

Holiday Gifts FOR MEN



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CANADIAN PACIFIC ANNOUNCES PLANS FOR FARMS FOR VETERANS

The Canadian Pacific Railway through its Department of Natural Resources, now makes an official announcement of its plans whereby its land holdings in Western Canada are placed at the disposal of such men who, having seen active service in the British forces in the European war, are desirous of taking up agricultural work at the close of hostilities.

After defining that amongst the many big problems to be faced by the British Empire after the war is the return to civil life of the many millions of men who, as volunteer soldiers, have taken part in the great struggle, the company recognizes "that active service in this cause will have created a desire on the part of many men who, before the war, were engaged in other work, to take up business employment and that if this number a considerable proportion will be desirous of obtaining land upon which they can create farm homes.

"Western Canada offers one of the best opportunities in the British Empire for those men who may wish to engage in farming. While of course any general scheme of land colonization in Canada by returned soldiers must necessarily be formulated and administered by the Dominion Government, the Canadian Pacific Railway, as a large landowner in the western provinces of Canada, is desirous of doing its share in attempting to solve this important problem."

"Only those are eligible who can produce proof of service in the Canadian unit of the British Army or in the British Army or Navy, are married, of physical fitness and have had previous experience in agriculture. Candidates are required to appear before an Examining Committee before a contract is entered into.

Two kinds of farms will be available for colonization—Improved Farms and Assisted Colonization Farms. In the first case, a limited number of farms in selected colonies with distinctive military names, will be improved, previous to occupation, by the erection of a house, barn and fence, the provision of water supply, and the breaking of forty acres. Live stock, implements and seed grain will where necessary, be provided. In the Assisted Colonization scheme, in which an almost unlimited amount of land will be available, farms will be first selected by the intending colonists, and then improved by them with assistance from the company in the way of advances of building and fencing material, livestock, implements, and seed grain.

In case where the Examining Committee is satisfied that the colonist is unable to provide living expenses for himself and his family during the

first year of his occupation, financial assistance, in the way of cash advances not exceeding one-half the value of any work done by the purchaser in permanently improving the farm may be made.

On each improved Farm Colony a Central Control Farm will be established and operated by the company, in charge of a colony superintendent. The colonists operations will be directed with the advice of the superintendent, and the central farm will be used for purposes of demopstration, to maintain service animals and to keep on hand the larger and more expensive machinery which the individual farmers would probably not be able to buy at first, for the use of which a fixed daily charge will be made. Assisted Colonization Farmers will also receive the benefit of instructive directions given by the company's inspectors.

Land will be sold to bona fide settlers only, settlement and occupation being the basis of the contract. Evidence will be required periodically that this requirement has been complied with. The maximum amount of land sold to one man is 160 acres under the Improved Farm scheme, with a reduction to eighty acres in the case of irrigable land, and 320 acres of non-irrigable land under the Assisted Colonization scheme, but adjoining land will be as far as possible reserved for future extensions and for pasture.

The terms of payment provided are very easy. In the Assisted Colonization scheme, land will be sold on a twenty-year basis, and the first payment will not be due until two years after the date of the contract. In the Improved Farm scheme, the colonist will occupy the farm as tenant for three years, and will not be required to make any payment in the nature of rent until the end of three years when an amount equal to six per cent. on the cost of permanent improvements will be charged for each year that has passed since the colonist went into occupation. The colonist will at that date enter into an agreement to purchase the land on a twenty-year basis and will make his first payment on account of that contract one year later. No water rental will be charged for the first two years on irrigable land. The cost of permanent improvements and any cash advances made will in the case of both schemes be added to the purchase price of the land and thereby spread over a twenty-year basis of repayment. Livestock, implements and seed will be secured by lien notes or mortgages.

The announcement concludes: "The project has been formulated and brought into force with a keen desire on the part of the company to do its

share in recognizing the work of men who have fought for the empire and who desire to take up farming at the close of the war; and while it is recognized that the scheme must of necessity contain something of philanthropy in the way of easy terms and material assistance in the earlier years of the colonist's efforts, it is not intended to do otherwise than administer those farms on a thoroughly businesslike basis, or to allow them to be taken up except by men who are earnest in their intention to try and make a success of farming and who have the foundation qualifications to justify an expectation of success."

LOCAL PASTOR AT TWEED

Sunday was Anniversary Day at St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church. The weather was delightful and nobody could have any excuse from this score to remain at home.

The morning congregation was small, but in the evening the edifice was thronged. The evening service at the Methodist church had been withdrawn and pastor and people came in large numbers to participate in the praise and worship of God with their Presbyterian friends.

At the evening service the choir of the church was assisted by Dr. and Mrs. Kindred. As a prelude to the service Mr. DeBlois assisted the organist with his violin.

Mrs. (Dr.) Nickle and Mr. DeBlois contributed a duet, and during the taking of the offering, a quartette was rendered by Mrs. Nickle, Mrs. Kindred, Mr. DeBlois and Dr. Kindred. These were well given and were greatly enjoyed.

The preacher for the day was Rev. E. C. Currie, of John Street Presbyterian church, Belleville. His two discourses were a delight to the congregations. They were clear, interesting, instructive and forceful presentations of the Divine Truth, backed up by a rich, ripened and spiritualized experience and couched in the language of a thoughtful and scholarly preparation, gave his auditors some splendid material for their meditative moments.

In the morning Mr. Currie, said it was a very great pleasure for him to be with them on this occasion, and he esteemed it an honor to preach to them on their Anniversary occasion. It was at least 20 years ago during his student days that he had spoken in this church. He was pleased to recognize in the congregation some who were present at that time.

At the evening service he said, it gave him a peculiar pleasure to have before him the people of the Methodist congregation. He rejoiced in such fellowship. He would like to have had them in the morning. He sug-

gested that perhaps next year when the Anniversaries were on in each church, that both services in the other might be withdrawn on each occasion.—The News.

Letters to The Editor

WAS THE WINNIPEG ASSEMBLY INSANE?

Editor Ontario,—
"Was the Winnipeg Assembly Insane?" was the question of an anti-Unionist leader in a statement to the press. He gave as his reason a part of the "Whereas" of the resolution adopted by the Anti-Union Convocation in Toronto.

The resolution runs: "The Assembly in 1912 on receiving the vote declared it 'unwise' owing to the extent of the minority" to proceed immediately to union; and the argument in advanced that when the minority in 1915 was larger, it decided to proceed.

In 1915 the General Assembly said: "It was unwise to proceed to consummate the Union." Mark the word immediately said that "the fact that a large majority of those voting have declared themselves in favor of organic Union," is a strong indication that "the ultimate result will be the consummation of such Union."

This Edmonton Assembly had the alternative of either immediately proceeding to consummate the Union or continuing to confer and discuss in the hope of convincing the minority and so securing practically unanimous action. That hope was aroused by the attitude of an acknowledged leader and of several members of the minority who took part in the proceedings.

The vital reason for "not immediately proceeding" was then, "not the mere extent of the minority," but the fact that while the minority "was not yet convinced" the Assembly was led to believe "that by further conference and discussion practically unanimous action can be secured within a reasonable time." (So the resolution read.)

That hope of "securing practically unanimous action" was shattered by the action of the minority at the next Assembly, when it formed an organization to fight Union to the last ditch.

It was the sweet reasonableness displayed by some of the opponents at the Edmonton Assembly that led to consummate Union. So ready was the majority to meet reasonable opposition half way, that it accepted as the basis of the resolution for the Assembly the draft submitted by Principal MacKay, the then acknowledged leader of the minority.

WALTER C. MURRAY,
University of Saskatchewan,
Saskatoon.

On Sunday last twenty-two were received into membership of the Tabernacle Church by the pastor and officials.



What Shall I Give Brother? AND DADDY

That most important problem is quite easily solved a Ritchie's. These few suggestions outline what men would appreciate, and our stocks are complete:—
Smoking Jackets, Bathing Lounges, Sweater Coats, Caps and Hats, Club Bags and Suit Cases, Gloves, Mitts, Mufflers, Umbrellas and Walking Sticks, Christmas Neckwear in a Splendid display, Underwear Hosiery, Suspenders, Waistcoats, Handkerchiefs and Shirts, etc.

RITCHIE'S

W. MACKINTOSH DIES SUDDENLY

Former Inspector of Public Schools for Centre Hastings Passed Away Almost Instantly Last Night.

(From Tuesday's Daily)
William Mackintosh, former Inspector of Public Schools for North Hastings, and later of Centre Hastings, passed away almost instantly last night at his home in Madoc. He had just retired to bed about eleven o'clock he was taken suddenly ill and expired before the physician could reach his house. Death was probably occasioned by cerebral hemorrhage.

In addition to Mrs. Mackintosh he is survived by one son, William Mackintosh, M.A., now taking a post-graduate course at Harvard University, and five daughters—Miss Mary, teacher in Queen Victoria School, Belleville, Miss Helen, M.A., who is also engaged in the teaching profession, and Misses Margaret, Jean and Agnes of Madoc. He is also survived by one brother and one sister, Miss Mary of Madoc. His father resided for many years on College Hill, Belleville and for some time held a post in the Customs service. Mr. Mackintosh was about seventy-two years of age. His elder son, John Mackintosh M.A., a most brilliant student passed away in a very untimely manner some years ago.

William Mackintosh was for more than forty years inspector of public schools. He received the appointment of inspector for North Hastings in 1873. Upon the division and re-arrangement of inspectorates a dozen years or more ago he retained the division known as Centre Hastings. He held this position until June 1915, when he retired, and afterwards lived quietly with his family at Madoc. Prior to becoming inspector he was principal of the public school at Campbellford where he won great success.

He was a member of the Presbyterian church and inclined towards Liberalism in politics.

In connection with the church and educational affairs he held many posts of honor. At one time he was elected to the presidency of the Educational Association of Ontario.

He was an ardent temperance man, and was one of the local members of the well known Committee of One Hundred which did so much to bring about prohibition in Ontario. He was during that famous campaign chairman for the County of Hastings.

William Mackintosh was one of the outstanding men of his generation, one of the men who leave their impress on their time and on society. Though handicapped in life by a physical defect he performed prodigies of labor that would have appalled those of less force of character and energy. He never did things by halves and was intolerant of any lack of thoroughness or mediocrity. Much of his inspectorate in North Hastings was composed of schools in detached settlements where the people were often wretchedly poor. He builded from these humble materials a system of schools from which have gone forth many of the leading citizens of our Dominion. The public schools of North Hastings and of Centre Hastings will be to Mr. Mackintosh a monument more enduring than marble.

At the close of his career as inspector the teachers of his inspectorate and many old friends united to pay him the tribute of a complimentary banquet which was one of the notable local events in Madoc in the year 1915.

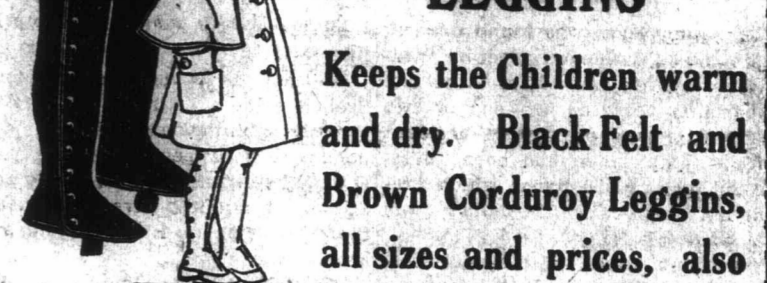
To the church and in the community Mr. Mackintosh contributed his best thought and energy. He had for the church of his ancestors a reverence and regard almost passionate in its devotion. The success of St. Peter's congregation at Madoc was in no small measure due to his untiring zeal.

Mr. Mackintosh was in Belleville only on Wednesday last and attended the afternoon session of the Liberal conference. With many of his old friends he conversed with all his old-time animation and pleasantness. To these and to a host of others where he has labored so long and faithfully the news of his sudden taking off will cause a shock and a deep sense of loss.

BLOOMFIELD SOLDIER WEDS ENGLISH GIRL

On Nov. 1, in the parish church at Haslewood, England, Driver Blake E. Cole, third son of Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Cole, of Bloomfield, was married to Mabel Winnifred Clifton, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Clifton, of Haslewood, Surrey, England. Pte. Malcolm Mouch, another Prince Edward County boy who left here for the 80th Battalion but was transferred to the 51st at Bramshott Camp, was best man, and a sister of the bride performed the duties of bridesmaid.—Picton Times.

CHILDREN'S LEGGINS



Keeps the Children warm and dry. Black Felt and Brown Corduroy Leggins, all sizes and prices, also

FULL LINE OF LADIES' OVERGAITERS

THE J. J. HAINES SHOE HOUSES

BELLEVILLE TRENTON NAPANEE SMITHS FALLS

Make Gift Buying A Pleasure

Come to this Store when every department is crowded with the best G f ideas. Things to wear, and you'll see the finest display of Gift Goods you could hope for.

Wash Satin

Just received a shipment of Wimos Wash Satin, the season's newest Silk fibre for Bouses and Dresses, in Pink, Mauve, Old Rose, Apricot and White, 36 in. wide regular \$1.00, sale price 75c yd.
New Crepe de Chene priced at \$1.25 and \$1.50.
New Georgette Crepes priced at \$1.50.
Silks priced at \$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.75.

Ladies' Hand Bags 75c to \$4.50.
Fancy Handkerchiefs 4c to 75c.
Kid Gloves \$1.25 to \$1.75.
Cashmere Hosiery 50c to 85c.
Silk Hosiery 65c to \$1.25.
Children's Hosiery 25c to 65c.
Huck Towels 15c to 85c ea.
Fancy Guest Towels 25c to 60c each.
Fancy Baskets 29c each.

New Blouses \$1.25 to \$7.50.
New Kimonos \$2 to \$2.50.
Children's Dresses \$3.50 to \$6.00.
Infants Dresses \$1 to \$2.25.
Ladies' Underwear 25c to \$1.50.
Children's Underwear 25c to 90c.
Ladies' Coats \$12.50 to \$47.50.
Children's Coats \$5 to \$10.
Ladies' Silk Dresses \$11 to \$15.00.

EARLE & COOK

COMPLIMENTARY REPORT FOR DESERONTO H. S.

The Deseronto Post publishes the following very complimentary report of Inspectors Houston in reference to his recent visit to Deseronto High School. The principal of the High School is Mr. G. M. James, who for several years very capably filled the post of commercial master in our high school in this city. The Post says,—"Inspector J. A. Houston, M.A., of Toronto, visited our High School Nov. 21 and 22 last and his detailed report is just to hand. It is undoubtedly one of the best that was ever presented to this or any school.

For several years we have been on the educational list as an approved school of the second grade but this year we have reached the top of the ladder, an approved school of the first grade. This distinction may be properly estimated when it is known that only six High Schools out of one hundred and twelve, and nine Collegiates out of forty-eight in the whole province of Ontario were considered worthy of first grade classification last year. This means to us among other desirable considerations, a higher Government grant.

An approved school grading of either the second or first class depends on the attainment of a high standard in each of the following:

- (a) Accommodation and equipment.
- (b) Staff.
- (c) Organization and management.
- (d) Pupils' work.

It is an extremely difficult thing for a school to obtain the first grade standing because so many different points all of high quality must be met exactly.

The report concludes as follows:—"I must congratulate Board and Staff upon the generally satisfactory conditions which exist in this school at present. The management is excellent, the staff are worthy of the fullest confidence and support of the Board and the tone of the school impresses a visitor very favorably."

Holloway's Corn Cure takes the corn out by the roots. Try it and prove it.

READ.

Notwithstanding the heavy down-pour last Wednesday evening a great number of Read's pleasure-seekers wended their way to the Assembly Hall at Marysville where a second euchre party was held and report a very enjoyable evening. Miss Katie Finnigan won the lady's first prize.

Mrs. Jas. Harrigan, Marysville, is spending a few days with her sister Mrs. W. J. Meagher.

Mr. and Mrs. John Keegan, Stoo, spent Sunday of last week with the latter's aunt, Mrs. A. Williams.

Mr. J. V. Walsh is spending this week in Belleville at the County Council.

Mr. and Mrs. F. Corrigan, Blessington, and Mrs. Jos. Egan, Melrose spent Sunday under the parental roof. A very successful sale of stock and farm implements was held Tuesday afternoon at the home of Mr. J. Mackey. We regret to report that Mr. and Mrs. Mackey are very ill.

Miss Rose Walsh is spending a few days in Belleville.

Mr. Jerry Wringe left on Saturday for Detroit, Mich.

A meeting of the patrons of Rosebud Cheese Factory was held last Monday afternoon for the purpose of hiring a cheese maker, milk drawers, etc., and other business connected with the factory. Mr. John Elliott of Belleville, was present.

Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Brennan entertained a number of their friends last Sunday.

A large number from here attended a party at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Jordan, Forest Mills, last Friday evening and report a very pleasant evening.

Away with Depression and Melancholy.—These two evils are the accompaniment of a disordered stomach and torpid liver and mean wretchedness to all whom they visit. The surest and speediest way to combat them is with Parmelee's Vegetable Pills, which will restore the healthy action of the stomach and bring relief. They have proved their usefulness in thousands of cases and will continue to give relief to the suffering by its low price.