B. Casgrain, P.L.S., dated the twelfth day of September, nineteen hundred and fourteen, and the following subdivisions, forming parts of the land above described, are consequently included in the present sale, namely: 1: subdivisions numbers one, four, five and six of said official lot number nineteen-B (19-B-1, 4, 5 and 6); 2: Subdivisions numbers one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven, twelve, thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, sixteen, seventeen, eighteen, nineteen, twenty, twenty one, twenty two, twenty three, twenty four, twenty five, twenty six, twenty seven, twenty eight, twenty nine, thirty, thirty one, thirty two, thirty three of said official lot number twenty (20-1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32 and 33); 3: subdivisions numbers one two, three, four, five, six and seven of said official lot number twenty one-A (21-A-1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7)—together with all buildings and their dependencies and appurtenances erected upon the said lots above described, and all rights in and to the portion of the said public highway crossing said property, as appears from authentic copy of deed produced; that said sale was made subject to any rights of passage granted over (1) the private road forming part of said property, extending from the tracks of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company to said Public Highway, (2) the extension of said private road from said public highway to the North River, (3) the private street composed of subdivision four of said lot number nineteen-B and subdivision eight of said lot number twenty and (4) the portion of said lot number nineteen-B lying between said subdivisions two and three of lot number nineteen-B and said private road, and more especially to the rights of passage granted over the same to Isidore Deschamps, and also to the said Dame Martha O. Terrill, which have been created perpetual servitudes under deed of sale to her from estate Dame Simpson, executed before J. A. Cameron, notary, on the 21st. day of December, nineteen hundred and fourteen, registered in said registry office under number 65808, as appears from copy of deed aforementioned.

The whole will be sold en bloc.
A cash deposit of \$800.00 will be required from each bidder before his said bid shall be accepted.

To be sold at the parochial church door of the parish of Val Morin, district of Terrebonne, the TWENTY-EIGHTH day of FEBRUARY, 1928, at ONE o'clock in the afternoon.

J. W. CYR,
Sheriff's office, Sheriff.
St. Jerome, January 24th., 1928.

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.

Got Your Home Mortgaged?

Then, of course, you'll pay off the mortgage in time. But suppose you should die suddenly—will the mortgagee foreclose? Or will your wife be able to meet the payments?

Even if she can pay off the indebtedness won't it make a big hole in her resources?

Well then, why not ensure its repayment, whether you live or die, by means of an Endowment policy for the amount of the mortgage?

Hundreds of men have adopted this method. It is the surest way yet devised for protecting the home.

Write for further particulars—now.

**THE IMPERIAL LIFE
Assurance Company of Canada
HEAD OFFICE - TORONTO
E. 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 1/4c. 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.

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

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 1/4c. 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 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.

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, Montreal.

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 a sujet de la nouvelle liste des taux fixes, qui ont été acceptés en continent par la majorité des municipalités, desservies par la Compagnie.

Nous saisons 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.

CUISON:

50c. pour chaque élément par mois, plus 1 1/4c. 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. par k.w.h. net.
Facture minimum \$1.00

CUISON:

50c. pour chaque élément par mois, plus 2 1/4c. 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 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 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 sises 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.

BROWNSBURG SCHOOL EXAMS.

Grade IX, French.

Class I.—Howard Tomalty 83, A. Monk 84, Jessie Murdoch 84, Edgar Jackson 84, Phyllis Campbell 75.

Class II.—J. MacArthur 74, Ruth Campbell 68, Willie Woods 65, Lorne Ball 64, Willie Mason 60.

Class III.—James Black 54, Geo. Connelly 50.

Grade VII, Latin.

Class I.—Agnes Elliott 85, Gladis Gilmour 80, Wilma Tomalty 82, Janet Stephenson 80, Agnes Duncan 78.

Class II.—Herbert Graves 74, Katie Stephenson 73, Francis Kettyle 69, Lillian White 66, Kenneth McAllister 63.

Class III.—George Stewart 55, G. Anderson 55.

Grade VII, French.

Honours.—Clodomie Therreault 92. Class I.—Edith Gilmour 85, Earle McGibbon 85, Jean McQuat 84, Charlie Kennedy 80, Ethel Kettyle 79, A. St. Onge 78.

Class II.—Alfred Lupien 74, Stanley Seary 68, Clinton Murdoch 68, J. Seary 67, Geraldine McQuaig 67, M. Cooper 66.

Class III.—David Golpin 52.

Grade VI, French.

Honours.—Eleanor Campbell 90. Class I.—Herbert Graham 89, M. McQuat 82, Mabel Monk 81, Erwin Martin 81, Catherine Murdoch 80, H. White 79, Eric King 79, David Kennedy 79, Eva Jackson 79, Stanley Jackson 77, Elva McFaul 76, Margaret Galbraith 73.

Class II.—Norman Beckingham 60. Class III.—Chris Devine 55.

Grade V, Spelling & Dictation

Honours.—Annie Williams 87, D. McQuat 96, Margaret Murdoch 94, V. Kettyle 94, Ruby Bradford 93, Alberta Dixon 92, Ida Stewart 91, D. Bourne 91, Gilbert Wilson 90, Hazel Gunn 90.

Class I.—Archie Morrow 89, Dorothy Tomalty 89, Stella Tomlinson 86, Violet Hewitt 86, Fred Leedham 86, Willie Hazel 83, Hilda Townsend 82, Alvin Connelly 81, Sydney Seary 81, Eva Hazel 80, Cecil Carpenter 76.

Grade IV, Spelling & Dictation.

Honours.—Dolly Steere 93, Winnie Seary 93, Joyce Clarke 86, Beryl Stewart 86, Cecelia Martin 84, Ena Williams 82.

Class I.—Lotus Beecroft 79, Emma Dixon 78.

Grade III, Scripture.

Honours.—Graham Lonsdale 91. Class I.—George Hamilton 89, R. Anderson 89, Douglas Prosser 88, R. Martin 87, John Graham 87, Mary Devine 85, Lillian McQuat 84, Helen Mason 81, Elsie Hewitt 81, Lila Hamilton 80, Colin Hardie 79, Allison Galbraith 77, Evelyn Vary 76, Wesley Wilson 75.

Class II.—John Ardill 72, Douglas Kennedy 67, Margaret Low 67, Frank Steere 61.

Class III.—Alex. Brown 58.

Grade II, Spelling.

Honours.—John Dixon 99, Margaret Gibson, Douglas Dixon 96, W. Campbell, Colin King, Maud Cleland 93, Ada Morrow, Arthur Bourne, E. Campbell 92, Silina Lupien 91.

Class I.—Lorne Stewart 88, Hilda Morrow, Laura Stewart 86, Gladys Mott 82, Victor Cooley 79, J. Tisley 78, Elden Gunn, Jane Hardie 76, G. Vary 75.

PUBLIC NOTICE

Re APPOINTMENT of a Curator to the Estate and Succession of the late Joseph-Edouard Constantin.

Public Notice is hereby given to the Relatives of the late Joseph-E. Constantin, in his lifetime of the town of Lachute, commercial traveller, and to the Creditors of the Estate and Succession of the said deceased person, that, in virtue of an Order issued by the Honourable J. C. Walsh, Judge of the Superior Court, sitting at St. Jerome, in the District of Terrebonne, on the third day of February instant (1928), they are requested to be present at the Office of the Prothonotary of the Superior Court, at St. Jerome, on the 5th. March 1928 at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to give their advice as to the appointment of a Curator to the vacant estate and Succession of the said late Joseph-E. Constantin.

At Lachute, this 7th. day of February 1928.

True Copy.

(Signed) J. C. WALSH, J.S.C.

GRIGNON & FORTIER,

Prothonotary.

Province of Quebec, District of Terrebonne, No. 1772.

DAME ANTOINETTE BIRON,

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. 1798.

SUPERIOR COURT.

DAME ALMA LOUISE HART-

MAN SMITH, of the City of Outremont, Province of Quebec, wife common as to property of Walter A. Laurie, heretofore of the Town of Morin Heights, County of Terrebonne, Province of Quebec, and now of parts unknown, commercial traveller.

Petitioner,

&

THE SAID WALTER A. LAURIE,

Respondent.

The defendant is ordered to appear within this month.

St. Jerome, this 31st. of January, 1928

GRIGNON & FORTIER,

Prothonotary S. C.

Brown, Staveley & Jenkins,

97 St. James,

Montreal.

Attorneys for Plaintiff.

Feb. 17-2.

WHITE STAR LINE

CANADIAN SERVICE

Phone. Call or write to

J. S. Giles, Agent, Lachute.

ST. ANDREWS EAST.

Miss Hattie Wales was in Montreal for a few days last week.

Miss Lois Perkins is staying with Miss Bessie Woods over the weekend.

Mrs. Herbert Woods and Master Ernie Woods were in the city over Sunday.

Miss Tita Wales is at Lake Placid, N. Y., with her aunt, Mrs. Kilgour and party.

The C.G.I.T. met at the home of Dr. Wales. Miss Evelyn Wales gave the girls a special talk.

Miss Vida Brophy is in Montreal for a few days & Miss Evelyn Wales is taking care of her patient, Miss Harrington.

Misses Margaret Rodger, Lena Gates, Margaret Canning and Hilda Shaw are in Montreal for the weekend, attending the C.G.I.T. conference. Mrs. G. F. Shaw went with them.

The Young People's Society will hold their weekly meeting on Thursday evening and will discuss a chapter of "Drums in the Darkness"—a chapter on the subject of the Elephant Hunter's People.

ST. ANDREWS SCHOOL EXAMS.

Grade IX, Arithmetic.

Gladys Hyde 82, Bessie Woods 72, Florence Thompson 68, Lena Gates 67, Lois Perkins 65, Ruth Bradley 50.

Grade VIII, French.

Elizabeth Wales 73, Hylda Shaw 70, Willie Gates 63, Margaret Canning 59.

Grade VII, French.

Edgar Hooker 72, Ruth Doig 63, L. Muir 63, Paul Doig 60.

Grade VI, Spelling & Dictation

Eva Haspek 97, Gordon Bradley 94, Alice Hooker 94, Norman Bradley 94, Jeannette Wales 92, Myrtle Hamilton 80.

Grade V, Scripture.

James Harris 92, Christina Hooker 89, Walter Sugars 84, Beatrice Perkins 82, Lloyd Bradley 80, Margaret Hamilton 78, Ernie Gates 72, Guy Paterson 72.

Grade IV, Arithmetic.

Janet Watson 86, Grace Wales 86, Phyllis Doig 62.

Grade III, Arithmetic.

Honours.—Eva Morrison 99, Eileen Morrison 97, Robert Woods 96, Hugh Robertson 94.

Class I.—Dawson Burwash 86, E. Sugars 82.

Class II.—Dorothy Paquette 68.

Class III.—Marjory Paquette 56.

Grade II, Spelling & Dictation

Honours.—Freda Wales 100, Frank Williams 98, Faunce Macaskill 96.

Class I.—Leslie Gates 82.

DR. J. E. CHRISTIE,

B. Sc. M. D. C. M.

Physician and Surgeon,

In Office of the late Dr. G. H. Christie

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in McARTHUR'S HALL,

W. J. Cooper, N.G.,

T. Izzard, Rec.-Sec'y, Brownsburg

Province of Quebec,

District of Terrebonne,

No. 1772.

DAME ANTOINETTE BIRON,

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. 1798.

SUPERIOR COURT.

DAME ALMA LOUISE HART-

MAN SMITH, of the City of Outremont, Province of Quebec, wife common as to property of Walter A. Laurie, heretofore of the Town of Morin Heights, County of Terrebonne, Province of Quebec, and now of parts unknown, commercial traveller.

Petitioner,

&

THE SAID WALTER A. LAURIE,

Respondent.

The defendant is ordered to appear within this month.

St. Jerome, this 31st. of January, 1928

GRIGNON & FORTIER,

Prothonotary S. C.

Brown, Staveley & Jenkins,

97 St. James,

Montreal.

Attorneys for Plaintiff.

Staging Comeback

Bottomley Using Prison Record in Drive to Re-enter Commons

London.—The predictions of cynics that Horatio Bottomley, former Member of Parliament and former editor of John Bull, who five years ago was convicted of huge frauds, would be able to stage a successful comeback as the "people's friend," already show signs of coming true.

Within three months of his release from Maidstone Prison, after serving his seven-year sentence, minus the usual commutation for good behavior, Bottomley is not only back in the limelight, but in the sympathies of many of the very persons who lost their small savings when his Victory Bond Clubs went on the rocks with hundreds of thousands of dollars unaccounted for.

At a public meeting advocating prison reform, held in Queens Hall, Bottomley, as "ex-Convict 13," was enthusiastically received by an audience comprising workmen and women as well as men in evening clothes and women in expensive furs.

Hopes to Re-enter Parliament.

At this meeting he even voiced his hope of reentering Parliament, and a voice from the gallery shouting "Oh, yes, you'll soon be Prime Minister," did not, as might be expected, rouse general derision in the hall. His promise to "devote himself to the making of a world fit for the sons of God" is, it appears, still being taken at its face value by a large number of persons.

The story of how Bottomley, since his release, has been following out a carefully planned campaign for rehabilitation is characteristic of the whole career of Bottomley, which is one of the most picturesque and spectacular on record.

He left Maidstone Prison July 29, being released suddenly on ticket of leave some days before the scheduled time to avoid any public demonstration. As soon as he reached his Surrey home, a sumptuous estate with a private race track, he ordered the Union Jack hoisted above the door of the house, after accepting the devout homage of his family and retainers.

Homecoming Gets Publicity.

Within a few hours he was being interviewed and overwhelmed with congratulations, and next morning the papers carried detailed accounts of his homecoming, copiously illustrated by pictures of Bottomley clasping his gardener's hand, "dealing with" his voluminous correspondence and fondling his pet dog.

According to newspaper accounts, he was soon receiving letters at the rate of 1000 a day. Within a week 1,000,000 persons in London had watched him enacting "early morning scenes" on his estate, especially filmed by a leading British company. The heart of the nation with an article in the Weekly Dispatch, Lord Rothermere's Sunday paper with 1,000,000 circulation, and presently there appeared, all over London, huge posters showing Bottomley in an oratorical attitude declaiming: "I have paid, but—"

Show Prison "Horror"

These posters advertise a series of articles purporting to be a revelation of the horror of English prison life. In reality they derive their indignation mainly from Bottomley's unexpected bad luck of being treated like every other criminal. But they team with the picturesque phrases and flamboyant challenges of the kind that secured Bottomley's triumph as a popular tribune, that made him a man so feared by the Government that he had to be taken into the most secret Cabinet councils during the war, and that once made King George do his bidding when Bottomley virtually ordered him to remove the Kaiser's Knighthood banner from St. George's Chapel at Windsor.

Indeed, Bottomley's charges so far stirred the present Government that the Home Secretary, Sir William Jayson-Hicks, has deemed it necessary to inspect Maidstone Prison and issue an official disclaimer. Bottomley, quickly returning to the charge, offers to go to the prison with Sir William and if he can't substantiate his charges of "frightful cruelty" to serve out the rest of his seven years' sentence then and there.

Running True to Type.

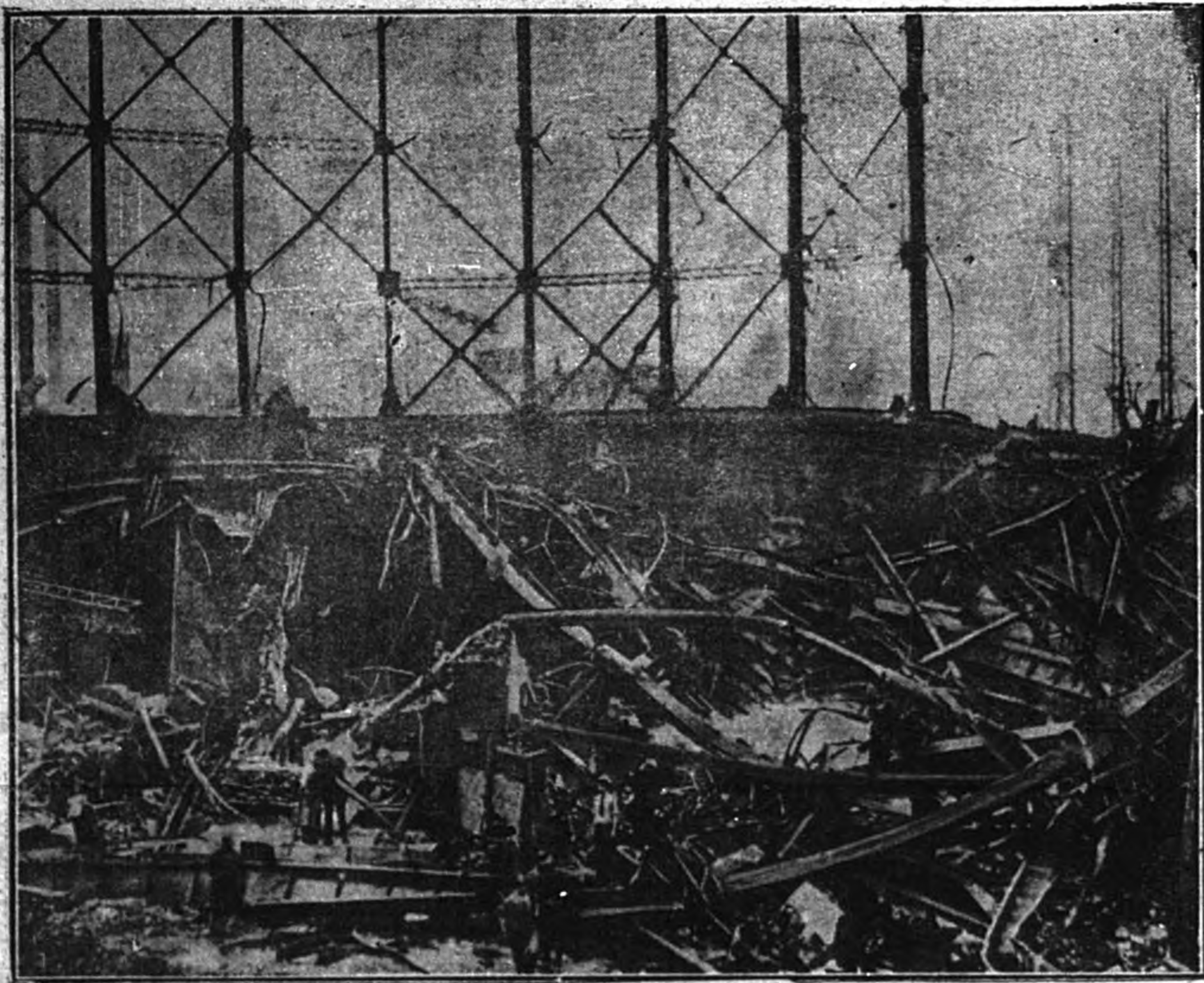
This is the old rhetorical Bottomley running true to type. Sir William, however, merely wrote him a letter saying he could not enter into any correspondence with him.

Bottomley's prison articles are to be followed by another series on the "humorous" side of his experience. Then will be given the "true" story of his life, and meantime he has published the "Songs of the Cell," with grotesque results.

What interests the general public, aside from his colossal arrogance as revealed in these writings, is the fantastic sums he is said to be receiving for them. Rumor says he got \$50,000 for his first series in the Weekly Dispatch. Bottomley is an undischarged bankrupt, and as such is liable to 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



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."

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!"

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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 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 others since 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 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, Venetozos, Allenby, Grand Duke Nicholas, Colonel House and Lord Northcliffe were all among his candidates. Kitchener, Jellicoe, Beatty, Hooyer, 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.

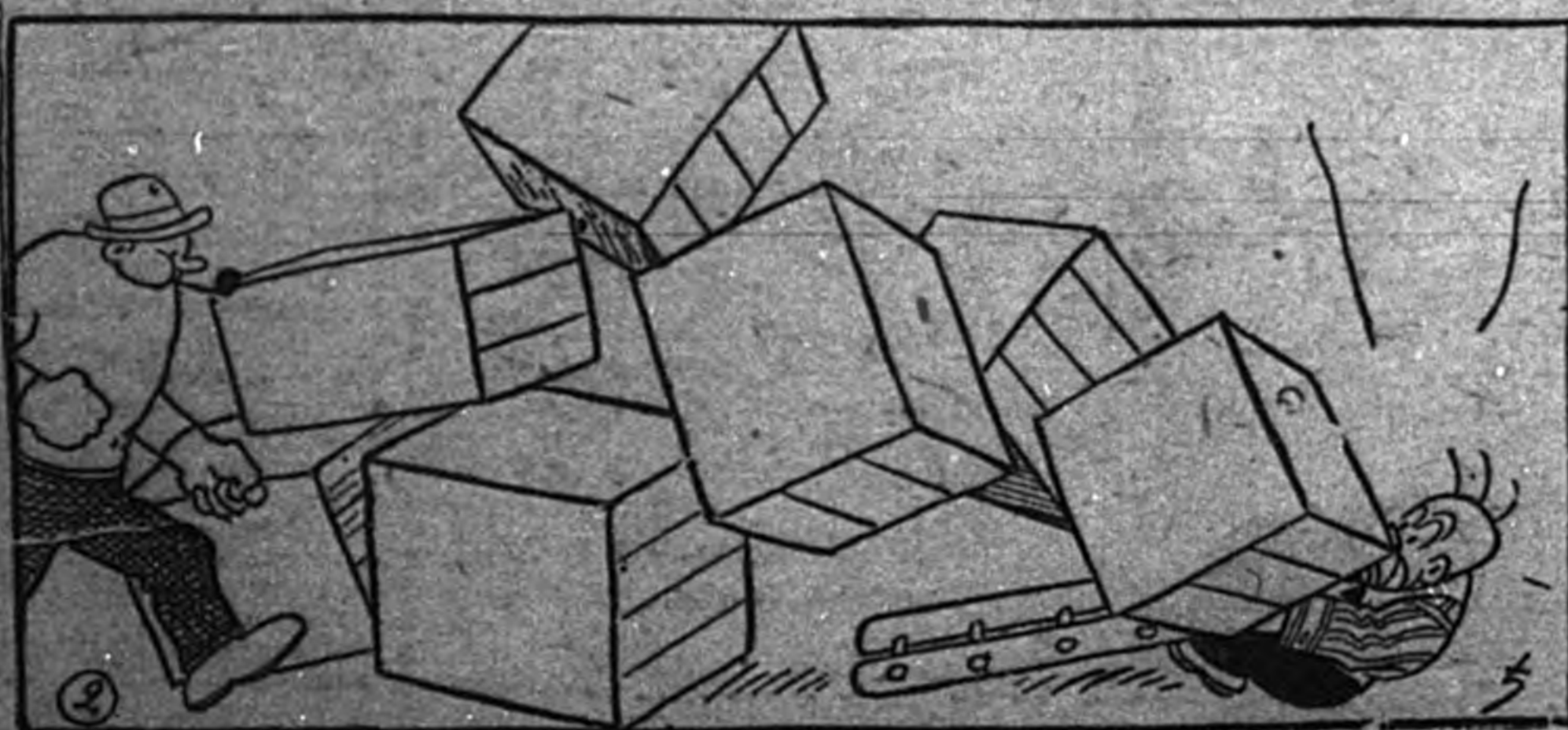
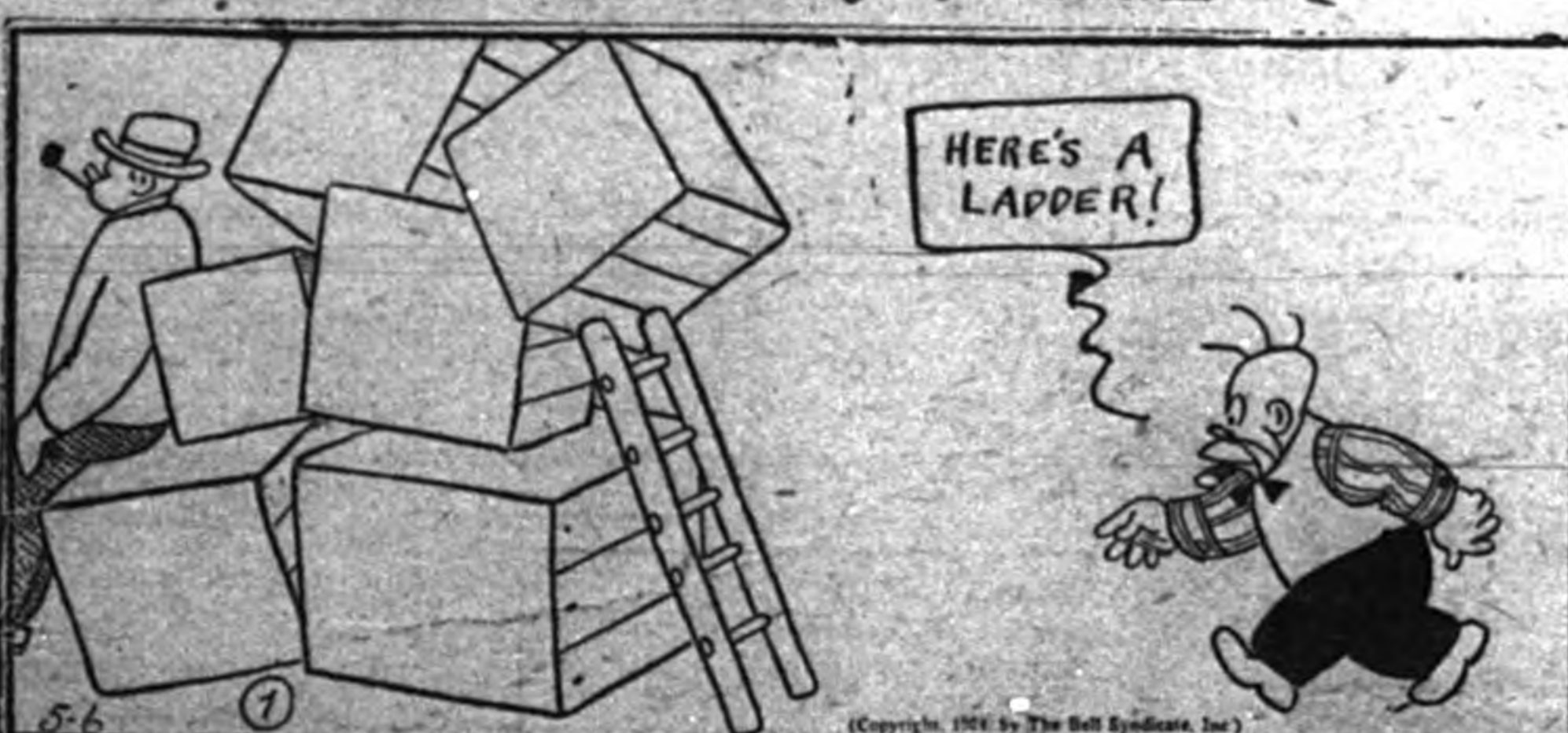
MODERN "POETRY"

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

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 pastures, 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 \$50,000 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.

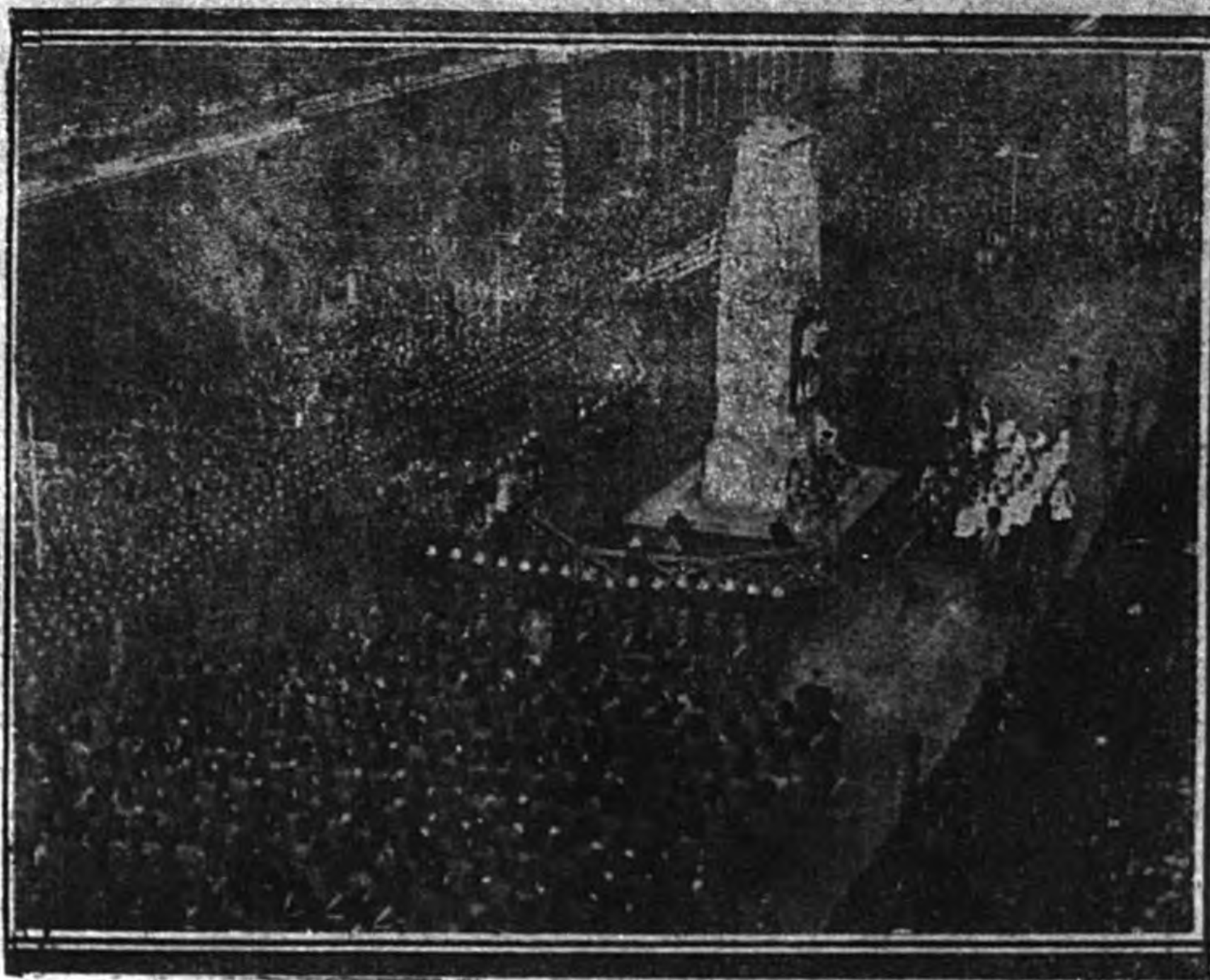
I fertilized the following year,
And my tomatoes, I remember,
Thrived healthily and flourished clear
Until the fifteenth of September.
Then bugs swept down upon the lot
And I was powerless to stay 'em;
They ate my plants, for I'd forgot
To spray 'em.

There's always something I 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 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 or Provinces it would be possible to make an amendment only with the unanimous approval of all provincial Governments; in matters concerning trade, taxation and the general business of the nation the approval of a majority of the Provinces would suffice.

In a general way the Western Provinces were in favor of reforming the Senate and of Canada taking to herself full powers over the Constitution; the East, traditionally more conservative, hesitated to venture from the security of accepted paths. In

particular, Quebec, the French-Canadian Province, expressed hostility to any action which might deprive her powerful minority of their rights of language and customs guaranteed by the Act of Confederation. Quebec sees in the patriarchal Senate, for instance, a stout safeguard against radicalism, and in the British Parliament a guarantee that the rights secured in 1867 will not be sacrificed on the altar of nationalism. Not lightly will she surrender either bulwark of her ancient institutions, and if Mr. King can evolve a formula to allay her alarm and, at the same time, capable of meeting the demands of the newer Provinces for a fuller measure of national self-expression, he will have accomplished a neat job of diplomacy and statesmanship.

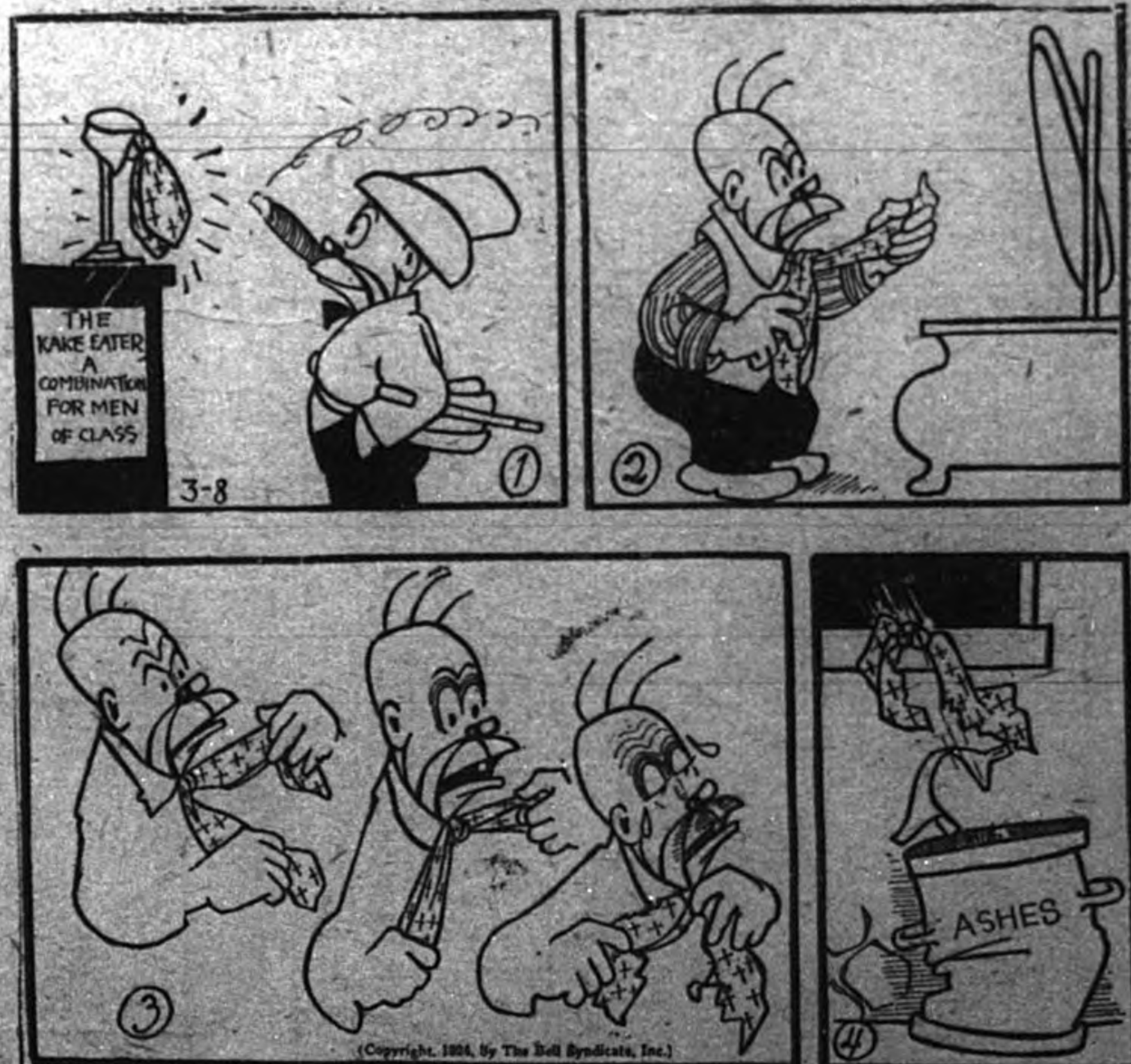
As a matter of fact, these two issues are of concern mainly in political circles and there is little evidence that the general public are disturbed to any considerable extent. There is a wing of the Liberal Party, largely confined to the Western Provinces, which would cut us loose from all ties with Britain except such as are implied in formal allegiance to a common sovereign through the Governor General, his personal representative in the Dominion. This section of political thought would abolish the right of appeal to the Privy Council—the traditional "Foot of the Throne"—and 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 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 combating 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 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."



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Reading, sewing, playing the piano, tuning in on the radio, are real pleasures when the light is right. Portable Lamps, floor or table, are the ideal means of giving you correct light, just when and where you want it. They save your children's eyesight and your own. At your bedside, in your favorite corner — wherever you want light — have it, with an appropriate Portable Lamp. Many beautiful designs in both pedestals and shades at surprisingly moderate prices. Look over our display.

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SNOWDRIFT FLOUR

ECONOMY "Rib Roll" Roofing

The appearance of this modern galvanized roofing alone has sold thousands of roofs. In many districts it has practically displaced ordinary corrugated roofing, as well as other types.

Economy "Rib Roll" Roofing is easy to lay and it makes a very tight roof. Economy "Rib Roll" is the general purpose roof of high quality. It improves the appearance of every building on which it is used — handsome enough for houses yet rugged enough for barns, sheds, garages, warehouses and similar buildings.

Economy "Rib Roll" is made in sheets 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10 feet long, of the famous "Council Standard" Brand galvanized iron, as well as of our "Superior" Brand, also a very high grade product. There are two styles "S" and "T" Ribs.

Economy "Rib Roll" Roofing is sold by agents everywhere, at very reasonable prices. Send us the measurements of your roof, giving length of ridge and length of rafter, and we will give you an estimate. Write for a sample. We require local agents in a few districts. If you are interested in our agency proposition write us immediately.

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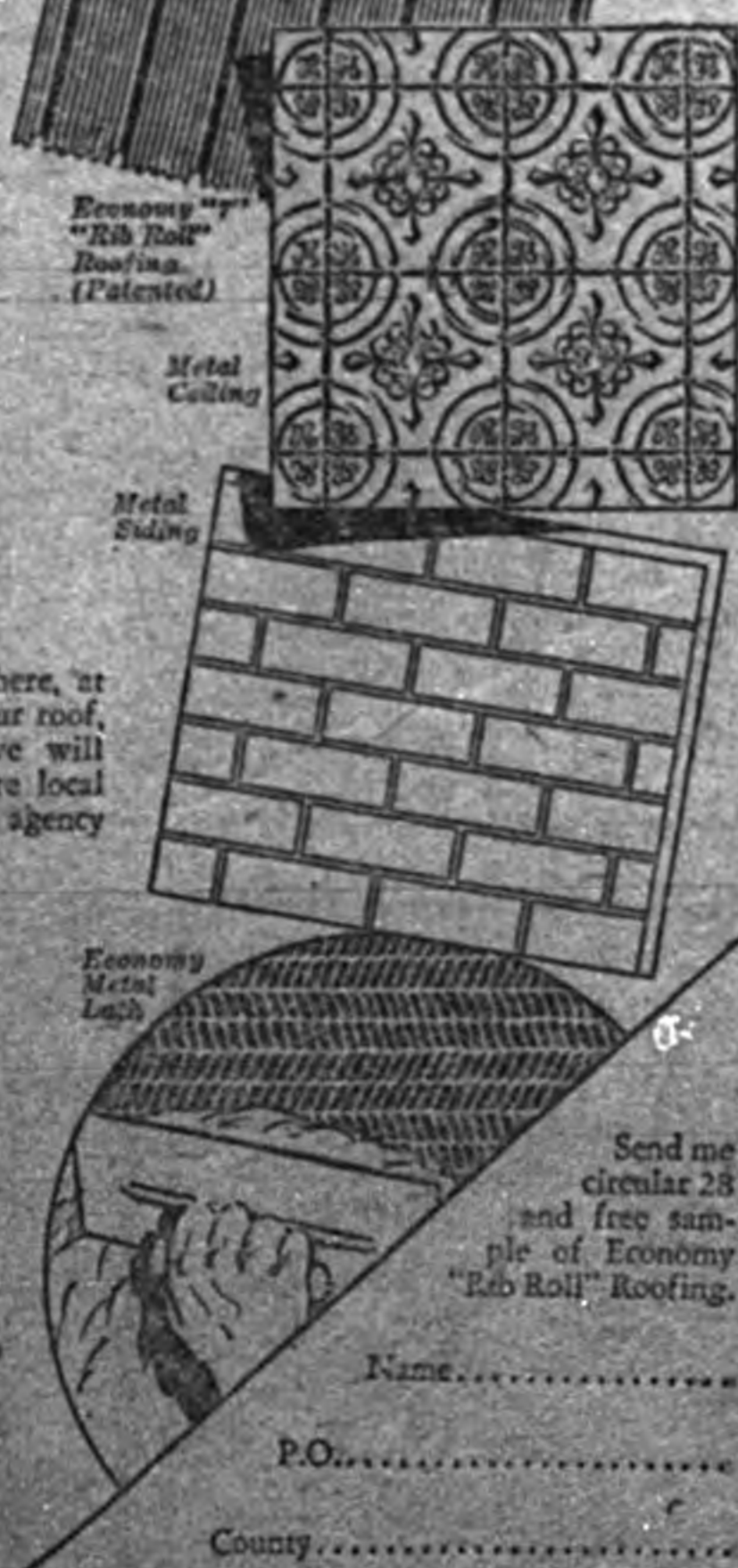
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BROWNSBURG.

Mr. Robert Grealey, of Montreal, was home for the week-end.

Brownsburg friends, don't forget the Tea-Meeting on Feb. 16th.

Miss Francis McQuat was the guest of her mother over the week-end.

Miss Nellie Hanson, of Montreal, visited at her home over the week-end.

Rev. Father Victor Bouchard left on Wednesday for a visit with friends at Niagara, N. Y.

The People of Brownsburg are pleased to know that Mr. D. MacKiddie is improving in health.

Miss Grace MacKiddie, of the Sun Life Ins. Co. of Montreal, was the week-end guest of her parents.

An interesting game of Hockey was played on Feb. 3rd. between St. Scholastique and the Burg here; the score being 4-2 in favor of the Burg.

The noted Evangelist Dr. Green, of Toronto, will be here on Sunday, Feb. 12th., commencing a series of services to be held in the Wood's School House, Brownsburg, now occupied by the Members of Dalesville Baptist Church, representing the Baptist Convention of Ontario and Quebec.

Owing to the fact that Brownsburg had many players on the casualty list; Ayers Limited managed to obtain two points of the Burg team, on Feb. 7th., there was a good crowd present and the score ended 3-2 in favor of Ayers Ltd. This is the first game this year that the Burg team has not been victorious.

The members of the Chatham Women's Institute met in the Social club room, on Thursday, the 2nd. Feb., after the business meeting a very sociable half hour was spent, and dainty refreshments were served by the ladies of Dalesville section. Annual meeting will be held on Thursday afternoon, the 1st. March, at 2.30 prompt, when the election of officers will take place. New members will be cordially invited.

Read the Watchman Want Ads.

The Provincial Bank of Canada

Quarterly Dividend No. 97

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of two and a quarter per cent (2 1/4 p.c.) being at the rate of nine per cent (9 p.c.) per annum, upon the fully paid-up shares of the Capital-Stock of this Bank, has been declared for the three months ending the 29th. of February, 1928. This dividend will be payable on and after the first of March, 1928, at the Head-Office or branches of this Bank, to Shareholders of record on the 15th. of February, 1928.

By Order of the Board,
CHS. A. ROY
General Manager.
Montreal, January 28, 1928.
2-2-9-2

EDWARDSBURG CROWN BRAND CORN SYRUP



Delicious on Pan-
cakes and as a
spread on bread.
It's economical
too!

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If you like a thick-
er and sweeter
syrup of the same
high quality—ask
for



BENSON'S GOLDEN SYRUP

Write for new Recipe Book—Free

The CANADA STARCH CO., LIMITED
MONTREAL

LACHUTE ACADEMY EXAMS

Grade XI, Latin.

Class I.—J. Logan 85, A. MacGibbon 81.

Class II.—A. Laurin, 70, R. Cruise 63, L. Cruise 61.

Class III.—R. Lamb 59, I. Monk 59, A. Stewart 52, M. Wilson 50.

Grade X, Geometry.

Honours.—J. Morrison 98, G. MacKinnon 96, G. Rodger 94, D. MacDonald 92.

Class I.—B. Morrison 89.

Class II.—R. Boyd 74, S. Hamilton 71, E. Middleton 70, G. Cruise 69, H. Gordon 69.

Class III.—L. McQuat 58, J. Goodfellow 57.

Grade IX, Algebra.

Honours.—Myrtle Patterson 99, S. Boyd 98, Florence Hay 96, Annie Black 95, Helen Hentlie 90.

Class I.—Isabel Jackson 89, Bertan Prophet 89, C. MacKenzie 81, Janet Berry 79, R. Underhill 78.

Class II.—Mary Barclay 73, M. MacVicar 73, Irene Doig 70, Nellie Laurin 66, Lila Scott 65, Jessie Leishman 63.

Class III.—Marjorie Kettyle 58, W. Robertson 50.

Grade VIII, English

Honours.—W. McRae 91, H. Gall, G. Drysdale, G. Hammond 90.

Class I.—E. MacGibbon 89, G. Clark 86, M. Langille 82, E. Goldsworthy 80.

Class II.—M. Boyd 74, G. Hume 73, G. Hadley 72, F. Gauley 69, K. Clunie 68, V. Falconer, C. Black, G. Lawson 66, A. MacPhee, B. Cunningham 66, D. Armstrong 61, B. McRae 60.

Class III.—A. Leishman 55, C. McPaul 54, E. MacNown 53, H. Seale 52, Freda Tomalty 52.

Omitted from last week's list of marks — Composition.—H. Seale 71.

Grade VII, Composition

Class I.—Wilson Gall 84, Gilbert Black 81, Elsie McPaul 77.

Class II.—Hannah Rogers 73, Eleanor Armstrong 72, Eleanor Rodger 70, Janet Hay 70, Laura Davis 67, Andrew Fulton 66, Howard Jones 66, Cora Miller 66.

Grade VI, Reading.

Class I.—L. Goldsworthy 81, S. Langille 81, L. Canning 80, M. Morrison 80, T. Wert 78, M. Robinson 76.

Class II.—Doris Boyd 74, V. Thompson 72, A. MacNown 71, D. McPaul 70, D. Dion 69, C. Demerise 69, E. Stansfield 63, K. Giles 68, D. MacKerith 66.

Grade V, History.

Honours.—Mary George 94, Sam Milnes 92.

Class I.—M. Walker 87, B. Miller 85, B. Clunie 83, S. Morrison 81, S. Roberts 81, J. MacKenzie 80, E. Stephens 78.

Class II.—Elsie MacVicar 72, J. MacKerith 69, Alvin Ward 68, Delmar Boyd 68, G. Morrison 67, F. Stansfield 66.

Grade IV, Spelling and Dictation

Honours.—Edna Aitkin 100, Lloyd Graham 100, Bernice Langille 93, L. Cox 90.

Class I.—Mira Robinson 88, James Clark 87, Jean Picken 86, Lloyd Creswell 86, Bernard Jenkins 86, K. Morrison 86, Earl Rodgers 84, Murray Lyster 82, Alice Bernique 82, Bernice Roberts 76, Gertrude Cunningham 75, Cyril Drew 75.

Grade III, French.

Honours.—M. Demerise 95, M. Graham 93, E. Gall 90.

Class I.—R. Dawson 88, L. Lion 82, John Licop 80, Jean Licop 78, J. MacKenzie 77.

Class II.—E. Clifford 70, D. Maiden 69, A. Cleland 68, G. Anderson 67, M. Gordon 66.

Grade II, Writing.

Honours.—Sybil Wert 90.

Class I.—Jennie Chapman 85, J. Milnes 85, Freddie Stein 80, Elizabeth Massie 80, Crawford MacKimmie 75.

Class II.—Leonard Armstrong 70, Archie Cox 70, Kenneth Dion 70, N. MacKerith 70, Gwendolyn Moore 68, Frank Maiden 68, Ernest Biglow 68.

SCOUT NEWS.

The competition is as follows:—
Fox Patrol 30 points.
Bulldog Patrol 27 points.
Crow Patrol 27 points.
Wolf Patrol 21 points.

The following scouts successfully passed the Compass Test.—Andrew Fulton, Stanley Langille, Eric Stephens, Alexander Rochon.

Also the following scouts passed the Laundryman's Proficiency Badge.—Garfield Clarke, Howard Jones and Stuart Jones.

A period was spent at signalling and First Aid then a good game of Football was enjoyed.

A game of hockey will be played in the Lachute Rink against the Brownsburg Scouts next week, but the day is not yet certain.

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. Mr. Ford's subject for Sunday next "The Skyline of the Revelation." A baptismal service will also be conducted.

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.

Lachute United Church. Rev. A. G. MacKinnon, B.D., Minister. Sunday, Feb. 12th. Lachute 11 a.m. and 7 p.m., the minister at both services East Settlement 3 p.m., Rev. J. Macaskill, B.D.; S. School and Bible Classes 11 a.m. Everybody welcome.

Brownsburg United Church. Rev. T. C. Cassidy, Pastor. Feb. 12th. Services 11 a.m., Subject: "Poor But Rich"; 7 p.m., subject: "A Call to the Mountain-top"; the pastor at both services; 10 a.m., Sunday School 7.30 Tuesday, Young People's Meeting. A welcome to all.



So far—
and yet
so near!

"I must call John by Long Distance and let him know I got here all right. Then neither of us will be worrying. It's wonderful to be able to visit you like this, and yet keep as close touch with home as if I were there. What must it have been like in the old days, before Long Distance made it possible?"

"I'll place the call for you while you are taking off your wraps."

"That will be fine. Just ask for our number, 124, so I'll get the cheaper Station-to-Station rate. In a couple of days I'll call up again, in the evening, so I can have a few words with the children, too. The Evening Rate after 8.30 is really very low."



"Every Bell Telephone is a Long Distance Station."

COAL.—We have just received a car-load of COAL. Phone us and have delivery at once. E. Lavigne, phone 123, Lachute. Feb. 10-1.

FOR SALE.—Good Cutter. Apply Archie Gordon, Foundry St. Feb. 10-1.

FOR SALE.—Good Thomas Organ. Reasonable. Apply Mrs. David Cleland, Lachute.

FOR SALE.—10 head pure bred and Grade Holstein Cows and Heifers in calf. 1 Pure Bred Holstein bull 4 years old, also 1 Maple leaf Evaporator, 14" x 4" ft. only used two seasons. Apply W. E. Richards, Lakeside, P. Q. Feb. 17-2.

FOR SALE.—A good driving horse, cutter, also buffalo robes and horse blankets, a snap for quick buyer. Apply to Leonard J. Pollock, Blacksmith, Lachute. Feb. 17-2.

PROPERTIES TO RENT.—Good comfortable house in the East Ward, also store and dwelling in the West End. Apply to E. Lacasse, Lachute Mills.

LOST.—A dark red collie, named "Laddie" wearing St. Lambert dog tag, No. 189. Strayed away three weeks ago. Any information leading to his recovery will be suitably rewarded. Address W. J. Pollock, Bonniebrook, St. Columban, Que. Feb. 17-2.

LOST.—On Jan. 5th., between Grenville Post Office and Calumet large Black Fur Collar. Finder please return to Calumet Post Office, and receive reward.

LOST.—On Friday last, a Cameo Ring, on Main Street. Finder will please return same to Watchman Office, and receive reward.

FOR SALE.—Beautiful home, best site in Lachute, spacious lawns, large garden, shade and fruit trees, Garage and Stable in best condition; solid brick house, hot water heating, all modern improvements. Apply to Wm. Duffy, R. R. No. 1, Lachute. 2-10-2 P.

FOR SALE.—7 Volumes of Mackey's Revised History of Free Masonry, by Robt. Ingham Clegg. Apply to Geo. Colbourne, Box 5 Brownsburg. X.

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.

Read the Watchman Want Ads.

SHERWIN WILLIAMS
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CALL ON US YOUR LOCAL OPEX REFINISHING STATION
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J. S. GILES, Lachute.

VOL. LIII.

LACHUTE, QUE., FEBRUARY 17, 1928.

NO. 5

The Erla!

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5 TUBE COMPLETE \$163.

BATTERYLESS 5 TUBES AT \$208.75.

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Founders, Machinist,

Lachute Mills, Que.

COMING EVENTS

—The Annual Tea-Meeting of the Lachute United Church is taking place on March 1st. The usual good time may be looked forward to, so keep the date open. Further announcement later.

An Old-Fashioned Tea-Meeting will be held in the St. Andrews East Presbyterian Church, on Friday evening, Feb. 17th. Supper from 6 to 8. Admission 50c. Good program.

LADIES' CURLING

E. H. Wilson, Challenge Cup was played for on Friday last, the challengers defeating the holders by the score of 14 to 9.

The Holders: Mrs. Christie, Mrs. Stead, Mrs. Brennan, Miss Barron, Mrs. J. Gall, Mrs. W. Deacon, Mrs. E. H. Wilson, Mrs. J. McGibbon.

The Lachute Ladies were hosts to teams from the Royal Montreal and Outremont on Wednesday and report a very interesting day in which Lachute came off with high honors. The rinks of Miss Brown and Mrs. E. H. Wilson fell to the latter in the score of 5 to 9, and Mrs. T. E. Stewart vs. Miss E. Fraser lost out in score of 11 to 14. Mrs. Reid, of Outremont won her game against Mrs. J. McGibbon by 11 to 8 but Mrs. (Dr.) Drew outclassed her opponent from Outremont, Mrs. Dallance, by scoring 2 to 3. The total resulting in a win for Lachute in score of 30 to 31.

MEN'S CURLING

The Junior MacKie Cup finals were played off on Wednesday night between teams skipped by Messrs. I. McRae and John MacKimmie, resultant in a win for the latter in a score of 8-11.

Congratulations are due to our Good Curling Sport, Mr. Jno. A. McGibbon, who besides holding the Housaton Challenge Cup during last season, has again, after several games come out on top.

Play for the MacKie Memorial Cup will start on Friday evening.

SILVER WEDDING

On Wednesday evening, in McArthur's Hall, there was a celebration of the Silver Wedding Anniversary of Mr. and Mrs. Cyprien Durocher. A large gathering of about 150 friends and relatives came to congratulate Mr. and Mrs. Durocher. After the Commercial Travellers Association presented them with a silver cup; the Employees of Ayers Limited, with a purse; and many other friends and relatives, with silverware gifts. A very pleasant evening was spent dancing, which was greatly enjoyed by all those present.

SALE OF MILLINERY

Matrons, Misses and Children's Hats, values to \$6.00 all one price \$1.49, while they last. Miss Hampton

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

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.

LOCAL NEWS.

Mrs. A. D. Stewart spent Wednesday in Montreal.

Mr. Robert Barron, of Montreal, spent the week-end in town.

Miss L. Palliser, of Montreal, is the guest of Mrs. J. A. McGibbon.

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

Mr. G. P. Todd, of Montreal, was the week-end guest of his mother, Mrs. J. W. Todd.

Miss Nellie Hay of Macdonald College, spent the week-end in town, the guest of her parents.

Mr. and Mrs. Harold Smith, of Montreal, were week-end guests of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Scott.

Miss Ruth Greig of Westmount, spent the week-end, as the guest of Miss Margaret Jones.

Mrs. J. M. Lough, of Buckingham, was a recent visitor in town as the guest of Mr. and Mrs. W. Lamb.

Miss Rita Jones, of Macdonald College was the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. M. Jones, for the week-end.

Miss Elinor McCoy of Macdonald College, was the guest of her parents Mr. and Mrs. E. H. McCoy for the week-end.

Mr. Whissel on Bethany Street is known as the "Cash and Carry," but he also "Delivers the Goods" in maintaining best values.

The C. G. I. T. of the Presbyterian Church intend holding a Tea, on Saturday, Feb. 25th., from 4 to 6 p.m., in the Sunday School Hall.

Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Bradley, of Middletown, N. Y., spent Saturday the guests of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Robt. Bradley, of Lachute Rd.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Todd, of East Settlement, are spending a few weeks visit, the guests of his brother, Mr. Thomas Todd, of Maiden Rch., Wis.

Mr. and Mrs. Salter Clarke and family, of Upper Lachute, also Miss Elma Copeland, formerly of Quebec, were recent guests of Mr. and Mrs. D. R. McGibbon of Chatham.

Miss Evelyn Hamilton, R.N., and Miss Lillian Hamilton, of Montreal, were guests of their parents, Mr. and Mrs. R. Hamilton for the week-end.

The many friends of Mrs. Robert McFaul will be pleased to hear of her return from the Montreal General Hospital, greatly improved in health.

Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Hammond and daughter, left on Monday for their home at La Riviere, Man., after a pleasant visit with relatives and friends in town.

Mr. Alex. Bothwell has been appointed to represent St. Simeon's Church on the Protestant Cemetery Board and Mr. Jno. Miller will replace the late Mr. McGillivray.

On Sunday next, Feb. 19th, the Lachute Hockey Team will play a return match at St. Jerome. There will be a special train by C.P.R., leaving Lachute at 12.30. The return fare is \$1.00.

The Watchman extends its congratulations to our esteemed citizen, Mr. Geo. F. Calder, who has this week entered into his 32nd year as Registrar of the County, which duty he has so honorably filled all these years.

Mr. Gerard Raymond has been warmly congratulated on his recent success. In fact, the Quebec Legislature has been pleased to adopt the private bill presented by Mr. Gerard Raymond, son of Notary Z.-N. Raymond. Mr. Gerard Raymond deserved such a privilege and he is now a happy member of the vanguard of the disciples of Themis.

The large and commodious store of Mr. H. M. Lavigne in the West End, has been re-organized and now takes on a real departmental appearance. The fine big Show Windows are decked with latest models that prove a great attraction to the fair sex. Invitation is extended to the public to call and see his very up-to-date stock and take advantage of special prices.

Among those who attended the Masonic Grand Lodge which took place in Montreal on Feb. 8th, were Rt. W. Bro. H. M. Gall who was appointed as District Deputy Grand Master of the Ottawa District, also Wor. Bro. Jno. A. Rice who was appointed Grand Junior Warden; W. Bros. J. D. Campbell, W. Bro. L. M. Hooker, R. W. Bro. Geo. Roger and Bro. Dr. J. E. Christie, Senior Warden, of Argenteuil Lodge, No. 67.

"ADAM and EVA" is the title of the 3 Act Play, which is taking place in the Auditorium, on Friday March 9th. Further announcement will be given later, but in the meantime — keep this date free for you don't want to miss it, as it's going to be good.

Masquerade Carnival.

The Fancy Dress Carnival proved quite an attraction at the Skating rink on Friday last and lots of fun was created during the evening. The Moonlight Skating was very effective and some good races were indulged in. The prize winners were as follows: — Ladies, Miss M. Nadeau, (Club Canadian); Miss Elizabeth MacKimmie, (Pierrot); Miss M. Rockbrun, as representing Argenteuil Motor Sales. Gents, — Jack Gorman, (Turkish Prince), Clement Grondin, (Greek), Armand Durocher, (Soldier). Young Ladies, — The Misses Maurer and Alice Bernier as "The Belgian Sisters"; and Katherine Gilles as Turkish Princess. The races were won by Miss P. Dallaire, E. Brisson and J. Bernier.

Protestant Cemetery Meeting.

The 13th Annual Meeting of the Lachute Protestant Cemetery Co'y, was held in the Court House on Monday evening, presided over by the President, Mr. G. F. Calder.

After adoption of the minutes of previous meeting, the secretary, Mr. Jas. W. Gall read a most encouraging report which showed the Company to be in splendid financial standing.

It was decided to purchase a power Lawn Mower for use of the grounds and also to secure the services of a Superintendent. While Mr. Miller had rendered such valued work and capably served the community with such gratuitous help, his health did not permit him to continue, only perhaps in an advisory way, so that it was now necessary to have someone in command.

Letters of sympathy to the families of Mr. McGillivray and Mr. Banford were sent by the secretary and the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Banford has been filled by the appointment of his son Harold.

Mr. G. F. Calder was re-appointed President and Mr. J. A. McGibbon as Vice-President.

LITERARY and DRAMATIC SOCIETY

A delightful evening was spent by members of the Society and friends on Tuesday evening last, when they met at McArthur's Hall for a party. The great event of the evening was a debate "Resolved that men spend more time and money on pleasure than do women", and the prospect of hearing some humorous argument drew an interested gathering. The affirmative, upheld by Miss M. Jones and Mr. C. Roger, argued that most of the pleasure men get comes from their efforts to please women, while some startling statistics as to the costs of clothing and cosmetics were furnished, to the amusement of the audience. For the negative Miss P. Fraser and Mr. K. McOuat, as was necessary, tried to show that man lags far behind in the effort to adorn himself and make himself, if not attractive, at least presentable. All these arguments served to instruct and amuse the hearers, who agreed that type of debate, although on the surface light, gave greater opportunity for a display of wit and humor. The decision of the judges, Mrs. Brunt, Rev. A. MacKinnon and Rev. E. Cousens, was in favor of the affirmative.

After the debate all busied themselves in games and dances. The hall had been beautified for the occasion of Valentine Day and looked attractive. It was announced that the next meeting of the literary section would be held on the 28th., Tuesday, at 8.15 p.m., in the Academy, when Dr. MacLeod will give a short talk on "What makes up a good library" and the fourth act of "Hamlet" will be read and discussed.

DEATH.

WILSON.—At Brownsburg, Que., on Tuesday, Feb. 14th., Shirley Wilson youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. S. J. Wilson, age 5 years and 11 months.

IN MEMORIAM.

BARLEY.—In loving memory of our dear mother, Mrs. John Barley, who died February 19th., 1923. Days of sadness still steal o'er us, Hidden tears do often flow, But in memory she is with us, Though she died five years ago. Ever remembered by her family.

CRUISE.—In loving memory of our dear May, whom God called home 14 years ago today, February 20, 1914.

"God is kind, he gives us strength, To bear our lonely cross, He is the only one who knows Our loneliness and loss." Inserted by parents and family.

MACNAUGHTON.—In loving memory of William John MacNaughton who died February 14th., 1927. Ever remembered by his wife and sons Thomas and John.

PAINTER.—In loving memory of my dear wife, and our mother, Martha Painter, who departed this life on January 27th., 1926. Ever remembered. Inserted by her husband and children.

BEAUTY PARLOR

Up-to-date Hair Dressing Parlor, Marcel Waving 40c. Friday and Saturday 50; Shampoo 25c. Apply Mrs. J. F. Campeau, Main St. or Phone 184.

Sweaters!

99 cents For Men For Boys \$1.39 Pull-Overs, Coats, Windbreakers and Cardigans for Ladies, Men and Children. Special prices for week, beginning Saturday, Feb. 18th.

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FLOUR and FEED

The best is always the Cheapest

Cream of the West Flour, Maple Leaf Bran Shorts and Middlings, Maple Leaf Oats, Norwegian Rolled Oats, Monarch Scratch feed in 25 and 100 lb. bags; Monarch Laying Mash in 25 and 100 lb. bags; Monarch Calf Meal, Royal Purple Calf Meal, and many other lines the best obtainable.

Special prices for field Seeds ordered during February.

J. D. Campbell, Lachute

PHONE 50.

Agent for Cream of the West Flour.

Lachute, Feb. 9th., 1928.

To Whom it May Concern:—

Dear Sirs:—

During the past few days I have secured the Agency of the Frost & Wood Co. Ltd. Handling all kinds of Farming Implements which are well recommended by all owners up to the present time, I am stocking all repair parts necessary for such machines. Any business entrusted in my care will be highly appreciated.

Thanking the public for all past favors.

I remain, Your Humble Servant,

W. D. McOuat.

Order Your Evaporator

and bring in your repairs now

Why wait until the Season Starts.

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J. W. COTTINGHAM LIMITED

HAS BALDWIN FAILED?

Harold Owen in the English Weekly "Answers" Thinks He Has

PRIVILEGE—WE MAY DISAGREE

When a man asks a question like "Has Mr. Baldwin failed?" you may be fairly sure that he is about to answer it, either in one way or another.

But it is a question whose answering demands care. At any time now a General Election may be sprung upon us. Many observers believe that it is bound to come some time this year. For those of us who owe no party allegiance, but vote for whatever and whomever seem most likely to serve the nation, the answer may affect the mark we put on our ballot papers. For those who are Conservatives, there is the problem of their party's prospects in the coming election, and of the party leadership.

Mr. Baldwin occupies a great position. But does he fill it? Is he as great as his position? Does he rise to the height of his opportunities? Does the force of his mind mate on equal terms with the power of his office? No. If "Yes" could be said to all these questions Mr. Baldwin would be a great man.

But it would be quite unfair to suggest that he has failed because he is not a great man, for nobody supposed he was, though some of us hoped he would prove to be. He came to his great position amid an almost unanimous and praiseworthy chorus of hope, encouragement, and approval.

He was almost unknown, but we took him on trust, and if he has not turned out to be a great man we cannot say he has "failed" or deceived us. After all, many horses have surprised us by winning the Derby at 40 to 1, but we don't blame or execrate the outsiders when they don't.

Indeed, Mr. Baldwin himself could supply an annihilating answer to the suggestion that he has failed because he has not suddenly developed into a great statesman by the mere fact of filling a great office. For he could say, "Did I ever suggest I was a great statesman? What had I ever done before I was Premier to raise such expectations in your mind of what I should do when I became Premier that disappointment in them entitles you to dub me a failure?" And the only answer is, "Nothing."

Giving the Game Away.

We must therefore take Mr. Baldwin on a lower plane, and ask whether he has shown a capacity for leadership and a sense of statesmanship which make him, say, a good second-best.

I should have to go through four years of our history to show why I think he has failed in the qualities necessary to leadership, and that would take too long. So I will take a short cut to proving something much more significant: that he has not even the instinct of leadership, that he himself knows it, and that he himself has revealed it.

Nine months before the General Strike, and when he was announcing that sudden subsidy to the miners in order to buy off the trouble he and we had afterwards to face all the same,

he said a very remarkable thing. Warning the "Reds" that if they went too far (as if they had not already gone too far), he said they would find the nation had "the Government behind it" in resisting their revolutionary aims.

I suggest, quite confidently, that there Mr. Baldwin unconsciously gave himself away as a leader. For, of course, he reversed the whole order of things by saying the country would have the Government behind it.

The whole idea of government is national leadership, national headship, control, initiative, action, with the nation behind it, the Government leading and the nation following, the Government saying "This way—forward!" and the nation following behind.

That is the picture that would inevitably present itself to the mind of any born leader, or of any man who had acquired a leader's qualities. But the picture framed in Mr. Baldwin's mind as he spoke those self-revealing words (and Mr. Baldwin does not speak at random, but reads his important speeches) of the nation swarming to the attack whilst the Government shouted from the rear, "Carry on! Here we are!" could never rise in any mind having the true sense of leadership.

Actually, it was the serious adoption of that Gilbertian travesty of martial courage and leadership immortalized in the comic figure of the Duke of Plaza Toro, who

... led his regiment from behind—He found it less exciting."

But that travesty does exactly represent Mr. Baldwin's idea of leadership, not only in theory but in practice. For the practice comes out in his statesmanship, and of his statesmanship it is possible only to say that everything he has done worth doing, everything his Administration has done which will cause it to be remembered gratefully, has been done with the main body of the nation leading him—e.g., kicking out the Bolsheviks long after the country was hoarse with shouting to him to do it.

Faults—or Virtues?

In short, Mr. Baldwin obstinately mistakes his faults for virtues. He is a Conservative leader pulling at his party's coat-tails, and mistakes indecision for broad-mindedness. He boasts of his "imperturbability" and not being "easily rattled"—and so might a gate-post. He declares that the chief asset of a Prime Minister is his patience—and the philosophic introspections of a donkey might lead it to the very same conclusions.

He thinks that to think slowly is the same thing as to think deeply—and forgets that, on all the main problems and principles of modern government, he ought to have got over his ruminations long ago. He is still chewing his "could" when the "should" is overdue.

since I was hungry and thirsty it did not prove unpalatable.

Early next morning, while it was still dark, we continued our journey, quite rested by our short nap.

On reaching a Mongolian monastery we tied our horses to brilliantly painted hitching posts just outside the gate, and encountered a monk who greeted us cordially. A lofty wall surrounded the grounds of the monastery, and at the highest spot in the centre stood a temple bearing many carved decorations. Around it were the buildings in which the monks lived. These structures were made of baked mud, which is first whitewashed and then decorated with colored paints.

The monks took us into their tidy monastery, in the centre of which stood an oven surrounded by beds covered with woolen blankets. Over the doorway stood a small altar made of some wood similar to mahogany, on which a glass image of Buddha had been set. Eight brass incense burners had been placed before the altar.

A merchant's son who accompanied us helped out, for he had been in a monastery once before. The monks poured out green tea for us, and then served mutton soup. We gave each of them a piece of sugar and some candy, which we had taken with us to use as money.

Our companion gave us several tips on how to travel through the country. Above all, we were told never to go into a Mongolian dwelling with a riding whip, and never to enter a room left foot first; to do either was to offend the Mongol seriously. A guest should thank the host by gifts of colored cloth and ribbons. But since these people like sugar very much and seldom get any, and since colored cloth was too expensive, we had taken along candy and lump sugar. But the Mongols liked them so well, and ate so much of them, that our supply was almost exhausted.

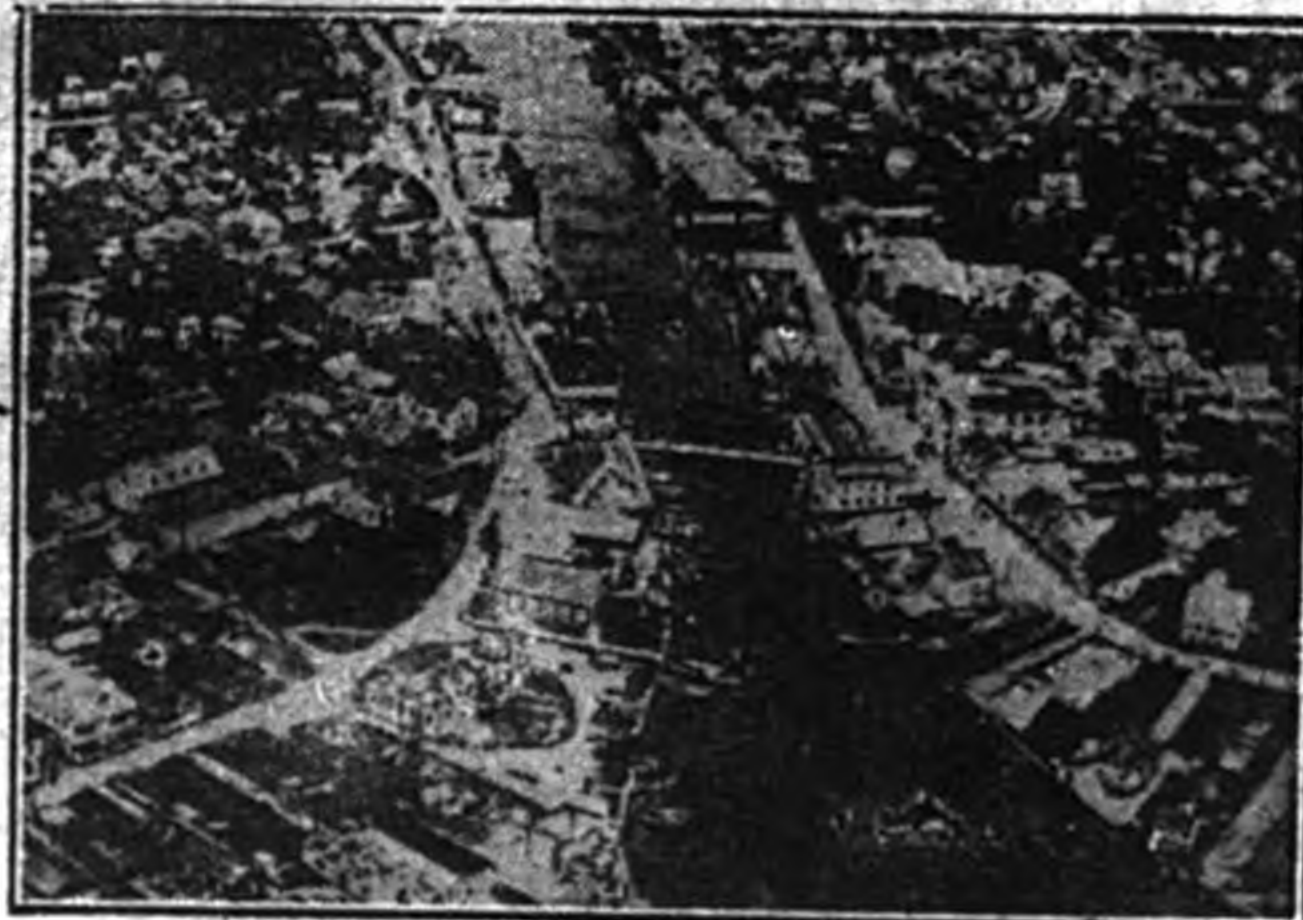
Adultery is the most grievous sin a Mongol can commit. The offender is taken and torn apart alive into over a hundred bits. Horse stealing also incurs capital punishment, but the thief is torn into a smaller number of pieces. I was told this by many people who had seen these punishments administered.

Before we went to sleep the monks spent a long time praying in the temple while a gong sounded loudly, and after the ceremony they continued their prayers in their cells. The way Mongols say their prayers reminds me of the Russian church service. They mumble as rapidly as possible in sing-song, and at regular intervals let their voices fall. The monks carry strings of glass beads which they use to count their prayers, and when one of the brothers has recited the necessary number he takes the image of Buddha with him to the house, for by carrying this statue and by singing and praying he believes that he will be protected by magic from the evil spirits and the souls of the dead who wander about at night.

At the end of their long session of prayer the hospitable monks fixed up a bed for us, and were very attentive to our wishes.

One morning some time later we came to the Tea River, a wide stream flowing through a broad valley. Although it was winter and the ground was covered with deep snow, it was obvious that in summer the region abounded with lustrous flowers and foliage. A wild tangle of bushes covered both banks of the stream, and under the snow we found grass at least a yard long. Beautiful as the landscape was in winter, it must be much more full of color in the spring. On arriving at the yurt where we

A Little Known City



AIR VIEW OF BELIZE, BRITISH HONDURAS

Where Lindburgh, the United States' Flying Ambassador, made his only Central American stop on British soil.

had hoped to spend the night we encountered some bad luck. The settlers here were apparently prosperous, for they lived in more elaborate dwellings, and great herds of sheep were wandering in the neighborhood. After we had shouted a long time a friendly-looking woman appeared on the scene. When we discreetly requested shelter, she cried in an inhuman, froglike voice, "Qua! Qua!" the Sayan equivalent for "Nothing doing." Our poor old Sayan, who suffered from a severe headache, begged pitifully, but the old woman kept on croaking like a frog. "Qua, qua, qua!" raising her dirty fist emphatically.

I had little desire to stay here, and we therefore order on. Our Sayan friend still accompanied us, but the pain in his back was driving him mad and he cried out loudly. After a while we found another yurt, where we encountered better treatment than we had received at the hands of the old frog-woman.

The Mongols in this yurt used dry manure for fuel—the regular custom hereabouts, for there are no trees in the neighborhood. The manure is kept in a basket that buckles up the back like a wallet, while a shovel covers the top. The same basket is used to gather snow from which tea and soup are made.

The Mongolian hostess is always very accommodating about fetching snow from outside, but she is none too cleanly. I have often noticed that only a very small part of the snow surrounding a yurt is white, most of it being as yellow as the tea that is brewed from it later. But we can forget these trivialities, and in retrospect the impression of Mongol cordiality remains.

After the customary formalities I thanked the women and children by giving them sugar and candy; but one piece did not satisfy them, and they shouted for more. I had to take care lest they exhaust my supply and leave me nothing but trouble all the rest of my journey. The men, however, also became greedy when they saw their women and children with sugar and they with none, and began taking the delicacies from the mouths of the children, who promptly set up frightful howls. Naturally I gave some more to the poor women and children; but again the men took the candy from them, and my protests only added to the confusion. Finally I fed one child after another on my lap, and protected it from the ravenous father and mother.

While investigating my knapsack the Mongolian father and son discovered that I had some cognac, and from then on the begging never ended. I

told them that it was my last flask, that I was saving it for a possible emergency, that it was a medical necessity. The father calmed down, but in about ten minutes he began simulating great pain and deathly illness, and begged for some cognac. "Such be the will of God!" I told him. "It is a remedy for eye trouble, and is poison. If you drink it, you die." They immediately shrank back with fear written all over their faces. On the next morning the same clamorous father appeared with big black snow-spectacles, saying that he had eye trouble and needed some cognac. Out of generosity I gave him a stick of sugar soaked in cognac, and as long as I was present he held it before his eyes. When I left the room, however, he ate it with utter scorn of death.

During the night we had apparently lost our horses, and at noon I went to look for them. We soon found them, and continued our journey.

At the next stop we discovered that all the sugar had been stolen and more than half of the cognac had been drunk, and I realized why the animals had disappeared—the ravenous Mangolian had hidden them so that when we went to look for them he could eat and drink his fill.—The Living Age.



JUST SO
"Open for business, eh? What kind of business?"
"Monkey business, of course!"

Would-be Hunter: "What is the game limit in this locality?" Native: "Two deer and one wife."

Archibald could scarcely be called a brilliant boy, and try as he might, he could not find himself a situation. After the first interview, prospective employers always turned him down. At last, however, Archibald conceived an excellent plan. He offered his services free for a month. The offer was immediately accepted by a gentleman of Semitic upbringing. The month expired, and Archibald nervously asked for "a rise." "Well, vat is your present pay?" asked his employer. "Nothing, sir," said Archibald. "Well"—his employer contemplated him a moment—"your wages are doubled."

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



He Becomes A Reformer.

A Little Talk About Pitch

By C. Hilton-Turvey

Sound has been defined as "any thing audible," and tone as "anything audible with definite pitch." This is not exact, for every sound has its own pitch, although it is not always distinguishable to the ordinary ear.

Falling rain has not only distinct pitch, but everybody has heard the tinkling little tune it plays on the roof. Even what we class as "noise" sounds a definite note, or a combination of notes. Niagara Falls, thundering down its great cliffs, sings a mighty tone which can be identified as "G" on the pianoforte, only deeper—much deeper—than any piano could record.

Pitch is governed by the number of vibrations in a given second. The more vibrations in a tone, the higher in pitch it is. When a sound vibrates very swiftly it becomes inaudible to the human ear. So, too, when it vibrates very slowly it becomes inaudible to human hearing. The lower "limit of audibility" as it is called, is about 16 vibrations per second. The upper "limit of audibility" for musical tone is 4133 vibrations per second. But the limit for audible sound, not distinguished as musical tone, goes up to 30,000 vibrations per second and more. After these limits are passed there is silence. There is no limit to sound—only to our perception of sound.

Teaching "Tommy" a Trade

There is no reason to-day for classing the Army as a "blind alley job." Whatever may have been the case in the past, the soldier nearing the end of his term of service need have no fear as to his future in civilian life. He can spend the last six months of his service in a vocational training school, fitting himself for a good job in the outside world.

This vocational training is given at three centres—Aldershot, which specialises in building; Chislewood, devoted to agriculture; and Hounslow, where the subject is engineering.

But there is much more choice for Tommy Atkins than this brief statement suggests. Aldershot's building school includes classes in draughtsmanship, tiling, carpentry, joinery, plumbing, painting, sign-writing, gas and hotwater fitting, electric wiring, and so on, as well as bricklaying and concrete construction.

Aldershot boasts that it is very seldom that one of its "graduates" lacks a job for more than two months after finishing his training. These quarters of them actually get work in civilian life within a month. And their employers are invariably well satisfied with them.

Insanity and Murder

Indianapolis News: (Clarence Darrow is opposed to the execution of Hickman, as he has no difficulty in convincing himself that Hickman is "very far gone in dementia praecox.") It is rather remarkable that the so-called insanity defense is practically never offered except in murder cases. Men may forge—as Hickman did—rob and steel, commit arson or rape, without any suggestion of insanity being made in their behalf. Dozens of men are convicted in our federal court of counterfeiting, robbing post offices, or violating the revenue laws—or the Volstead law—and yet they may all be the victims of "dementia praecox," transitory maniacal insanity, or be cursed with "split personalities." But when a man steals a child, robs her father of a large sum of money, kills and mutilates the child, then the scene shifts, and we have a "stark man" who may not be punished, though it is graciously conceded that he must be shut up for life—unless sooner cured!—if ever a man deserved hanging Hickman does.

The Monroe Doctrine

New York World: For nearly a hundred years we have looked upon ourselves as the defenders of national liberty on the American Continent, as the champions under the Monroe Doctrine of political independence against conquest and imperialism. In the eyes of the world we no longer hold that position. On the contrary, we are looked upon to-day as a power which threatens rather than defends the independence of its neighbors. This may be an unjust opinion. That it is the opinion not merely of irresponsible agitators but of the most important and thoughtful men in Latin America and in Europe there is no doubt. The record of our political expansion, in the Caribbean region during the last thirty years exists to feel that opinion.

After the third addition to the family, it became necessary to secure the services of a permanent nurse. "Now, my husband is very particular whom I engage as a nurse," said the mistress to a girl who applied for the position. "He wishes me to go into the most minute details of your qualifications. Do you know how to prepare food? Can you sew and mend? Do you mind sitting up late at night? Are you faithful and devoted? And have you a kind, loving disposition? Will you—" "Excuse me, ma'am; am I to take care of the baby or your husband?" asked the girl.

OUR WINTER WEATHER

A Trying Time for People With Weak Watery Blood

Canadian winter weather is a trying time for debilitated, run-down people. The close air of shut-up houses, lack of out-of-door exercise, the restricted diet of the season all have their effect on weakened systems. There is always in such cases the danger of severe colds, attacks of influenza, or the still more dreaded pneumonia. There is no other time of year when a bountiful supply of rich, red blood is so necessary; and the one way to keep the blood rich and pure and thus avoid winter trouble is through the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. If, unfortunately, you have fallen a victim to influenza, or other winter troubles, this same medicine will restore your health and strength. Among those who have proved the value of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills is Miss Margaret Pearson, R.R. No. 3, Chatham. Miss Pearson had passed through a severe attack of influenza and says: "It left me so weak and run-down, that I could scarcely walk. Anemia set in and it almost seemed as if I would not pull through the winter, as I grew so weak that the least exertion would bring on fainting spells. I was under medical treatment, but it did not help me. Then one day in our local paper I read an advertisement of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and decided to try them. By the time I had used three boxes I felt much better, and continuing the use of the pills it was not long before I felt better than I had been before the influenza attacked me. My rapid recovery surprised my friends, and when asked 'What did you do?' I would proudly say, 'Not my doing, but Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.' To me, at least, the pills have been worth their weight in gold."

As a precaution against winter illness take Dr. Williams' Pink Pills now. Sold by all medicine dealers, or sent by mail at 50c a box by The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Students May Get Foundling Hospital

Plan Afoot to Acquire Buildings for Overseas Scholars

London.—A plan is being energetically pushed to acquire the buildings and site of the Foundling Hospital in Bloomsbury for a residential centre for London's 1800 overseas students. London has no such rendezvous for the young people who come from all parts of the world to study here, and its proximity to London University, now that the future location of that institution is assured, makes the site remarkably convenient and attractive. The hospital site covers nine acres, and the buildings, which it is proposed to utilize just as they stand, would provide residential quarters for 400 students, besides library and recreation rooms for a much larger number.

The grounds provide adequate room for all sports requirements. It is proposed to vest the property in the hands of trustees, if the expected public support is forthcoming, but to allow the actual management to remain in the hands of the resident students.

The plan is being supported by the Foundling Estate Protection Association, which is largely responsible for preventing the site being used for the removal to it of Covent Garden market. The need such a student centre as this would provide for is keenly felt in London. New York has International House, founded in 1924, and Paris has the new Cité Universitaire, where the recently opened Canadian Hostel is located. The London plan is to devote the entire resources of the project to the well-being of overseas students.

Two boys wanted to play a trick on their teacher, so they painted the face of a monkey on the back of his coat as it hung on its hook. The master came into the room, and seeing the caricature, exclaimed: "Who has cleaned his face on my overcoat?"

"What business needs is more self-starters."



Reduce the Acid

Sick stomachs, sour stomachs and indigestion usually mean excess acid. The stomach nerves are over-stimulated. Too much acid makes the stomach and intestines sour. Alkali kills acid instantly. The best form is Phillips' Milk of Magnesia, because one harmless, tasteless dose neutralizes many times its volume in acid. Since its invention, 50 years ago, it has remained the standard with physicians everywhere.

Take a spoonful in water and your unhappy condition will probably end in five minutes. Then you will always know what to do. Crude and harmful methods will never appeal to you. Go prove this for your own sake. It may save a great many disagreeable hours. Be sure to get the genuine Phillips' Milk of Magnesia prescribed by physicians for 50 years in correcting excess acids. Each bottle contains full directions—any drugstore.

Mellon Points to Prosperity of U.S.

Growth of Country in 1927 Was Along Normal Lines

CONDITIONS SOUND

Employment Steady, Wages Maintained at High Level

Washington.—During the last year the country has given unmistakable evidence of the fact that underlying conditions are sound. While there has been some recession in business activity from the high levels of 1926, the growth of the country has proceeded along normal lines and great progress has been made even in the face of several adverse circumstances. Notwithstanding the fact that commodity prices continued to fall through the year, a large volume of business was done, which was in itself an unusual circumstance and showed the ability of business to introduce economies in production and to exercise the necessary caution by avoiding the accumulation of excessive inventories. It is this adaptability on the part of American business which is one of the greatest causes of confidence in the future.

Employment Steady. Throughout the year employment was steady; wages were maintained at a high level; living costs were lowered, due to declining commodity prices and the purchasing power of farm products enhanced as measured in terms of non-agricultural products. All of this resulted in a sustained purchasing power on the part of the public generally, which contributed to the stability of business and industry. Interest rates declined on industrial and government securities and also on farm issues, while banks showed large increases in loans and investments and ample credit was available for the legitimate needs both of this country and foreign borrowers.

Certain factors which exercised a deterrent influence in 1927 may be expected to disappear in the coming year. For instance, the decline in the automobile industry, with a resulting effect on its steel industry, was due to special causes, such as a temporary curtailment of output in automobile production. The normal expansion of these major industries, which may reasonably be expected from now on, should have a favorable effect on business in 1928.

All of these circumstances justify us in the belief that we may look forward to continued progress in the year ahead.



WOULD TAKE 'EM OFF
"If you were in my shoes what would you do?"
"Take 'em off and put on a larger pair."

Short But Sweet.

I heard Prince Arthur of Connaught told an amusing tale of his experiences when serving as Governor-General of South Africa. He had made a journey up the Zambezi to some of the paramount chiefs. One of them made a speech of welcome which took three-quarters of an hour to deliver. When he had finished a native interpreter came forward to explain the oration. Pointing to the chief, the interpreter discharged his task with a single sentence: "Him say him dam pleased to see you."

"You were no spring chicken when I married you!" "No; but I was a goose."

SEND US YOUR BROKEN WATCH WE'LL REPAIR IT

As good as new and Guaranteed for 2 Years at Moderate Prices
DURBIN JEWELRY Co. Ltd.
Established 16 years TORONTO

Such as These

Ellen D. Masters
When the Master toiled, as was His will,
In the Nazareth shop,—with what rare skill
Of hammer and saw and keen-edged blade—
And peasants bought the things He made.

It must have been that, here and there,
The burden was less for some dumb pair
That turned the soil to the sweet Spring breath
Or ambled the lanes of Nazareth.

His perfect skill would He revoke,
When He turned His hand to the oxen's yoke?
Lesser workmen might never heed
Nor guess the lowly toiler's need.

Who made the ox and yoke-beam, too,
Knew well the loads the wearer drew;
And His heart of love and hand of might
Made easy yokes and burdens light.

Master-Workman, of Galilee,
Burden-bearer for such as we,
Give us the heart and hand to ease
The galling burdens of such as these.

IS THERE A BABY IN YOUR HOME?

Is there a baby or young children in your home? If there is you should not be without a box of Baby's Own Tablets. Childhood ailments come quickly and means should always be at hand to promptly fight them. Baby's Own Tablets are the ideal home remedy. They regulate the bowels; sweeten the stomach; banish constipation and indigestion; break up colds and simple fevers—in fact they relieve all the minor ills of little ones. Concerning them Mrs. M. Cabotte, Makamik, Que., writes: "Baby's Own Tablets are the best remedy in the world for little ones. My baby suffered terribly from indigestion and vomiting, but the Tablets soon set her right and now she is in perfect health." The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25c. a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

STUDENT-TEACHER TOURS ARRANGED

Winnipeg.—Plans have been completed by the Overseas Education League for the thirteenth annual teachers' tour, to be held during the summer school vacation next year. A varied and interesting program of travel has been arranged. The usual visit to London and surroundings will be made, to be followed by a Mediterranean cruise as far as Italy, including a visit to Rome. The return will be by way of Marseilles, to Paris, thence to Cherbourg, where boat will be taken for the voyage home to Canada.

A separate itinerary has been arranged for a trip to be made by students, taking 78 days. The tourists will land at Glasgow, touring Scotland, England and then crossing the water to Zeebrugge. A trip will be made to Paris, then back to London, where the visitors will spend the time from August 9 to 25, being housed in the university hostels. The trip back home will be made in the company of the teachers, on the Empress of Scotland.

German Cutter Belts Globe, 34,000 Miles, in Two Years

Berlin.—Greeted by the authorities and an enormous multitude, Captain Karl Kirchheiss, who two years ago started an adventurous cruise around the world on a small cutter from Hamburg, manned by himself and four sailors, returned to the mouth of the Elbe recently. In honor of the successful sailor all vessels in port were fully flagged.

Captain Kirchheiss began his voyage in January, 1926, via Spain, the Mediterranean, India, Sumatra, Borneo, Siam, China, Japan, Honolulu, Mexico, the Panama Canal and New York.

Sailing from the last port of call on Nov. 16, the daring navigator met adverse weather, which delayed him a few days. Altogether he covered 34,000 nautical miles.

Londoner Can Buy Odd Glove After Losing One in Subway

London.—So many right hand gloves are lost in the London underground regularly that a business has grown up where odd gloves may be purchased to match the remaining one. Forty thousand gloves were left in the underground and tube trains during the last twelve months.

Umbrellas figured next in the figures announced by the "palace of carelessness," as the house where lost articles are assembled is called. There were 12,000 umbrellas and 500 canes.

The lost articles are kept six months, and, if not claimed, are sold.

Minard's Liniment for rheumatism.

OWL-LAFFS



Her Idea of It.

"You call me bold," the flapper cries,
"And so I'll dress the part, I guess."
To her boudoir she promptly hies
And there proceeds to partly dress.

The Wife—"There's a burglar trying to get into the flat."
Her Hero—"Eh! Where? I'll get up and give him the fight of his life."

"Aren't you afraid?"
"Not a bit. Any burglar who thinks this flat can hold three of us must be a little bit of a fellow."

It is difficult to believe that exercise will take off fat when you study some people's chins.

"Gertrude Ederle is suing her business manager."
"Ah, I see, a swimming suit."

A meddlesome woman, riding in a trolley car, began sneering at a young mother's awkwardness in holding a fretting baby.

"I declare," she snorted, "a woman ought never to have a baby until she knows how to hold it."
"Nor a tongue, either," calmly responded the worried young mother.

Mrs. Reddy—"Why don't you let your Willie play baseball with the other boys?"

Mrs. Greene—"A part of the game is stealing bases, and I'm afraid it might be a bad influence."

"I have been told many times that a road of federal aid specifications can be built cheaper without than with federal aid. Is this demonstrable? If not, why is it constantly repeated?"

Isn't it strange
That princes and kings,
And clowns that capper
In saw-dust rings,
And common people
Like you and me
Are builders for eternity?
Each is given a bag of tools,
A shapeless mass,
A book of rules;
And each must make—
Ere life is flown,
A stumbling block
Or a stepping stone.

Nothing is useless, and a husband never gets too ornery to come in handy as a topic of conversation.

Yes, some people do speak "straight from the shoulder"—too bad they can't originate their talk a little higher up.

"I'm crazy about this place," said the lunatic as he ambled about the asylum.

The leader of the jazz orchestra probably figures that dodging, sidestepping, and stutling antics will make him harder to hit.

Gladys washed her hair with dog soap and then wondered why it dried out all snarly.

"Well, how are you this morning?" asked the passenger.

"Fare," replied the conductor.

A wife has some advantages over a husband—but she can't win a quarrel by reaching for her hat.

Some women with a past are so pleased with it that they are always living up to it.

Flapper's Motto—A fool and his money are soon parted.

Clear Your Skin Of Disfiguring Blemishes Use Cuticura

Sample Soap, Ointment, Talcum Free. Address Cuticura Dept., Toronto, P. O. Box 2512, Montreal.

Grippe

Heat and inhale Minard's. Also rub it on throat and chest. The great preventative.



Minard's Liniment for rheumatism.

ISSUE No. 3-28

RED ROSE TEA

"is good tea"
Red Rose Orange Pekoe is the finest tea in the best package—Aluminum

To every person comes his day,
So calmly wait your chance—
Pedestrians have the right of way
When in the ambulance.
—Boston Transcript.

The King of Pain—Minard's Liniment

Major (inspecting the morale of colored troops for their baptism of fire)
—"Sam, what would you do if on parade you were suddenly confronted with the enemy?" Sam—"I sure would spread the news."

"You haven't the spirit of a mouse!"
"Certainly not, my dear. If I resembled a mouse in any respect, you might be afraid of me."

Acts Like a Flax In Relieving Colds
That's why so many people buy "Buckley's" to soothe Coughs, Bronchitis and all Throat, Chest and Lung troubles. It's instant, pleasant, guaranteed. You'll note its unique powers in the very first dose—and there are 40 doses in a 15-cent bottle! Ask your druggist for "Buckley's."
W. C. Buckley, Limited,
142 Mutual St., Toronto 2

BUCKLEY'S MIXTURE
Acts like a flax—a single sip proves it

OPERATION LEFT HER VERY WEAK

Letter Tells of Wonderful Relief After Taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Coniston, Ontario.—"After a severe operation and a three weeks' stay in a hospital I returned home so weak that I was unable to move a chair. For four months I was almost frantic with pains and suffering until I thought sure there could not be any help for me. I had very severe pains in my left side and suffered agony every month. One day when I was not able to get up my mother begged me to try your medicine. My husband got me a bottle of Vegetable Compound at once and I took it. I started a second bottle, and to my surprise and joy the pains in my side left me completely and I am able to do all my work without help. I am a farmer's wife, so you see I can't be idle long. In all, I have taken six bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, five boxes of the Compound Tablets, two bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Blood Medicine, and have also used the Sensitive Wash."—Mrs. L. LAJEUNESS, Box 103, Coniston, Ontario.



ASPIRIN

Headaches may be swiftly and safely relieved by an Aspirin tablet. A most efficient remedy, and there's no after effect; its use avoids much needless suffering. Try it next time; see how soon its soothing influence is felt. Just as helpful when you have a cold; neuralgia, neuritis, rheumatism, lumbago. Just be certain you get real Aspirin—the genuine has Bayer on the box, and on every tablet. All druggists, with proven directions.

Physicians prescribe Aspirin; it does NOT affect the heart

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

Classified Advertisements

LADIES WANTED—TO DO PLAIN
and light sewing at home, whole or spare time. Good pay. Work sent any distance, charges paid. Send stamp for particulars. National Manufacturing Co., Montreal.

Ever—"I think a man should give his wife plenty of rope." Ernest—"Yeh! I did with mine and she skipped."

The BABY



No mother in this enlightened age would give her baby something she did not know was perfectly harmless, especially when a few drops of plain Castoria will right a baby's stomach and end almost any little ill. Featfulness and fever, too; it seems no time until everything is serene.

That's the beauty of Castoria; its gentle influence seems just what is needed. It does all that castor oil might accomplish, without shock to the system. Without the evil taste, it's delicious! Being purely vegetable, you can give it as often as there's a sign of colic; constipation; diarrhea; or need to aid sound, natural sleep.

Just one warning: It is genuine Fletcher's Castoria that physicians recommend. Other preparations may be just as free from all doubtful drugs, but no child of this writer's is going to test them! Besides, the book on care and feeding of babies that comes with Fletcher's Castoria is worth its weight in gold.

Children Cry for



Big Reduction Sale ! at Joseph Malacket's, Brownsburg Sale From Feb. 15th., - until the 29th. -

**\$30,000 worth of goods to be
sold at Manufacturer's Prices.**

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.

Just Try Us !

If your Watch is not giving you satisfaction, give it a chance and give us a chance. You will get the same class of Watchwork as you would in the best city store, or workshop, without paying for the high overhead.

We do all kinds of optical repairs promptly.

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.**



Semi-Ready SPECIAL Order Tailoring

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

Also a large assortment of ready-made clothing.
Extra Special in all our lines of Footwear.
Call in and see for yourself.

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

The Watchman

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

FRIDAY, FEB. 17th., 1928.

Subscription Rate per annum.
In Canada—\$1.50.
In United States—\$2.00

Notices of Entertainment, Concerts, Announcements etc., 10 cents per count line. Minimum, 50,—if billed 60c.

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

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

With each verse additional—25c.

Want and For Sale advertisement, 10 cents per count line, minimum 50c.—if billed 60c.

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

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

AMERICAN SECRETARY OF STATE, FRANK KELLOGG, PAYS VISIT TO CANADA

Expresses lofty Sentiments in Reception at Ottawa

A real keynote of amity and goodwill was struck by America's Secretary of State, Frank Kellogg, last week.

"With no imperial designs, with no wish for the territory of any other country, with a common history, common hopes and aspirations, we have in the past and we will in the future adjust our difficulties by peaceful means. If we have mutual acquaintances with each other's institutions, respect for each other's rights, tolerance and patience, there is no question which cannot and will not be adjusted between us."

In these words Hon. Frank B. Kellogg, expressed to the Canadian people the feeling of Americans towards this and other countries in a banquet tendered in his honor at Ottawa by the Prime Minister of Canada, Hon. W. L. McKenzie King.

Without Bitterness.

"There is in each country a strong nationalistic feeling, you on your part of loyalty to your country and to your great Empire—we to our country. We are rivals in all those accomplishments which make great nations—in economic, scientific and educational developments—but it is a rivalry without bitterness, a rivalry which tends to enhance the development of both countries. You have not grown and developed less because the United States has grown and developed with you. Rather our efforts have supplemented each other. Today Canada and the United States occupy a very prominent and a most fortunate position. While Europe, after the great cataclysm of war, is making creditable efforts to preserve peace through mutual forbearance through the machinery of the League of Nations, the Treaty of Locarno, and other understandings, it is fortunate that Canada and the United States have no necessity for such treaties. We have behind us a history and the example of a hundred years—a treaty not written, but one of mutual understanding, mutual respect and admiration—a most powerful instrument for peace. With no imperial designs, with no wish for the territory of any other country, with a common history, common hopes and aspirations, we have, in the past, and we will in the future, adjust our difficulties by peaceful means. If we have mutual acquaintances with each other's institutions, respect for each other's rights, tolerance and patience, there is no question which cannot and will not be adjusted between us."

"We should realize, of course, that with our location, with our common institutions and mutual interests, we are more fortunate than many parts of the world. There is no jealousy, no racial hatreds, no age-long animosities which have troubled Europe. Nevertheless, experience has shown that war in any part of the world cannot in any time fail to affect all nations. We are desirous of promoting general peace. We should, therefore, lend our influence in every way possible consistent with our sovereign rights and institutions to aid in the advancement of peace."

Congratulates Canada.

"Mr. Prime Minister, I congratulate Canada on its wonderful growth and development, on its enlightened and stable government, its institutions of learning, its advancement in the field of invention, art, science and literature. No one looking back over the last century and viewing your accomplishments can but predict a brilliant future. With vast and undeveloped natural resources, with an intelligent and progressive people, with a Government founded on those principles of democracy which have ever been most conducive to individual initiative, your future is indeed bright."

EDUCATION IN THE PRESENT AND THE FUTURE

The desired goal of all sincere educationalists is "equal educational opportunities for every child." Owing to the various handicaps of long distance, incompetent teachers and insufficient salaries, this goal is still looming far ahead in the future. Recent movements in school consolidation in efforts in surroundings, as well as to secure such remuneration for rural teachers as will induce them to remain in the country, will doubtless assist in bringing the ideal condition into existence. A well-balanced curriculum, adapted to the future needs of citizens of a growing country, will also help towards this objective.

Wider even than the opportunity which rural women's organizations have of providing better equipment, and better school plants in general, is that of urging upon Boards of Commissioners and School Trustees the duty of assuming their own undoubted responsibility in these matters. It is a question whether any other method of securing school equipment is not really proving a handicap in the progress of education. Rural school boards often need educating along the lines of their opportunities, and if efforts result in their awakening, and in an illumination of the public conscience, a distinct step in progress has been achieved.

An important feature of the educational movement in the future will be a closer co-operation between the three parties concerned, the parent, the pupil and the teacher. A closer study of the various phases of school life will make for a more sympathetic interest on the part of parent, and will help to form the too often missing link between the home and the teacher. This in turn will create in the pupil the school spirit, a most important attitude of mind where the best development of the pupil is sought.

M. ELIZABETH McCURDY,
Prov. Convenor Publicity Dept.
Quebec's Women's Institute

BROWNSBURG

Mr. Ernest Quesnel, Manager of the Bank of Nova Scotia, visited friends in Ottawa last week-end.

Mr. Malcolm McLeod of Brownsburg, has gone back to Montreal, to work in the city again.

Mr. Bert Davis and Mrs. Turner were week-end guests of Mr. J. B. Davis.

The Misses Doris and Via Golpin and Miss Dresser were the guests of Mr. R. Golpin over the week-end.

Mrs. C. A. Monk has returned home after spending a few days in Montreal with her daughter.

An interesting game of Hockey was played in the Brownsburg Rink last Friday Night between Hawksbury and Brownsburg; the score being 6 to 3 in favor of the visitors. A good crowd attended the game which was fast and clean, none of the players being penalized. This has been the best game of hockey played here this year.

IN MEMORIAM.

CLARK.—In loving memory of our dear Mary, who passed away, on February 18th., 1927. Sadly missed by her loving father, Geo. A. Clark, sisters and brothers.

Mary, thou wast mild and lovely
Gentle as the summer breeze
Pleasant as the air of evening
When it floats among the trees.

Peaceful be thy silent slumber
Peaceful in thy grave so low
Though no more you'll join our number
On this earth below.

Yet again we hope to meet thee
When the days of life have fled
Then in heaven with joy we'll greet thee
Where no farewell tears are shed.

REVISED STATUTES PROVINCE OF QUEBEC CHAPTER 46 SECTION 7.

Public Notice is hereby given, in accordance with Section 7, of the Watercourse Act, that the Gatineau Power Company, a corporation organized under the Quebec Companies Act, with its principal place of business in the City of Ottawa, Province of Ontario intends to apply for authorization to construct dams, power house and other necessary works of development of its water power at "Wilson Chute" Quebec. The said works to be built in and along the North River near the town of St. Jerome in front of Lots 292, 428 and 429 in the Parish of St. Jerome, in the County of Terrebonne.

Notice is also given that a petition to that effect accompanied by plans and specifications of such works showing the site chosen for the construction thereof and the lands affected by the backing up of the water has been forwarded to the Minister of Lands and Forests and that a duplicate of the said plans and specifications has been deposited in the Registry Office of the Registration Bureau of the County of Terrebonne, at St. Jerome Quebec.

The application contained in the petition will be taken into consideration on or after the day following the date of the last publication of this notice in the Quebec Official Gazette.

GATINEAU POWER COMPANY,
(Signed) G. Gordon Gale,
Vice-President & General Manager.
2-3-5.

THE NAVIGABLE WATERS PROTECTION ACT.

R. S. C. Chapter 115.

The Gatineau Power Company hereby gives notice that it has under Section 7 of the said Act, deposited with the Minister of Public Works at Ottawa, and in the office of the District Registrar of the Land Registry, District of Terrebonne St. Jerome, Quebec, a description of the site and the plans of dam and intake for a hydro-electric plant proposed to be built on the North River near St. Jerome, Quebec in front of Lots Nos. 292, 428 and 429, Parish of St. Jerome, County of Terrebonne.

And take notice that after the expiration of one month from the first publication of this notice, the Gatineau Power Company will, under Section 7 of the said Act, apply to the Minister of Public Works at his office in the City of Ottawa, for approval of the said site and for leave to construct the said dam and power house.

GATINEAU POWER COMPANY,
(Signed) G. Gordon Gale,
Vice President & General Manager.
Dated at Ottawa this 25th. day of January, 1928.

BROWNSBURG SCHOOL EXAMS

Grade IX, Spelling.

Honours.—Russell Morrow 97, L. Ball 96, Jessie Murdoch 94, Howard Tomalty 93, Ruth Campbell 91, W. Woods 90.

Class I.—Annie Morrow 89, Jeanette McArthur 86, Phyllis Campbell 84, George Connolly 83, J. Black 82.

Grade VIII, Spelling.

Honours.—Agnes Duncan 93, Wilma Tomalty 90.

Class I.—Herbert Graves 89, Kenneth McAllister 85, Gladys Gilmour 84, Gordon Anderson 83, Francis Kettyle 82, Lillian White 81, Angus Elliott 78, George Stewart 78.

Grade VII, Geography.

Class I.—Clinton Murdoch 86, E. Gilmour 85, Jean McQuat 81.

Class II.—Eira Roberts 74, Earle McGibbon 74, David Golpin 62, S. Seary 61.

Class III.—Mildred Cooper 53, G. McQuaig 54, Charlie Kennedy 51.

Grade VI, Geography.

Class I.—Herbert Graham 84, C. Murdoch 82, Elva McFaul 82, Marjorie McQuat 80, Eleanor Campbell 80.

Class II.—Eric King 68, Erwin Martin 66, Norman Beckingham 63, C. Devine 62, Gilmour McLeod 60.

Class III.—Harry White 57, Margaret Galbraith 54, Stanley Jackson 53, David Kennedy 51.

Grade V, French.

Honours.—Doris McQuat 91, Alberta Dixon 90, Ida Stewart 80.

Class I.—Margaret Murdoch 77, Class II.—Annie Williams 73, H. Gunn 72, Violet Hewitt 71, Stella Tomlinson 70, Dorothy Tomalty 69, Willie Hazel, Cecil Carpenter 68, D. Bourne 64, Ruby Bradford, Violet Kettyle, Archie Morrow 63, Alvin Connolly 62.

Class III.—Eva Hazel 58, Gilbert Wilson 54, Sydney Seary 50.

Grade IV, Geography.

Honours.—Russell Todd 98, Beryl Stewart 90.

Class I.—Cecilia Hall 84, Joyce Clarke 84, George Castle 82, Louis Beecroft 79.

Class II.—G. Wilson 73, D. Steere 70, Mildred McAllister 69, Lorne Clarke 67, June Morrow 66, C. Martin 64, Erny Kettyle 63, Alex. Beckingham 62.

Class III.—Ernest Castle 53, C. Fletcher 58, Willie White 55, Elsie Turney 55, Emma Dixon 55.

Grade III, Arithmetic.

Class I.—Douglas Prosser 77, F. Steere 76, Lillian McQuat 75, John Ardill 75.

Class II.—Helen Mason 74, Margaret Low 69, Florence Castle 63, L. Hamilton 62, Elsie Hewitt 61.

Class III.—Colin Hardie 59, Russell Martin 57, George Hamilton 53, John Graham 54, Gresham Lonsdale 53, Florence Racine 52.

Grade II, Reading.

Honours.—Margaret 98, M. Cleland 97, Douglas Dixon 96, John Dixon 96, Jane Hardie 96, Ada Morrow 96, Amy McQuaig 95, Silina Lupien 95, Eril Campbell 93, Willie Campbell 93, Colin King 92, Hilda Morrow 91, Gladys Mott 91, Elden Gunn 90, A. Fisher 90, Thelma Hardie 90.

Class I.—Florida Leroux 89, Gerald Vary 88, Yvonne Gagne 88, V. Cooley 87, Jennie Tilsley 84, Arvon Williams 82, Mildred Tilsley 78.

Class II.—Lucienne Leroux 65.

Grade I, Part II, Scripture.

Honours.—Winston Smillie 100, C. King 100, Andrew Hardie 100, Clifton Graham 99, Bernard Petley 99, Wynetha Smillie 98, Donald Todd 97, Leslie Ball 96, George Prosser 92, Linton Tomalty 92, Eileen Fisher 91.

Class I.—Myrtle Hazel 89, Viola Jackson 87, Harvey Wilson 86, Charles Morrow 86, Muriel Seary 86, Alice Bradford 84, Harold Kettyle 84, Douglas Boyd 82, Willie Morrow 72, George Gagne 78, Iris Bourne 75, D. McCulloch 75.

Class II.—Willie Birch 73, Helen McQuat 70, Dorothy Williams 68.

Class III.—Rita Leroux 57, Lyall Steele 50.

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.

CUSHING

Mr. and Mrs. L. M. Gaston were guests of Mr. and Mrs. A. Gray, of Hawkesbury, on Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. John Innes were guests of Mr. and Mrs. W. Lamb, of St. Andrews East, on Saturday.

Miss Ruth Dobbie, of St. Chrysostome, was the week-end guest of her mother, Mrs. R. Dobbie.

The Misses Ivy and Elsie Graham, of Montreal North, and Macdonald College, were week-end guests of their parents.

Mrs. L. C. Cooke and daughters Norma and Catherine, of Hoosier, Sask., were guests of Mrs. A. Graham the earlier part of this week.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Canning spent Wednesday in Lachute, visiting Mr. and Mrs. R. Canning.

Miss Neilson, of Hawkesbury, was the guest of Miss Fairy Innes over the week-end.

Mrs. A. Graham was the guest of her brother, Mr. Thos. Pollock, of Hill Foot, on Wednesday, and attended the funeral of her uncle, Mr. R. Pollock, of Hill Head.

Saturday guests at the home of Mr. and Mrs. A. Graham were the Misses Helene and Ruth Dobbie, D. Leroy, Margaret Canning, Norma Cook, Ida Fletcher, Muriel Jobb, F. Innes and Miss Neilson, of Hawkesbury.

Rev. Mr. Jobb left for Morewood, Ont., on Monday evening, having received a call to attend the funeral of Mr. Charles Coulthart.

THE LATE DR. DUDDERIDGE.

To those who knew the Duddridge family in Lachute, the news of the sudden death of Dr. Chas. Duddridge of Winnipeg, on Sunday last, will come with a shock.

He left Lachute when a boy, and continued his education at his home town in Manitoba. He took a two year's medical course in McGill, graduating from his classes with highest honours. Returning to Manitoba, he after taking his degree at the University there set up practice in Winnipeg, and became one of the most prominent surgeons in that city. Most careful and successful he was highly esteemed both by his fellow surgeons and citizens generally.

He had a most lovable disposition and his patients could not praise highly enough the many traits that endeared him to them.

He leaves a widow and daughter Mildred, his mother Mrs. Coffin, his brother Verne, of Winnipeg; and his aunt, Mrs. J. E. Evans, of Ottawa, to mourn the loss of a loving husband and father, a devoted son and a man faithful in all relations of life.

And so he passed "Into the next room."

NOTICE

IT IS ORDERED to EMILE FLEURY, formerly of Brebeuf, district of Terrebonne, and now of unknown place, defendant, to appear within one month at the Court House, in Saint Jerome, in a case No. 1803 of the Superior Court of the District of Terrebonne, in which OVILA PICHE, farmer, of Brebeuf, said district, is plaintiff. SAINT JEROME, FEBRUARY 6th., 1928. (Signed) GRIGNON & FORTIER, Prothonotary, S.C. Feb. 17-2.

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.

Pension Your Wife!

You may leave your wife
"well fixed" when you die

But her lack of business experience in administering your estate may cause it to dwindle away and in a few years leave her penniless.

If, however, you invest in an Imperial Life policy, you can direct that the Company pay to her a regular yearly income as long as she lives. Under this provision the Company guarantees to pay not less than twenty yearly instalments.

In this way you can relieve your widow of the anxiety, trouble and risk which the investment of the insurance money would involve if paid to her in a lump sum at your death.

If you would like to know more about this and many other liberal features of Imperial policies write for particulars now. Your doing so will place you under no obligation. It may save you a lot of future anxiety.

THE IMPERIAL LIFE Assurance Company of Canada

Head Office, Toronto
E. M. Jones, Agent

LACHUTE

The Imperial Life has paid in profits to policyholders almost ten times as much as the total paid by all other companies established in Canada in the last 20 years.



A Banking Service You Will Appreciate

Ample resources for loan purposes and a satisfactory depository for your funds —

Care and promptness in looking after your collections through our 300 branches —

Courteous and agreeable service from our staff —

The same sound, constructive business principles that have given this Bank almost a century of steady growth —

All these features ensure a banking service that earns the high appreciation of our customers.

Our Branch near you will welcome your Account

The
BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA
ESTABLISHED 1832

Capital \$10,000,000 Reserve \$20,000,000
Resources \$250,000,000

2013 R

ST. ANDREWS SCHOOL EXAMS

Grade IX, Composition
Bessie Woods 91, Ruth Bradley 90,
Florence Thompson 87, Lena Gates
83, Gladys Hyde 78, Lois Perks 75, A.
Graham 75, Jean Brown 69.

Grade VIII, History.
Elizabeth Wales 64, Hylda Shaw
61, Willie Gates 51.

Grade VII, Geography
Edgar Hooker 77, Ruth Doig 50.

Grade VI, Arithmetic.
Eva Haspeck 80, Jeannette Wales
80, Gordon Bradley 75, Alice Hooker
63, Norman Bradley 54.

Grade V, Arithmetic.
Guy Paterson 78, Beatrice Perks
76, Ernest Cowan 70, Ernie Gates
61, Walter Sugars 59.

Grade IV, Writing
Phyllis Doig 95, Grace Wales 88,
Janet Watson 84, Lester Dorion 76.

Grade III, Scripture.
Hon. Dawson Burwash 92.
Class I, Robert Woods 89, Hugh
Robertson 81, Eva Morrison 80.
Class II, Eileen Morrison 77, E.
Sugars 74, Jack Funchion 71.
Class III, Earl Harris 64, Albert
Thompson 50.

Grade II, Hygiene.
Honours, Fauneces Mascaskill 100,
Freda Wales 99, Frank Williams 97.
Class I, Daniel Muir 85, Ernest
Woods 80.
Class II, Leslie Gates 73.

CUSHING

Mr. Johnnie Douglas, of Chatham,
who is attending Business College, in
Montreal, spent the week-end with
his parents.

Mr. Frank Gaston and W. Knox
spent a couple of days in Montreal
this week.

Miss K. Wheelan, of Montreal,
is spending a week's vacation with
her friends in Cushing.

Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Morrison, of
Hawkesbury, and their daughter-in-
law, Mrs. Herbert Morrison, of Zea-
land, Sask., were guests of Mr. and
Mrs. Geo. Nicholls.

Mrs. Lindsey Kerr and Mrs. Fred
O'Brien, of Greece's Point, spent the
early part of the week with friends
in the city.

A hockey match between the
Greece's Point team and one from
the C. C. Club drew a large crowd of
spectators to the Greece's Point rink
on Saturday evening. The score was
3 to 1 in favor of the home team.

ALCIDAS LAURIN,
Builder and Contractor

Estimates given on House or Barn
Construction.
Agents for all kinds of Farm Im-
plements.

PHONE 246 J.
GRACE ST., LACHUTE.

Memories of old St. Andrews

The History of the Old Town has a background rich in historic interest. In this respect, it had not a rival among the rural centres of Lower Canada. This was in no small degree due to the personality of its Seigniors. They were characters that figured large in the military, and political events of early colonial days, and their wealth and influence, gave them an advantage in attracting to their domain, a class of pioneers, superior in intelligence and education, merchants with brains and capital, tradesmen skilled in the various mechanical arts needed to meet the needs of the rapidly growing community, and magistrates qualified to organize municipal government.

The Seignior of the earlier period, Honourable Pierre-Louis Panet was a prominent member of the first Legislative Assembly of Lower Canada, and later a Judge of the court of King's Bench, at Montreal, a position which he filled with distinction till his death in 1812.

For the following interesting data, taken from the columns of "La Presse" we are largely indebted to the researches of the Hon. Mr. Justice E. B. Survever who has been celebrating with McAudet in publishing biographies of the members of the first parliament of Lower Canada. Our Seignior, the Hon. P. L. Panet, was born in Montreal in 1759 and was the seventh of a family of seventeen children, fourteen of whom were sons. This son of Pierre-Meru Panet and Marie-Anne Treffis Rottet, was remarkable for his precocity, and adventurous spirit. At the age of sixteen he won great distinction, and played a courageous part in a battle near Montreal, at the time of the American invasion under General Montgomery in 1775. Later he entered with enthusiasm into the study of Law, and when twenty years of age, he received his commission to practice his profession.

In 1781, just after he had reached his majority, he came into possession of the seignior of Argenteuil by purchase from the heirs of Charles-Joseph d'Ailleboust, to whom it was granted by Count Frontenac in 1682. During the year following his purchase, there was commenced in Montreal, the construction of the Garrison, and probably the fortification on St. Helen's Island, when the Government sent its agents and employees up the Ottawa River in search of dimension timber needed in their construction.

The forest of stately pines on Carillon Hill met their need. This was quite near to our Canadian Thermopylae, where the heroic Dollard and his dauntless band fought to their death the Iroquois hordes, to save Ville Marie.

Many of those ever-green Monarchs of the "Forest Primeval" are still standing to beautify the St. Andrews Cemetery, and to cast their shadows over the unmarked graves of the forefathers of the hamlet.

The timbers were transported by water to their destination. This was without doubt the first raft to float down the waters of the Ottawa.

When the story of the invasion of his seignior, and the taking of valuable timber, without even by your leave Sir, came to his knowledge, the mind of the young Seignior was much disturbed, but he possessed his soul in patience and bided his time.

After the conquest, British authority wisely guaranteed to the Seigniors, their territorial rights acquired during the French regime, and thus made them loyal subjects. Whether or not, the Government had reserved the right to take timber from their lands for national defence, may have been a debatable question.

However, during the years 1787 and 1788, Seignior Panet, in order to secure compensation for his loss, made two appeals to the Government for permission to extend the western boundary of his seignior by annexing a section of crown land two and a quarter miles in the direction of the Long Sault, by 6 miles to the rear. This permission was in both cases refused. Finally in 1792 he made a more modest appeal for the thousand acres of land bordering on the North River.

This appeal was granted in 1801 by Sir Robert Milnes, lieutenant-governor of the Province. This happened one year after the sale of the Seignior to Major Patrick Murray, and two years after Chatham had been surveyed and erected into a Township. Hence, Ex-Seignior Panet became the original grantee of lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 of the fifth range in the Township of Chatham, which included within its area, the site of the dam at present under construction by Ayers Limited.

These lots in later years came to the ownership of William Bradford and Ambrose Nichols.

Exit Hon. Pierre-Louis Panet. Enter Major Patrick Murray.
To be continued. B. N. W.

Walsh-Katrine Gold Mines Lt'd.

(No Personal Liability)

The Walsh-Katrine is situated in 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. Work on No. 2 Vein on the 250 ft. level is opening up ore at a very rapid rate.

Preparations are now being made to cut No. 4 Vein on the 140 ft. and 875 ft. levels, to open up the ore cut at these levels by the diamond drilling.

Diamond drilling has given assurance of high values in all four ore bodies.

5000 feet of diamond drilling has proven gold values to a depth of 835 feet.

WALSH-KATRINE GOLD MINES, LIMITED

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

Dear Sirs:—

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

NAME

ADDRESS

"VICTORIA"

Coffee

Served in leading hotels and restaurants

DIRECT FROM THE PLANTATIONS

LAPORTE MARTIN LIMITEE

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

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ST. ANDREWS EAST.

Miss Tita Wales has returned from Beauharnois.

Mr. Nelson Albright fell on an icy sidewalk and broke his arm.

Mrs. J. Eccles and family and Mrs. A. H. Shorey and family were in St. Andrews for the week-end.

The Rev. Mr. Morrison, Mrs. Morrison and Miss Morrison were visiting friends here on Saturday.

Miss Margaret MacMartin who was visiting her sister, Miss C. MacMartin has returned to Montreal.

Sympathy is extended to Mrs. P. Funchion on the death of her father, Mr. Geo. J. Sheppard, who was for some years a summer resident of St. Andrews.

Readers will please note that a splendid Musical Treat is in prospect at the Town Hall, on Friday evening, Feb. 24th, when Prof. H. C. Perrin, of the McGill Faculty of Music will give a lecture on the subject "What is good Music?"

The meeting of the C.G.I.T. was held at the home of Mrs. C. S. Wales There was a full attendance and reports of the conference in Montreal were given by Miss Margaret Rodger and Miss Hylda Shaw. Some future concerts were planned.

St. Valentine's Day was celebrated here in the usual way, and this being leap year an unusual opportunity was offered to those in simple blessedness, of both sexes, to inscribe and send out gay and genial thoughts, which may lead to interesting events later on.

"Rex" Theatre, Lachute.

Manager and Proprietor.

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Comedy: RACING MAD

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William Heines in WEST POINT

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Comedy: ALICE BLUE 2 Reel Western: Blind Man's Bluff

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A story full of Adventures

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Friday and Saturday—24-25

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ALICE TERRY & IVAN PETROVICH in

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MAIL CONTRACT

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon, on Friday, the 9th. March, 1928, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails on a proposed Contract for a period not exceeding four years, 12 times per week on the route between BROWNSBURG & STAYNEVILLE Railway Station from the 1st. July next.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen, and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Offices of Brownsburg and at the office of the District Superintendent of Postal Service, Montreal.

DISTRICT SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,

J. TAYLOR,

District Superintendent of Postal Service,
Montreal, 26th. January, 1928.

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.

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.

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.

The regular monthly meeting of the W. M. S. of the United Church was held at the manse on Monday evening, Feb. 13th. A large number were present. The President, Mrs. Snowden gave an interesting talk on current and coming events. Delegates were appointed to attend the meeting of the Presbyterial to be held in Montreal on the 21st and 22nd. of this month. The singing of a duet by Mrs. Macaskill & Mrs. Lamb, and solos by Mrs. Bezanon, Mrs. Wales and Mrs. Webster was greatly enjoyed, after which refreshments were served.

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"SALADA" GREEN TEA

Ontario Forestry Policy Outlined

Move to Do Away With Destructive Agencies Now Existing

North Bay, Ont.—The forestry policy of the Ontario Government was outlined by Hon. William Finlayson, Minister of Lands and Forests, to the Rotarians here recently. Members of the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway Commission, with whom the Minister toured the northern section, were present, as well as Hector Charles, journalist, another member of the party.

Mr. Finlayson made a strong appeal for support of the policy which the government will introduce at the next session. The aim was to develop Northern Ontario and at the same time conserve for posterity the most important of its basic industries, lumbering. Mr. Finlayson said.

He foresaw a possibility that the policy would be opposed by citizens of southern Ontario, but he felt that they would sooner or later see the necessity for such drastic and revolutionary change.

"You in Northern Ontario can readily see the benefit that will accrue with the successful operation of such a scheme and we of the government appeal for your whole-hearted co-operation in the practical application of the policy," said the minister.

It was pointed out that lumbering and kindred occupations formed the second most important industry of the province and operations in recent years on any large scale were confined to northern districts. A survey of existing conditions showed that this industry was fast waning owing to destructive agencies of various sorts which commenced an "eating in" program within the last half century.

Reconstruct Industry.

The policy to be inaugurated by the Government at the next session will aim at correcting this "ruinous condition" and reconstructing industry on a basis which is hoped will result in its being preserved for all time.

It is proposed to apply three remedies, re-forestation throughout southern Ontario in sections where land will not permit of any other use; in central Ontario a program of rehabilitation and replanting and conservation of existing timber in northern Ontario by safe-guarding areas from destructive fires. It was shown that a total of 2,123,000 acres of virgin forests were destroyed by fire in 1923, but this loss has been cut to 60,000 acres last year. Expectations are that loss this year will not exceed 35,000 acres.

The Minister stated that the department was at present engaged in improving the highway between Severn and Huntsville with a view to starting on construction of one of the main highways of the province.

The Ferguson highway will begin at Severn and extend to Cochrane, a distance of approximately 500 miles. The entire route will be set out in mile posts. The Minister predicted that the influx of tourists to Northern Ontario this year would be double that of last year.

France Heavy Buyer Of Australian Wool

Sydney, N.S.W.—The wool sales at the various Australian capitals, according to reports extending from July to November, have been on a satisfactory level as compared with last year, and at the moment of writing this the tendency of the market continues to be satisfactory to growers. This state is the principal wool state of the Commonwealth, and it has shipped so far this season \$3,500,000 worth as compared with \$3,490,000 worth during the corresponding period of last year.

The biggest buyers of the season in the order of their buying are, to date, France, Germany, England, Japan. They all purchased between \$1,500,000 and \$2,000,000 worth. France's total being \$1,840,000, and Japan's \$1,554,000. America's buying is light. The total Australian wool sales, so far as they have progressed to date, represent a value of \$16,109,000 for 675,676 bales.

Magistrate—"The police say that you and your wife had some words." Prisoner—"I had some, sir, but I didn't get a chance to use them!"

"Do you believe in the survival of the fittest?" asked the traveller of the man he had got into conversation with in a railway carriage. "I don't believe in the survival of any body," was the reply. "I'm an undertaker."

Minard's Liniment for sore throat.



THE ONE-PIECE FROCK IS SMART FOR DAYTIME WEAR.

The smart one-piece frock shown here is a style the home modiste will find quite simple to fashion. The opening is at the centre-front and there is an inverted plait at each side seam, a notched collar, set-in pockets and cuffs on the long, dart-fitted sleeves. No. 1697 is in sizes 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust. Size 40 requires 3 3/4 yards 39-inch, or 3 3/4 yards 54-inch material. Price 20c the pattern.

Many styles of smart apparel may be found in our Fashion Book. Our designers originate their patterns in the heart of the style centres, and their creations are those of tested popularity, brought within the means of the average woman. 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.

Radio Experts Get New Data

Inventor Explains Circuit Permitting Sideband Reception in Full

New York.—A new radio circuit permitting reception of the full sidebands of a radiocast signal without loss of selectivity was explained to the Institute of Radio Engineers Convention here by its inventor, Dr. Frederick K. Vreeland, radio and electrical engineer.

In telling of his research work on the receiver, Dr. Vreeland, who has contributed numerous inventions to the radio field, said that its development was made possible by means of a hitherto undiscovered system of balanced reactances which is called K-band selector inserted into the radio-frequency amplifier.

Dr. Vreeland stated that the circuit did not infringe on any existing patents pertaining to radio frequency amplification. Many of his patent claims have been allowed, indicating, he said, that the circuit is fundamentally new.

"The band selector is a very simple circuit," he explained, "which has the remarkable property of balanced reactances at all frequencies within a band of 20 kilocycles. An ordinary tuned circuit has its reactances balanced at only one frequency. The balanced reactances are variable and are adjusted by means of an ordinary dial."

For frostbite use Minard's Liniment.

"I know I told you it was a sin to be wasteful but what has that got to do with your wearing a short dress like that?" "Well, if I wear a long frock like you want me to, I'll be wasting about ten shillings' worth of silk stockings."

The LAND OF FORGOTTEN MEN

by Edison Marshall

BEGIN HERE TODAY

Peter Newhall, Augusta, Ga., flees to Alaska, after being told by Ivan Ishmin, Russian violinist, he had drowned Paul Sarichef, Ishmin's secretary, following a quarrel. Ishmin and Peter's wife, Dorothy, had urged him to flee. He joins Big Chris Larson in response to a distress signal at sea, forcing his sea jacket upon him. Their launch hits rocks.

Dorothy receives word that her husband's body, identified by his sea jacket, has been buried in Alaska. She feels free to receive Ishmin's attentions. But Peter had been rescued by another ship. His appearance is completely changed and he is known as Limejuice Pete. He finds his identity completely covered and takes a job in a cannery. Larson's body occupies his grave.

Ishmin and Dorothy go to Alaska to return Peter's body to Georgia. They do not recognize Peter, who is chosen head guide. A storm carries their ship to sea, stranding them at the grave. Peter and Dorothy hunt. He carries her across a stream.

NOW GO ON WITH THE STORY

CHAPTER IX.—(Cont'd.)

It was only an incident of the trail, and it disturbed her that, as she walked on toward camp, she could not get it out of her mind. It did not please her that she could be moved, even vaguely and faintly, by this crude, rough man of the barrens. Yet, somehow, she had been caused to think of the lover of her girlhood. Memories, tender and dear, had been quickened to life.

To Pete the moment had been of nothing less than glory. He, too, knew it was only an adventure of the trail, that it was but the image of a hopeless dream that must never—could never—come true; yet for an instant it had lifted him, as with wings, out of the valley of the shadow.

CHAPTER X.

PETE SAVES ISHMIN.

Dorothy found, to her great surprise, that the days of waiting passed rather swiftly. She slept long in the mornings on the comfortable, rudely contrived grass mattress that Pete had made for her; she played cards with Ivan, and made many little adventures into the wild with one or both of the two white men. Ivan was consideration itself, always willing to beguile her with his marvelous music, wooing her with his finesse of ardor, fascinating her in hours of talk with the intricacies of his brilliant intellect and of his complex, marvelously attractive personality.

Yet she owed a great deal to the head guide, too. In particular he watched out for her material comfort, superintending the preparation of her meals so that every cup of coffee, every succulent breast of ptarmigan was exactly to her taste, keeping her ever warm and dry, refilling her mattress every day with freshly cut grass and keeping the fire bright every morning in the camp stove for her to dress by.

It was not so easy to explain the instinctive comradeship she felt for him. Of course he was the one man of her own race in the entire company and here—far from the cities of men—bonds of race were revealed as of surprising strength.

From Pete's point of view the days went by in a single flash—between the curtains of night; and he dreaded to his heart's depth the hour certain to come when the Warrior would roll in on the waves and carry Dorothy out of his life.

His attitude toward Ivan was too complex ever to be completely straightened out in his mind. In the first place he had deep admiration and unflinching respect for this genius from the East. He was pleased and gratified by the man's attitude toward Dorothy; his own most chivalrous instincts seemed reflected in the Russian. Yet sometimes a sudden, white flame, strange to his sight and puzzling to his heart, mounted and paled in the thin, almost beautiful face; sometimes he was appalled and estranged by a spark in the almond eyes, a gesture of the white hands; and sometimes he caught a fleeting expression on the classic countenance that awakened, in his own heart, a sullen, almost a murderous rage. Once, on bringing fresh fuel to the little camp stove in Dorothy's tent, he found the girl in the Russian's arms.

She had just yielded to his lips, and she was convinced—at the instant that Pete appeared at the threshold—that in Ivan her destiny of happiness was secure. But she was instantly cold, inexplicably appalled, as she looked into Pete's face.

She could not have explained why. The man looked drawn, as in the last

stages of fatigue; but there was no conceivable excuse for her sense of shame, her strange drawing-in to herself and inability to emerge again into Ivan's warmth.

On leaving the tent Pete walked straight past the camp fire on to the hills. He was profoundly shaken and unnerved, not from amazement at what he had seen—he had realized that Ivan and Dorothy were virtually engaged—but at the narrow margin by which the girl had missed irrevocable disaster. It had not been by too wide a margin that he had restrained a mad, tragic impulse to leap into the tent and shatter the man's life.

He spent a restless night after the incident, and his peace of mind had departed from him. For all that this was his last dream on earth—the only shadow of happiness that he dared to hope for he felt that by all conscience he must cut it short. His trust in himself was shattered, and there was nothing for him now but to turn away from the camp where his love was and vanish among the desolate hills. His star would soon set, the tower of his only strength was tottering. Yet the hours passed, and he lay in his bunk, unable to reach up to this sacrifice of self. But if he had lost faith in himself, a higher, better faith had come to him in these years in the wild, and the basic prayer, the first and last cry of all mankind, came easily to his lips: "Oh, Lord, abandon me not in temptation, and deliver me from evil!"

Yet it was a higher wisdom that temptation should come to him, in an



He found the girl in the Russian's arms.

unexpected form, before the day that he saw break over the eastern hills sloped down again to darkness.

The party of five had made serious inroads in the small caribou he had brought to camp, and partly with the idea of procuring fresh meat, and partly because he wanted to be alone with his bitter thoughts, Pete announced his intention of penetrating the interior on a hunting expedition. Dorothy was lame from a stiff climb of the evening previous, so she declined his invitation to go. Ivan, however, looked up from his book with heightened interest.

"I'm getting soft as mud from too much ease," he said. "I believe I'll go with you this morning. I believe I can crack down one of those caribou with my pistol."

Pete stiffened slightly. "I don't see how both of us can go, unless Mrs. Newhall wants to go, too," he said quietly, so not to be overheard by the two natives.

"True enough. It had slipped my mind for a minute. We'll take the natives with us—I think it would be a good plan to kill several caribou, if

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ROYAL YEAST CAKES

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HOME-BAKED BREAD IS BEST OF ALL



we run into them, and try to cure them—in preparation for emergencies—and these men can help you carry the meat into camp. She's safe enough by herself, isn't she?"

"As safe as she could be anywhere in the world. None of the wild beasts of the region will come within miles of her, and there are no other humans."

"I'll stay and struggle with your book then, Ivan," Dorothy said.

Soon they fled away into the hills, Ivan leading with his pistol, then Pete, carrying his rifle, and the two hunting knives, bringing up the rear.

They deployed like a squad of advancing infantrymen as they neared the first alder thicket; the two Indians followed a deeply worn bear trail, like the ruts of an old road, that conducted them easily through the heavy barrier of brush; and Pete and Ivan seeking separate trails to the left. They were in file again when they reached the more or less open hillside, but because of greater skill at choosing the trail, the two natives were more than a hundred yards ahead of Ivan, and Pete was thirty yards farther in the rear.

At that instant Pete caught the unmistakable thumping sound of running caribou, and turning, he had a brief glimpse of a barren doe in the brush thickets behind. The animal was better than two hundred yards distant when Pete glimpsed her again, running in a great arc up the hill. She made the poorest kind of a target as she leaped through the scattered clumps of brush, but eager to procure meat as near camp as possible and not to miss any chances, and perhaps slightly startled and out of hand by the animal's sudden appearance, Pete fired vainly at every opportunity. Whether or not he hit the animal at all he could not tell, for at the fourth shot she disappeared in the thicket almost opposite Ivan.

The echo of the rifle report rolled, dimmed, and was still, and the men stood in those queer, fixed attitudes that almost invariably follow any excitement. Presently Ivan beckoned and pointed into the brush thicket beside him.

"She is right here," he called. "You must have got her that last shot. I hear her thrashing around."

It seemed entirely probable that the deer had swept through the brush unseen and had fallen wounded but a few yards from Ivan. Pete started to grope for further shells; Ivan peered into the brush.

It seemed to the head guide that, as he paused, he could hear faintly the rustle and stir in the brush that came so distinct to Ivan; and he was not greatly surprised to see the latter draw his pistol and begin to fire in evident excitement. He supposed, of course, that the man was putting the finishing touches to the fallen caribou. No blame could be laid on Pete that he did not call a warning; he did not distinguish the real identity of the creature in the thickets until it was too late.

The animal that suddenly bounded out of the thickets was a bear cub of that season, and it was squealing in mortal agony from the pistol lead. There was no danger in him; he was less than knee height and was desperately seeking flight. But Pete knew, and the Indians, appalled on the hill above, knew, too, that a squealing cub means an enraged mother not far off.

And in the wink of an eye the great, shaggy dam came roaring out of the thickets like an avalanche—straight

toward the helpless Russian. Fear-ridden though she was, the she-bear could not seek flight when her dying cub cried for help. She charged with unspeakable ferocity.

(To be continued.)

Use The Choke

Don't be afraid to use your choke—but know how to use it. To start a cold engine use full choke for a short period rather than partial choke for a longer period—it saves your battery and permits a quicker start.

Use just enough choke to keep the engine firing evenly while warming up—too little causes uneven running, fouled spark plugs and crankcase dilution. Too much will flood your engine and make it stop. Don't fail to keep the choke closed after the engine is running smoothly.

In extremely cold weather, back out of the garage into the open air, let the motor idle for a few minutes, or run for a block or so in second gear before shifting to high. If you start to stall, shift back to second, put on full choke for an instant until the engine picks up, then only enough choke to keep it running. A motor operates at maximum efficiency when its temperature is around 160 degrees Fahrenheit.

Another essential rule to always observe in starting, is to disengage your clutch, and be sure no lights are on. By disengaging the clutch the strain on the battery is reduced at least 25 per cent.

Don't race a cold engine and don't start it until the garage doors are wide open, because of the danger of carbon monoxide.



"You say you and Tom have had a quarrel—and just before Christmas?" "Yes. He thinks he'll get out of giving a present, but I'll make up with him just about a week before Christmas and get a present twice as expensive as I otherwise would."

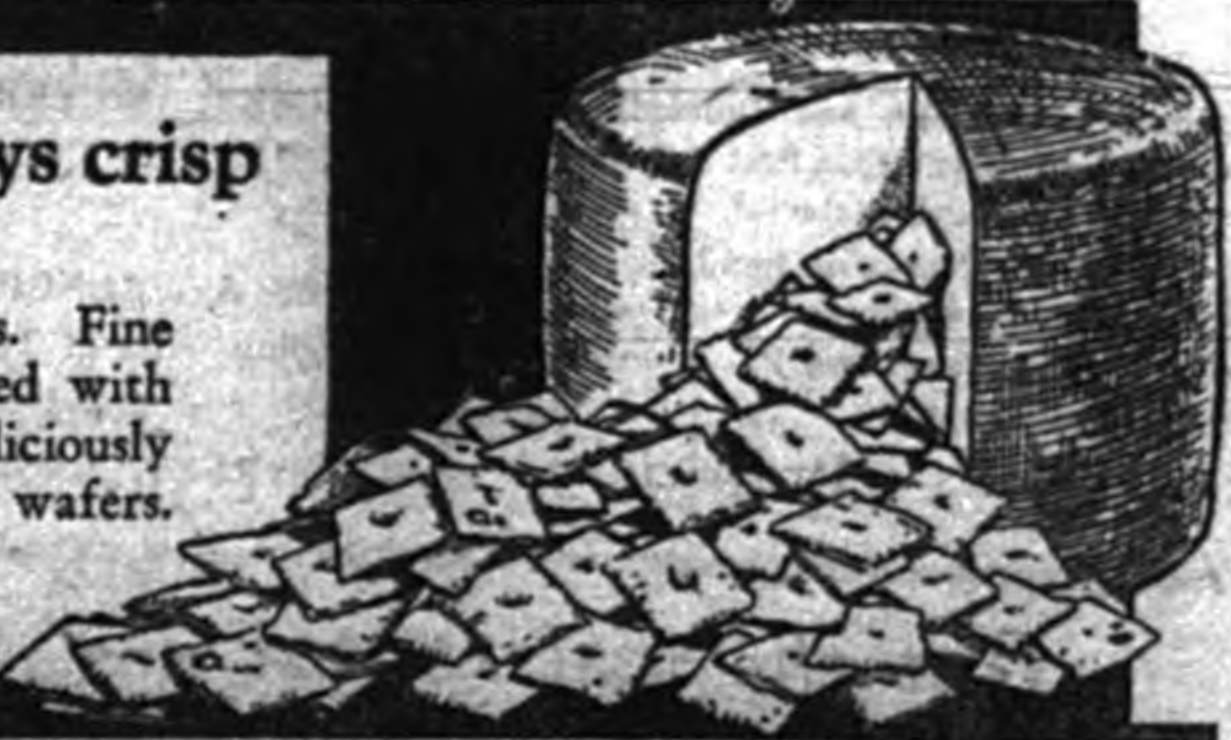
The man who frequents the blind, pig never brings home the bacon.—Detroit News.

The angry grocer ran swiftly round the counter and seized his fair customer by her arm. "Do you know, madam," he blurted, "that your dog has eaten a pound of my best fresh country butter? I saw him do it a second ago!" The fair customer relieved the grocer of her arm and regarded him coldly. "I did not know it," she replied icily, "but if you are quite sure it was your best butter, that it is fresh, and that it really did come from the country, I don't think there is much reason to suppose it will do him any harm." With these words she left the shop.

Every "Chip" always crisp and fresh

Buy Christie's Cheese Chips. Fine old cheese cunningly blended with purest ingredients into deliciously crisp and wholesome little wafers.

In the store or on the 'phone always ask for



Christie's Biscuits

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PURITY FLOUR

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

"ROOM 40" YIELDS ITS WAR SECRETS

How British Radio Decoders Intercepted German Orders, Learning U-Boat Locations and the Time the Fleet Would Issue Forth

By Clair Price.

London.—Now we know. At last we can be told. A few nights ago Sir Alfred Ewing, who has been Vice Chancellor of Edinburgh University since 1917, revealed to an Edinburgh audience what he described as the Admiralty's best-kept war secret. On the very day that the war began in 1914, he said, Admiral Sir Henry Oliver, then Director of Naval Intelligence, gave him a handful of German wireless messages picked up by the radio station on the roof of the Admiralty building in London and asked him what he could make of them. The result was the creation, under Sir Alfred's direction, of the secret deciphering staff, which occupied "Room 40" at the Admiralty and whose existence was kept so secret that it was always referred to simply as "Room 40."

Consider what the air was like during the war. There were no civilian messages. The air was used for war messages only and was so congested that no transmitting set was used at sea without the captain's permission. The average radio room at sea used to pick up about 400 messages a week, sending perhaps three messages in the same period. Of these 400 messages about 60 per cent. used to be intercepted position and operating messages, the former being, for example, trawler 456 advising Devonport dockyard via Lands End that it was in position so much north and so much west, 10 miles from Eddystone Light, time group "1230"; and the latter being Davenport telling trawler 456 via Lands End to go and chase butterflies off Yaaka Hula Light, time group "0432."

Messages of this sort always went to the communication room to be decoded, but only those involving positions near the ship or the ship's course used to be sent to the captain from the communication room. This was the common and continual chatter of the war zone.

Source of Warnings.

Of the remaining 40 per cent. of messages picked up by the average radio room at sea, 20 per cent. were war warnings broadcast in code at certain stated intervals by certain shore stations in Britain, France and Italy. Of these also only those which bore upon the ship's position or course were sent to the captain. These consisted almost entirely of the positions and cruising directions of enemy submarines. It was supposed during the war that they were obtained by the use of direction-finders that enabled two shore stations to get a cut on an enemy transmitting set and thus to determine its position at sea.

Sir Alfred points out that the Admiralty's use of directional wireless served in many cases as a convenient camouflage to conceal the real source of its war warnings. The real source, he says, was the actual deciphering of the reports and operation orders of enemy submarines, an unprecedented achievement and one that alone explains the volume and accuracy of the Admiralty's daily war warnings. These used to cover the entire war zone and only a small proportion of them would be of interest to any one ship or escort, but the importance of that small proportion could be seen in the chart-house of any ship at sea.

Of the remaining 20 per cent. of messages which the average radio room at sea would pick up, about 15 per cent. would be ships' "allies," say 4 per cent. would be S O S's and the rest reports of drifting mines. The word ally was originally an Admiralty code word meaning "submarine sighted." Broadcast by a ship or an escort that was being attacked, the ally came into the radio room as fast as an S O S—the word all repeated five times, the position, the time group and the ship's name.

Enemy submarines worked on a

wave length of 400 meters; intercepting their messages was merely a matter of tuning down to their wave length. Any operator could have done it if his other work had permitted, but all he would have got would have been the jumbled letters of an enemy code.

What Sir Alfred Ewing now reveals is that the Admiralty set up receiving stations for the express purpose of picking up enemy messages and telegraphing them to "Room 40" in London to be deciphered. He says: "Numerous receiving stations were set up at which the fleet signals, submarine orders and other wireless messages of the enemy were systematically taken in and from which they were telegraphed to the Admiralty to be deciphered."

Out guessing the Submarines.

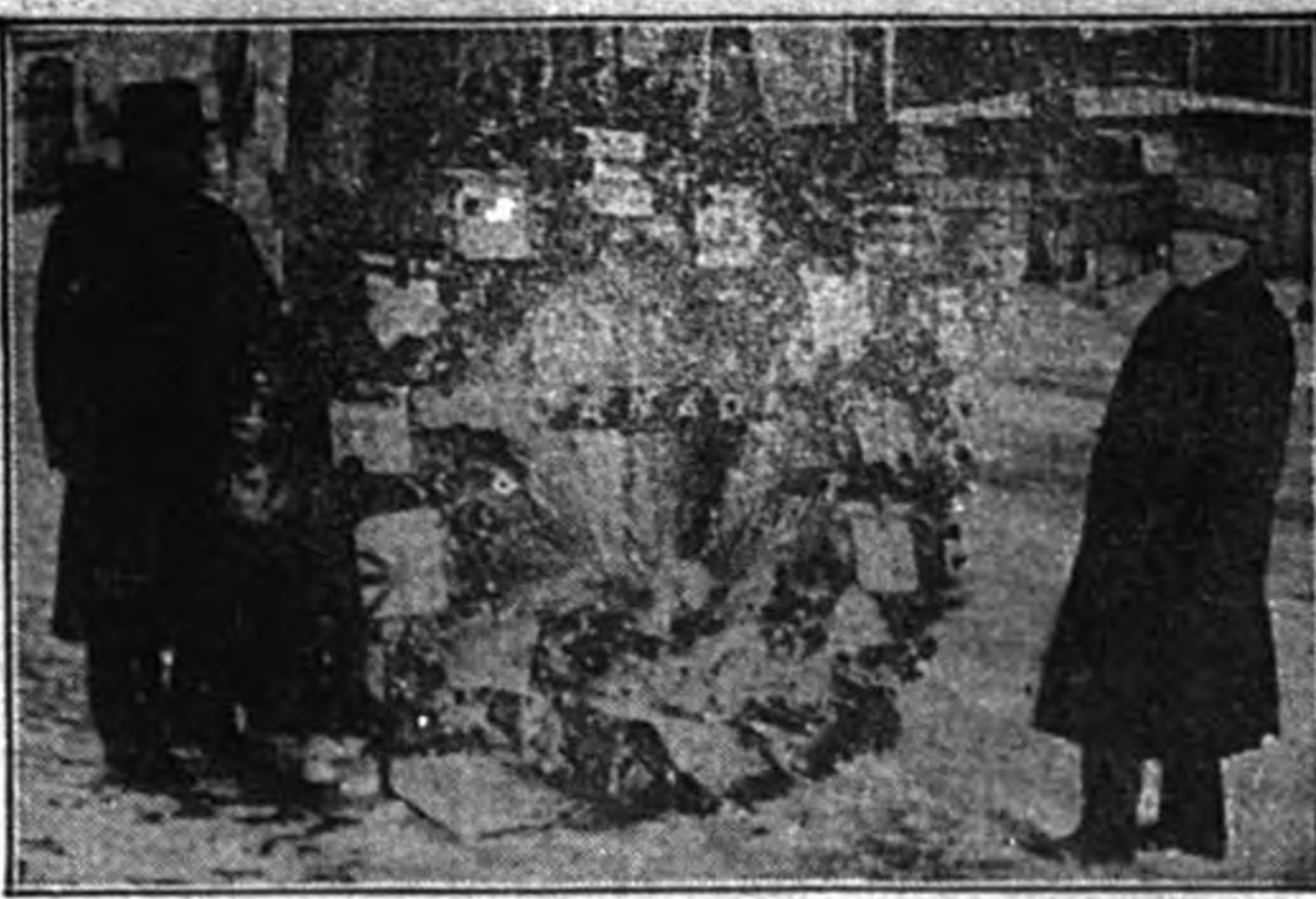
"When the work had passed its initial stage, as many as 2,000 intercepted messages were often received and dealt with in the course of a single day. In this way a close and constant watch was kept on the German fleet and information was obtained beforehand of their prospective movements. Thus it was, for example, that the Admiralty knew on the day before a battle of the Dogger Bank what German ships were coming out, at what time they were coming and where they were going. All this information was obtained from intercepted and deciphered German signals by which orders were given from German headquarters to the ships concerned. It was obtained in good time for the Admiralty to arrange for suitable counter-measures, and when the battle of the Dogger Bank began the watchers in the Admiralty, deciphering every signal, followed it in all its phases from beginning to end."

"Similarly the battle of Jutland was brought about in consequence of the German signalling orders by wireless, which, when deciphered in 'Room 40,' gave sufficient indication of their intended plans. From December, 1914, when the system of intercepting and deciphering enemy messages had become effectively developed and the various cipher keys had been discovered, the German fleet made no movements that were not known in advance through the information they unwittingly gave to the Admiralty by their own cipher signals."

Intercepted Zimmermann Offer.

"Besides intercepting naval signals," Sir Alfred continued, "Room 40" dealt successfully with much political cipher. The isolated position of Germany forced her to resort to wireless and prevented frequent changes of the code books for confidential communication with correspondents abroad. Among the many political messages read was the notorious Zimmermann telegram, which was intercepted in the manner described in the third volume of the Page 'Letters.' President Wilson was then hesitating on the brink of war. The Zimmermann message, which revealed a conditional offer to Mexico of an alliance against the United States, was deciphered in 'Room 40.' It was then communicated very confidentially by Lord Balfour to Mr. Page and through Page to Wilson, and was given by him to the American press. Its publication was decisive in converting American opinion to the necessity of war."

In "Room 40" the British Admiralty created a new and powerful weapon, and a new weapon always calls for an answer. Wireless will necessarily continue to be used by the navies and necessarily its only secrecy will continue to be the code it uses. The obvious answer to "Room 40" is a code that cannot be deciphered by anybody except the man who holds the key to it. Is it possible to devise such a code?—N.Y. Times.



Farmers Honor Memory of Empire's Soldiers

Honor to the memory of the Empire's soldier dead was offered by the members of the Canadian Farmer's Marketing tour which is overseas under the auspices of the Canadian National Railways. A huge wreath, six feet in diameter, beautiful in design and bearing the crests of each province, intertwined with characteristic foliage, made in Montreal and deposited at the cenotaph in London during the party's visit there. The picture shows the wreath being inspected by W. D. Robb, vice-president of the Canadian National Railways in charge of colonization and agriculture, before the departure of the party from Montreal.

The Very Unusual

A German War Hero Also a Sportsman—Count Von Luckner the Picturesque, Chivalrous Sailor

A SEA ROMANCE

No one nation has a monopoly of heroism and no one nation can keep her heroes to herself. Soon or later they belong to the world.

Such applies to the tale of Count von Luckner—skipper of the Seeadler, told in recent numbers of "World's Work."

It was the fate of the German Navy to play extreme parts in the war. Nothing in maritime history matches the abjectness of the surrender of the high-seas fleet at Scapa Flow, but, on the other hand, the war brought out few episodes equal to those connected with the German commerce raiders Emden, Moewe, Seeadler and Wolf. All of these ships played gallant, lone hands in far oceans; but by far the greatest exploit of the four was that of Count Luckner's ship, the Seeadler.

She was neither swift cruiser nor equally speedy converted liner. She was a sailing ship, a Yankee-built clipper, that slipped out of Hamburg, deceived the British blockade, cruised 30,000 miles in eight months, captured fourteen allied merchantmen and destroyed \$25,000,000 worth of shipping and cargoes without shedding a drop of blood.

Consider the background of Count Luckner as he is quoted in his own story. He is the descendant of a Saxon warrior family and was destined for the cavalry, but he chose to have his legs bowed in another fashion. He informed his father that he would not come home until he wore the uniform of a German naval officer, and then he ran away to sea. He shipped first on a villainous Russian square-rigger, fell overboard and before his shipmates could lower a boat and reach him he was saved from drowning by hanging on to the leg of a live albatross. Next he jumped ship in Australia, joined the Salvation Army, assisted the keeper of a lighthouse, hunted kangaroos for a living, trained for the prize ring, came to America, stole a fishing boat in Vancouver, worked on a Mexican railroad, enlisted in the Mexican army and stood guard at old Porfirio Diaz's palace, sailed the seven seas on the windjammers of almost as many nations, broke his right leg on one voyage and his left on another, slapped a bar rag in Hoboken for a few weeks, kept a tavern in Hamburg and was toasted as the

champion wrestler of the waterfront. Also at various times he saved five men from drowning and thereby was brought to the attention of the royal family of Prussia. Eventually Luckner passed examinations for the merchant marine. As a protégé of the Kaiser he studied for the navy and when he received his commission he returned home and made good his boast to his father.

To imagine such a career would give a writer of dime novels brain fever. It might be expected, however, that Luckner's adventurous career demanded picturesque expression in wartime. He got his chance in 1915. The German Admiralty ordered him to take command of a raider that was to slip through the blockade.

If the British blockade was to be circumvented, the ship must be disguised as a neutral so thoroughly that not the slightest suspicion should be aroused. Luckner's account of transforming the captured American clipper ship Bas of Baltimore into a fully armed and equipped German raider, yet with an authentic Norwegian atmosphere to decks, cabins, papers and crew, reads like the stage directions of an old-time Belasco play. The log book of a Norwegian ship was stolen from the Copenhagen docks. Part of the crew was chosen for its familiarity with the Norse language; the rest of the crew was to live in the hold, concealed underneath a deckload of lumber until the blockade should be passed. And as it was the sentimental custom of many Norwegian skippers to bring their wives with them on their voyages, Luckner gave a blond wig and woman's clothes to a cabin boy and commanded him to become a seagoing Julian Eltinge should occasion arise.

It arose on Christmas Day, 1915. The raider, renamed Seeadler, had played through the North Sea in a hurricane that had scattered the blockading fleet. Almost to the northern ice packs was the ship blown, until the wind abated and British search parties came. The boarding officer took merely one look at the water-soaked papers and tipped his cap to the "wife" before leaving. The supposed Norwegian was signaled to proceed upon her voyage.

Free of the blockade, the Seeadler's first capture was made off the Azores. A leisurely Norwegian windjammer came up from the horizon, displayed her colors and a signal request for chronometer time. When the Britisher was near enough, down went the Norse flag, up went the Imperial naval standard and ports opened for guns—the old trick played hundreds of times in warfare before the age of steam.

Attractive New Knitted Frocks

Knitted sweater-frocks in two and three piece styles are being shown by designers for early Spring wear under the new topcoats. These dresses are quite different from what is ordinarily expected of this type of frock and the newest fashion trends from Paris are incorporated in the styling. For instance, the new kerchief collar is used to add variety. It is made with a contrasting color in yoke form in the back, and the extra ends are brought around to tie in a bow knot in front. Another type of neck that promises to be very smart is made with five points, the back being square and extending over the shoulders while the front, instead of the crossing in a straight line, drops into a deep "V" which his most becoming. The V-neck neck is again shown as well as the flat "crew," canoe and geometric necklines.

These dresses are made of a soft cashmere wool or one of the new rayon mixtures that have a firm hand thread that prevents the garment

from stretching and at the same time assures minimum warmth. The new texture is used in different weaves to achieve the effect of tucks, pleats, fancy ribbing and so forth. Different designs are worked out in the weaving and at a distance look exactly like fine hand-blocked prints.

Costume slips made for wear with the new Spring chiffon and crepe dresses show a wealth of detail in the finishing. The hems are no longer merely machine stitched, but are now made with hemstitched scallops, picot edges, petal effects and cut-out tabs following the trend of uneven hemlines. To wear with some of the very slinky fabrics, there are numerous models with tiny ruffles put in circular lines. The tops are made to fit snugly and serve as foundation for the dress. At the waist there is a decided bodice effect, fitting snugly to prevent any suggestion of bulk or extra fullness that might destroy the smart, smooth lines needed about the hips. Shoulder straps are made mostly of flesh-colored net.

A ship or two was picked up and sunk off Gibraltar and the captured crews were transferred to the Seeadler. The next nine seizures—British, French and an Italian—were made between Brazil and Africa. Luckner asserts that he treated his captives like guests.

No group of passengers on a liner ever enjoyed such happy comradeship as did we aboard our buccaneering craft. The fact that we were captors and captives only seemed to make it all the jollier. "We took the greatest pleasure in making the time agreeable for our passengers, with games, concerts, cards and story-telling. We served special meals for all the nations whose ships we captured. . . . The prisoners seemed to appreciate our intentions thoroughly. They wanted to do everything they could for us in return."

But with the crews of ten ships overflying Seeadler's accommodation, such days of care-free hunting came to an end. Prisoners and captives were transferred to the next ship captured, its spars were shortened and the vessel limped into Buenos Aires with the news of the Seeadler and the solution of the mystery of the long overdue merchantman. Knowing that now the allied cruisers would be after him, Luckner rounded Cape Horn into the Pacific and the south seas, where he sunk three American ships and transferred their crews to the Seeadler. Then with symptoms of scurvy on board, the raider put in at a coral atoll for fresh food and water.

Adventures of another kind befell the German raiders and their American captives, for here a tidal wave destroyed the Seeadler. The ship's company and their "guests" escaped to the shore and set up a Swiss Family Robinson sort of existence. Nature was munificent, but it was not war. Luckner grew restless. Within three weeks of the disaster to the Seeadler, Luckner, with three of his officers and two sailors set sail in a lifeboat with the hope of capturing a trading schooner, which in turn would capture a larger ship and enable the resumption of raiding on a large scale. They cruised 2,300 miles in a month and, after a number of thrilling adventures, they were captured. Luckner and his companions could have overpowered the men who set out to capture them, but the Germans were not in uniform; so rather than violate the rules of war, Luckner played the game and submitted. They were transported to New Zealand, where they narrowly escaped a legal lynching, and thence to an internment camp. From here Luckner and some German merchant cadets escaped in a launch. They captured a small trading schooner, but in turn they were recaptured by an Australian auxiliary cruiser and were sent back to the

prison camp. Luckner had another escape planned when the armistice came and his wartime career was over.

Times Change

Cape Town's White Hansoms and Malays in Big Hats Missed By Visitor of '80's

Durban.—Leonard Merrick, the well-known novelist, who is on a protracted visit to South Africa, is glad to use his own words, that "he has never attempted to write a South African story."

"I should not like," he said, "to provoke comparison with the South African authors I met recently—Mrs. Millin, Mrs. Lewis, and Leonard Flemming—by writing a South African tale."

Mr. Merrick knew Cape Town 40 years ago. The place offered many contrasts to his memories of the serene and beautiful town he then found it to be. "The quaint foreign town has gone," he observed. "The high stoeps, white hansoms cabs, Malays with immense straw hats—they have all vanished. My favorite walk from Papendoff along avenues of silver-leaf trees to Rondebosch is now covered with houses—many of them ugly houses. Such is the price of progress."

"It may be difficult to preserve the charm of a town, but it is sad to find that so many distinctive sights have disappeared. Cape Town once had a strong individuality. To-day it has some excellent things that it lacked then, but its individuality has gone."

"Cape Town is the noisiest city in the Union," Mr. Merrick declared. "It is noisier than big cities like Melbourne, Sydney, London and New York."



MARY'S LAMB
Mary had a little lamb
And had it trained just so;
It paid wherever Mary went
To dinner or to school.

Dentists Beware

Bride-to-Be Quit as Frenchman Lost Teeth; Now He Sues Dentist for Wrecking His Bliss

Paris.—In a singular lawsuit recently Bonheur X, a 50-year-old nursery gardener in the North of France, accuses a Parisian dentist of alienating the affections of his 47-year-old bride-to-be at the very altar.

On New Year's Day, two days before the intended wedding, the bridegroom was in a taxi accident. He suffered no injury, but his false teeth were knocked out and the plate was broken. The next day the dentist agreed to make emergency repairs, and when they were concluded Monsieur X presented himself for the ceremony in perfect condition.

However, in a conversation just before the wedding march began, the bridegroom, unfortunately, laughed, the false teeth plate was cracked and ejected or to the floor and the bride-to-be fainted. The ceremony was suspended and the engagement has since been broken off.

The unhappy bridegroom now charges the dentist with deficient repair work as well as wrecking a prospective happy home. Maître Bernardeau represents the plaintiff, who asks 10,000 francs' damages.

First Youth—"I tell you, old man when I get married I'll be the boss, or I'll know the reason why."

Second Ditto—"Oh, you'll know the reason all right. Don't worry about that."

"Can't get along with your partner, you say. Have you tried the milk of human kindness?" "Yes, but he's one of those fellows who want the cream of everything."

Foreign Legion Life Described

Englishman Says He Was Struck and Kicked by Officers

London.—John Harvey, the young Englishman recently pardoned by the French Foreign Legion after being sentenced to eight years imprisonment for desertion, is quoted by The Evening Standard as saying that he "now has no illusions about the Foreign Legion."

"Scenes which I am told are in Beau Geste only begin to tell you what the life is like," Harvey is quoted as saying. "The Foreign Legion is a fighting machine and it is made to fight. It fights everywhere France has any fighting to be done in her desert possessions and it suffers all the time."

"I have been struck by officers and have been kicked while lying down with my hands and feet in chains. I have crawled about the desert with a thirst that would almost break a man's heart; I witnessed scenes of such barbarity in French prisons that seem incredible. Now that they are behind me, do you wonder why I am so bitter about the Foreign Legion?"

Harvey was released unconditionally from the French Foreign Legion after the British Foreign Office intervened on his behalf.

Bennett J. Doty, the spectacular Mississippiian, who also was pardoned from the Legion, after having been sentenced to eight years imprisonment for desertion, said upon his arrival in America, that while the French Foreign Legion accorded him a "square deal" it was no young ladies' seminary.

Giving Good Start

Pre-Nuptial Certificates Proposed as Law in France

Paris.—Pre-nuptial medical certificates for all French men and women are proposed in a bill which has been laid before the Chamber of Deputies by Dr. Pinard, the oldest member of the Lower House, and approved by the Commission on Hygiene, which recommends adoption.

Deputy Nicot, the reporter of the commission which examined the proposal, urges that for the good of the whole future of the nation every man and woman about to contract marriage should submit to a medical examination.

This certificate would be dated the day before the marriage and would have to be presented to the civil authorities, who in France must perform the civil ceremony of marriage.

Tommy (hearing purring cat): "Just listen—he has fallen asleep and left his engine running."

Out "Switzing" Switzerland



A VIEW OF CANADA'S WONDERFUL SCENERY

Alpinists traversing a glacier tongue on the way to Mount President in Yoho National Park, B.C. Mounts Barometer and Balfour in the distance.



Beautify Your Home With Appropriate Lighting Fixtures

Give each room, fixtures designed for it. We have a range of moderately priced high quality lighting fixtures for living room, dining room, bedroom, kitchen, hall, entrance—that lend distinction to the home and give it proper illumination. Let us check up on your home lighting, suggest fixtures and the correct lamps to go with them. You will find the cost of modernizing surprisingly small.

Gatineau Electric Light Company Limited

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**Ottawa-Montreal Power
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FRS. COUSINEAU, St. Scholastique, Que.

E. LEGAULT, Lachute Mills, Que.

ROBERT McFAUL, Lachute, Que.



You can tell a good driver
by the mileage he gets from
his tires

SOME fellows are sure rough on tires—slam on the brake and slide a yard or two in stopping—drop in the clutch and spin the rear wheels in starting—speed round corners and skid.

It may save a few minutes running time—it may even look a little "showy" to the man on the sidewalk—but the real driver knows that it means miles off the running life of the tires.

Good tires will give unbelievable miles of service if you treat them right. Drive sanely.

Come in and let us put the gauge on the valves once a week—under inflation means certain trouble. Let us examine the casings regularly for embedded flints and nails. This service will save dollars on your year's car expense.

DOMINION TIRE DEPOT

GEO. Y. DEACON

WALSH-KATRINE GOLD MINES LIMITED

A report from the Walsh-Katrine Mine states that vein No. 2 on the 250 ft. level is still working in high grade ore. It has been opened for 165 ft. and samples taken and assayed over 85 ft. in length gave an average value of \$31.40 to the ton, over a width of 30 inches. The wall rock on each side of the vein in many places carries \$4.50 to \$5.80 per ton. There is no visible Gold, and the values are in the Pyrites and Tellurides. Assays run to \$244.00 to the ton in Gold, and Silver values as high as \$9.80.

Work is now being pushed on some of the other ore bodies as well as on No. 2 vein.

The Company is fortunate in having had a siding placed close to their property by the Ontario Government Railway. This siding will hold five freight cars.

The power transmission line is now completed and this will result in a reduction in costs as soon as it can be connected up to the property. The road from the Railway to the Mine is to be graded this coming Spring. The fuel for this summer's operations is now being cut and large quantities of supplies have been shipped in to carry operations over until after the break-up.

The directors of the Walsh-Katrine have recently received many offers to buy control of their property, but if was decided to continue to sell to the public direct as at present. It is the intention to limit the amount of Treasury shares to be sold as it is felt that financing will shortly be completed. The many offers to assist in financing have been due to the splendid grade of ore now being mined.

REVISED STATUTES PROVINCE OF QUEBEC CHAPTER 46 — SECTION 7.

Public Notice is hereby given, in Accordance with Section 7, of the Watercourse Act, that the Gatineau Power Company, a corporation organized under the Quebec Companies Act, with its principal place of business in the City of Ottawa, Province of Ontario, intends to apply for authorization to construct dams, power house and other necessary works of development of its water power at "Chate au Pateau" near Ste. Adele, Quebec. The said works to be built in and along the North River, East Branch, in front of lots 1 and 2, of the 5th Range, and 1-B, 2-A, 2-B, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7, Range 4 of the Township of Wexford and lots 22 and 23 range 10, Township of Abercrombie, in the County of Terrebonne.

Notice is also given that a petition to that effect accompanied by plans and specifications of such works showing the site chosen for the construction thereof and the lands affected by the backing up of the water has been forwarded to the Minister of Lands and Forests and that a duplicate of the said plans and specifications has been deposited in the Registry Office of the Registration Bureau of the County of Terrebonne, at St. Jerome, Quebec.

The application contained in the petition will be taken into consideration on or after the day following the date of the last publication of this notice in the Quebec Official Gazette.

GATINEAU POWER COMPANY
(Signed) G. GORDON GALE,
Vice-President & General Manager
March 16-5.

THE NAVIGABLE WATERS PROTECTION ACT.

R. S. C. Chapter 115.

The Gatineau Power Company hereby gives notice that it has under Section 7 of the said Act, deposited with the Minister of Public Works at Ottawa, and in the office of the District Registrar of the Land Registry, District of Terrebonne, St. Jerome, Quebec, a description of the site and the plans of dam and intake for a hydro electric plant proposed to be built on the North River, East branch near Ste. Adele, Quebec, in front of Lots 1 and 2 of the 5th Range, and 1-B, 2-A, 2-B, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7 of the 4th Range in the Township of Wexford and Lots 22 and 23 Range 10, township of Abercrombie, in the County of Terrebonne.

And take notice that after the expiration of one month from the first publication of this notice, the Gatineau Power Company will, under Section 7 of the said Act, apply to the Minister of Public Works at his office in the City of Ottawa, for approval of the said site and for leave to construct the said dam and power house.

GATINEAU POWER COMPANY
(Signed) G. GORDON GALE,
Vice-President & General Manager.
Dated at Ottawa the 13th. day of February, 1928.
March 16-5.

SCOUT NEWS

Mr. Charles Walker was present with the troop and instructed them in boxing.

Again a period was spent at signalling and first aid. Then a game of football was enjoyed.

Wilson Gall, Raymond Underhill and Claude Roby have this week passed the Laundryman's Badge. The competition at the end of the evening stood as follows:—

Crow Patrol 43 points.
Bull-dog Patrol 46 points.
Fox Patrol 44 points.
Wolf Patrol 25 points.

LAURENTIAN LODGE NO. 14,

L.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

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Write for new Recipe Book—Free

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LACHUTE ACADEMY EXAMS

Grade XI, English.

Honours.—R. Lamb 92.

Class I.—J. Logan 83, E. Morrison 81, B. Stanforth 81, A. MacGibbon 79, H. Cassidy 78, A. Laurin 78.

Class II.—I. Monk 73, J. Yelland 71, M. Wilson 63, A. Stewart 62, R. Cruise 60.

Class III.—J. McQuat 56.

Grade X, Latin.

Class I.—G. MacKinnon 84, G. Cruise 80, B. Morrison 75.

Class II.—R. Boyd 74, F. Mason 74, L. Cooke 72, A. Whinfield 72, J. Goodfellow 70, E. Boyd 67, S. Hamilton 67, D. Macdonald 65, H. Gordon 63, F. Morrow 62.

Class III.—J. Morrison 56.

Grade IX, Oral French.

Honours.—F. Hay 92, R. Underhill 92, J. Doig 91, S. Jones 90, N. Laurin 90.

Class I.—M. Neill 89, S. Boyd 86, H. Bradshaw 77, L. Jackson 76.

Class II.—J. Leishman 74, B. Prophet 70, J. Berry 70, L. Scott 64, H. Heatlie 62, M. Patterson 60.

Class III.—M. Kettyle 56, W. Robinson 54, A. Black 52, M. MacVicar 50.

Grade VIII, Geography.

Honours.—G. Hammond 93, G. Drysdale 91.

Class I.—W. McRae 88, M. Langille 87, G. Hadley 87, H. Gall 86, E. Goldsworthy 86, G. Clark 81, M. Boyd 80, G. Lawson 79, E. MacGibbon 78.

Class II.—C. Black 70, B. Cunningham 69, E. MacNown 66, F. Tomalty 64, G. Hume 63, C. McFaul 63, A. MacPhee 62, V. Falconer 60, H. Seale 60.

Class III.—K. Clunie 58, A. Leishman 55, B. McRae 55.

Grade VII, History.

Class I.—M. Bernier 89, E. McFaul 87, O. Stanforth 85, L. Miller 85, A. Morrison 81, G. Black 78, R. Cruise 77, E. Armstrong 76, R. Stevens 76, C. Roby 75.

Class II.—W. Gall 74, C. Millar 74, S. Anderson 72, W. Drew 72, G. McFaul 71, C. Laurin 68.

Grade VI, Arithmetic.

Class I.—L. Canning 87, A. MacKenzie 83.

Class II.—L. Walker 70, D. McFaul 72, S. Langille 68, L. Goldsworthy 66, D. Boyd 66.

Grade V, Scripture.

Honours.—Stanley Morrison 97, M. Walker 95.

Class I.—Bobby Miller 85, Elsie MacVicar 84, John MacKenzie 82, B. Clunie 80, Sam Milnes 78, Delmar Boyd 78, Sidney Roberts 77, Alvin Ward 76, Gertrude Morrison 75.

Class II.—Harold Combie 74, John MacKerith 68, Fred Stansfield 67, K. Falconer 66, George Lamb 66.

Grade IV, Arithmetic.

Honours.—Edna Aitkin 99, Leslie Cox 96, Bernice Roberts 95, Bernice Langille 94, Jean Picken 92, Alice Bernier 90.

Class I.—Kathryn Morrison 87, L. Graham 85, Murray Lyster 83, Mira Robinson 82, Edith McQuat 81, Gertrude Cunningham 75, Cyril Drew 75.

Class II.—Lloyd Creswell 73, Eleanor MacNaughton 68, James Clark 68, Bernard Jenkins 67, Viola Hammond 67.

Grade III, Spelling.

Honours.—Edith Gall 99, Clarence MacNaughton 99, Meryl Demerise 97, Leonard Dion 95, Janet MacKenzie 94, Andrew Cleland 94.

Class I.—Ruth Dawson 89, Margaret Graham 85, Douglas Picken 83, Douglas MacKimmie 80.

Class II.—Doris Maiden 74, Isabel MacKimmie 73, Glenys Anderson 70, Gerald Walker 70, Lilian Falconer 69.

Grade II, Reading.

Honours.—Sybil Wert 95, Betty Massie 95.

Class II.—Norman MacKerith 71, E. Bigelow 70, Crawford MacKimmie 70, Frank Maiden 70.

AVOCA SCHOOL NO. 1

Grade VII, French.

Grade Bates 89.

Grade VI, French.

Shoddie Crawford 50.

Grade V, French.

Alvin Gates 89, Nelson Younge 73.

Grade IV, French.

Howard Crawford 72, Melbourne Younge 53, Harold Kelly 51.

Grade III, Scripture.

Ruth Bates 94.

Grade I, Scripture.

Nina Deslauriers 93, Twyla Younge 89, Bernice Younge 88.

MELISSA BATES, Teacher.

CALUMET

The first preliminary Cross-Country Ski Race of the Calumet Ski Club was held at Reeves' Farm, on Feb. 12th.

Last year's Intermediate Champion set the pace over a difficult trail of nine miles winning by a good margin over the second man. The time made by the first six as follows:

T. McHardy	1 hr. 26 min. 50 sec.
K. McHardy	1 hr. 31 min. 51 sec.
L. Reeves	1 hr. 32 min. 48 sec.
R. Whinfield	1 hr. 34 min. 52 sec.
H. Reeves	1 hr. 45 min.
E. Dowd	1 hr. 46 min.

The following did not finish: D. Constantineau, D. Higginson and L. Racine.

CREAM WANTED

For Eaton's Montreal Creamery

We pay express charges from your nearest express shipping station and pay you promptly in cash for each individual shipment. For further information write to the Creamery Department.

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SHERWIN-WILLIAMS

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LACQUER ENAMELS

FOR MOTOR CAR FINISHING

CALL ON US YOUR LOCAL OPEX REFINISHING STATION

Claude St. Jacques, 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, Feb. 19th. 11 a.m., Subject: Religion of the "Once-Born" and the "Twice-Born"; 7 p.m., Subject: "Host and Guest"—Who? Where? the pastor at both services; 10 a.m., Sunday School; 7:30 Tuesday, Young People; 7 p.m., Friday, Choir Practice. A welcome to all.

Lachute United Church:—Rev. A. Geo. McKinnon, B.D., Minister. Sunday Feb. 19th, services:—Lachute at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m., Rev. A. E. Runnell, D. D., of Westmount Park—Melville Church, Westmount, will preach at both services; East Settlement at 3 p.m., Rev. J. MacAskill, B.D.; Sunday School and Bible Class on Sunday at 10 a.m. Everybody is welcome.

WANT ADS

WANTED—A Girl for general housework. Apply or write Watchman Office, Lachute. Feb. 24-2.

FOR SALE.—A pair of Bob-Sleds. Price \$25.00. Apply to Douglas Simon, or phone 156 r 5-1.

FOR SALE.—10 head pure bred and Grade Holstein Cows and Heifers in Cal. 1 Pure Bred Holstein bull 4 years old, also 1 Maple leaf Evaporator, 14" x 4" ft. only used two seasons. Apply W. E. Richards, Lakeside, P. Q. Feb. 17-2.

PROPERTIES TO RENT.—Good comfortable house in the East Ward, also store and dwelling in the West End. Apply to E. Lacasse, Lachute Mills.

LOST.—A dark red collie, named "Laddie" wearing St. Lambert tag, No. 189. Strayed away three weeks ago. Any information leading to his recovery will be suitably rewarded. Address W. J. Pollock, Bonniebrook, St. Columbin, Que. Feb. 17-2.

LOST.—On Jan. 5th, between Grenville Post Office and Calumet large Black Fur Collar. Finder please return to Calumet Post Office, and receive reward.

LOST.—On Friday last, a Cameo Ring, on Main Street. Finder will please return same to Watchman Office, and receive reward.

Auction Sale.

There will be sold by public Auction at the residence of,
THE LATE JOHN THOMPSON
Brownsburg, Que.

Saturday February 18th, at 1 p.m. All the household furniture, one express, single and double harness, 1 cart harness, about 4 cords of wood, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

Terms:—CASH.
W. J. BOYD, Auctioneer.
J. S. THOMPSON, Executor.

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J. S. GILES, Lachute.

VOL. LIII.

LACHUTE, QUE., FEBRUARY 24, 1928.

NO. 6

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

United Church Tea-Meeting, March 1st. An excellent programme has been arranged. Among those taking part are Mrs. G. Carlyle Duncan (Dorothy Dutton), Soprano, of Montreal; Miss Muriel Jobb, Pianist, of Cushing; Mrs. Macaskill, of St. Andrews East, and others. A wonderful time is assured. Don't miss it.

The Annual Meeting of the Chatham Women's Institute, will be held in the Social Club, Brownsburg, on Thursday afternoon, the 1st. March, at 2.30 p.m.

The day of Universal Prayer will be observed on Friday afternoon, Feb. 24th. All ladies are invited to the service in the Presbyterian Church at 3.30 p.m.

A Masquerade Carnival is being held in the Brownsburg Skating Rink on Saturday, March 3rd, 1928. \$60. value in prizes are being given to the Best Costume won by Lady, Girl, Gent and Boy. A special draw of lucky number and 2 special prizes for most comical costume will be given. Admission 25c. and 15c. Don't miss it.

Come and enjoy a good laugh in the Auditorium, on Friday, March 9th, at 8.30 p.m., when "Adam and Eva" will be presented.

REX THEATRE

Coming Soon

"BEN HUR"

ARGENTEUIL AMATEUR HOCKEY ASSOCIATION

With the end of the schedule came many changes in the standing of the Hockey League. Ayers Limited, which started out in poor shape proved that as long as there's life there's hope and came from behind to take the lead and finish one full game ahead of the 2nd. Brownsburg kept the advantage of an early lead well into the last half of the season, but lost their chance to tie for 1st. position by forfeiting their last game with Ayers Limited. Argenteuil Motor Sales had a very good start but the lack of practice and of fighting spirit was the cause of their losing in the end. According to the agreement of the members of the League the teams finishing 1st and 2nd will compete in the playoffs. That is Ayers Limited plays Brownsburg in a series of 2 games out of 3. The first being played in Brownsburg on Friday, Feb. 24th, and the second to be announced at a later date. Needless to state, these games will be well worth seeing, as both teams will fight as hard as they can for the Championship Cup which is to be decided by these two games.

Standing	W.	L.	D.	Pts.
Ayers Limited	5	2	1	11
Brownsburg	4	3	1	9
A. M. Sales	2	6	0	4

CARD OF THANKS

Mr. and Mrs. T. B. Morrison and family wish to thank their kind neighbors and friends for their kindness and sympathy, shown them in their recent sad bereavement.

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.

Ayrshiremen Have a Successful Year

J. H. BLACK ELECTED PRESIDENT FOR COMING YEAR.

Flourishing finances, keen demand for good breeding stock and a generally satisfactory condition of the industry were reported at the annual meeting of the Canadian Ayrshire Breeders' Association, held at the Hotel Carls-Rite, Toronto, recently. According to President Alex. Hume, of Campbellford, 1927 was the most successful year in the history of the association. At the start of the year the organization had been handicapped by the resignation of Secretary W. F. Stephen, who had filled that position for 21 years. His place was taken temporarily by Mr. Gilbert McMillan, well-known breeder of Huntingdon, Que., later permanently filled by Mr. Frank Napier. The great activity and devotedness to the cause exhibited by Mr. Napier proves that the directorate made an extremely wise move when they chose him. Finances, the Review and everything in general have very greatly prospered by his broad experience and keen intellectuality. The directorate is composed of men who fully understand the Association's needs and success will continue to come through their efforts.

Have Big Income

Mr. Napier, in his report, stated that the association's income for 1927 had amounted to \$11,970, an increase of \$6,709 over 1926. This good showing was mainly accounted for by increased revenue derived from registration and transfer fees; 7,621 animals were registered and 7,594 were transferred in 1927, increases of 639 and 722, respectively, over the previous year. There was also an increase in revenue from membership fees the total membership being 1,415 328 new names having been added in 1927. Printing of new herd books had been a considerable source of expense.

Referring to the record of performance work, the Secretary stated that during the year 845 cows and heifers had qualified. These included many outstanding records, among them two world's championships. Fifty bulls had qualified in the R.O.P. an increase of 25.

Progress in Publicity

K. A. Hay, general fieldman, and Gerard Tremblay, fieldman for the Province of Quebec, presented reports showing satisfactory progress in popularizing the breed in every part of the Dominion. The special committee on publicity, under the chairmanship of David Hunter, reported that they had not been successful in getting a really good slogan for Ayrshire milk, although some 350 had been submitted in a contest. For lack of such a slogan, no general advertising program had been developed. It was stated that retailers had found Ayrshire milk a good specialty, and it was suggested that more breeders living close to towns go in for this retail trade. Organization of dairies specializing in Ayrshire milk in the large cities was also proposed. The committee will continue its work throughout 1928.

Action should be taken to secure more trade in breeding stock with the islands of the West Indies, said Charles Archibald of Truro, N. S. Some of the colonies there were thinking of starting separate herd books; Mr. Archibald thought that if representations were made to them, they might register in the Canadian book, and form local associations corresponding to our Provincial Breed Association.

LOCAL NEWS.

Principal J. W. Brunt spent the week-end in Montreal.

Miss Pauline Paquette spent a few days in Quebec last week.

Mr. Gordon Dobbie visited friends in Avoca during the week-end.

Mr. J. A. Calder, of Montreal, was the week-end guest of his parents.

Miss Catherine Barron, of Montreal, spent the week-end in town.

Mr. E. Jousse, of Montreal, spent Sunday last in town visiting friends.

Mrs. W. J. George is spending a few days this week visiting friends in Ottawa.

Mrs. J. H. McFaul was the guest of Mrs. Moncrieff, of Brownsburg, this week.

Miss Boyle, of Ottawa, was the guest of Miss Norah Christie for the week-end.

Mrs. Harry Putt, of Montreal, is spending this week with Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Clark.

Miss Katie Giles, of Montreal, is the guest of Miss Gladys McOuat for a few days.

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

Mr. Irvin P. Clark left on Monday morning last for a trip to Sherbrooke, Quebec and Three Rivers.

Mr. Earl Stone is spending a few days in Lachute, Ont., owing to the serious illness of his sister.

Miss Lily Hampton was in Montreal over the week-end, attending the funeral of the late Mrs. McMillan.

Mr. and Mrs. Allan Bos and son Howard, also Miss Ruth Leishman spent the week-end at St. Canute, the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Piche and family.

Mrs. MacKinnon, Mrs. J. A. MacGibbon and Mrs. Rupert Bradford are attending the Annual Presbytery of the United Church, in Montreal, this week.

Again the Rex Theatre have shown their interest in the public by procuring the picture of the season, "Ben Hur". Coming Soon! Be sure to see it!

The case of Belletta vs. Norman Campbell, came before the Court of King's Bench, on February 8th, the evidence showing that there was only a common assault to which the accused pleaded guilty.

The sentence has been suspended by the trial judge, and the accused was freed immediately after the trial, and without any bail, and the case is now finished.

The rumour stating that the accused had pleaded guilty of assault with intent, and that he was on bail of \$500.00 is not true.

MEN'S CURLING

Two Rinks from town paid a friendly visit to Hawkesbury on Wednesday last and report having been well entertained. During the afternoon two rinks skipped by Messrs. Gail and Chabot were victorious the former winning by 7 points in a score of 11 to 4 and the latter winning by 1 point in a score of 9 to 8.

During the evening the same Rinks skipped by R. McArthur and J. P. MacKimmie came out on top by 6 points, the former losing to Hawkesbury by 12 to 10 and the latter defeating them 12 to 4.

In the total count Lachute was 14 points up, which proved a very creditable showing.

The Rinks were as follows:— J. S. Giles, J. Bernier, R. Vickery, W. MacKimmie, R. McArthur, J. P. MacKimmie, Jas. W. Gail, P. Chabot.

The latter two in each rink alternated as skips during afternoon and evening.

In the finals for the Senior MacKie Cup, Mr. Jas. W. Gail, was victorious over Mr. J. P. MacKimmie in a score of 14 to 7.

The play for the Dunany Cup starts to-night (Thursday).

LADIES' CURLING

The Finals for Miss M. K. Barron's Trophy for Doubles were played off on Monday. Miss E. Fraser defeating Mrs. W. Cottingham by a score of 12-7.

Miss R. Parsons, Mrs. R. A. Giles, Miss E. Fraser, Mrs. W. Cottingham.

On Tuesday two friendly games were played between the Hawkesbury and Lachute Ladies. The honors going to the visitors.

Hawkesbury: Miss B. Sinclair, Miss B. McOuat, Mrs. L. Pattee, Mrs. H. Giles, Mrs. Rutherford, Mrs. A. McOuat, Mrs. Maitson, Mrs. Middleton (Skip)—8.

Lachute: Miss R. Parsons, Miss R. C. Pattee, Mrs. Wilson, Mrs. J. M. Drew, Mrs. Moyle, Miss A. Riddell (Skip)—8.

Total 16: 14

The H. H. Wilson Challenge Cup was played for on Wednesday. The Holders being victorious.

Holders: Mrs. Stead, Miss G. C. McOuat, Miss Barron, Mrs. M. Gail, Mrs. W. Deacon, Miss A. Riddell, Mrs. J. A. McGibbon, Miss E. Fraser (Skip)—18.

Challengers: Miss B. Sinclair, Miss B. McOuat, Mrs. L. Pattee, Mrs. H. Giles, Mrs. Rutherford, Mrs. A. McOuat, Mrs. Maitson, Mrs. Middleton (Skip)—8.

Owing to absence Mrs. Middleton skipped for Mrs. McGibbon and Mrs. A. McOuat played lead.

Play for Mrs. Christie's Trophy begins next week.

Between 30 and 40 members of the Laurier Snowshoe Club, of Montreal, landed in town on the C. P. R. last Sunday morning. They were fully decked in white and blue and carried their banners in a march through the town. A very pleasant time was spent by the visitors who were delighted with their days outing.

Something to Look Forward to

Every up-to-date town has its Dramatic Society, and no one can say Lachute is 'behind the times.' This society aims to present to the people, for their appreciation, good wholesome plays, and to give the proceeds of these to some worthy enterprise. None of you forget how you enjoyed "Daddy Long-Legs," which was put on for the benefit of the Firemen last year, and we hope that you will enjoy this year's plays equally as well. Although the activities of the Society have been somewhat hindered by the difficulty in procuring books, they have, for consideration, the following plays—"Adam and Eva"; "It Pays to Advertise"; "Apple Sauce"; "Nothing But the Truth"; and "The Patsy"; of these they have chosen "Adam and Eva", to present to you in two week's time—the others, at some future date. Watch the columns of this paper for further notice of "Adam and Eva," next week.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY DIRECTOR'S MEETING

A meeting of above was held in the Windsor Hotel, on Saturday last, when Mr. J. T. Ayers was unanimously re-elected to the Presidency, Mr. J. H. Black, as Vice-President and Jas. W. Gail as Sec.-Treasurer and Manager.

The dates of the Fair were established and the week of June 20-21-22 and 23 all set for a big year.

Stallion Grants were awarded to Messrs. Gilbert Arnold, Ian Hay, A. St. Jacques and W. J. Pollock.

Mr. Gail announced that the Government had discontinued giving any grant on standing crops.

MASQUERADE CARNIVAL

Last Friday a Masquerade was held at the West-End Skating Rink which turned out to be a huge success. There were a good many costumes on the ice many of which were of bright colors matching very nicely with the Chinese Lanterns and the Christmas trees under the cover of a perfect February evening. Races were held which seemed to arouse very keen interest among the skaters and audience. The following is a list of winners—Ladies Costumes: 1st, Mrs. H. Deslauriers; 2nd, S. Tessier; 3rd, Laura Rockbrune. Men: 1st, H. Stansfield; 2nd, Romeo Rockbrune; 3rd, Romuald Bell. Young Girls:—1st, Patricia Brunet; 2nd, Joyce Milnes; 3rd, Georgette Desrosiers. Boys:—1st, Bernard Allard; 2nd, Aurele Meunier; 3rd, Paul Dalair. Prizes were given for Racing and Fancy skating and a Thermos Bottle was drawn amongst those present by Miss Marie-Louise Carriere.

OBITUARY.

THE LATE OLIVE MORRISON. It is with much sorrow, we record the death of Olive Janet, third daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Theo. Morrison, who passed away on Sunday last, in her 25th year, after a long and trying illness.

Olive was one of our Lachute Academy girls, and on finishing school, took a course at MacDonald College, and taught at Mount Maple and East Settlement, where she was greatly beloved by all her young pupils.

The funeral which was largely attended by sorrowing relatives and friends, was conducted by Rev. Geo. MacKinnon, who spoke many comforting words to the bereaved family. A large number of floral tributes testified to the love and esteem in which she was held. Besides her loving parents, she leaves two brothers, Roy and Nelson, and three sisters, Ethel, Lucy and Irma to mourn her loss.

The pall-bearers were Messrs. Arnold Scott, Erskine Rodgers, John Doig, M. Leishman, C. Martin and Stanley Smith.

That death seems but a covered way, which opens into light. Wherein no blinded child can stray Beyond the Father's sight.

THE LATE MRS. JNO. WESTGATE

Another old and well-known county resident has passed away in the person of Mrs. John Westgate, who with her husband has been living with their son Chas. Benjamin, at Medford, Mass., for the past 8 years. Deceased lady who had reached the age of 79 years, was formerly Miss Elizabeth Moore and had been married to Mr. Westgate for forty-nine years. Both were born in Mille Isles, where they spent the greater part of their lives, and there conducted the Post Office and a general store. A loving husband and two sons, Charles Benjamin and Richard Garner are left to mourn her loss. The funeral was conducted on Friday, Feb. 17th, by the Rev. Dwight W. Hadley, Rector of Grace Episcopal Church, and was largely attended, interment taking place in Oak Grove Cemetery.

SPRING IS COMING

And with it you should have a New Suit. Our samples of cloth have just arrived so come in and choose yours now. If you can't afford a new one call in and have the old one steam-pressed and made to look like new. While you wait.

R. DESLAURIERS.

Wash Goods!

Prints in New Colors and Patterns
Printed Crepes

22 cts.
25 cts.

Also Sunshine DIMITY

A new material, lovely for dresses, aprons, smocks, kimono and children's frocks. Come early for first choice.

W. Banford and Son.

FLOUR and FEED

The best is always the Cheapest

Cream of the West Flour, Maple Leaf Bran Shorts and Middlings, Maple Leaf Oats, Norwegian Rolled Oats, Monarch Scratch feed in 25 and 100 lb. bags; Monarch Laying Mash in 25 and 100 lb. bags; Monarch Calf Meal, Royal Purple Calf Meal, and many other lines the best obtainable.

Special prices for field Seeds ordered during February.

J. D. Campbell, Lachute

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Agent for Cream of the West Flour.

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Wagons and Sleighs,
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REPAIR PARTS OF ALL KINDS.

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NEW FORD TUDOR
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GEO. Y. DEACON
FORD DEALER, LACHUTE.

EVERYTHING TO BUILD ANYTHING

J. W. COTTINGHAM

LIMITED

Chinese Women "Bob" At Risk of Death or Fines

Shooting of Girls as Reds Recalls Laws Based on View That Shorn Locks Imperil Masculine Rule

FEMINISM GAINS SLOWLY

Wives of Interior Continue Virtual Slaves; "Flapper" in Rebellion at Ports

Death by torture is not so popular in China as it used to be. Medieval forms of punishment have not been entirely abandoned in the interior, but along the coast they are gradually giving way to the more modern way of shooting people down in the streets. The shooting process, practiced by the Nationalist troops, makes no exception in favor of girls and women. It is in fact particularly directed at women with bobbed hair.

"At least fourteen bobbed-haired girls and women," says an Associated Press dispatch from Canton, "have been shot down by anti-Red troops. Bobbed hair is considered to be the sign of a female Communist in China." Setting aside the questionable assumption that every Chinese woman who bobs her hair must necessarily be a Communist, it is interesting to contemplate the relation of bobbed hair to murder in the streets.

Shooting women has a long record of official atrocity behind it. Officials strained their imaginations to invent fiendish tortures. Flogging was, and still is, a punishment inflicted in a public place where the populace may be warned of the consequences of crime. The flogging is performed with bamboo, rattan or whip. Its severity is measured by the number of blows ordered by a magistrate, and death may ensue.

Executioner Adjunct of Army
Of all forms of death a Chinese most abhors decapitation because it presupposes that he will appear in the spirit world headless. I have seen in China ghastly evidence of the practice of beheading persons in the streets. A decapitating squad is no uncommon sight. It is a necessary adjunct to an army and the executioner with his broad blade marches through the streets and performs his duties with cynical indifference.

The less bothersome method of shooting was adopted when the Chinese soldiers learned to use foreign guns. The average Chinese woman was always more intelligent than the average Chinese man, and it therefore was natural that the Chinese soldier did not discriminate in favor of women when he wanted to shoot somebody. As women with bobbed hair are those who are not afraid to defy tradition and generally are a little smarter than their sisters, they aroused the contempt of the Chinese men who are inherently opposed to any kind of feminism.

It is true that radical women in China bob their hair, but it is not true that every woman with bobbed hair is radical. When The Associated Press says that any woman with bobbed hair is considered to be a Communist, it is stating what the Nationalist army thinks, although the Nationalist army, like the politicians at Canton and Peking, cannot be accused of doing much thinking.

Bobbing Forbidden by Law
Masculine indignation against women bobbing their hair was aroused long before the Communists began fermenting trouble in China. Both North and South China have officially prohibited bobbing. The action of the Canton municipal Legislature is typical of the underlying tendencies of Chinese men. The gray-headed wiseacres of the Legislature convened one day to take cognizance of the growing menace of women. The wise men of the Far East believe that bobbed hair is a Western abomination and that in some mysterious fashion the woman who bobs her hair becomes forthwith endowed with the intellectual prowess of man, a thing not to be tolerated. If the right of plundering the public is to be maintained.

"What," asked these Chinese gentlemen, "is to become of us if these Westernized women go on bobbing their hair? What is to become of the sacred rights of men?"

"It is moved and seconded and passed," said the chairman, "that a law be framed prohibiting the women of this province from bobbing." And so in the province of Kwangtung, the province from which nationalism sprang, it is unlawful for a woman to bob. Happily the Cantonese women ignored the law.

Fines for Cutting Hair
It was in the hope of checking feminism in north China that a group of militarists and politicians in Tientsin recently had passed by the Chihli Educational Bureau regulations forbidding women and girls to bob their hair. It is almost incredible that in modern times a group of so-called leaders should promulgate in the newspapers a set of regulations such as these, which now take the form of law, so far as the women of Tientsin and Peking are concerned.

"A fine will be imposed on any girl above the age of fourteen who bobs her hair. Parents of girls under fourteen will be advised by the police that they must not cut the hair of their daughters."

"From the date of the issuance of this order, three months will be allowed for bobbed hair to grow. At the end of that time any girls found in the street with bobbed hair will be subject to a fine."

"The police will warn women dur-

ing the three months that they must not bob their hair."

"After the expiration of three months any girl found with bobbed hair will be arrested and taken to the yamen (headquarters). Her parents will be notified and the fine imposed. The parents must then sign a document promising that neither their daughters nor daughters-in-law will be permitted to bob their hair in the future."

"Police will not be allowed to collect the fines. The cases will be handled at the yamen." That is, the court officials and not the policemen pocket the money.

Feminism Spread Slowly

Feminism, or the recognition that women have rights equal to those of men, is progressing slowly in China. Back in the interior woman is still abysmally ignorant so far as book learning is concerned. She is the slave of medieval tradition. Her feet are bound and crippled for the same reason that a horse is hobbled—to hamper her freedom. When she marries she must literally abandon the home of her youth and become the slave of her mother-in-law.

Regarded as the inferior of every man in the household, particularly her husband and her husband's father, she is debarred from participation in any social event that her husband arranges. She eats apart from her husband and if she accompanies him on the street she must walk behind him. In Shanghai it is common to see a woman walking behind her husband with the humility of a whipped dog. If her husband chooses to have a secondary wife that is none of her business.

But there are hopeful signs, however meager. Feminism is at work in the treaty ports and is slowly spreading into the interior. In Shanghai there are Chinese women pharmacists, doctors, nurses, superintendents of hospitals, teachers, lawyers, writers and stenographers, and there are banks, clubs, publications and political organizations managed by women. Recently, the Shanghai Municipal Council, in deference to the demands of women who wished to share in the prosperity of the stage, passed an ordinance permitting Chinese actresses to perform, which formerly had been prohibited as unbecoming.

"Among Chinese women the flapper is the glory of her sex. She has adopted Western manners without losing her racial characteristics. In physical appearance she is slender, quick in movement, dainty and feminine, and she has a broad forehead betokening intelligence, and bright, mischievous eyes. She bobs her hair, uses a lipstick, rouges her cheeks, dresses smartly in her native costume, drives an automobile, Charlestons, smokes cigarettes, plays golf and tennis, generally speaks English and comports herself with a snappiness and confidence that seems to suggest she is the intellectual peer of men. In politics she is defiant of tradition, reads modern books in preference to the classics and allies herself with the movement known as Young China. Converse with a Chinese flapper and she will express her opinions in impeccable English on topics kindred to those that interest her Occidental prototype."

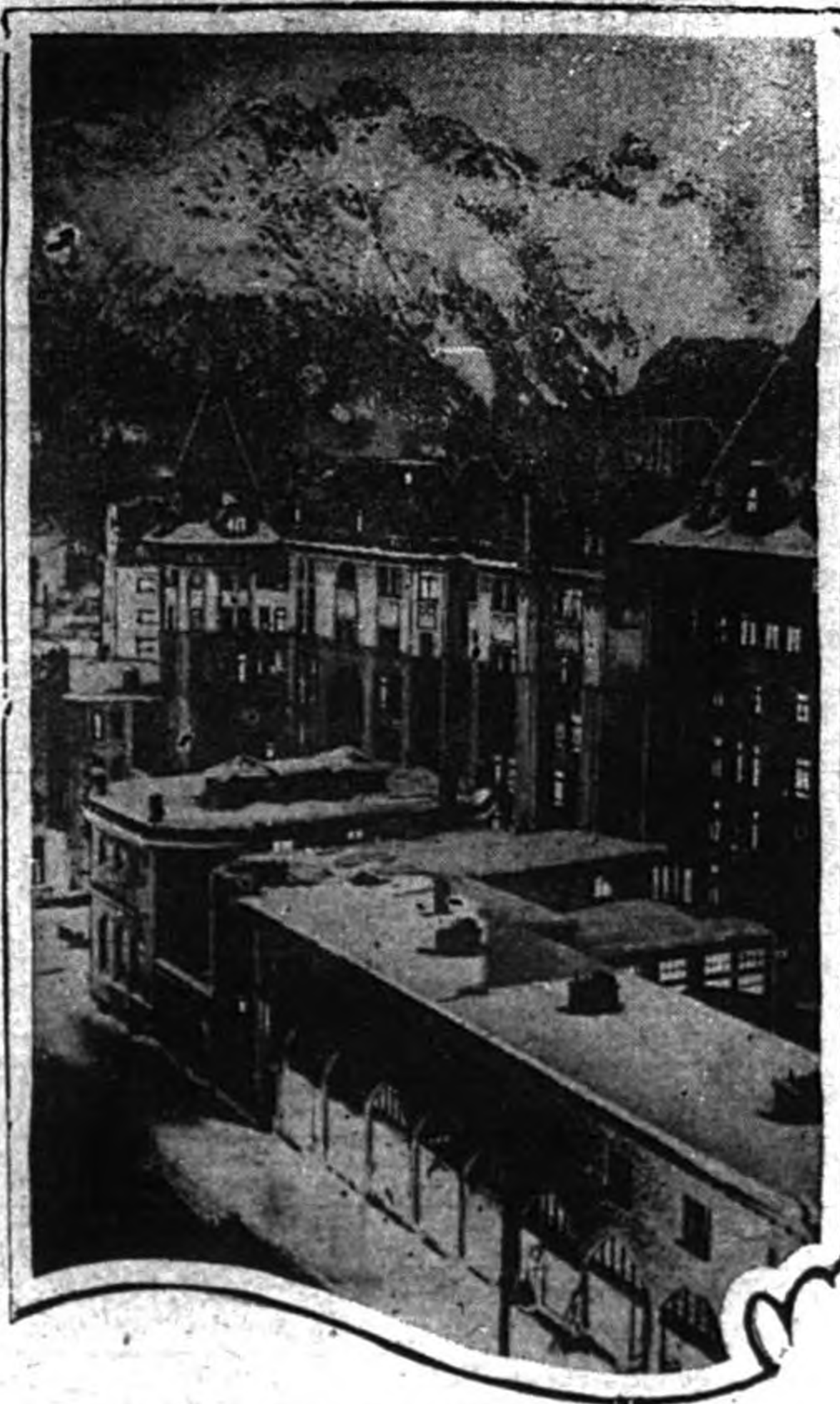
It is not much to the glory of the Nationalist armies that they should find it necessary to shoot this type of woman in order to promote democracy in China.

The Laborer's Hire

Regina Leader (Lib.): (The highest salary paid the Dominion Government Rust Research Laboratory is \$2,800). Rust is the arch-enemy of the Western farmer, the most serious of his difficulties. It rust can be banished from the wheat fields of the West, great benefit will accrue directly to the farmer and indirectly to all Canada. The rust research workers have been carrying on their work conscientiously and capably, but no man can do proper work if he has financial worries, and for this reason, and in appreciation of the value and importance of their work, these experts should be adequately compensated. Otherwise Canada is apt to lose the services of some of its ablest public servants.

British Immigration

Manitoba Free Press (Lib.): Mr. Amery has announced that he is going to take up with the Government at Ottawa the matter of extending the 2,000 family project. . . . Canada will readily welcome an extension of the project on one consideration. That is that such extension does not involve the Dominion in having to finance large purchases of land on behalf of the newcomers. Admittedly the sums thus laid out will be repaid, and there will not in all probability be very much loss, but inevitably an extension on the present basis would mean the purchase of land if any large number of families are to be brought out, and such a move would involve political considerations which no Government would care to face.



ST. MORITZ, SWITZERLAND, AT TWILIGHT
The end of the journey for Toronto's Olympic hockey team. When evening starts to unfold the snow-covered village in the Swiss Alps and dusk steals over the famous resort, lighted windows and still gleaming snow-clad heights make a scene of rare beauty.



"If the countenance is the index of the mind a blank page would cover that item in some cases."

"Her husband owes a lot to her, doesn't he?" "Sure; nobody ever heard of him before she shot him."

The servant of a ship's captain, an Irishman, one day let a tea kettle fall into the sea, upon which he ran to his master. "Arrah, an' please your honor, can anything be said to be lost when you know where it is?" "Certainly not," replied the captain. "Why, then, by St. Patrick, the tea kettle is at the bottom of the sea."

Confusing the Issue

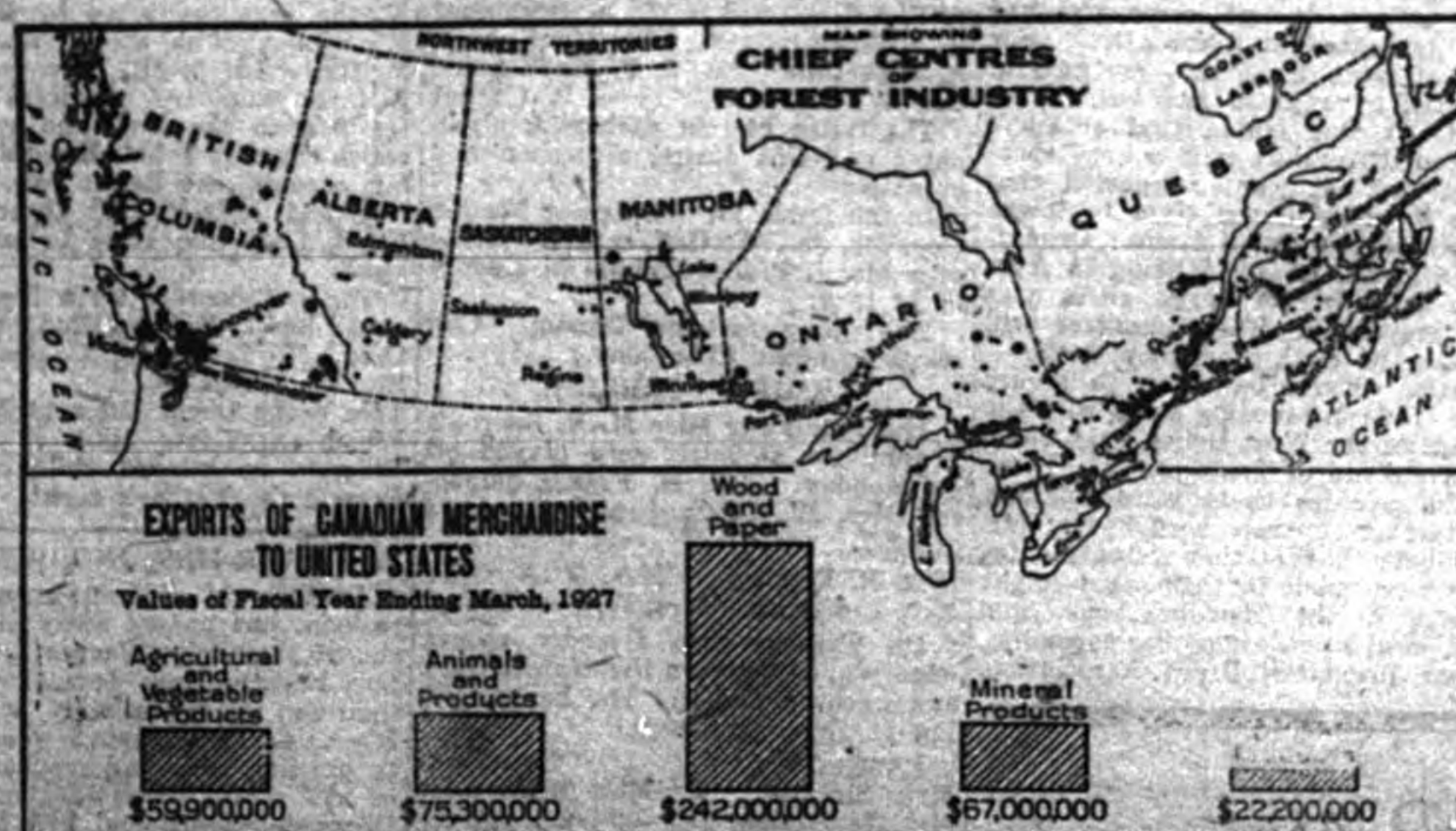
Toronto Globe (Lib.): (Toronto supporters of the St. Lawrence waterway accuse Montreal interests of misleading propaganda). The intimation that Canadian power would be sacrificed to Americans is one of those ridiculous statements that are being passed around to confuse the issue. Any one who wishes to know the facts can peruse the report of the Joint Engineering Board which has been published. It shows that there is an international stretch of 115 miles in which part of the power belongs to the United States and part to Canada. On the other portions of the waterway the power generated would be wholly within Canadian territory. As far as we are aware, no suggestion has been made that the United States should have any power except that produced in its own domain.

Peace River Problems

Toronto Mail and Empire (Cons.): Cost of construction and maintenance of new railways in sparsely settled territory has been the obstacle in the way of (Peace River development). Yet the Peace River district comprises a tract of 12,000,000 acres of rich agricultural land and has yielded wheat of high grade. In the southern portion of the district is an extensive coal field. Development of these resources of the district is retarded by lack of sufficient facilities for exportation of goods from the district.

"Do you know how to make a peach cordial?" "Sure; send her some candy."

Canada's Forest Industries



The Bulwark of the Dominion's Trade With the United States

Canada's far flung line of forest industries stands out as perhaps the most striking feature of the Dominion's industrial landscape.

Only when one realizes what an enormous volume of commerce these forest industries support, and what a dominant role they play in keeping Canada's trade with the United States on a fairly even keel, can one clearly appreciate what a huge stake the Canadian people have in forest protection.

These hundreds of mills together form the main supporting pillar of

NEW GUINEA PASTURES RIVAL VALUE OF MINES

Area, Compared to Best in Australia, Is Large—"Golden River" at Altitude of 7000 Feet Defies Miners With Strength of Its Current

Sydney, N.S.W.—While some prospectors returning here from the Edie Creek goldfields in New Guinea add details to the extraordinary facts about gold mining conditions there, other prospectors speak of having discovered yet greater riches in that little known land. They have found a stretch of sheep country which they pronounce to be as good as the best Australian. They also describe it as being of enormous extent.

The gold from Edie Creek is brought to Sydney, and the miners have appealed to the Government for a reduction in the duty. The views of the miners may be understood from a statement of conditions surrounding one gold shipment to Sydney of the value of £23,000. Freight and the smelting charges (incurred here) totalled £1,335, and the balance of £20,665, was the amount that was taxed. There are two taxing authorities, the State of New South Wales and the Federal Government. The state tax amounted to £72 6s. 9d., and the federal to £156 5s. 2d. The diggers hope that the federal authority will take into consideration the circumstances under which the gold is won, and, allowing for them, make a great reduction in the tax.

The climate is very wet. The diggers are up in the mountains 7000 feet. Mountain torrents when in spate tear into the alluvial field, and one stream is literally a golden river. It is not yet known how to work it, owing to the strength of the current; even in normal times, but it is nevertheless pegged out as dredging leases. Great bowlders require to be removed, and if the bed is ever worked it is expected that the rock bottom will yield nothing but gold, the earth and gravel all being removed by the current.

The men working the Edie Creek deposits do not guard their gold. It is kept in the tents in tea tins or any other receptacle that is handy. Sometimes a friend coming into a tent to borrow the sugar tin finds that he has a gold tin instead, and returns it with annoyance. Sugar is almost as valuable and sometimes more esteemed.

Only one woman was on this field during the first six months of its history. The miners aver that she was a "super-Florence Nightingale." As compensation for her many kindnesses they passed a resolution that she would have to be given a good claim and worked it for her with native labor.

Snobs

London Advertiser (Lib.): There is a false philosophy of life, which attaches a higher social value to what are called white-collar occupations than to mechanical callings. This is quite a different thing from love of learning or from respect for scholarship, and it may influence people who seldom open a book, while it is not uncommon to find a mechanic or a working farmer who is a reader and has a wide range of intellectual interests.

"I like this frock," she told the famous dress designer, "but it's too tight here, here, and here. You could alter it." "No, madam; but if you care to visit our beauty department on the second floor they'll gladly alter you to fit the frock."

A man was having a trial run in one of those very small cars. They started off through the streets of London. Suddenly the light of day vanished, to reappear a few seconds later. "Hullo," said the surprised passenger, "was that a tunnel we went under?" "No," replied the demonstration expert, carelessly, "that was a General omnibus."

Rescued

A mutual friend recently told an amusing story, illustrative of the ready wit of Miss Nellie Wallace, the well-known variety artist. A brother "pro" was relating to the company a remarkable experience of his while in America. "It was when I was in New York," he began. "A skyscraper was in flames. At one of the windows stood a lady, but none of the ladders was high enough to reach her. We were just beginning to despair of saving her when one of the firemen had a bright idea. He dragged the hose close to the building, and shot a stream of water directly in front of the window. Summoning up her courage the lady stepped from the ledge, wrapped her arms and legs around the column of water and slid to the bottom and safety." "That's nothing," murmured Miss Wallace, "I saw an even more exciting rescue than that once. A large hotel was burning furiously, when, at a top-story window, a girl appeared. I stared, the firemen stared, the crowd stared. In fact, everybody stared so hard that finally the girl walked down the stairs to safety."

"I see you've got a new car. What sort of bus is it?" "An incubus."

On An Island in the Seine Is the Valhalla of Pet Dogs

Its Marble Monuments Bear Sentimental Epitaphs in Many Languages

In the Seine, a little way west of Paris, where the river curves between wooded banks, giving glimpses of villages and pretty homes through the greenery, lies an island—L'Île des Bêtes—dedicated to a special sentiment. On it, behind high triple gates, is the Cemetery of Dogs, where people may bury animal pets.

A caretaker sits at the gate exhibiting an indifference that is profound. The only thing that beset him is the arrival of persons with boxes under their arms. He receives 30 francs (a little more than \$1) for each

plot taken for a year, besides occasional tips for keeping graves clear of weeds.

In this animal cemetery innumerable paths twist about. She shade and the form of trees and boxwood bushes are such as to give the place an aspect of solemnity. In many cases photographs of departed pets are placed above elaborate marble tombstones. One huge tombstone bears the sculptured effigies of two dogs that belonged to a Russian Princess.

Inscriptions on the monuments are in Russian, Japanese, Greek, German, Spanish, Italian, English. One large flat slab has a Japanese inscription. Among the English inscriptions one finds such epitaphs as these: "So small, yet every inch a dog. Quisquid," and "Darling Crumby, 1925."

A French couple are responsible for the following: "My dog, Pierrot, my good dog. For fourteen years you lived my life. Owing to your kindness and your intelligence we were as two souls that only death could separate. I cannot be consoled. Your master and I weep over you and will never forget you."

The grave is surmounted by an iron trellis from which depend flower-pots filled with artificial violets. A photograph of a mongrel is surrounded by a beaded wreath. On the trellis are hung metal plates bearing the following tributes: "His birthday. We will never forget you." "An affectionate souvenir." "These flowers we place, weeping, on his grave, to show how profound is our grief."

Many lonely persons centre their affections in dogs. Here is an example of the tributes they pay: "Little Zouka, you alone were my real friend. The best and most faithful companion of my life."

One large grave entirely covered with a thick growth of periwinkles is dedicated to the memory of Trovotown, a horse that was killed at Autenil at a Prix de Drags. A list of his victories is given his pedigree is recorded. This is a very dignified memorial. It must be noted that not all the inscriptions are ridiculous. Many of the epitaphs tell an honest and simple story of years of comradeship and affection. On a slab of marble six feet high is inscribed:

"Dash.
"Come on, old man."

NURSES

The Toronto Hospital for Incurables, in affiliation with Bellevue and Allied Hospitals, New York City, offers a three years' course of training to young women, having the required education, and desirous of becoming nurses. This Hospital has adopted the eight-hour system. The pupils receive uniforms of the School, a monthly allowance and traveling expenses to and from New York. For further information write the Superintendent.

Missing Plane Found in Idaho

Searchers Believe Hoyt Used His Parachute, but Fear That He Died of Exposure

Boise, Idaho.—The airplane flown by Fred Hoyt, missing aviator, was found wrecked in a canyon in mountainous Southern Idaho recently, but there was no trace of the flier, who disappeared a week ago when he ran into a blizzard on a flight between Salt Lake City and Boise.

Hoyt's parachute was missing from the demolished plane and old-time residents clung to the theory that he had frozen to death in the winter-bound region after making a successful leap from his plane.

The plane had crashed twenty miles from Holbrook, on the outskirts of the Minutka National Forest, at the edge of the Black Pine Mountains. One of Hoyt's gloves was found in the wreckage.

Planning an organized search for the flier's body, residents pointed out that even if Hoyt had successfully leaped from the plane, he had little chance to find shelter nor the equipment to withstand the ravages of a mountain winter. Finding of the one glove in the plane indicated that

Hoyt, in making a parachute jump, had ready one hand to pull the rip cord.

The plane was found by Frank Commons, a rancher, in a deep canyon four or five miles from the Commons ranch. An organized air search started several days ago under the direction of Lieutenant Russell Maughan has failed to find any trace of the ill-fated flier.

BABY'S OWN TABLETS ALWAYS IN THE HOME

Once a mother has used Baby's Own Tablets for her little ones she always keeps a supply on hand, for the first trial convinces her there is nothing to equal them in keeping children well. The Tablets are a mild but thorough laxative which regulate the bowels and sweeten the stomach, thus driving out constipation and indigestion, colds and simple fevers, and making teething easier. Concerning them, Mrs. Saluste Pelletier, St. Dumas, Que., writes:—"I have used Baby's Own Tablets for the past ten years and am never without them in the house. They have always given the greatest satisfaction and I can gladly recommend them to all mothers of little ones." The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or direct by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

A Nice Country

Quiet Tea Shop League Formed in Moscow to Get Peaceful Places to Talk at Night

Moscow.—After serving as judge in the great accordion-playing contest which lasted for several days, Geizer, the prima ballerina and idol of pre-revolutionary millionaires and dapper officers of Moscow, danced to the strains of the favorite instrument of the Russian workers, evoking frenzied delight in the popular audience which jammed the State Experimental Theatre.

On the same occasion Anatole Lunacharsky, Commissar of Education, declared that the accordion would suffice to satisfy the proletariat's musical yearnings till the workers and peasants were able to afford pianos. One shudders to think what Moscow would be like if this ambition is ever fulfilled.

Moscow is already as noisy as Naples. Where can a couple of Soviet business men go for a quiet evening's talk. The home is impossible, for Muscovites have on an average only fifty-six square feet of floor space each, which means three persons to a room, or nearly a score to a six-room flat. And the Muscovites are an expansive people, who like giving uproarious parties.

Others play the guitar, accordion, violin or piano, or, in default of these, their radio sets. Muscovites take turns all evening at the flat's sole telephone. In the kitchen half a dozen primus stoves and three or four servant girls roar unceasingly. Why not go to a club? But a Moscow club is altogether unlike the New York Bankers' Club, a place of repose bordering on coma. It is a place of agitation, just like a Jacobins' club during the French Revolution, and one is lucky if he finds the members innocently engaged in putting down the tobacco evil and not discussing colored illustrations on the ravages caused by asphyxiating gas.

In summer there are the boulevards but there one may be suddenly startled by M. Rykoff's stentorian voice, explaining industrial reconstruction broadcast from a lamp behind one's back.

So one Moscow league has been formed, namely, "The Friends of the Soviet Tea Shop," to agitate for the establishment of plain tea shops with tea, but without agitation.

The latest "nonsense" story concerns a man who asked a well-informed friend: "Where do all the old motor-cars go?" "They don't," was the reply.

Suitor—"Sir, I am very anxious to marry your daughter." Her Dad—"Anxious, eh? Ever been married before?" Suitor—"No, sir." Dad—"Ah, that explains it."

A St. Andrew's Day Stalwart



THE STANES AN' BESOM AN' BOTTLE

An ancient player of the game on Stormont Loch near Blairgowrie, Perthshire. Mr. James Gordon of the Strathdale Club in the bonspiel of the Strathmore Curling province when 46 rinks played off for the fifth time in 24 years.

A REMEDY THAT INSPIRES FAITH

People Who Have Used Dr. Williams' Pink Pills Speak of Them With Praise.

"Going into a decline" is an expression that has come to be known as one of the most difficult conditions with which physicians have to deal. It often describes an alarming condition because it does not yield to ordinary treatment and the debility continues with loss of flesh and strength until the patient feels hopeless. In the majority of such cases the victim suffers from lack of good, red blood, and if the blood can be restored to normal no other medical treatment is necessary. Proper food and sunshine will do the rest.

Every man, woman and child who lacks health and strength should at once take Dr. Williams' Pink Pills to build up their blood supply. The mission of this medicine is to make new, rich red blood, which speedily restores health and strength. "I am writing to tell you what Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have done for me," says Mrs. J. H. Oulton, Firdale, Man. "A few years ago I was in a badly run-down condition, so much so that I was subject to fainting spells which would leave me in such a condition that I could hardly go about. Then I was stricken with influenza and this further weakened me, and throughout the winter I remained in this condition. I was taking doctor's medicine, but as it did not seem to help me, my mother advised me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and I got a couple of boxes to start on. When these were done I seemed to feel an improvement and I got a further supply to continue the treatment. I took in all about a dozen boxes, and by that time I was in the best of health and had gained in weight. My faith in Dr. Williams' Pink Pills is now unbounded, and I keep a supply on hand and take them occasionally if I am not feeling quite well. I often recommend them to others, and cannot praise them enough for restoring my health."

You can get these pills from any medicine dealer or by mail at 50c a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.



A FITTING CELEBRATION

"I believe 1928 is a leap-year, isn't it?" "Sure, and I'm laying in a big supply of Hops you can bet."

Lady (at theatre, to man in seat behind): "I hope my hat is not worrying you." Hie Man—"It is worrying me a lot—my wife wants one like it."

"That's what I call a finished sermon," said a woman when the clergyman's droning voice had ceased. "I'm glad to hear it," said her neighbor. "I had almost given up hope."

Nottinghamshire Witness: The only time that woman has spoken to me is once.

Minard's Liniment for sick animals.

Search for "Dawn" Renewed in Nfld.

Eight Men Heard Sound of Plane at Same Hour

St. John, Nfld.—An investigation of the reports that a plane, possibly the Dawn, was heard off the southern shore of Trinity Bay on Dec. 24, shows that six men, bird shooting from a boat, three miles off Hearts Delight, all declare that the sounds of a plane could be distinctly heard coming from a south-east direction. At the same hour two men on shore state that they were so positive that the sounds came from a plane that they climbed to the top of a wood pile to catch sight of it, but the sky was overcast. Similar stories have been investigated without shaking the testimony.

As a result the area between Trinity and Conception Bay is being combed by search parties in the hope of finding the Grayson plane. The search has been actively taken up because of the reward of \$1,000 offered by M. A. Moale, of New York, for the discovery of plane or occupants.

Mrs. Frances Wilson Grayson, accompanied by Oskar Omdal, pilot, and Brice Goldsborough, navigator, set out from Roosevelt Field, New York, in the amphibian plane Dawn, shortly after five o'clock, eastern standard time, on the afternoon of Friday, Dec. 23, for Harbor Grace, Newfoundland, en route to Croynod, England. At 9.45 o'clock the following Sunday night the officer in charge of the government wireless station on Sable Island claimed he heard distress signals from the Dawn, at that time many hours overdue. A search by United States destroyers of the waters between Cape Cod, where the Dawn was last sighted, and Sable Island, subsequently conducted, failed to reveal trace of the missing aeroplane.

Power Tube Improves Multi-Tube Receivers

A power tube should always be used in the last audio stage of a multi-tube receiver. If more than one stage of audio amplification is employed. If the receiver is required to deliver only moderate volume the CX-112 type of tube is the proper one. For greater volume and best tone quality the CX-371 or the CX-310 tubes should be used. One disadvantage of the latter two power tubes lies in their comparatively high plate current consumption, but where "B" eliminators are used this is not a drawback.

Power tubes require higher "B" and "C" voltages than the other tubes in a receiver and for that reason separate "B" and "C" connections are provided. In older receivers this provision may not have been made. For such cases special adapters or "duplex bases," as they are called, may be obtained which permit power tubes to be used in these old receivers without any alteration in the receiver itself. The separate connections mentioned are provided in the adapter.

Say it with flowers,
Say it with sweets,
Say it with kisses,
Say it with cats,
Say it with jewelry,
Say it with drink,
But always be careful

Mining Investors

Intrinsic values govern market prices eventually. We shall be glad to analyze your holdings from that angle without obligation.

LYLE, BELL & CO.

Stock Brokers, Mail Bldg., Toronto
ELgin 2135-7 Write, Wire or Phone

RED ROSE TEA "is good tea"

Red Rose Orange Pekoe

—Top Quality

In clean, bright Aluminum

Whole Town Radio Fans

Place in Iowa Passes Ordinance to Prevent Radio Interference

Out in the little college town of Fairfield, in Iowa, the wheels of progress must not interfere with radio reception between the hours of 11 noon and 12 midnight, according to the text of an ordinance passed by the city authorities, just received by the Federal Radio Commission.

The ordinance limits the use of electrical devices, such as washing machines, vacuum cleaners, etc., which cause interference with radio reception only during the morning hours. The city law was passed after the authorities had received protests from radio owners, who complained that housewives' devices, driven by electricity, had completely disrupted choice programs in afternoons and evenings.

A fine of \$100 or thirty days in jail has been set as the alternative punishment for violation of the ordinance, the text of which said:

"It shall be unlawful for any person to operate any instrument, device or machine of any kind whatsoever, the operation of which shall cause electrical interference with radio reception, within the city limits of the city of Fairfield, Iowa, between the hours of 12 o'clock noon and 12 o'clock midnight on any day after the taking effect of this ordinance, save and excepting only such as may be necessary in making X-ray pictures or examinations in emergency cases of physical injuries."

Woodmen—Keep Minard's handy.

"Hardest Working" Clock in Paris To Be Retired

Paris.—The hardest working clock in Paris, after sixty-five years of faithful toll, may soon be retired on a pension.

The instrument, created by Detouche, clockmaker to Emperor Napoleon III, has been in service since 1863 in the Conservatory of Arts and Crafts. During these years it has rung more strokes than any other clock in Paris, since it sounded between 8 o'clock every evening and 8 the following morning the full hour at each quarter hour. That is to say, at three-quarters after midnight it peals twenty-seven strokes—an unusual performance, always startling to passers-by unaccustomed to the laboriousness of Detouche's masterpiece.

Classified Advertisements

POULTRY

FREE—A NEW BOOK OF POULTRY LESSONS L. R. GUILD & SONS, Box 1, Rockwood, Ont.

MARRY—JOIN CANADIAN CORRESPONDENCE CLUB. Address Box 1738, Calgary, Alberta.

Men Called Poor Creatures As Compared With Women

London.—"Men are poor creatures compared with women," said Sir William Arbuthnot Lane, noted physician, speaking at a demonstration of the rhythmic health movement.

"It is upon the woman that the future of this country depends, and we must do everything in our power to keep her physically fit," he said. Sir William declared it is simple to keep fit. Good, clean, healthy food, fresh air and simple exercises would keep the body fit without any of the artificial means so often indulged in.

PATENTS

List of "Wanted Inventions" and Full Information sent Free on Request. THE HANSEN CO. Dep. W. 575 Bank St., Ottawa, Ont.

The New Freely-Lathering Cuticura Shaving Stick For Tender Faces

EMOLLIENT MEDICINAL ANTISEPTIC

Nothing Like It to Relieve Colds

In formula and action, Buckley's Mixture is different from all other remedies. It literally "acts like a flash" in conquering coughs and healing the inflamed parts. The instant relief that follows the first dose is multiplied 40 times in a 75-cent bottle! "Buckley's" should be in every home. Your druggist sells it under a money-back guarantee. W. E. Buckley, Limited, 142 Mutual St., Toronto 2

BUCKLEY'S

Acta like a flash—single slip proves it

Swollen Joints

Sore muscles and strained ligaments quickly relieved by application of Minard's Liniment.

MINARD'S "KING OF PAIN" LINIMENT

The BABY



No mother in this enlightened age would give her baby something she did not know was perfectly harmless, especially when a few drops of plain Castoria will right a baby's stomach and end almost any little ill. Frequent mess and fever, too; it seems no time until everything is serene.

That's the beauty of Castoria; its gentle influence seems just what is needed. It does all that castor oil might accomplish, without shock to the system. Without the evil taste. It's delicious! Being purely vegetable, you can give it as often as there's a sign of colic; constipation; diarrhea; or need to aid sound, natural sleep.

Just one warning: It is genuine Fletcher's Castoria that physicians recommend. Other preparations may be just as free from all doubtful drugs, but no child of this writer's is going to test them! Besides, the book on care and feeding of babies that comes with Fletcher's Castoria is worth its weight in gold.

Children Cry for



Indigestion

What most people call indigestion is usually excess acid in the stomach. The food has soured. The instant remedy is an alkali which neutralizes acids. But don't use crude helps. Use what your doctor would advise.

The best help is Phillips' Milk of Magnesia. For the 50 years since its invention it has remained standard with physicians. You will find nothing else so quick in its effect, so harmless, so efficient.

One tasteless spoonful in water neutralizes many times its volume in acid. The results are immediate, with no bad after-effects. Once you learn this fact, you will never deal with excess acid in the crude ways. Go learn—now—why this method is supreme.

Be sure to get the genuine Phillips' Milk of Magnesia prescribed by physicians for 50 years in correcting excess acids. Each bottle contains full directions—any drugstore.



ASPIRIN

You doubtless depend on Aspirin to make short work of headaches, but remember that it's just as dependable an antidote for many other pains! Neuralgia? Many have found real relief in an Aspirin tablet. Or for toothache; an effective way to relieve it, and the one thing doctors are willing you should give a child—of any age. Whether to break up a cold, or relieve the serious pain from neuritis or deep-seated rheumatism, there's nothing quite like Aspirin. Just make certain it's genuine; it must have Bayer on the box and on every tablet. All druggists, with proper directions.

Physicians prescribe Aspirin; it does NOT affect the heart

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

Big Reduction Sale!

at

Joseph Malacket's, Brownsburg

Sale From Feb. 15th.,
- until the 29th. -

\$30,000 worth of goods to be
sold at Manufacturer's Prices.

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.

ALL KINDS!

Just at the present time we have a splendid assortment of Alarm Clocks, raising from 75c. to \$5.50. Every clock a guaranteed time-keeper.

Watch, Jewelry and Optical repairs done promptly.

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.



Semi-Ready
SPECIAL
Order Tailoring

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

Also a large assortment of ready-made clothing.

Extra Special in all our lines of Footwear.

Call in and see for yourself.

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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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Notices of Entertainment, Concerts, Announcements etc., 10 cents per count line. Minimum, 50.—if billed 60c.

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

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

With each verse additional—25c.

Want and For Sale advertisement, 10 cents per count line, minimum 50c.—if billed 60c.

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

THE UNION JACK.

The Union Jack is the flag that is honored by many nations. This flag belongs to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. The Union Jack is sometimes called the Meteor flag. It is a banner or flag of freedom and liberty. The Union Jack is supposed to be hoisted on land and on sea. Though many people honor this flag, yet they do not know why they honor it, or what the three crosses stand for.

We honor the Union Jack so as to show our honor, and respect, to our country and our King. The three crosses stand for three countries, called England, Scotland and Ireland. England's cross is called St. George's, Scotland's cross is called St. Andrew's, and Ireland's cross is called St. Patrick's.

The banner, or flag, called St. George's is a rectangular red cross on a white field. The banner called St. Andrew's, is a diagonal, meaning from corner to corner, white cross on a blue field. The banner called St. Patrick's is a red diagonal cross on a white field. In the year 1606, the banner of Scotland, called St. Andrew's, was joined by King James I. to the banner of England, called St. George's. In the year 1801, the banner of Ireland, called St. Patrick's, was joined to the flag, made up of England and Scotland, and thus the flag was called the Union Jack.

Union Jack has a meaning, so union means united or joined, and Jack is a name, taken from the word Jacques, after the King of that time, called James I. or Jack is taken from the jackets, the knights use to wear over their armour, to show which nation they belonged to.

Many people know why we honor our flag, and what the flag means, but do not know how to hoist it. It has different meanings, as when the Union Jack is hoisted up side down, it is a signal of distress, and when it is half mast, it is a signal of mourning. So we should be careful and watch, and learn to hoist it properly. You notice that on the Union Jack, there is a red diagonal cross, and on each side, there are white bands, on one side they are wide, and on the other side they are narrow, you should always be careful and have the wide band to the top nearest the pole.

We should hoist the Union Jack on Empire Day, Armistice Day and on Dominion Day.

Composed by EDITH GILMOUR, GRADE VII.

BROWNSBURG.

Mrs. J. H. McFaul was the guest of Mrs. Moncrieff this week.

Mrs. Nankivell was in Montreal for the week-end.

Miss Leona Thompson, of the Bell Telephone, visited her home and friends a few days last week.

Mr. D. L. Bell, of the C. S. F. Co., was in Montreal over the week-end.

Miss Inez Thompson spent the week-end in Montreal visiting friends.

Miss P. and S. McOuat were home for the week-end.

Mr. Bert Secker, of Montreal University, was home over the week-end.

For the convenience of the Dominion Cartridge Co. Social Club members, Mr. Thos. Carpenter has opened a candy and soft drink and cigarette and tobacco stand, and expects to receive the patronage of club members.

CUSHING

Capt. J. D. Weir, of Ste. Anne de Bellevue, was in Cushing on Thursday of last week.

Mrs. Cora Rourke, of Little Rideau, was the guest of her brother, Mr. J. Bradford, for several days last week.

Mr. F. Gaston, accompanied by Mr. W. King, of St. Philippe, visited in Montreal last Wednesday.

At the W. M. S. meeting on Tuesday of last week, the delegates appointed to attend the Annual Meeting of the Montreal Presbyterian were Rev. Mrs. F. Jobb, Miss A. Davidson and Mrs. Archie Graham.

Twenty of the residents of Cushing went for a sleigh drive to the Valentine Supper at Point Fortune, and enjoyed both supper and sleigh drive, and program immensely.

Quite a number of Cushing people attended Brownsburg Tea-Meeting on the 16th, and St. Andrews Presbyterian on the 17th, and thoroughly enjoyed them both.

SCOUT NEWS

The 1st. Lachute Troop met as usual at their headquarters. A period was spent at relay-racing, signaling and boxing. A test was given to the troop on first aid but the result was not announced this week.

Lloyd Canning of the Bull-Dog Patrol passed his Tenderfoot Test. At the close of the meeting the competition was as follows:

Bull-dog Patrol 64 points.
Crow Patrol 60 points.
Fox Patrol 53 points.
Wolf Patrol 49 points.

LACHUTE ACADEMY EXAMS

Grade XI, French.
Class I.—A. Laurin 83, J. Logan 81, J. Yelland 79, R. Lamb 77.

Class II.—A. MacGibbon 72, A. Stewart 69, R. Cruise 61, B. Stanforth 61.

Class III.—L. Cruise 57, M. Wilson 56, J. McOuat 56, G. Rodgers 54, H. Cassidy 51.

Grade X, Algebra.
Honours.—Gwen MacKinnon 100, Rita Boyd 94, Freda Mason 84.

Class I.—Herbert Gordon 86, Janet Morrison 80, D. Macdonald 75.

Class II.—Jessie Goodfellow 74, E. Boyd 71, Eric Middleton 71, Gladys Cruise 64, Laurence McOuat 60.

Class III.—Bessie Morrison 59, A. Whitfield 53, Shirley Hamilton 51.

Grade IX, Geometry.
Honours.—Myrtle Patterson 94, F. Hay 93, Annie Black 90.

Class I.—aRymond Underhill 87, Janet Perry 81, Stanley Boyd 76.

Class II.—Marian MacVicar 74, I. Jackson 71, Stuart Jones 69, Mary Barclay 63, Jessie Leishman 67, Helen Heathlie 65, Irene Doig 64, Bertan Prophet 60.

Class III.—Nellie Laurin 50, W. Robertson 50.

Grade VIII, Grammar.
Honours.—Elizabeth Goldworthy 96, Muriel Boyd 91.

Class I.—Wyman MacRae 89, Garfield Clark 89, Grace Hammond 88, Gordon Drysdale 87, Melvin Langille 86, Grace Hume 86, Gladys Hadley 82, Hugh Gall 77, Agnes MacPhee 77, George Lawson 76.

Class II.—Barbara Cunningham 74, Enid MacNown 74, Violet Falconer 72, Eileen MacGibbon 71, A. Leishman 70, Catherine Black 69, Freda Gausley 67, Freda Tomalty 67, Kathleen Clunie 66, Cecil McPaul 64.

Class III.—Hannah Seale 59, Beatrice MacRae 54.

Grade VII, Geography.
Honours.—G. McFaul 91, L. Miller 90.

Class I.—K. Cowan 84, G. Wert 82, A. Fulton 81, E. McFaul 80, A. Morrison 79, H. Rogers 79, E. Rodgers 78, W. Drew 78, J. Hay 78, O. Stanforth 77, M. Berniquier 75, L. Davis 75, G. Black 75.

Class II.—S. Anderson 74, Roy Cruise 74, C. Boyd 72, C. Laurin 72, V. Thompson 72, E. Armstrong 72, C. Roby 69, R. Gordon 67.

Grade VI, Spelling & Dictation
Honours.—L. Canning 98, M. Robinson 98, L. Goldworthy 96, D. McFaul 96, D. Dion 96, D. Mackrith 94, M. Morrison 94, C. Demerse 92, E. Stansfield 90, S. Langille 90, D. Boyd 90.

Class I.—A. MacKenzie 88, L. Walker 88, A. MacNown 83, K. Giles 88, W. Davis 76.

Grade V, Arithmetic.
Honours.—M. Walker 100, H. Combie 98, J. MacKenzie 93, S. Roberts 93, G. Morrison 92, E. Stephens 92, M. George 91.

Class I.—A. Hay 89, B. Clunie 88, D. Boyd 88, S. Milnes 85, G. Scott 82, K. Falconer 77, Lois MacVicar 76, S. Morrison 76, A. Ward 75, E. MacVicar 75, F. Stansfield 74.

Grade IV, English Literature
Honours.—Edna Aitkin 96, Murray Lyster 91, Lloyd Graham 90.

Class I.—Jean Pickew 88, C. Drew 88, Lloyd Creswell 87, Bernard Jenkins 80, Alvera Ward 78.

Class II.—Leslie Cox 72, Kathryn Morrison 70, Earl Oldgers 68, Edith McOuat 66, Bernice Langille 66.

Grade III, Geography.
Honours.—Andrew Cleland 96, J. MacKenzie 96, Meryl Demerse 92, R. Dawson 90.

Class I.—Edith Gall 88, Isabel Hay 86, Clarence MacNaughton 76, Margaret Graham 75.

Class II.—Leonard Dion 70, Douglas MacKimmie 69, Douglas Picken 67.



Sunday night after church

Both the Henderson boys are far away from the old home. But Sunday is still a very special day for Father and Mother, for every Sunday night after church the telephone bell rings and the old folks know that one of the boys is calling them from the distant city.

Harry calls one week, and Fred the next.

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Balance Sheet

MUNICIPALITY OF THE TOWNSHIP OF CHATHAM
COUNTY OF ARGENTEUIL
BALANCE SHEET At December 31, 1927.

ASSETS			
CASH—On Hand	\$6 57		
In Bank	1 782 85	\$1 789 42	
ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE			
Tax arrears 1927		3 953 74	\$5 743 16
LIABILITIES			
ACCOUNTS PAYABLE			
Maintenance of Roads		\$310 74	
Sundries			
Street Lighting		89 95	
Brownsburg			
Road Department		2 784 83	
Provincial Government			
Special			
Killing of Dogs		11 00	3 196 52
T. Rheume, Inspector			
SURPLUS ACCOUNT			
Net Profit		\$6 968 91	
for year ending Dec. 31, 1927			
Less			
Deficit		4 422 27	
at December 31, 1928			
NET SURPLUS			2 546 64
			\$5 743 16

ALBINI LAMARCHE, Sec.-Treas.

ARCHAMBAULT, MERCIER & DIONNE, Auditors.

MUNICIPALITE DU CANTON DE CHATHAM COMTE D'ARGENTEUIL BILAN Au 31 décembre 1927			
— ACTIF —			
ARGENT—En Mains	\$6 57		
En Banque	1 782 85	\$1 789 42	
COMPTES RECEVABLES			
Taxes arriérés 1927		3 953 74	\$5 74 16
— PASSIF —			
COMPTES PAYABLES			
Entretien des chemins			
Divers		\$310 74	
Eclairage des Rues (Brownsburg)		89 95	
Department de la Voirie			
Gouvernement Provincial		2 784 83	
Special			
Extinction des chiens non-musees		11 00	3 196 52
T. Rheume, Inspector			
COMPTE SURPLUS			
Profit net		\$6 968 91	
au 31 décembre 1927			
Moins			
Deficit		4 422 27	
au 31 décembre, 1928			
SURPLUS au 31 décembre 1927			2 546 64
			\$5 743 16

ALBINI LAMARCHE, Sec.-Treas.

ARCHAMBAULT, MERCIER & DIONNE, Auditeurs.

CUSHING

Mrs. T. Weir Jr. will be the hostess of the United Church Ladies' Aid at their February meeting on Thursday afternoon.

Mrs. (Rev.) F. L. Jobb is in Montreal this week, attending a meeting of the W. M. S.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Nicholls were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Nelson Hyde at St. Andrews the latter part of the week, and attended the tea-meeting in the Presbyterian Church.

Mr. W. Matthews, of Stardale, was a guest of Mr. and Mrs. T. Weir Jr. the latter part of the week.

Mrs. L. C. Cooke and daughter were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Gausley at Mount Maple on Saturday and Sunday.

Miss Muriel Jobb is in Ottawa this week where she attended the recital by Rachmaninoff the celebrated Russian pianist at the Russell Theatre on Monday evening. On Thursday, Miss Jobb will play at a meeting of the Morning Musical Club at the Little Theatre.

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.

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A report from the Walsh-Katrine Mine states that vein No. 2 on the 250 ft. level is still working in high grade ore. It has been opened for 165 ft. and samples taken and assayed over 85 ft. in length gave an average value of \$31.40 to the ton, over a width of 80 inches. The wall rock on each side of the vein in many places carries \$4.50 to \$5.80 per ton. There is no visible Gold, and the values are in the Pyrites and Tellurides. Assays run to \$244.00 to the ton in Gold, and Silver values as high as \$9.80.

Work is now being pushed on some of the other ore bodies as well as on No. 2 vein.

The Company is fortunate in having had a siding placed close to their property by the Ontario Government Railway. This siding will hold five freight cars.

The power transmission line is now completed and this will result in a reduction in costs as soon as it can be connected up to the property. The road from the Railway to the Mine is to be graded this coming Spring. The fuel for this summer's operations is now being cut and large quantities of supplies have been shipped in to carry operations over until after the break-up.

The directors of the Walsh-Katrine have recently received many offers to buy control of their property, but if was decided to continue to sell to the public direct as at present. It is the intention to limit the amount of Treasury shares to be sold as it is felt that financing will shortly be completed. The many offers to assist in financing have been due to the splendid grade of ore now being mined.

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Province of Quebec, district of Montreal, No. 289, Superior Court (In Bankruptcy), in the matter of Rodolphe Chatelet, Lac Masson, authorized assignor.

Notice is hereby given that the immovable designated as follows:

"An emplacement situated in the non-incorporated village of the parish of Sainte Marguerite, composed of a part of the lot of land designated on the official plan and book of reference of the said parish under number twenty four (Pt. 24.) in the sixth range of the township of Wexford, in the parish of Sainte Marguerite, the said emplacement measuring sixty four feet in front by one arpent in depth, the whole English measure, and more or less, without guarantee as to precise measurement, and as actually fenced in; bounded in front by the public road or a street in depth by a part of said lot No. 24, on one side to the east by another part of the same lot belonging to Jean Gauthier or successor, and on the other side to the west by another part of the same lot belonging to Dollard Robert or successor—with the buildings and servitudes attached to the said immovable."

Will be sold by auction, in virtue of a judgment of the Superior Court sitting in Bankruptcy, rendered the 31st. of January, 1928, pursuant to the provisions of the Bankruptcy Act, article 20, paragraph 4 and following so as to give the said sale the effect of a sheriff's sale, at the door of the parochial church of Sainte Marguerite du Lac Masson, district of Terrebonne, the FIFTEENTH day of MARCH, 1928, at ONE o'clock in the afternoon.

Conditions of payment:—CASH.
For particulars and list of charges, apply to the undersigned.

CHARETTE & LABELLE,
Trustees.
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CALF FEEDING COMPETITION

Mr. Bothwell was in St. Philippe on Feb. 18th., attending the distribution of prizes to boys and girls of the above competition to the amount of \$252. which were distributed as follows:—

Registered Ayrshire Calves

1st. CLASS.	
Léodas Ouellette	\$7 00
Jeanne Lamarche	6 00
Grant Beattie	5 00
J. A. Murdoch	4 00
Jeannette Lacasse	3 00
Rose Beattie	2 00
Kathleen Murdoch	2 00
	\$29 00

Grade Ayrshire Calves

2nd. CLASS.	
Léo Rochon	8 00
Lucien Rochon	7 00
Pierre Paul Blais	6 50
Normand Leblanc	6 00
Arthur Lemay	5 50
Ange Emma Lamarche	5 00
Lucien Lemay	4 00
Romuald Lemay	3 00
Emile Lemay	3 00
Ernest Lacasse	3 00
Annette Rochon	2 00
Harry Murdoch	2 00
John Louis Blais	2 00
	\$57 00

Holstein Calves

3rd. CLASS.	
Kenneth Murdoch	\$7 00
Marjorie Murdoch	6 00
Delma Lemay	5 50
Therese Maisonneuve	4 50
Bruno Maisonneuve	3 50
Carmel Maisonneuve	3 00
Aline Leblanc	2 50
Noel Lemay	2 00
	\$34 00

Yearlings

4th CLASS	
J. A. Murdoch	\$8 00
Kathleen Murdoch	7 00
Bruno Maisonneuve	6 00
Kenneth Murdoch	5 00
Grant Beattie	4 50
Carmel Maisonneuve	4 00
Harry Murdoch	3 50
Lucien Rochon	3 00
Noel Lemay	2 00
Leo Rochon	2 00
	\$45 00

Two Year Olds

5th. CLASS.	
Ernest Lacasse	\$8 50
Harry Murdoch	8 00
Bruno Maisonneuve	7 50
Jeanne Lacasse	7 00
J. A. Murdoch	6 50
Ange Emma Lamarche	6 00
Jeanne Lamarche	5 50
Noel Lemay	4 50
Normand Leblanc	3 50
Romuald Lemay	3 00
	\$60 00

Group of Three Animals

6th. CLASS.	
J. A. Murdoch	\$7 00
Bruno Maisonneuve	6 00
Noel Lemay	5 00
	\$18 00

Parade

7th. CLASS.	
Léodas Ouellette	\$1 50
Emile Lemay	1 00
J. A. Murdoch	75
Lucien Rochon	50
Kenneth Murdoch	25
Grant Beattie	35
Arthur Lemay	25
	\$4 50

Judging Competition

8th. CLASS.	
Romuald Lemay	\$1 50
Carmel Maisonneuve	1 00
Annette Rochon	75
J. A. Murdoch	75
Kenneth Murdoch	50
	\$4 50

Grand Total:

\$252 00

Held on October 1st., 1927.

Judge:—Mr. Robert A. Stewart.
Agronomist:—Mr. Alex. F. Bothwell.

I certify that this report is authentic.

STEPHANE BOILEY.

District Live Stock Promoter.

The prize money was raised as follows:—

Grant from St. Philippe farmers' Club \$84 00

Grant from Quebec \$84 00

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Grade VIII, M. & R. Arithmetic.
Elizabeth Wales 85, M. Canning 70, Willie Gates 65, Hylda Shaw 50.

Grade VII, M. & R. Arithmetic.
Paul Doig 75, Edgar Hooker 70, L. Muir 67, Walter Starnes 55, Ruth Doig 50.

Grade VI, Writing.
Myrtle Hamilton 99, Eva Haspek 98, Gordon Bradley 92, J. Wales 91, Norman Bradley 87, Alice Hooker 83.

Grade V, Writing.
Beatrice Perks 97, Walter Sugars 93, Lloyd Bradley 91, Ernest Cowan 89, James Harris 83, Margaret Hamilton 81, Guy Paterson 81, Christina Hooker 79, Myrtle Paterson 74, Ernie Gates 72.

Grade IV, Hygiene.
Grace Wales 93, Janet Watson 85, Lester Dorion 80, Phyllis Doig 70.

Grade III, French.
Eva Morrison 76, Marjory Paquette 78, Hugh Robertson 76, Dawson Burwash 75, Dorothy Paquette 75, Eileen Morrison 69, Earl Harris 64, Elsie Sugars 54.

Grade V, M. & R. Arithmetic.
Freddie Wales 98, Frank Williams 94, Leslie Gates 91, Ernest Woods 71, Faunce Macaskill 63, Daniel Muir 56

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The "Continental Limited" all steel train leaves Montreal 10.15 p.m., daily, for Ottawa North Bay, Cochrane, Winnipeg, Regina, Saskatoon, Calgary, Edmonton and Vancouver. Standard sleeping cars, tourists sleeping cars also compartment observation Library car, equipped with radio operated on this train between Montreal and Vancouver.

For further particulars, reservations, etc., apply to:—Stanley Goldswothy, Town Agent. J. M. Roby, Station Agent, Lachute, Que.

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The LAND OF FORGOTTEN MEN

by Edison Marshall

LAND OF FORGOTTEN MEN ... BEGIN HERE TODAY

Peter Newhall, Augusta, Ga., flees to Alaska, after being told by Ivan Ishmin, Russian violinist, he had drowned Paul Sarichef, Ishmin's secretary, following a quarrel. Ishmin and Peter's wife, Dorothy, had urged him to flee. He joins Big Chris Larson in response to a distress signal at sea, forcing his sea jacket upon him. Their launch hits rocks. Larson's body is buried as Newhall's. Peter, rescued, finds injuries have completely changed his appearance.

Ishmin and Dorothy go to Alaska to return Peter's body to Georgia. They do not recognize Peter, who is chosen head guide. A storm carries their ship to sea, stranding them at the grave. Peter rescues Ishmin from a charging bear whose cub Ishmin wounded. Their ship does not return. Peter lays plans for their escape before winter sets in.

NOW GO ON WITH THE STORY

CHAPTER XI.—(Cont'd.)
"I do mean it. You've kept your place so far and I know you'll continue to keep it. You can watch out for the bears as well as I can. We'll call it decided—only, if you don't mind, Dorothy, we'll wait one more day to see if the ship comes in."

Thus it was arranged, and now, as the night lowered, Ivan and Dorothy sat by the fire at the door of her tent.

Tonight Ivan urged immediate marriage. When Dorothy asked him how, exiled as they were from civilization, immediate marriage could be brought about, he had a ready answer. "Can marriages occur only in civilization?" he asked. "It's especially simple here—you know that Nick Pavlov is empowered to marry people. As you must have heard, he has some sort of right from the Greek Church—hereditary. I guess—and it holds good through all this end of Alaska. A license is not required when there is no way to get it—it's just a legal record at best—and if you wish, that could be handled when we get to Seward. Marry me tonight, Dorothy—then together we'll go away—to Russia, to the South Seas, anywhere."

His face was stark white; his eyes glowed like the coals of dying fire. Her lips trembled pitifully as she sought his hand in the dusk. "Don't talk about it tonight," she urged, almost pleading. "I'm so troubled—the future is so uncertain—"

He looked straight into her eyes, as if he would hypnotize her. "You're troubled only because you haven't as yet made up your mind to accept me—a decision you are sure to make in the end," he told her slowly, with deep emphasis. "You won't quit being troubled until you do—because you love me in your heart. For this same reason your future seems so dark and uncertain. Dorothy, marry me tonight and put your destiny in my hands."

"I don't want to think about it any more tonight," she told him earnestly. "Ivan, I wish you would play. Sometimes music is like a light, helping me to straighten everything out—"

He took the violin in his slim hands. He hesitated, then began softly the familiar "Elegie" of Massenet. This song of tears, deathlessly sweet, brought her very nearly to the answer of her problem. She did not actually come to a conclusion in regard to Ivan's suit, but she believed she found the reason why she had not yielded to him long since, and thus the source of all her uncertainty, her haunting doubts and fears. This was a song of the dead, and through the magic of its genius she was able, vaguely, to pierce the veil of death.

It was, indeed, a loyalty to Peter—mistaken, perhaps, but yet an emotion of great power—that had kept her from Ivan's arms so long. Partly this loyalty was an echo of her remembered love for him, partly it was born of her remorse for failure in duty toward him. And now that she stood at Peter's grave, the situation had reached its crisis.

"Tell me something, Ivan," the girl spoke quietly, her low, deep, beautiful voice tremulous with wonder, and the soft, starlike lustre of tears in her eyes. "Ivan, do you believe in ghosts?"
"Of course," he said. "Who doesn't? No one can believe in immortality and not, strictly speaking, believe in ghosts. The whole world knows of them—not just believes in them."

"A great truth has just come to me," the girl was exalted. "I've known it all the time, but I just wasn't aware of it. Maybe that isn't plain. I mean that I've sensed it, subconsciously—all the time I've been here—in some back part of myself; and I can't imagine why I've taken so long for my conscious self to be aware of

it. The music sent it home to me, just now."

"It often takes music, or some other stimulus to the emotions, to send home the truth. What is it?" he asked gently.

"Peter is watching over me. I feel his presence just as surely as if he were in the flesh."

CHAPTER XII. THE SEANCE.

They were both silent as they thought of the immensity of this; the convey by the dead. Ivan, always something of a mystic, caught fire at once and leaned toward her in deepest interest. "Peter's spirit has held me up, all the way through," she told him in a soft monotone that did not in the least conceal her emotion. "It kept me from being afraid, all these days—and has comforted me when the wind blew—and during those long hours that I watched for the Warrior to return."

"It's not very flattering to me—that the ghost of a dead man could be more assurance to you than I."

"You've been a wonderful help, too." She paused, and her face was stark white in the dusk. "Ivan, do you think we could get a message through to him?"

"I don't know," Ivan spoke very softly. "The dead have been called back. What do you want to tell him?"
"I don't want to tell him anything—I feel that he knows my every thought. But I want him to tell me something. I want to know that he has forgiven me for any failure in duty toward him—and I want his advice, how to go on."

Ivan was fully receptive to her mood, and he sat a moment with bowed head. "We can try, Dorothy," he said at last. "We can hold a seance—surely every advantage is in our favor. Fortune Joe is a medicine man, and Bradford described what he called the spirit rite. He might get a word through. Who knows?"

"Get all five of us, in a circle—?"
"The bigger the circle the better. Shall I summon the three men?"



"He say—change the name."

But they chose to walk together to the guides' quarters, finding the men smoking in comfort before their low fire. "Isn't it true you are a medium?" Ivan began addressing the witch doctor. "That you can get word through to the dead? Mr. Bradford told us you had a reputation—"

"Yes. Me talk with dead," Joe answered simply.

"Then tonight Mrs. Newhall wants you to try to talk with the man who lies buried here." He pointed to the cross, wan and ghostly itself in the pale light, on the beach but a short distance below the camp. "He was Mrs. Newhall's husband, as you know—and she wants to get a message from him. Will you be willing to try a seance?"

"Don't know seance. Sometimes call—no answer. Maybe get answer tonight."

"You'll come too, Pavlov—and Pete. We're going to make a little circle."

To Pete, it was the crowning touch of the whole, fantastic, tragic-comic adventure.

Yet there was a solemn air to the little meeting that was held straightway on the grassy land just above the grave. The medium sat between Dorothy and Ivan; Pete was on the other side of Dorothy and Pavlov next to him. Touching hands lightly, they sat intent.

Fortune Joe had gone into what seemed a half-trance; his head was bowed, his face white as if with unbearable agony. They heard him moan softly, in the utter silence.

"What you want?" he mumbled at last. "Me all tangled—spirit keeps

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floating up there, keeps coming back here. Who you want Joe to call?"

"My husband!" Dorothy answered quickly. "The man who lies here dead—under this cross!"

There was a brief spell of silence, then the native moaned again. There ensued a second of struggle in which liquid fire seemed to leap through the chain of their hands. Then Joe's trance seemed to deepen.

"Dead man—he here," he said slowly. "Man—died in the water—lay under cross. What you want?"

"Ask him if he forgives everything," the girl whispered. Tears softened her voice. "Ask him if I am to go ahead—and do what Ivan wants me to do."

The medicine man's blanched face and subdued struggles seemed to indicate tremendous difficulty in getting the questions through, and hearing their answer. His face worked. "You make fun of me," he moaned softly. "You laugh at me—"

Dorothy cast one indignant glance about the circle, saw that every face was intent and sober, then pressed tight the native's hand. "Oh, no! We're not laughing. Get what message you can for me then—"

She waited in ineffable anxiety for this word from beyond the grave. "The man—he here," the native muttered, half-intelligently. "He drown—cut up by rocks. He say—change the name."

This was something concrete, and the girl trembled in the brooding mystery of the moment. "Is that all—to change my name?"

"Change name!" Me no get no more. Everything else all clouded." Yet was it not enough? Dorothy did not doubt but that she had her answer. To change the name—and surely that meant nothing more or less than to yield her destiny to Ivan. The man who lay dead was willing that she should, by the fact of marriage, disclaim his own proud name and take the name of another.

They waited a while more for further word from the other side; but the medicine man seemed only confused and faltering. "Can you talk to Paul Sarichef?" she asked. "Maybe you can get in touch with him. I want to know that everything is forgiven—over there. That all debts are paid." (To be continued.)



"Because bacon is sugar-cured don't imagine taint from healthy meat."

"Are you sure these field glasses are of high power?" "Absolutely, sir. When you use them, anything less than 15 miles away looks as if it is behind you."

A small boy found the following sentence in his grammar examination: "The horse and the cow is in the field." He was told to correct it and field. He was told to correct it and wrote: "The cow and horse is in the field." Ladies should always come first.

U-Boat Rescued Laid To Suicide Effort

German Veteran Says Attempt to End Lives by Firing Torpedoes Sent Craft Upward

Nine of Crew of 37 Lived

They Were Imprisoned for Forty-four Hours 450 Feet Down in Bristol Channel in 1918, He Says

In connection with the discussion on submarines and their seaworthiness, revived in the German press by the loss of the S-4 with forty men off Provincetown, Mass., on Dec. 17, the Munchener Neueste Nachrichten printed an interview with Paul Ordtoif, a veteran German submarine sailor who served through the World War. Ordtoif, after giving his views on the possibility of rescuing the crews of sunken submarines, told the following as the story of his worst experience at sea:

"On Sept. 20, 1918, in the U-B 88, we attacked a convoy of merchantmen off the west coast of England at the entrance to the Bristol Channel. After torpedoing the first steamer, the commandant tried to dive under the ship, as was the custom, in order to conceal traces of the U-boat."

"Then either we were pulled down by the suction of the sinking vessel or else the vessel itself pushed us toward the bottom. At any rate, our depth manometer fell with fearful speed to 100 meters. The depth register was only set to record that much, but the chart showed a depth of 144 meters (about 450 feet)."

Pressure of Fourteen Atmospheres.

"The grating and the sharp banging on the outside of the boat indicated that we were lying on a rocky bottom. There was plenty of electric power on hand, as we had dived only a short while before. The diving tanks seemed to be damaged. Water trickled through all the rivets and plates, but the boat's sides stood up under the frightful pressure of fourteen atmospheres."

Our first task was to trim the boat, which had landed on the bottom with her bow down. This was done easily enough, but all our attempts to empty the diving tanks by air pressure and thus make the boat rise were in vain. The submarine did not move. Our store of compressed air was soon exhausted and with it all prospects of rescue."

"There were thirty-seven of us. After twenty hours the air was thick enough to be cut with a knife, despite the fact that we had cleared it every once in a while with our ampoules of chlorate of potassium and had drawn upon our store of oxygen. Breathing became more difficult every minute. We were crushed down by a horrid feeling of lassitude."

"After twenty-eight hours some of the men fainted. After thirty-two hours the first death occurred. Apathetic, we lay around hardly able to move. Our panting lungs could get only sticky, foul air."

Four Dead After Thirty-six Hours.

"After thirty-four hours the second man died. Then it went faster. The commandant, Captain Lieutenant Hubach, died, followed soon by the torpedo gunner forward. That made four dead at the end of thirty-six hours."

"Despair gripped us. We lay around groaning and coughing, and many of the men became insistent in their plea: 'Kill us with a bullet!'"

"Once more I tried to use the blow-pipe for clearing the air, but my feeble arms refused to function. Painfully the hours dragged on. We knew forty-two had passed. All hope had vanished."

"The torpedo mate asked me to go forward with him, saying, 'If we have to die anyway, let's end it right now by letting loose the torpedoes.' Two firemen dragged themselves along with us forward. With immense difficulty we began to unscrew the cover of a torpedo tube, so as to flood the torpedo. We had been taught that under the pressure of three atmospheres from the outside, i.e., at a depth of thirty meters, the torpedoes would explode of themselves."

"We lay waiting for the detonation that would end our sufferings. It did not come. A dud? It took us nearly an hour, with entebled limbs, and fighting for breath, to remove the cover of the second tube. The same sinister silence."

"Now we knew that even under a water pressure of fourteen atmospheres the torpedoes did not explode. With a vague glimmer of hope we unscrewed the covers of the two other forward torpedo tubes. I crawled back to the firing control, the torpedo mate behind me. Simultaneously we pressed the four buttons of the electric firing apparatus. Were there rocks near the boat that would be bound to make the torpedoes go off?"

"Orange Pekoe" is only the name given to a size of leaf—Some good, many poor, Orange Pekoes are sold—The most economical and yet the finest flavoured is "SALADA" Orange Pekoe—Sealed in metal—pure—fresh—delicious—43c per 1-lb.

"SALADA" TEA

ORANGE PEKOE BLEND

Boat Begins to Rise.

"The slight shock of the discharge was followed again by the seem' deep, sinister silence. But, relieved of the weight of the torpedoes, the boat began to rise by the head. Soon it stood upright, with the bow uppermost. Our attempts to pump water from the after ballast tanks into the forward tanks, and thus bring the boat on an even keel, failed, as the pumps would not take hold."

"But the fact that the boat had moved revived our spirits. There remained only one last desperate thing to do—to fire the after torpedo. From the position of the boat it ought to strike the rocky bottom. And then all would be over."

"For forty-four hours we had lain penned in on the bottom at that fearful depth when the after torpedo was made ready and I pressed the button of the electric firer. It was awesome still. There was no explosion after the shot. No one will ever be able to say if the torpedo's course was deflected toward the surface by its own force or if we were no longer on the bottom of the sea."

"We waited. Then suddenly a man shrieked, 'Forty meters!' and we all glued our eyes to the depth register. Slowly the boat rose. At fifteen meters we saw clear, green water through the heavy panes of glass. Suddenly it became quite clear. I tried to unscrew the hatch. But my strength was gone. Two others helped me."

Fresh Air Like Liquid Fire.

"The first breath of fresh air was like liquid fire in mouths and throats for hours unaccustomed to oxygen. I had a vague feeling of being saved when I fell into a deep faint from which I awoke after four hours. Of the thirty-seven members of the crew, only nine were alive."

The hull of the boat was battered



A CHIC FROCK.

The smartly simple frock pictured here is suitable for many occasions. There is a circular inset at each side of the skirt, a V-shaped neck finished with applied bands and long dart-fitted sleeves. No. 1719 is for Ladies and Misses, and is in sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust. Size 36 requires 4 yards 36-inch, or 2 1/2 yards 54-inch material. Price 20c the pattern.

Our Fashion Book, illustrating the newest and most practical style, will be of interest to every home dress-maker. 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.

Minard's Liniment relieves pain.

like a can pounded aimlessly with a hammer. The diving rudder was wrecked, and there was no possibility of diving again. But we were breathing fresh air once more!

"We nine held loyalty together. As the oldest in the service, I took command. In nine days we managed to sail on the surface around Ireland between the Shetland and the Orkney Isles, through three lines of English picket ships, and reach Bergen, Norway. The fresh water in the tanks had got badly mixed with sea water. Our main food stores had got damp and inedible. Bread was all we had enough of."

In Bergen, with the aid of the German Consul, we obtained food. In leaving we shook off, under cover of darkness, an English warship, probably informed through the English espionage service. The next morning we were able to establish radio connection with Norddeich, and near the scene of the battle of Skagerrak we were taken in charge by a flotilla of German destroyers sent out to meet us and safely conveyed to our home port of Kiel."

"We were questioned in detail by the naval authorities in Berlin, and finally I was personally presented to the Kaiser."

The Pope's Encyclical

New York Sun: Many earnest seekers for a united church have cherished hope that a way might be found for rapprochement with Rome through some conferences at the Malines conversations, which were led by the greatly loved and trusted Cardinal Mercier on the one side and by such leaders of the Anglo-Catholic fraction of the Church of England as Lord Halifax and Bishop Gore. Since the encyclical letter defending the unyielding position of Rome was published Lord Halifax has disclosed some half dozen points in which it was found in the Malines conversations that Anglican and Roman Catholic doctrines were not in serious conflict. In the light of the Pope's present declaration, however, it may be means clear that even with substantial agreement on those six subjects there is substantial ground for hoping that a rapprochement will soon be found.

Naval Competition

New York World: It is with a sense of horror that one realizes that after all they have suffered and after all they have professed the two English-speaking nations are repeating once again the tragic errors of the past. Can it be that these two civilized nations are fatally doomed to forget all the lessons of experience? It cannot be. And it must not be. Within these two nations there are qualities of mind and soul sufficient to avert a tragedy if they are aroused in time to the danger which impends. Thoughtlessness and superficial people may sit back complacently because the danger of collision between the United States and Great Britain is not a matter of weeks, or months, or even a few years. In these matters one has to think in terms of decades, and in time of tranquillity prevent what will otherwise become unpreventable.

Rural Credits

Three Rivers Blen Public Cons.: The Ontario Government Commission will lend up to 50 per cent. of the guaranteed value. The sum lent at 5 1/2 per cent. is repayable yearly over a period of years. As the Government have no profit in view, but only the welfare of the agricultural class, they do not take estates for non-payment of debts: they take steps on the contrary to safeguard the farmer on his land; they voluntarily offer an extension to the debtor in arrears, and they will wait one, two or three years until better farming conditions permit him to meet his annual payments and interest.

Panama and Peace

New York Times: (The traffic through the Panama Canal was greater in 1927 than ever before). The fact is particularly worthy of notice at this time, when America's "imperialistic" designs in Central America are being so vehemently condemned as utterly selfish and brutal. Just twenty-five years ago an act of America's "imperialistic" policy was being even more vehemently denounced—the recognition of the independence of the Panama Republic. And yet that recognition made possible the rapid construction of the canal, which, while of vital importance to the interests of the United States, has brought increasing benefits to Latin-Americans and the world at large.

Minard's Liniment cures asthma.

PURITY FLOUR

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

Chimpanzee Stories

J. L. Buch, Veteran Animal Hunter, Tells Interesting Tales of Our Animal Cousins

EASY TO TEACH

Many tales are told of the ferocity of the chimpanzee, but I am convinced that none of the great apes—not even the gorilla—will attack unless he feels in danger. He may attack when not in danger; then it is merely a difference of opinion between man and ape.

The "outlaw" chimpanzee is an amazingly interesting individual. He is a great male who roams the woods alone. Some authorities say such an outlaw is the deposed leader of a troop, cast out by a younger rival. Others believe these exiles have been sent forth for feeble-mindedness or other eccentricity. At any rate they roam the forests, repeatedly repulsed when they try to join a new band. Like Ishmael of old, their hand soon is against every man and every man's is against them. Such outlaws often reduce a native village to the extreme of terror and hysteria. Once, when I was on a snake hunt in the Kono country of Sierra Leone, runners from Kanjama, a native village, came begging me to "kill the ghost."

"What ghost?" I asked mystified. "The ghost of bug babboo (chimpanzee) we kill and chop (eat)." They told the story.

"He go humbug (attack) the women working in gardens. He kill pikin (baby). He tramp down, dancing in middle of the rice patch. He make swear. Massa, make you kill him for good, one time."

It sounded like an outlaw chimpanzee. And when I reached Kanjama other tremblers told how he had come tramp, tramp, tramping through the village. One old woman left behind when all had fled went shaking up a ladder to a rice loft. The old villain pursued and killed her. I decided to try this chap with a pit, since he impressed me as to wary for nets. I selected a likely approach to the village and set my snare. We dug the pit twenty feet deep and five feet square, covering it with light limbs and carefully leaving it to look as we had found it. The chimpanzee would come along his usual path, tread upon the slight barricade, fall far within, and then my watchers would finish him.

I spent more time than I could afford with the watchers, as I was interested in this chimpanzee. But we planned with vain things. He never came within ten feet of our pit. Once we spied him loping along his forest path. Within twelve feet he stopped short. Then he turned about and tramped away. Truly a sagacious chimpanzee.

After a week of waiting I was about ready to acknowledge defeat when I remembered a story told beside a night fire in a trading village by a drowsy Frenchman. A Swiss by the name of Penderon was said to have kept a pet chimpanzee tethered in his back yard at Freetown, on the coast. One day he was surprised to see a large ape trying to make friends with his little captive. It seemed the interloper was an outlaw driven into civilization by his loneliness for ape companionship. Once I had laughed at his story. But now, as I tossed sleeplessly, I wondered. And conceived a plan.

Next morning I tethered a young chimpanzee near the spot where, we believed, our outlaw came out of the woods. I set watchers in a hut within sight. And soon I found that idea, hatched in insomnia, as a last resort had succeeded where all the old methods failed. The same afternoon I had hardly laid down when my boy Hector stood over me. He pointed toward the peep hole cut in the mud side of our hut. I understood his gestures, which are always expressive in the moment when a coveted animal is yielding. I made for the peephole. What I beheld in the drop of the hot afternoon was epic in its elemental drama.

The old outlaw, a big chap, heavy haired and solemn faced, was stretching one arm out to our little captive, as his morose countenance expressed what to me seemed like an almost human tragedy. His attitude, his quiet gloom, his stark supplication were as if he were saying:

"Here we are, you and I. You are a captive on a chain. I am an outlaw scorned by all other chimpanzees. Come, let us comfort each other!"

The stern scientists of the textbooks may say that I am sentimentalizing. But I am merely trying to put the interpretation that appealed to me upon the acts of this murdering exile. As I watched I was fascinated. But at last reality brought me back. I stepped to the door. I raised my weapon. In two seconds the great chimpanzee had passed out of the land where villages are terrorized by such as he.

Battling bands of chimpanzees have always filled me with interest, but I have never once seen a band battle near enough to watch its minute happenings. I have heard such battling, more than once, and my boys have told me marvelous tales of such encounters.

The great males of one band, they say, fall upon the great males of another, while the females wait nearby quite passively. Though it is necessary to take all stories the natives tell with some skepticism, I still believe they have described the attitude of

the females correctly. For the "weaker sex" among these great apes are never belligerent unless the young are concerned.

Ladies and leadership—these are the chief causes for which chimpanzees go to battle, as I suppose, these have been potent causes for battle between men since ever our race began. Leadership brings bands of apes to the fray. When it is a "lady" two contesting apes do battle together, while other members of the band go about their business in strict neutrality.

I can remember one terrific encounter I watched as I lay prone on my stomach looking into a leafy inclosure where a band of chimpanzees came regularly to nibble the "kratch kratch," or Christmas tree leaf, of which they are very fond. They were fairly evenly matched, these two males. Each was about five feet six, broad of shoulder, possessed of the most amazing pairs of long arms.

They fought with arms and claws and great jaws. Sometimes I was such a tangle of members that I could not tell to whom the battle was going. Along toward the end I could see they were fighting in a mist of blood, but fighting desperately still. At the beginning their cries had mingled in fierce rage. Sometimes these cries were quite treble, but as the fight thickened they became throaty.

Always they seemed to be baffled in the grand gesture. I knew very well what this was, from the boys' talk. Each was trying to wind his fierce arms about the other, to lift himself by this hold, and to tear the enemy apart with the cruel claws of his hind legs. So, also, does the leopard deal with his human enemy. But neither was successful, and still the fight went on. Finally, after many minutes, one was down. The victor stood upon his body, stamping up and down with flat-footed emphasis. Then Hector, my head boy, who had been crouching at my side, motioned for me to follow him through the underbrush. It was time to go—"Not good, massa; we be here when"

Of course the chimpanzee battles in his family circle, as do most animals, but the battles are never of great moment. I have watched mother chimpanzees cuff their young. I have peeped upon tiny battles between little fellows fighting for the same green leaf or wild nut kernel. And, on the happier side, I have watched these little chaps, in their leafy retreats, press themselves upon the older members of the tribe, till these "took baby up."

There is nothing more nearly human among animals than what I might call the "domestic behavior" of the chimpanzee. Each band invariably has a leader. I have imagined he has been chosen at some conclave of apes, because his wisdom was most mature and his strength most protecting. Certainly it has always seemed to me that these old fellows felt the responsibility of their leadership, though I can think of one rather cowardly exception.

This happened once when I had laid a pit along a path where a certain band often passed. Though I had carefully strewn the top with leaves to make it appear as the other ground, the old leader was suspicious. He sent a weak little female ahead, to test out the ground. And when she fell into my trap, he right about wheeled and led his family in quite a different direction.

I could write a book about my experiences with chimpanzees, for each African voyage brings new adventures. Perhaps I might speak of Joe Mendes, whom I took at Cape Mount. He was a wild, scratching, spitting, fighting little brute when brought to camp. But I knew him on the spot for an unusual chimpanzee. The monkey who will bite is the monkey that learns tricks. So it is with chimpanzees.

I kept Joe Mendes without food for several days and then I approached him, eating a banana. Finally I smeared the banana on my bare forearm and held it out. He ate it off, not offering to bite me. So had hunger reduced him. It wasn't long before I let him out of his cage. Soon he did not need to be tethered. He merely dragged a rather heavy chain, to prevent distant explorations.

At the risk of seeming vanity, I must confess that Joe grew fond of me, as he showed those cool evenings in Cape Mount, when he took his courage in both hands and scrambled up upon my cot. Joe dearly loved to cover himself with a blanket, and soon the little rascal indicated that he preferred to have me to peel his pineapple rather than to prick his fingers by peeling it himself.

He quickly developed many of the tastes of civilization, including a marked liking for canned cherries. It did not take me two months to teach Joe to wear clothes. Some chimpanzees I have never been able to persuade into a regatta.

Five months after his capture Joe was the pet of my family at Camden, N.J. He could hammer a nail, when I commanded. He could shoulder a stick which I called "gun" and march like a soldier. After some coaxing I taught him to stand with one thumb in his waistcoat, in an oratorical pose. And he did this when I ordered: "Now, make your stand like William Jennings Bryan speaking against evolution." I finally sold him to some people in Dayton, who used him as a mascot at the famous opera-bouffé trial that happened there three years ago.

I do not claim that Joe understood the significance of his position at the famous litigation, but he plainly

Oriental Business Methods



ARTISTIC SURROUNDINGS

The managers of a factory that has been turning out the same product, rugs, for 1,000 years. It is the largest rug factory in Pekin, China, where the designs and colors are wrought on looms that have changed little since the days of Confucius.

showed that he associated oratory with the chief exponent of fundamentalism. Another extraordinarily able chimpanzee named James I sold to the Zoological Gardens at Chicago. Three years after we had said good-bye to Camden I visited the ape quarters. Suddenly there was a scurrying and a stampeding from a far corner of the park. Then an older James, now grown nearly to my shoulder, came rushing upon me, crying, "Go-Go-Go"—the chimpanzee cry of emotion. He thrust his arms about my neck. He lavished his love upon me. After three years!

You may keep your pet cat or bird or pony or rabbit or raccoon. You may even keep your pet dog. And I say this slowly, for I have loved more than one noble dog in my day. But when my African voyages are over and I settle down at home I will find me a teachable young chimpanzee for pet and companion. Of the animals I have handled they interest me most. They may be our cousins, or again they may not be. But they are to me unquenchably fascinating. Whimsical, jocular, mysterious, morose—supplying antics for a merry hour and meditation when the hour of play is passed and an old animal man sits quietly, pondering the riddle of life.

They may keep your pet cat or bird or pony or rabbit or raccoon. You may even keep your pet dog. And I say this slowly, for I have loved more than one noble dog in my day. But when my African voyages are over and I settle down at home I will find me a teachable young chimpanzee for pet and companion. Of the animals I have handled they interest me most. They may be our cousins, or again they may not be. But they are to me unquenchably fascinating. Whimsical, jocular, mysterious, morose—supplying antics for a merry hour and meditation when the hour of play is passed and an old animal man sits quietly, pondering the riddle of life.

Col. Amery and Immigration

Quebec Evenement (Cons.): Once again we see this strange phenomenon occurring among some of our confederates, of a British sympathy so pronounced as to overwhelm Canadian national feeling. It may be that certain British problems are so serious in character that, in the interests of the British Commonwealth of Nations, they considered it an urgent matter to offer the assistance of the daughter nations to the mother nation of the Empire. This argument is regularly abused for the purpose of persuading us to take a greater share in the naval defence of the Empire.

Seeing Canada First

Boston Transcript: The allure of the woods and fields and streams in the Canadian scene, the fascination of Quebec, the city, and the Quebec countryside, suggestive of a bit of the Old World, the appeal of northern latitudes in summer months, have a compelling influence with a great many people. So year by year the tide of travel increases. An international boundary is no barrier to the motor car. It is well that it is so. Good neighbors should be on visiting terms. And if some of us see Canada first, there will be enough of us left on this side of the line to crowd the roads to the scenic wonders of the United States.

A Requisite.

A line that most every salesman carries.

Candy Recipes

Successful candy making depends to a large extent on accurate measuring and cooking to a correct temperature. There are other tests which an experienced cook can use to guide her, but the only sure way to determine temperature is to use a candy thermometer and watch it closely. Candy should be cooked in a deep saucepan, where the mixture will be several inches thick, which prevents too rapid and too great evaporation.

Fudge contains more sugar than it can hold in solution, so it will crystallize out when the solution is stirred or beaten. If this crystallization takes place when the fudge is cooled sufficiently so that the bottom of the pan is just warm to the hand, the crystals will form rapidly and be very fine and velvety. This aids in eliminating the coarse, sugary fudge. The first secret in making fudge is to remember to wait until the fudge has cooled sufficiently before beating it.

Chocolate Fudge.

2 cups granulated sugar, 2 squares bitter chocolate, 1 cup cream. Grate or rub the chocolate and put it in a saucepan with the sugar and cream. Put the ingredients over a moderate flame and stir slowly until the sugar is dissolved and the mixture commences to boil. Continue cooking, stirring frequently, until the candy thermometer registers 235 degrees Fahrenheit. Remove from the fire. Let stand until cool; then beat until thick enough to turn into a buttered tin. A teaspoon of vanilla may be added.

Orange Marmalade Fudge.

2 cups granulated sugar, 1 cup thin cream, 1/2 teaspoon cream of tartar, 1/4 cup orange marmalade, 1/2 teaspoon orange flavoring. Put the sugar, cream and cream of tartar into a saucepan, stir until the sugar is dissolved, and then let the mixture boil until 235 degrees is reached or it forms a soft ball when tested in cold water. Remove from the fire, let cool and then beat until thick and creamy. Toward the last of the beating add the orange marmalade and the flavoring. Pour into a buttered pan.

Pecan Creams.

2 cups light brown sugar, 1/2 teaspoon salt, 1/2 cup hot water, 1/2 cup melted butter, 1 cup pecan meats. Put the first three ingredients into a saucepan and stir until the sugar is dissolved. Let boil until 235 degrees is reached or it forms a soft ball when tested in cold water. Remove from the fire and add the butter. Beat until creamy and stir in the nut meats, which have been slightly browned in the oven. Pour into a buttered pan and cut in squares or break in irregular shaped pieces when cold.

Walnut Panoche.

1 1/2 cups granulated sugar, 1 1/2 cups light brown sugar, 1 cup milk, 1/2 teaspoon salt, 1 cup chopped walnuts, 3

drops almond extract. Put the sugar and milk in a large saucepan and stir until the sugar is dissolved. Then boil without stirring until the thermometer registers 235 degrees or a soft ball is formed when the mixture is tested in cold water. Let stand until cool and then beat vigorously; when it begins to get creamy add the nuts and extract. Pour into a buttered pan and when hard cut into squares with a knife which has been dipped in boiling water.

Persian Creams.

3 cups brown sugar, 1 cup strong coffee, 3 squares chocolate, melted, 3 tablespoons butter, 1 cup nut meats. Boil together, without stirring, the first four ingredients until 235 degrees is reached or the mixture forms a soft ball when tested in cold water. Remove from the fire, let cool, add the nut meats and beat until it becomes thick and creamy. Pour into a buttered pan and mark in diamonds before it becomes quite hard.

Cocoanut Cream Candy.

2 cups granulated sugar, 1/2 cup sweet cream, 1 teaspoon butter, 1 cup fresh cocoanut. Mix the sugar, cream and butter in a saucepan and let boil until it reaches 235 degrees or forms a soft ball when tested in cold water. Remove from the fire, let cool, add the cocoanut and beat until creamy. Pour into buttered pan and cut in oblong strips when partly cool or drop by spoonfuls on buttered paper.

A different candy may be made from the same ingredients by letting them boil for fifteen minutes, adding the cocoanut and pouring into the pan. This will have a somewhat sugary texture.

Disiccated cocoanut can be substituted for the fresh if it is allowed to stand in milk for a few minutes before using and the milk is drained off.

Marquise.

3 cups granulated sugar, 2 cups milk, 1/2 cup butter, 2 cups blanched almonds, 1 cup English walnut meats, 1 teaspoon almond extract. Boil the sugar, butter and milk together until a little of the mixture tested in cold water will form a soft ball or 235 degrees is reached. Remove from the fire, add the extract and the nuts. Beat until creamy and turn into buttered pans.

Turkish Cream.

2 cups almonds, 2 cups walnuts, 1/2 pound figs, 1 1/2 cups seedless raisins, 1/2 cup candied cherries, 1/2 cup candied pineapple, 2 cups granulated sugar, 1/2 cup water, 1/2 cup heavy cream, 1/2 teaspoon vanilla. Blanch and toast the almonds. Break the walnut meats into pieces; cut the figs in dice or strips, cherries into halves and dice the pineapple. Dissolve the sugar in the water, add the cream and boil without stirring until it reaches 235 degrees or a soft ball is formed when a little of the mixture is tested in cold water. Remove from the fire, let stand until lukewarm and then beat to a cream to a cream. Melt the cream by standing in a bowl of boiling water, stirring constantly, and add the fruit, nuts and vanilla. Turn into a buttered tin and cut like fudge or knead and mold into pieces of the size desired.

Dried fruits form the basis of several confections which, although not as rich as many candies, are none the less delicious.

Apricot Candies.

1/2 cup dried apricots, 1/2 cup nut meats, 1/2 cup fresh cocoanut, 1 tablespoon lemon juice, 1 teaspoon grated lemon rind, 1 teaspoon grated orange rind. Wash the apricots and put them through a food chopper with the nut meats. Add the cocoanut, lemon juice and grated orange and lemon rinds. Mix and knead well; roll out on a sugared board to about one-fourth inch thickness; cut in squares and roll in powdered sugar.

Solicitor, at Shoreditch County Court: What are your husband's assets? Wife: All I know of is an unpaid for motor-car.

If you find it hard to forgive someone who has wronged you take a walk through the cemetery.

Origin of Term "Orange Pekoe"

Thousands of people every day read of and ask for "Orange Pekoe" tea, yet rarely know what this term means. Mr. Spalding Black, of the Salada Tea Co., gives the following information on the subject:

"At one time China produced practically all the tea used in the world. There the tip leaves of the tea bush looked silvery in colour and when cured were wiry in shape. These tip leaves were called by the Chinese 'pak-ho' (meaning silver hair). In the latter part of the nineteenth century, when tea growing had spread extensively to Ceylon and India, tea growers discovered that the colour of the tip leaves on the Ceylon and India tea bushes was changed by the climate to a slightly more orange shade, so the Ceylon and Indian tip leaves came to be called 'Orange Pak-ho.' This was soon Anglicized to the term we now have—'Orange Pekoe,' which should be pronounced 'Pek-o.'"

The ordinary buyer of tea, when asking for "Orange Pekoe" expects to receive a Ceylon or Indian Black Tea. However, there are so many qualities of "Orange Pekoe" offered to the public, and frequently at bargain prices, that a word of warning is necessary.

Everyone is familiar with the merchant who has perishable fruit and who sells for very low prices the last of the shipment which has lost its freshness, which the merchant wants to be rid of to avoid loss. The same thing applies to tea, which also is very perishable if exposed to the air. When you see cheap tea, it is either very poor quality or else it has lost its freshness and most of its strength, whether this tea is called "Orange Pekoe" or not.

In this age of well-edited newspapers, radios, automobiles and fast trains, accurate knowledge on a great host of subjects is transmitted rapidly. The advances of science has nowhere been more valuable to mankind, except perhaps in preventive medicine, than in the means of protecting the purity and goodness of food stuffs.

To-day, in accord with enlightened knowledge, the best tea is always sold in sealed airtight packages, preserving it from deterioration in flavour and contamination from any outside source. Canadian tea-drinkers are to-day getting better and purer tea than ever before. The sales of well-blended and carefully packed package teas are constantly increasing as a result of the purity and superiority of these teas being advertised to the public.

A Gorilla Haven

New York Zoological Society Asks Co-operation of France

New York—Co-operation of the French Colonial Government in protecting the gorillas of West Africa was urged by the New York Zoological Society at its thirty-fourth meeting just held at the Waldorf.

A resolution cited the establishment of the gorilla sanctuary in the Belgian Congo, with the result that the French Congo is being invaded by hunters to the extent that the species there is in danger of extermination. Refusal to purchase young gorillas for exhibition purposes was provided for in the resolution because the animals rarely survive in captivity.

Increased attendance at both the Zoological Park and the Aquarium during 1927 was reported. A total of 5,000,000 persons visited the two institutions, which is the largest number on record.

Among the acquisitions of the zoological party during the last year were an African cape buffalo, a baby Indian elephant, a black jaguar, a wart hog, several African antelopes, a Grey zebra, a very rare hyacinthine macaw and harpy eagle from South America and a great black cockatoo from New Guinea.

Prisons, Gallows and All, For Sale Cheap in Britain

London—English prisons, fully equipped, complete with gallows and condemned cells, graveyard, warden's house and grounds, are for sale in groups. Since the war the prison population has shown a great decrease.

Although the Home Office has advertised the jails in such alluring fashion as "the large and substantially built prison; with the adjoining detached villa, formerly the Governor's house," offers have been few.

Twenty prisons are now for sale, but most of them are going begging. One can get a good prison for anything from \$25 to \$100,000. The prison at Stornoway, in the Hebrides, was sold, everything included, for \$25. The Newcastle Prison, however, brought \$135,000, and the Carlisle Prison, \$30,000.

The County Down Jail at Downpatrick went for \$100. Brecon Prison, in the mountains of Wales, with beautiful scenery and all the aspects of a Summer resort, received a bid of \$4,000 and there was no sale.

"So many men marry for money," she said. "You wouldn't marry me for money, would you, Harry?" "No," said Harry, absently. "I wouldn't marry you for all the money in the world." And he was amazed when she exclaimed: "Oh, you wretch!"

Holding down a soft job is sometimes a hard proposition.

A Far Cry From the Old Balloon Days



LOOKS AS IF AIR TRAVEL WOULD SOON BE SAFE

Not the interior of a factory, but the future restaurant of the new gigantic air liner R100, built for the British Air Ministry. This is just the central deck, with the crew's quarters one deck below and another deck above. The air liner is to be put on regular transatlantic mail service.

**Well Lighted
Store Windows
Attract Attention,
Draw Trade and
Help Your Business
Grow**

A well-lighted store window arrests the passer-by. He stops to examine goods set off to advantage by sufficient light and proper reflectors, and the first step towards a sale has been accomplished. Let us help you plan sales-winning store window lighting and check up on the lighting in the store itself. The low cost of modernizing will surprise you. It is simply a matter of the right lights correctly diffused and reflected.

Gatineau Electric Light Company Limited
OPERATING
**Ottawa-Montreal Power
Company Limited**

Our Sprayway Auto Refinishing

IS UP-TO-DATE AND RELIABLE

Have the color changed and drive out with a different car

Claude St. Jacques, Lachute.

What makes a Hen worth more Money?

Eggs, of course! And what can you do to get your hens to lay more eggs?

Here's the answer. Feed Ful-O-Pep Egg Mash. Your hens will lay more eggs. Bigger profits for you.

Ful-O-Pep Egg Mash is a scientific balance of many ingredients with an oatmeal base—so proportioned to give hens the correct amount of protein and carbohydrates. Bone meal and calcium carbonate provide the necessary minerals. In addition Ful-O-Pep Egg Mash contains Cod Liver Meal to make all ingredients do better work, and replace missing sunlight during winter months. Ful-O-Pep Egg Mash restores to the hen those elements she puts into eggs—thus keeping her in condition for heavy production.

You will find Ful-O-Pep Egg Mash the most economical feed. No waste. All feed. Hens eat every bit of it. Get larger, stronger-shelled eggs and of more uniform size. Ful-O-Pep Egg Mash and Ful-O-Pep Scratch Grains make 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 Milch Cows. Quaker Schumacher Feed for cattle, hogs and horses.

SOLD BY

GEORGE PAUL, Lachute, Que.

BUY QUAKER FEEDS IN STRIPED SACKS 917

ST. ANDREWS EAST.

Mr. and Mrs. Roswell Brown spent Saturday and Sunday in Montreal.

Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Shorey and party spent the week-end at the Shorey House on the Hill.

The C.G.I.T. met in the hall of the United Church.

The Women's Guild met on Wednesday at the home of Mrs. Roswell Brown, who was assisted by Mrs. W. E. Brown.

Miss Mock, of Montreal, is staying for a few weeks with Miss Tito, Wales.

The Mission Band met at the home of Miss Hibbard on Saturday. Miss Grace Wales read a paper on "St. Luke and Miss Freda Wales a story of 'Christmas in the Babes' Home in India." Miss Lois Perkins has been presented (by Mrs. Snowdon) with a Life Membership and Pin.

The Tea-Meeting of the Presbyterian Church was held on Friday and was very well attended. The refreshments were excellent and were appreciated and praised by all. Included in the programme were piano solos by Miss Grace McQuat and Miss Tina Wales, vocal solos by Mr. Thos. Webster, Mr. Douglas Todd, Mr. Young and Master Tommy Robson, readings by Miss Irma Nelson, Miss Doris Leroy and Mrs. Macaskill, and they all acquitted themselves splendidly. The Rev. Mr. Miller presided and Rev. Windsor and Macaskill were present and made interesting remarks. The assemblage was made up of members and adherents of all the protestant churches.

DEATHS.

MORRISON.—At Lachute, Que., on Sunday, Feb. 19th, 1928, in her 25th year, Olive Janet, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. T. B. Morrison.

WESTGATE.—At the home of her son, Charles Benjamin Westgate, 53 Farragut Ave., Medford, Mass., on Tuesday, February 14th, 1928, Elizabeth Moore, wife of John Westgate, aged 79 years.

JANES.—Suddenly at the Children's Memorial Hospital, Wednesday, Feb. 22nd, 1928, Donald Wesley Dean, dearly beloved twin son of Archibald James and Mabel Moncrieff, age 1 month and 22 days. "Budded on Earth to bloom in Heaven."



EDWARDSBURG CROWN BRAND CORN SYRUP



Delicious on Pancakes and as a spread on bread. It's economical too!

and

If you like a thicker and sweeter syrup of the same high quality—ask for

BENSON'S GOLDEN SYRUP

Write for new Recipe Book—Free

The CANADA STARCH CO., LIMITED
MONTREAL

REVISED STATUTES PROVINCE OF QUEBEC CHAPTER 46 — SECTION 7.

Public Notice is hereby given, in accordance with Section 7, of the Watercourse Act, that the Gatineau Power Company, a corporation organized under the Quebec Companies Act, with its principal place of business in the City of Ottawa, Province of Ontario, intends to apply for authorization to construct dams, power house and other necessary works of development of its water power at "Chate au Pateau" near Ste. Adele, Quebec. The said works to be built in and along the North River, East Branch, in front of lots 1 and 2, of the 5th Range, and 1-B, 2-A, 2-B, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7, Range 4 of the Township of Wexford and lots 22 and 23 range 10, Township of Abercrombie, in the County of Terrebonne.

Notice is also given that a petition to that effect accompanied by plans and specifications of such works showing the site chosen for the construction thereof and the lands affected by the backing up of the water has been forwarded to the Minister of Lands and Forests and that a duplicate of the said plans and specifications has been deposited in the Registry Office of the Registration Bureau of the County of Terrebonne, at St. Jerome, Quebec.

The application contained in the petition will be taken into consideration on or after the day following the date of the last publication of this notice in the Quebec Official Gazette.

GATINEAU POWER COMPANY
(Signed) G. GORDON GALE,
Vice-President & General Manager
March 16-5.

THE NAVIGABLE WATERS PROTECTION ACT. R. S. C. Chapter 115.

The Gatineau Power Company hereby gives notice that it has under Section 7 of the said Act, deposited with the Minister of Public Works at Ottawa, and in the office of the District Registrar of the Land Registry, District of Terrebonne, St. Jerome, Quebec, a description of the site and the plans of dam and intake for a hydro electric plant proposed to be built on the North River, East branch near Ste. Adele, Quebec, in front of lots 1 and 2 of the 5th Range, and 1-B, 2-A, 2-B, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7 of the 4th Range in the Township of Wexford and lots 22 and 23 Range 10, township of Abercrombie, in the County of Terrebonne.

And take notice that after the expiration of one month from the first publication of this notice, the Gatineau Power Company will, under Section 7 of the said Act, apply to the Minister of Public Works at his office in the City of Ottawa, for approval of the said site and for leave to construct the said dam and power house.

GATINEAU POWER COMPANY
(Signed) G. GORDON GALE
Vice-President & General Manager.
Dated at Ottawa this 13th day of February, 1928.
March 16-5.

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

REVISED STATUTES PROVINCE OF QUEBEC CHAPTER 46

SECTION 7.

Public Notice is hereby given, in accordance with Section 7, of the Watercourse Act, that the Gatineau Power Company, a corporation organized under the Quebec Companies Act, with its principal place of business in the City of Ottawa, Province of Ontario intends to apply for authorization to construct dams, power house and other necessary works of development of its water power at "Wilson Chute" Quebec. The said works to be built in and along the North River near the town of St. Jerome in front of Lots 292, 428 and 429 in the Parish of St. Jerome, in the County of Terrebonne.

Notice is also given that a petition to that effect accompanied by plans and specifications of such works showing the site chosen for the construction thereof and the lands affected by the backing up of the water has been forwarded to the Minister of Lands and Forests and that a duplicate of the said plans and specifications has been deposited in the Registry Office of the Registration Bureau of the County of Terrebonne, at St. Jerome, Quebec.

The application contained in the petition will be taken into consideration on or after the day following the date of the last publication of this notice in the Quebec Official Gazette.

GATINEAU POWER COMPANY,
(Signed) G. Gordon Gale,
Vice-President & General Manager.
2-3-5.

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And take notice that after the expiration of one month from the first publication of this notice, the Gatineau Power Company will, under Section 7 of the said Act, apply to the Minister of Public Works at his office in the City of Ottawa, for approval of the said site and for leave to construct the said dam and power house.

GATINEAU POWER COMPANY,
(Signed) G. Gordon Gale,
Vice President & General Manager.
Dated at Ottawa this 25th day of January, 1928.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

for Something
a little better, try

SNOWDRIFT FLOUR

For Sale By

ST. JERUSALEM FARMERS' CLUB, Lachute, Que.

R. HUGH MORRISON, Brownsburg, Que.

FRS. COUSINEAU, St. Scholastique, Que.

E. LEGAULT, Lachute Mills, Que.

ROBERT McFAUL, Lachute, Que.

CHURCH NOTES

Brownsburg United Church. Rev. T. C. Cassidy, Pastor. Services, Feb. 26. 11 a.m., subject: "The Philosophy of Life"; 7 p.m., subject: "Which way are you Facing", the pastor at both services; 10 a.m., Sunday School; 7:30 p.m., Tuesday, Young People; 7 p.m., Friday, Choir Practice. Welcome to all.

Lachute United Church. Rev. A. George MacKinnon, B.D., Minister. Services, Sunday, Feb. 26th: Lachute 11 a.m., the minister will preach; 7 p.m., Young People's monthly service, Miss Ruth Low, of Montreal, will be the speaker, and will give "Impressions of Student Volunteer Conference in Detroit." The C.G.I.T. will assist the choir; Prayer service, Wednesday, 7:30 p.m.; Sunday School and Bible Classes, on Sunday 10 a.m. All welcome.

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 Cousineau, Lachute Sunday School 10 a.m., Worship 11 a.m.; Brownsburg Worship at 7 p.m.

CHURCH REPORT

The annual meeting of the Congregation of Cushing, Calumet and Grenville United Church of Canada, was well attended.

The reports submitted by the various organizations showed a prosperous year's work.

The membership had not a gain of ten, being now 138; the number of families being 55. The churches at Calumet and Grenville were renovated.

The contributions for all purposes amounted to \$3679.86 of which almost \$400.00 was devoted to missionary work.

WANT ADS

FOR SALE.—One Maple Leaf Evaporator, 14 x 4 ft., only used two seasons. Apply to E. Richards, Lakefield.

FOR SALE.—Young Pigs. Apply to Albert Chapman, Lakefield. Feb. 24-1-P.

PRIVATE SALE will be held at the home of the late J. E. Constantin, starting, Monday, Feb. 27th.

LARGE PROFITS SMALL RISK

STOCK OPTION TRADING

Enables you to control 100—shares any stock for \$125.00. Explanatory booklet mailed on request.

HORWOOD & Co.

Keefer Building
MONTREAL

LAURENTIAN LODGE NO. 14, L.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

Star Tube Skates

Hockey outfit for Men, Women, Boys, or Girls. Solid leather boots, Starr Tube Skates, solid riveted on

ALUMINUM FINISH, Outfit \$6.00

Send for Catalogue T. W. BOYD & SON, 127 WEST NOTRE DAME MONTREAL.