

Buildings in Regina Will Be Destroyed.

new buildings are to be the R.N.W.M.P. square at the corner of the famous force White Commissioner Perceps that the buildings in the near future and a large expenditure, he was not in a position to details.

buildings, he said, would be erected on the south side of the Peers' quarters and a new building will be erected. This is tearing down and rebuilding of the old wooden buildings.

where Louis Riel was executed on November 18, 1885, the first building erected on the site of the original buildings in Quebec in 1833, sent sections, and then put them on the force at the day.

of the Montreal police at the passing buildings while delighted with the new ones. possibility that the old building will be removed and preserved in its place.

One of the officers on the scaffold when Riel with one of his men met him. Another has a pipe and a card, written on leader just before execution.

One of the officers on the scaffold. They are Chapleau, Deputy Inspector J. A. McAssistant commissioner Henderson, father of Lake, Father MacWille himself. Telling of the spring, the officer said trap doors, and that on one than the other trap was sprung. The when he fell his feet, the medical officer, ing below, in the face. Dr. Duker were Dr. roner, and the jury.

Henderson, had soner by Riel at the in 1870 at Port Garry. the hanging Henderand Wood Mountain, unsuccessful attempt a party led by ing on found him on the osen but still alive, to Regina on a far

ing instinct.

early days of 1915, and terrors of war game to the realization that something unning, a rather amusered in one of our which, at that ng a portion of the France.

and exciting moment the appearance of a ground in close proxm line. "Stout" ased, one of our battpon observing it it to the attention of a small wayer was between them as be the first one to t" who was first to the target was about from presumably gun lines found the enabling them to ay, and incidentally box of ammunition by they would have achieving their aim. rarily having been out-of-a "No Hit sudy, appropriately e of the fans, was the first one to seuld win the stakes, was not considered the "hop-off" al to the conditions, art could be made out the knowledge bettor. Stout's op-determined to gain prize, started out ute in order to be a target to the en- arried within a of the scene, when to the rabbit who had fracture of one of and limped feebly line trench. Its dering it advisable ke, owing to com- re, retraced his ay to find that of the rabbit which ed within a few and was prepar- ng meal.—R.H.W.

ers as Teachers.

of Education is dsatisfactory reports progress made by ders, who have de- the teaching pro- courses in that on. Dr. Cody, Min- stated recently: feel that our ex- ge the quality and ned soldiers, who rching profession. Those who in- ure spring at the ion are reported al to the very ates entering the e also a fact that ders, who are now r course, to pre- the professional all the qualities success at teach- will be fortunate e these teachers, e battles of the

eracity.

utiful man?"

uth Cody's seem ecurarily use it e about some-

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The Prince in his element, riding a Bronco at Saskatoon



The Prince Converses with Foreman of Stampede at Saskatoon

Captured 45 Huns Single-Handed

THE Canadian troops, fresh from their victory at Amiens, were assembled the last week in August, 1918, behind the Arras front. They had been brought there from the scene of their recent triumph, by motor lorries reaching the scene of their new drive a few days before the attack. As in the Amiens offensive, they were to be used as shock troops, a role suited to the Dominion men.

Midnight, August 25-26, it started to rain. Zero was at 3 o'clock in the morning of August 26. It was pitch dark when the men began to move into the assembly trenches. The offensive, waiting for the moment of advance, had to strike matches to see their watches. The rain eased-up before the attack was made, but the clouds were still low.

Monchy-le-Preux, the objective of the 5th Canadian Mounted Rifles, had been a target for the British guns for many months. Situated on a hill some hundreds of yards north of the Arras-Cambrai road, it had command of the country for miles around, and although not so extensive as Vimy Ridge was fortified in much the same way as that point had been before its capture in the spring of 1917. Nothing remained of the peace-time Monchy-le-Preux. It was a military fortification only. Old houses were rebuilt into strong gun emplacements. No soul walked its streets except the German officers who had converted its simple dwellings into shelters for death-dealing instruments.

The British trench in front of Arras cut the Arras-Cambrai road about three miles from the town. Between it and Monchy-le-Preux were four heavily fortified German trenches, and over them pointed the guns on the top of the hill itself. The British laid down a heavy barrage early on the morning of August 26. The whistles blew at three o'clock, the heroes of Amiens rose from their trenches, and followed the fringe of the fire screen beyond No Man's Land into the first German trench. The heavy clouds hanging over the field of battle were lurid with the bursting shells. Through the lurid darkness and blaze of the night, or uneven ground made slippery by the rain, the men went forward.

They encountered some stiff fighting in the trenches. The enemy from his hidden gun emplacements took heavy toll of the passing troops. The trench was over first lost most of their officers. A company lost its captain, and on Lieut. Rutherford, who was in command of the ninth platoon, developed the command of the company. He brought forward his men to the fourth trench just as dawn was breaking.

The order of the day was that when the fourth and last trench before the town had been reached two patrols were to be sent, and the platoon consolidated. A company held the trench to the right of C company, between it and the Arras-Cambrai road. The two companies arrived at the objective at about the same time. Lieut. Rutherford disposed of his men and went down the trench to confer with the officer of a company about the next move. In his absence the British put a barrage down in front of the town. C company men retired to the left and took refuge in some shell holes and shrubbery. When Rutherford returned he could not see his men anywhere.

Assuming that they had gone into the town he proceeded up the slope towards the town of Monchy. He advanced to a strongly fortified gun post. He saw a lot of Germans standing around, but he still thought this his men had captured. He advanced fearlessly, his revolver in his hand. Then he noticed that the Germans still held their arms. He motioned for them to come down to him. They in turn beckoned for him to come to them. This he unfalteringly did.

"You are my prisoners," he said.

"We? No, you are our prisoner," said one of the Germans in broken English.

"You are mistaken," answered the Canadian officer. "My men have surrounded the hill. The town is mine."

The German officer invited Rutherford to enter the "pill-box."

"No, I'm all right here," replied the Canadian coolly, at the same time revolving plans in his head to get his men up the hill.

He did not lose his presence of mind for one moment, and the German will soon began to weaken before that of the Canadian officer. Incredible as it may seem the whole garrison, consisting of 45 men, two of whom were officers, laid down their weapons before the Canadian. Three machine-guns were included in the surrender.

Lieut. Rutherford was awarded the Victoria Cross.

Charles Smith Rutherford was born near Colborne, Ont., in 1892. He is the second son of Mr. and Mrs. John Rutherford. He attended the district school near Colborne, and before going overseas was engaged in farming. He enlisted March 2, 1916, in the 83rd Toronto battalion, and went overseas as a private. In England he was transferred to the 5th C.M.R.'s, and went with that unit in June, 1916, to France, his first engagement being the attack on Mount Sarrail. He was wounded in the attack on the Regina trench, and a second time during the battle at Avion. He took part in the storming of Passchendaele Ridge and in this engagement won the Military Medal. After this he was recommended for a commission. In the Amiens drive he won the Military Cross. The V.C. returned to Canada with his unit.

AMATEUR GARDENERS.

Cultivating the Vacant Lots in a Big City.

Because of the war "Save and Serve" became a national duty, and because of peace, the national duty has been altered to "Serve and Save." One organization that has recognized this truth is the Rotary Club of Toronto, which is going ahead with its war gardens as though the Hun were still at the gate. The service consists as in the war years in ploughing vacant city land, and providing all those who wish to till it with good and advice. The work is under the able direction of Mr. George Baldwin, an Old Country landscape gardener and expert, assisted by a committee of which Sir W. E. Meredith is president and Mr. J. S. M. Ridley and Mr. W. H. Alderson are particularly enthusiastic members. This year the Rotary Club, co-operating with the Toronto Vacant Lots Cultivation Association, has ploughed, and seeded about 250 acres of land. The entire produce of these lots, which number 1,540, goes to those who cultivate them, the club charging nothing but a nominal fee of two dollars for all its services.

The cultivation of vacant lots under these auspices began in 1915 when there were 150 plots from which produce valued at \$5,000 was secured. The next year there were twice as many lots and the value of the produce was \$9,000. There was a big jump in 1917 to 326 lots whose vegetables were valued at \$30,000, and a still greater increase for last year when produce valued at \$75,000 was taken from 2,060 vacant lots. Generally speaking we may probably take it for granted that each lot supplies not only the cultivator, but his relatives with fresh vegetables from the time the radishes and lettuce bloom in the spring until the last gripping unearths a turnip or a potato next winter. Many families by reason of the toil of one member—work that is done at times when it does not interfere with his regular occupation or unduly fatigue him—have their vegetables all the year round. Not only is this an important saving for those who cultivate the gardens but it must also have some effect in keeping the prices from skyrocketing. But the cultivators are learning the art of market gardening, and are thus equipped to start in on a larger scale with a view of supplying the market.

More than this, several returned soldiers who knew nothing about gardening a couple of years ago have become so interested in the work that they have taken up farms in New Ontario, and promise to become valuable settlers. It may well be that the cultivation of vacant lots in Toronto will prove a sort of kindergarten for serious farming if the children are interested. This is not being overlooked by the Rotary Club enthusiasts, for more than one hundred lots are under cultivation by school children, assisted by their parents. The city school which takes first rank in this work is the Williamson School on Donlands avenue, where there are 57 pupils at work. The Hillcrest School is also well to the front with numerous carefully tended gardens. The movement is also spreading among the factories, many of which have land that would otherwise be a slag heap.

The association first secures the permission of the vacant lot owner to cultivate it, paying nothing for the right, but agreeing to vacate without compensation on notice should the lot be sold. It then ploughs and harrows the soil, and receives applications from those who desire to work on it. Next the soil is supplied at cost, and Supt. Baldwin explains how it should be planted. He drops in from time to time, seeing every lot at least once a week in the course of the growing season and gives timely advice as to cultivation. There is in the west end of the city a demonstration plot where aspiring gardeners may go to find out just what is possible if attention and energy are contributed to the work. It is expected that next year there will be a similar demonstration plot in the east end, for the work is growing so that one model garden is not enough.

To date, 98 per cent. of the lots are reported as doing well and of the tillers the percentage belonging to this class is probably 100. It has been found that very few persons who once undertake the cultivation of a lot lose their enthusiasm or energy. On the contrary they are keener after a year's work. This is contrary to the experience of many suburbanites, but the reason is that no man is given more than he can do comfortably, and he has the constant competition of lots on every side of him. His spirit of emulation is aroused and he refuses to fall down. Moreover, with scientific advice and help always available, he has no excuses for making grandiose mistakes. As regards the lot owners, they have found that a cultivated lot is a well dressed lot, and therefore is likely to draw the attention of buyers. These lots sell better when neatly laid out in rows of living green than when given over to thistles and weeds.

Addressing the Prince.

It is officially announced that addresses for presentation to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales during his visit to Canada, should begin as follows:

"To His Royal Highness Edward Albert Christian George Andrew Patrick David, Prince of Wales and Earl of Chester, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom; Duke of Cornwall, in the Peerage of England; Duke of Rothesay, Earl of Carrick and Baron of Renfrew, in the Peerage of Scotland; Lord of the Isles and Great Steward of Scotland; K.G., G.M.M.G., M.C., etc., etc."

"May it please Your Royal Highness."

Addresses should end as follows: "We have the honor to be, Sir, Your Royal Highness' most obedient servants."

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