

# THE EQUITY.

No. 16, 32ND YEAR.

SHAWVILLE, PONTIAC COUNTY, QUE., THURSDAY, OCT. 8, 1914.

\$1.00 A YEAR IN ADVANCE.

## THE BANK OF OTTAWA

ESTABLISHED 1874.

Paid Up Capital : : : : \$4,000,000  
Reserve : : : : 4,750,000

OVER 95 OFFICES THROUGHOUT CANADA.

### Farmers' Banking

receives careful, courteous attention. Savings Bank Department at every Branch.

**SALE NOTES DISCOUNTED.**

Fort Coulonge Branch - B. F. CHILTON, Manager.  
Campbells Bay Branch - R. LEGER, Manager.  
Portage du Fort Branch - A. H. MULHERN, Manager.

If you want a view of your buildings, stock, etc., I am prepared to fill your requirements. Special prices on application.  
H. IMISON, Artist.

The services in the Methodist Church will be conducted morning and evening Sunday next, by Rev. Mr. Robson, of Beachburg.

Thanksgiving Day falls on Monday next—Oct. 12. The occasion will be observed as a holiday by the business places in town.

**TRESPASS NOTICES:**—The rate for inserting trespas notices that are signed by one person is \$1.00 for 3 insertions. Notices that are signed by more than one person, 25 cents for each additional name.

**BOX SOCIAL.**—A box social and entertainment is announced to be held at Charteris on Friday evening, Oct. 16, under the auspices of L. O. L. No. 65. See posters for particulars.

The C. N. R. bridge over the Ottawa river above Portage du Fort having been completed, track-laying is now proceeding with fair progress on this side of the river, and on Sunday the rails were within a short distance of the crossing near Starks Corners. In a short time it is expected Bristol Corners will get a view of the iron horse.

The Elmside Homemakers' Club will meet at the home of Mrs. Jas. C. Jamieson on Wednesday, Oct. 14th, at two o'clock p.m. Subjects:—Butter making, care and ripening of cream—Miss Pearl Jamieson; Churning and packing of butter demonstration—Mrs. Jas. C. Jamieson. Roll call. Uses of butter.

The services in the Methodist church here and at Zion on Sunday last, related to missionary work in Japan, and were addressed by the Rev. W. G. Connolly, a returned missionary, who spent seven years in the Flowery Kingdom, and also by a native minister, Rev. Hatano, who is a delegate to the General Conference in session at Ottawa. Substantial collections were realized as the result of the missionaries' visit.

There was a good representation of our citizens at the Renfrew Fair on Wednesday and Thursday last, and all report the Fair was a success. In point of attendance it is said it was a record-breaker.

#### Fined for Setting Fires.

On Sept. 30, Xavier St. Armour, Elzear Labelle, Octave Boisvenu and Cleophas Paquet, all of Dorion township, were up before Magistrate Rimer of Bryson, on a charge of having set fire to brush out of season. The three first named, pleaded guilty, and were fined \$5.00 each and costs, only, in consideration that the accused were ignorant of the law on the question. The case of Paquet, who pleaded not guilty, was adjourned. In regard to the above it may be in the interest of the farming community to point out what the Statutes say in regard to setting fires. Section 1638 of the Revised Statutes of the Province reads as follows:—

1638. No person shall, in the forest or less than a mile from a forest, set fire to, or burn, any pile of wood, branches or brushwood, or any tree, shrub or other plant, or any black loam or light soil, or any tree trunk or tree that has been felled, at any time, except for clearing purposes between the fifteenth day of June and first day of September and between the fifteenth day of November and fifteenth day of March. R. S. Q., 1354; 4 Ed. VII, c. 13, s. 23.

An amendment to the above section, fixes the penalty for infringing the law, at a sum not to exceed fifty dollars, or imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months. It will be noted that it is unlawful to set fires at any time except for clearing purposes.

#### Births

At Calgary, Alberta, Oct. 1st, to Mr. and Mrs. R. T. Coughlan, a son.

At Shawville, Oct. 1st, to Mr. and Mrs. Gerald C. Hodgins, a daughter.

#### DEATHS.

MR. ADAM HODGINS.

Brief reference was made in our last week's issue to the serious illness of Mr. Adam Hodgins. Before THE EQUITY reached its readers, however, Mr. Hodgins' spirit had passed away, dissolution occurring at 2.30 on Wednesday morning, Sept. 30. His age was 76 years. The late Mr. Hodgins' illness was of comparatively short duration, but in his case the disease with which he was afflicted progressed rapidly towards the end.

The deceased is survived by a widow and five sons, namely, Lionel, Austin, Inglis, and Garfield, who reside in Saskatchewan, and Harold on the homestead. Austin reached here a few hours before his father breathed his last, but the other sons were unable to be present.

In the late Mr. Hodgins' departure, the community which has known him long loses a sterling citizen, whose loss will be sincerely felt for some time. Of an affable, kind-hearted disposition, ever courteous in his conduct and dealings towards those whom he met, he naturally made many friends.

In early life Mr. Hodgins spent several years in the North West, in the employ of the Hudson Bay Co., where he acquired a knowledge of men and methods, which were of value to him in after life. This was long before the advent of railway facilities, and the only means of transport was after the Indian fashion, and consequently replete with considerable hardship and sometimes danger. Mr. Hodgins reverted to those long-ago experiences of his at times with a merry twinkle in his eye which denoted the pleasure it gave him.

A very large concourse of people followed the remains of the deceased to their last resting place in St. Paul's church cemetery on Friday afternoon last. The service in the church was conducted by the Rev. Mr. Foreshaw, of Aylmer, Rev. Mr. Seaman, owing to family bereavement, being unable to be present.

To the bereaved family, we join in extending our deepest sympathy and condolence.

MRS. JOHN AIKEN

An illness of ten days from bronchial-pneumonia culminated in the death of Mrs. John Aiken at the Rectory, at eleven o'clock on Thursday night last, aged 67.

The deceased lady, who was the mother of Mrs. (Rev.) Seaman, arrived in Shawville about a month ago, accompanied by her other daughter, Miss May Aiken, with the intention of spending the fall and winter months at the rectory. The contraction of a cold shortly afterwards led to the more serious ailment, which a frail constitution was unable to withstand, and the end came as above noted, with all the members of the family present, Mr. Dawson Aiken arriving the day previously.

The remains were taken to the train on Friday afternoon and thence conveyed to Jarvis, Ont., the late home of the deceased, where interment took place beside those of the deceased's late husband, who passed away three years ago last April.

The Rev. Mr. Seaman accompanied his wife and the other bereaved relatives on their sorrowful mission.

The late Mrs. Aiken was born at Jarvis in the year 1847, and resided in that town all her life-time.

The sympathy of St. Paul's congregation and the community generally, go out to the grief-stricken family, in the sudden affliction which has come upon them.

## The Merchants Bank

Of Canada.

ESTABLISHED 1864.

Paid up Capital \$7,000,000 Reserve Fund \$7,248,134

Total Assets over Eighty-three Millions of Dollars.

President — SIR H. MONTAGUE ALLAN.

Vice-Pres. — K. W. BLACKWELL, Gen. Manager — E. F. HEDDEN.

220 Branches and Agencies in Canada

**A Savings Bank Account** May be operated as a Joint Acct. Incurs no expense nor formality Is a most decided business asset Insures money for investment.

Shawville Branch } F. C. SMYTH, MANAGER.  
Quyon Branch }

More than  
**100**  
students from the

**BOWLING Business College.**  
OTTAWA, ONT.

Received appointments in the Civil Service during the year 1913. This is the best evidence of superior work.

**Fall Term Opens Sept 1.**

Write for full particulars to  
W. E. GOWLING, President,  
Ottawa.

**LOST**—On Exhibition grounds last day of Fair a black parasol with straight handle. Finder will much oblige by leaving at THE EQUITY office.

The three-day campaign in Ottawa in the interest of the Patriotic Fund realized \$375,000.

Don't put off until to-morrow what you can do to-day. How often have you delayed now in having a photo taken of some cherished friend? Our modern studio and equipment makes photography a pleasure to all.

H. IMISON, Artist.

The Pembroke Observer reports that the local manufacturers in that town are humming.

There was a very large attendance at the afternoon and evening meetings of the Holiness Movement at the camp ground on Sunday last.

**OMISSION.**—In our report of the hall exhibits at the Shawville Fair last week, omission was inadvertently made of Mr. Herbie Hughes' exceptionally fine display of artistic articles, of varied design, the product of his own industry and genius. The collection was admired by all who examined it, and the articles found many eager purchasers.

#### PERSONAL MENTION

Mr. W. B. and Mrs. Sturgeon and baby are visiting relatives in Clarendon Front.

Miss E. L. LeRoy, professional nurse, was in town for day or two last week.

Miss Lynda Lang, arrived from Gloversville, (N. Y.) hospital on Saturday.

Miss J. B. McDonald, Pembroke, has spent a couple of weeks in town visiting Mrs. C. W. Hodgins.

Mrs. Findlay, who for the past month has been renewing friends in this vicinity, returned to her home in Vancouver last week.

Mr. Frank Armstrong, son of Mr. James Armstrong, of Green Lake, left last week to attend the Wesleyan College at Montreal.

Mr. Trueman Tuck, late in the employ of Mr. Thos. Burton, left for Kemptonville, Ont., last week, in which place he has secured a position in the barbering business.

Rev. Mr. White, of Ottawa, took the services at St. Paul's on Sunday, in the absence of Rev. Mr. Seaman, who left for Jarvis, Ont., on Friday.

Mr. Geo. W. Pingle, piano tuner, according to his announcement, spent a few days in Shawville and vicinity last week, and also paid a short visit to Campbell's Bay, to which town he intends returning next month, so this paper is informed.

#### Dedication Service.

The New Methodist Church, Yarm., Thursday, Oct. 22nd, 1914. Afternoon Service, 2 p.m.; Tea from 4 to 6 p.m.; Evening Meeting, 7 o'clock.

The following ministers—Rev. W. Sparling, D. D., President of the Conference; Rev. I. Norman, Rev. J. A. McNeil, Rev. L. Conley, Rev. Carl Allum, Rev. G. Dustin and others are expected to be present.

## HENRY'S SHORTHAND SCHOOL

Ottawa, Ont.

On the Civil Service Examinations for November, 1913, our stenographers and typists headed the list of successful candidates for the whole of Canada, capturing the first, second, and fourth places.

We attribute this success to modern methods, first-class equipment, and a strong staff of teachers who know what to teach, all having been practical stenographers. Send for circular.

D. E. HENRY, PRESIDENT,  
Bank and Sparks Sts.

## WILLIS COLLEGE

Canada's Premier Commercial School

Now is the Time to Enter This Prosperous School.

Willis College, like any other business institution, is open the year round, so that students may complete their courses without interruption.

Prepare for Civil Service  
Prepare for Business.

Willis College prepares more students for business life and for Civil Service than any other college in Eastern Ontario, because Willis Graduates are in demand.

**Willis Graduates Stand the Working Test.**

N. I. HARRISON, Principal.

WILLIS COLLEGE, 102 Bank Street,  
Cor. Albert St.  
OTTAWA, ONT.

I have some good photographs of the Orange Lodges taken at Greer Mount and North Ouslow. Size of photo 8x10 inches. Special at 50c. each. Allow 5 cents for postage if sending for one.  
H. IMISON, Artist.

**FOUND**—In Shawville, on Monday, Sept. 28th, a small purse containing a bill. Loser may have same at this office by proving property and paying for insertion of this notice.

**FOR SALE**—Hay Press in good condition. Terms to suit purchaser. Apply to LEONARD BELSER, Shawville.

**FOR SALE**—One registered Ayrshire bull calf, aged 7 months. Terms reasonable. J. C. GLENN, Box 41, Bristol.

**WANTED**—A driving horse weighing about 1000 pounds; age about 7 years; must be sound. Not necessarily a blood—a good "plug" may do. Please state price. Address: "Horse" EQUITY OFFICE, Shawville, Que.

**FOR SALE**—Well located dwelling house property in Campbells Bay. For further particulars apply to DAN ROBILLARD, Campbells Bay, or M. J. NEEDHAM, Box 1029, Pembroke, Ont.

**FOR SALE**—Desirable property on King Street, Shawville. Commodious brick dwelling house, with necessary out-buildings. Two lots. For full particulars and terms apply to A. E. POSSELWHITE, Shawville.

**FOR SALE**—The corner lot on Main street, Shawville, known as the Shawville meat shop, comprising 2 shops and a dwelling house. One of the best business stands in town. Good bargain to a cash buyer. W. J. HAYES, Shawville.

**CONCRETE CULVERTS, PIPES AND CURBING** for wells sold at works. We will contract with municipalities to manufacture pipes. H. T. McDOWELL & SON Shawville Que

#### Horrors of War.

What is the war about? Few know or understand. Our Book "The Nations of Europe," gives the causes and issues of the greatest of all wars, magnificently illustrated. Everybody wants to know why industry, commerce, finance, shipping, mails and every activity in the world has been instantly stopped. Agents send 15c., cost mailing outfit. Retail \$1.50. Big commissions.

HOME PUBLISHING HOUSE,  
Box 94, St. John, N. B.

## THE HARDWARE STORE

**Guns  
Ammunition  
and Game Traps**

A good Stock now on hand at  
Lowest Prices.

Come in and see us.

**J. H. SHAW.**

**W. A. HODGINS**  
SHAWVILLE

## BOOT BARGAINS

A big advance has taken place in all lines of Boots—particularly in Men's Heavy Goods.

For this week we have picked out two of our  
Staple Lines, 33 pairs in all, and are offering them at old prices.

Russet Laced, a Splendid Serviceable Boot **3.00**

High Cut, Laced, Nice Soft, Solid Leather; a good Fall Boot **3.50**

Customers will find our stock of Footwear nearly all priced at old figures, and would advise our friends to examine our values and procure their requirements early.

**W. A. HODGINS**



# Making Restitution;

Or, The Bridal Dress.

CHAPTER VI.—(Continued).

But she was not allowed to indulge long in the luxury of undisturbed thought. Mrs. Van Courtlandt's shrill voice crying out to her to "hurry along and dress dear little Nonnie to go ashore," broke in upon the thread of her melancholy reflections, and she was forced to obey.

The very instant they reached their luxurious suite of rooms at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, Mrs. Van Courtlandt dismissed Leslie Ford.

"You've been of no use at all to me on the voyage, Ford," said she, ungraciously, "and I really don't think you've earned your passage. Don't send any one to me for a recommendation, for I can't conscientiously give it."

Leslie inclined her head silently, and turned away. Just at that moment, when her heart was sore with loneliness, and full of apprehensions: when she most needed sympathy, and counsel, and advice it was rather hard to meet with treatment such as this. But the girl was too proud to speak a word of remonstrance or recrimination, and she left the room without once opening her lips.

But Mr. Van Courtlandt, who, from the adjoining room, had overheard the conversation, bit his lip, while the angry scarlet mounted to his brow.

"Give me one woman against another for detestable meanness and cruelty!" muttered he to himself, and, leaving the room by a door which opened on the softly carpeted corridor, a few feet farther down, he met Leslie Ford face to face.

"My good girl," said he, "I have heard it all. Mrs. Van Courtlandt has treated you shamefully. Take my word, do not refuse; you've well earned it by your care and attention during the voyage."

And he gave Leslie a ten-dollar bill. She colored, and hesitated. Much as she needed money, she shrunk from accepting it thus. But Master Nonnie, the infant terrible, had chanced to witness the scene through the crack of the door, and immediately made for his mother's gilded and velvet-draped boudoir.

"I say, ma!" cried he, "here's a lark! Pass a-giving money to Ford! And Ford's crying! Don't you see me crying, you bet, when any one gives me money?"

Mrs. Van Courtlandt sprang to her feet as nimbly as her ponderous size would admit of, and hurried into the hall. There stood her husband, with a look of triumph, and there stood Leslie Ford, looking dangerously pretty, with tear-wet eyelashes and crimson cheeks.

Mrs. Van Courtlandt's little blue eyes scintillated sparks of rage.

"Algeron!" cried she, with a stamp of the foot, "I've long suspected this, and now I know it! But I'll be your dupe no longer. I'll get divorce from you, and take dear Nonnie back to his native land. As for you, hussey—"

"Silence, woman!" roared Mr. Van Courtlandt, fairly aroused, and long habit from the lethargy of indolence and long habit which had become a sort of second nature to him. "How dare you insult a girl who is as pure and blameless as the snow? Ask her pardon, this moment, or she will never look upon your face again!"

"Ask her pardon, I say!" thundered the scandalized husband, as truly as there shines a sun above us both, I leave you, Dorothea!"

Mrs. Van Courtlandt quailed helplessly before the furious lightning of her husband's eyes. Never before in all the ten years of their married life, had she known him thus to assert himself. She grew pale and tottered back; but she knew that she must obey, and she immediately audibly tones, she murmured an unwilling apology to Leslie Ford.

"You are pardoned, madame," said Leslie, with dignified calm, and cannot consent to receive any money from either you or your husband, under the circumstances."

And she decidedly rejected the offered compensation. Still, Mr. Van Courtlandt's hand, nor could any persuasions induce her to alter her resolve.

Mrs. Van Courtlandt retired sobbing, sniffing, and casting apprehensive glances at her husband and her own apartment. And Leslie, descending into the reception-room wrote a few lines up on a card:

"Fifth Avenue Hotel, Thursday.  
My Dear Cousin, I arrived in New York this morning in the 'Lotos Lily.' Please come to me at once."  
Leslie Ford.

And, penning on it the address she had brought from England, she gave it to one of the messenger boys, for delivery, and sat down to await the action of the unknown relative, who were all she had to cling to in the world.

CHAPTER VII.

People said that Jason Lancaster had been an exceptionally fortunate man. Like Midas of old, whatever he touched seemed to turn to gold. If he invested in stocks, they went up with rocket-like rapidity; if he interested himself in mines, the shafts seemed to strike rich veins at once. Whether it was luck, chance, or real sagacity, was hard to tell. That he was almost invariably successful, was a certain fact. Nominally, he was a shipping merchant, but with this title he combined a variety of side issues.

"I'm a Jack-at-all-trades—that's what I am," said Mr. Lancaster, complacently. "If a man can do one thing well, there's no reason he can't do half a dozen. If you can say A, you can say B. That's my way of looking at it."

Mr. Lancaster had begun his career as errand-boy in his shoe establishment, at ten years old. He was a millionaire now, with a white marble palace on Madison Avenue, a cottage at Newport, and a wife who was bigger and brighter than Madison Avenue in her "set."

He was a connoisseur in horseflesh, imported his close carriages and landaulets, and even talked of buying a prize yacht. "Enjoy your money as you go along," said Mr. Lancaster. "Don't hoard it up until you're past the good of it. That's my way of looking at things."

Mr. Lancaster's wife, a tall, white marble palace under the direction of a high-priced architect. He had furnished it according to the direction of a fashionable upholsterer, from whose opinion he had not ventured to differ in any one particular.

"I don't see," said Mr. Lancaster, "why my name should each of 'em be an obituary notice of a dead and rotten old fellow." "Jason!" said Mrs. Lancaster, reprovingly.

"Well, a deceased king of France, then!" said the shipping merchant, rubbing his nose.

"What do I care for Napoleon Bonaparte, or Louis Seize, or Louis Philippe?" It's the fashion, Jason!" said Mrs. Lancaster, composedly.

down in the Lancaster breakfast-room splintered into a dazzling cascade of brightness against the great silver coffee urn, and played tantalizingly around Jason Lancaster's bald head. It was a handsome apartment, luxuriously furnished, with Axminster carpets, black walnut chairs upholstered in Turkey leather and gilt nails, and an immense buffet covered with marble, and Swiss carvings reflected from mirror backs. The tinted walls, which duplicated cut glass and frosted silver with bewildering repetition, were decorated with paintings of game and fruit, with here and there a hunting scene; the great chandelier, twinkling all over with crystal prisms, brooded over the centre of the table, like a big, benignant eye, and palatized hush of apparatus and Hebe ornamented the black walnut mantel and gave a classical aspect to the room.

"Quite the thing for a dining-room," Mr. Chairleigh had said, when Mr. Lancaster had expressed his vehement preference for General Grant and Andrew Jackson.

"But Heby and Epi—what's her name—ain't historical characters, are they?" said Mr. Lancaster.

"Classic, sir, classic!" Mr. Chairleigh had interposed, rubbing his hands.

"But they're classic, that's all right," said Mr. Lancaster. "I'm a good republican, though, and if I could have General Grant over the door—"

"It would destroy the unity of the idea," said Mr. Chairleigh, shaking his head decidedly.

"I ain't destructive," said Mr. Lancaster. "But I'll have General Grant in my library, unity or no unity."

"My dear sir! With an Eastlake set?" "There wasn't any difference in politics between Eastlake and the general, was there?" said Mr. Lancaster, with a look of scorn.

"And the fastidious upholsterer, and the fastidious upholsterer, scarcely knew whether his patron was in jest or earnest. So that the bust of General Grant, driven from pillar to post, at last found refuge on a bracket in the hall, where it looked sternly down upon society, to Mr. Lancaster's infinite satisfaction.

Lancaster sat at one end of the table, in a brilliant dressing-gown, drinking his coffee, and meditating over the morning paper. Mrs. Lancaster, in her resplendent, in a pale-blue silk, was embroidered all over with golden bees and butterflies, and a cap of Mechlin lace and blue ribbons. She was a handsome, portly matron, with scarcely a silver thread in her bright brown hair, and a comfortable dimple in her chin—a woman who looked as if the good things of this life had agreed with her, both morally and physically.

Fenella Lancaster, their only child, sat in the middle, with her back to the glittering bay-window. She was a tall, large-boned girl, with a pale complexion, light-gray eyes, whose long lashes were positively the only beauty she possessed, red-brown hair, and high cheekbones, like an Indian.

"It's a pity Fenella ain't a little handsomer," Mr. Lancaster remarked, a few weeks previous, when he welcomed his daughter home from boarding-school.

"Fenella!" said Mrs. Lancaster, with maternal pride. "See how tall she is! And that reddish shade of hair's the fashion nowadays. Mrs. Colonel Campbell told me, and she has a fine dash of way with her, she ain't afraid of anything in the world!"

Just as Mr. Lancaster laid down his paper, a footman entered with the morning mail on a huge silver server. Fenella made a pounce at it as he passed.

"Let me see, Lewis. Anything for me?" Oh, paw! no. Two notes for mamma, and a black-bordered letter for papa! Who can it be from? And what are those milliners' advertisements? Oh, do hurry with 'em, Fenella!"

"Fenella," said Mr. Lancaster, with a mildly reproachful glance at her effusive daughter, "do study a little more repose. So young person's manner is complete without reserve. Let me see Mrs. March's compliments for Tuesday evening."

Miss Reamer at home Saturday evening at nine. Quiet and informal."

"Hullo!" said Mr. Lancaster, opening his eyes very wide.

"Oh, papa! what is it?" cried Fenella, with a plunge which overset an egg-shell cup of chocolate, and precipitated her hat across the table.

"This letter has been delayed somewhere on its way for nearly a month," said Mr. Lancaster, scrutinizing the postmark. "Fenella, your cousin's husband, Merriam Ford, is dead, Emily!"

"Dead? Dear me!" said Mrs. Lancaster, with an evident effort of memory. "Oh, yes, Julia Leslie's husband, I remember now. I never saw him, but I dare say he was a very nice sort of man."

"Dead!" nodded the shipping merchant. "A Brighton, England. And this letter is from his son, Leslie Ford."

"What a pretty name!" said Fenella, twirling a gold egg-socket around and around.

"He's coming over to America," added Mr. Lancaster. "He wants to know if I will receive him."

"Certainly," said Mrs. Lancaster. "Julia Leslie was a dear, sweet girl, and second cousin of my own."

"Fenella," said Mr. Lancaster, and down on the springy cushion of her chair. "Oh! won't it be jolly? I do so hope he will be nice to flirt with. I've always wanted a nice cousin."

"Fenella!" "Yes, mamma."

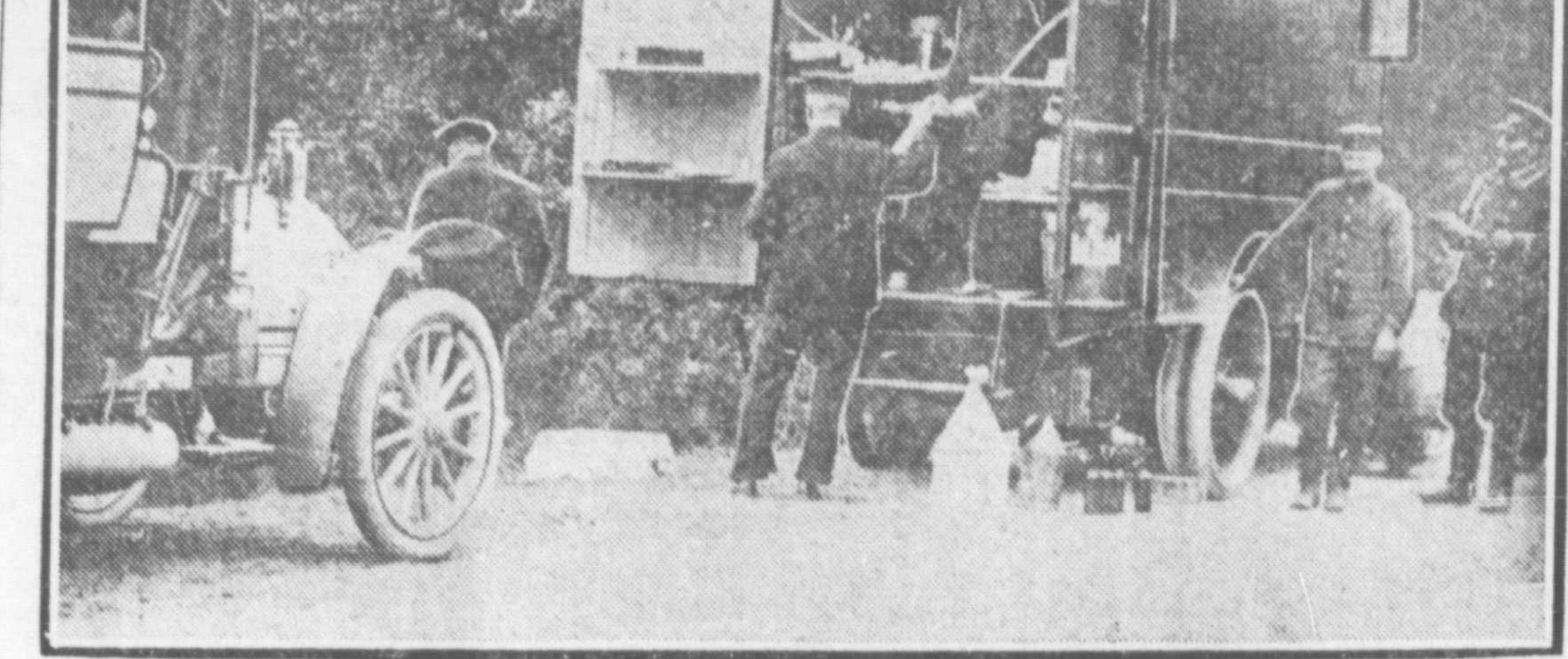
"I think you are forgetting yourself!" "I ain't, mamma!" retorted Fenella, her light-gray eyes twinkling full of mischief.

"Now, look here, Fen!" said Mrs. Lancaster, with a meaning glance, as he folded the letter, and laid it beside his plate.

"I'm looking, pop!" said Fenella, audaciously.

"I'm quite willing you should go the length of your tether," said Mr. Lancaster, still transfixing his daughter's saucy face with his little black eyes, "but no further. Do you hear? No further!"

"I am at a loss to comprehend your allegorical expressions, daddy," retorted Fenella. "Please to be a little clearer."



Kitchen of the German Crown Prince at the Front.

The modern motor-propelled kitchen in which the food for the German Crown Prince, commanding one of the German armies, is prepared.

## IT IS NOT A FORTIFIED CITY

BERLIN'S DEFENCES ARE ON THE FRONTIER.

The Czar Is Resolved at All Costs to Reach the German Capital.

A Russian army is reported to be advancing upon Breslau, the most important city in South-eastern Germany, and less than 200 miles from Berlin; and we have the Czar's statement that he is resolved at all costs to reach the German capital. It is by no means an impossible task, and we believe that it will prove a good deal easier for the Russians to reach Berlin than for the Germans to enter Paris.

Having reached the city, its capture will be simple, for Berlin is not a fortified city in the same sense that Paris is fortified. The wonderful general staff of the German army never calculated upon permitting the enemy to get so close to Berlin that it would require fortifications. As a matter of fact, though the Germans have some very strong fortresses along the route of the Russian advance, they have never had the faith in fortresses that the French have. They showed in the course of the Franco-Prussian War that even with the artillery then at their command fortresses could be battered into subjection if their defenders could not be starved out.

No Faith in Fortresses.

Germany is relying upon her armies rather than upon her fortresses, and her strategists have calculated that if the German armies were destroyed by invading Russians Berlin could not make use of any fortifications. The general staff calculated upon fighting the battles in defence of Berlin a couple of hundred miles away, and on this account the first defences of Berlin may be said to rest in the cities of Königsberg and Allenstein, in Eastern Prussia. Both these cities are reported to have fallen into the hands of one of the Czar's armies, which is now marching down upon the second chain of forts, those of Dantzig, Virschau, Marienwerder, Graudenz, and Thorn, all of which rest upon the Vistula River, and form a barrier from Russia to the Baltic. Should Russia burst through this wall she can march directly south as far as the Oder without encountering another fortress on her way, if we except Posen, which her armies could leave far to the eastward. At the Oder, and north-east of Berlin, is the solitary fortress of Gustrin. This once captured it would be as simple to march to Berlin as to march from Hamilton to Toronto.

Threatened on Two Sides.

Another Russian army is threatening Berlin from the Austrian frontier. We know that both Lemberg and Cracow are in the hands of the Russians, and it appears that instead of continuing toward Vienna this army is likely to continue its way west and north toward Breslau, avoiding the fortresses of Neisse and Glatz, or else leaving a sufficient number of troops there to seal them up. At Breslau, again, the Russians would be on the Oder, directly east of Berlin, and with only one fortress on the line of march, at Glogau. In other words, Germany has about a dozen fortresses spread over probably a thousand miles to protect Berlin. It is interesting to note that four years ago the annual manoeuvres of the German army were held in East Prussia, and the field of operations was between Königsberg and Allenstein.

Natural Defences of Berlin.

The problem of the defence was to resist invasion from the east, and the defence was held to have succeeded. On this occasion, however, the natural character of the country greatly aided the defenders. Most of the land is swampy and low lying, in many places being covered by what might be called invisible lakes, so thickly overgrown with grasses and other vegetation that an advancing army might be knee-deep in slime and water before it was aware that it was not marching on solid ground. Again the operations of the defenders were assisted by the heavy September rains, which flooded the rivers and made progress slow, the artillery wagons and transports frequently being hub-deep in mud. This mimic warfare differs from an actual campaign. The September rains had not fallen in time to delay the march of Russia, and these two fortresses fell easy prizes. However, later on the Russians are apt to be impeded by the natural character of the country, over which they must advance. In both East and West Prussia much of the land is low, with innumerable water-courses and lakes, through which the roads are few, thus making it necessary for Russia to move along certain lines known far in advance.

Relying on the Army.

Berlin's strategic position, therefore, is quite different from that of Paris, and consequently can be equally well defended by much fewer fortresses situated much farther off. Still the German fortresses are not supposed to be as strong as those which the German army has captured in Belgium and France. They have been designed, in fact, rather as entrenched camps than as walls to defy modern artillery. The German general staff calculated that if they were to be used at all they would be used as mere shelters to prevent the German armies resting upon them being taken by surprise. If seriously threatened it is likely that they will be evacuated. The German troops retreating as the Allies retreated, drawing the enemy farther and farther from his base until a favorable opportunity presents itself of hurling the whole strength of the resisting army at one point, bursting through the enveloping line and destroying it in sections.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS.

A man's worst enemies are his fool friends. Common sense is anything but common.

No man is so busy that he hasn't time to make a few enemies.

No, Cordelia, a maiden effort does not always lead to matrimony.

Patriotism and politics travel hand in hand only once in a while.

"Big head" is a chronic disease with many a man who wears a small hat.

Fond mothers perpetuate many of the so-called smart sayings of children.

Some men would soon get rid of their self-respect if they had to pay taxes on it.

Almost every merchant who has a customer whom, when his back is turned, he calls "Old Tight Wad."

A man seldom gets any pleasure out of a thing that doesn't separate him from some of his money.

Why does the average man think he is the only one in a hurry when he gets mixed up in a crowd.

Factories in Japan.

There are 500,000 factory girls in Japan, and of this number 300,000 are under the age of 20 and 400,000 are employed in spinning and weaving factories, principally making cotton and silk thread and cloth. Of the latter, 70 per cent. live in dormitories, established partly with a view to their detention.

## GERMANY PROVOKED WAR

VIOLENT POLICIES WERE ADVOCATED FOR MONTHS.

Assault Upon Peace of the World Was Presaged by Many Signs.

Now that the war has come, British students of German newspapers and politics are recalling many signs which presaged Germany's assault upon the peace of the world. For months and indeed years past a section of the German press, backed by men eminent in the political and intellectual worlds, have been preaching a policy of violence. One of the most popular of German historians, whose works for years have moulded the thought of German students is Treitschke, a well known utterance of his may be condensed thus: "We have settled accounts with Denmark, we have settled accounts with Austria; we have settled accounts with France; we now have to settle accounts with England. That will be the longest and most difficult task of all." General Von Bernhardi, in his book, "Germany and the Next War," advocated an unprovoked attack upon France, for the purpose of rendering her harmless for the future. "When we go to war with the French," he said in effect, "it must be war to the knife. We must not merely crush her, we must stamp her into the dust, never again to rise as a great power."

Violent Policies.

With writers of this sort to back them, numerous newspapers in Germany long have been advocating violent policies.

As long ago as February 24th last, a Berlin newspaper, Die Post, the organ of the Pan-German party and it is now proved, of the Government, as well, published a long article entitled, "Austria and the Triple Alliance Policy." The object of this article was to show that the moment had come for Germany to plunge Europe into war. The author pointed out that the internal situation in Austria was such as to justify the direct apprehension for the future military strength of the Dual Monarchy. As an ally, that power was now at its pinnacle of value, but every year would bring a diminution of German influence, and an increase of Slav influence in Austria-Hungary. Meanwhile, he said, Russia, France and England were improving their military position by leaps and bounds, and would soon be immeasurably superior in war resources of every kind to the Triple Alliance. A few passages from this article may be quoted in full:—

"From year to year the situation is growing worse for us; every year it becomes more dangerous, and the inevitable war more difficult. For a moment, however, things are in our favor. France is not ready for battle, Russia dreads war because she fears domestic revolution. England is hampered by colonial and domestic difficulties. Shall we, then, wait until our enemies are ready, or shall we make use of the propitious moment to force on a decision? This is the question now to be decided. We do not say that a quarrel must be picked, but should a conflict of interests arise we must not give way, but rather let it come to war, and start that war with a resolute offensive. The pretext is of minor importance. Whatever the apparent cause may be, the real stake at issue will be our whole future. I can only sum up by declaring that the task of German policy is not to maintain peace, but to prepare for the inevitable war with care and energy and then wage it under the best possible conditions."

In connection with the publication of articles of this sort overt acts have their significance. Certain German merchant ships at the outbreak of war were in South American ports. A German vessel met them carrying guns and ammunition for them to mount and store. That ship was despatched from Germany days before the Austrian ultimatum was addressed to Serbia.

Suitable.

During the hearing of a law case a man began to move about in the back of the court room, pushing back chairs and disturbing things generally. "Young man," the judge at length, looking at him sternly, "you are making a great deal of noise." "Your honor," was the reply, "the fact is that I have lost my overcoat, and I am looking about to find it." "Well, sir," said the judge, "people often lose whole suits here without making half as much disturbance."

Money's Worth.

"Did that hair restorer you tried do you any good?" "Oh, yes; it kept me in a hopeful frame of mind for a whole month."



# HOME

## Tested Recipes.

**Prune Tapioca.**—To make this dainty put a tablespoonful and a half of tapioca, a quarter of a cupful of sugar, two cupfuls of water, and a quarter of a pound of the best prunes, soft and plump from soaking, in the top part of a double boiler. Steam three hours, adding more water if necessary, but do not stir as the prunes should not be broken. Cool and serve with cream.

**Plum Marmalade.**—Wash plums, put in preserve kettle with two cups of water for a half peach basket of plums. Cook until soft and put these in sieve. Some of the pulp and skins will still adhere to the pits, so return all to the kettle again, add another cup of water and cook until mushy. Put through sieve again. Measure a cup of sugar for each cup of liquid and boil until thick. Pour into glasses and cover with paraffin.

**Salad Dressing.**—Take ten table-spoons strong vinegar and add enough water to make one and one-half cups. Break the yolks of two eggs into a bowl and beat with a fork, then add two table-spoons sugar, one-half teaspoon salt and two and one-half to three table-spoons of cornstarch, according to thickness desired. Stir until the sugar has partly melted and moistened the cornstarch, then add one-fourth cup of water, and pour into the vinegar and water, which has been heating, but is not boiling hot. Cook until thick and the cornstarch is done. Let cool slightly, and then, using a Dover beater, beat in the stiffly whipped whites of two eggs. This is equally good for fruit, potatoes or fish. If, as soon as it is cooked, and before the egg whites are added, you cover it with a cloth or two white paper napkins and a tight lid, it will not form a crust, as most cornstarch mixtures do.

**Nut Loaf Cake.**—Cream one-fourth cup butter. Add gradually one cup granulated sugar and then one teaspoon vanilla. Add alternately about one-half cup milk, one and three-quarter cups flour, sifted three times. Now put in about one-half cup floured hickory nut meats and fold in gently the whites of three eggs, beaten very stiff. Mix well, adding two table-spoons of baking powder with a little flour kept from the required amount. Bake in a loaf about fifty minutes in a moderate oven. Measure flour after first sifting.

**Oatmeal Drop Cakes.**—Cream one-fourth cup butter and one and one-half cups light brown sugar thoroughly. Add one-half cup oatmeal cooked very thick. Beat hard and add two well-beaten eggs and one teaspoon vanilla. Add alternately one and three-fourths cups sifted flour, with milk and water enough to make a good batter, putting in two table-spoons of baking powder with the last of the flour. Beat thoroughly and put in muffin pans. Bake twenty to twenty-five minutes in a fairly hot oven.

**Spice Cake, 1.**—Make like nut cake, using two whole well-beaten eggs instead of three whites, and one teaspoon cinnamon and one-half teaspoon ground cloves. Put in nuts and raisins to taste just before last flour and baking powder. Bake like oatmeal drop cakes.

**Spice Cake, 2.**—Add two table-spoons cinnamon, one-half teaspoon cloves and one-half teaspoon nutmeg to nut loaf cake.

**Home-made Canned Soup.**—A vegetable soup to can for winter: One-half bushel tomatoes, one-half peck okra, one and one-half bunches soup greens, one stock celery, two heads cabbage, six medium-sized parsnips, three white turnips, three ears sweet corn, one-half peck string beans, one cup salt, three red peppers. Boil tomatoes first, then add vegetables and boil one hour. Seal while hot. This is fine to add to a soupbone which is nearly done, and as it is already cooked it saves time and gas in the winter time. It is also an economical way of saving garden crops for a time when one wishes one had them.

## The Uses of Salt.

Salt is a capital thing to use to keep the milk cool. Directly the supply of milk is left at the house it should be taken in and placed in the coolest place in the house. It should be left to stand in a basin of cold water into which a handful of salt has been thrown, the water reaching the milk-line in the jug. A piece of wet butter-muslin should then be placed over the top of the jug, these precautions resulting in the milk keeping much better than under the ordinary chance-it-turning-sour conditions. Some such treatment should certainly be adopted when babies are being fed on milk. Cream, it may be added, can be treated similarly.

Salt is also useful in the treatment of lamp chimneys. After washing the glass is polished with

dry salt. The result is that the chimneys take on a brilliant shine and are also rendered less liable to crack. A little salt sprinkled over paraffin oil that may be spilt when the lamps are being filled will remove the unpleasant odor.

When washing colored handkerchiefs soak them in cold salt water for a short time before actually washing. The colors will then be prevented from running or fading. Common salt placed on a tablecloth on which tea has been upset, will take out the stains. The salt should be allowed to stay in position for a little while, and then when the cloth is washed all the stains will have disappeared.

If milk is scorched while it is being boiled salt again comes to the rescue. The pan should be removed from the fire and placed in cold water. A pinch of salt is then dropped into the milk and stirred up, and the burnt taste will disappear.

## Household Hints.

Two quarts of soup will serve from six to eight persons.

When breast meat is tender, chicken is sufficiently cooked.

A nail, if it has first been stuck in a cake of soap, may be easily driven.

Allow two level teaspoonfuls of baking powder to each cup of flour when no eggs are used.

A tablespoonful of water or milk should be allowed for each egg in making an omelet.

Pencil marks should be rubbed off with an eraser before soaking, as hot water sets the lead mark.

A medium-sized loaf of bread will make 20 three-cornered sandwiches or 10 large square ones.

When grease or oil is spilled on the carpet, spread fine meal over the spot; it will help absorb the grease.

A few pieces of gum camphor kept in the boxes in which silver is packed in wrappings will prevent its turning dark.

A teaspoonful of vinegar added to the water in which black stockings are rinsed will keep them a good color.

For something new and dainty, spread the buttered fudge pan with minced dates before turning the candy into it.

If a small piece of salt is added to all fruits when cooking half the quantity of sugar is wanted, and it also improves the flavor.

Place a lump of salt in the kitchen sink. It will dissolve slowly, and keep the drain-pipe wholesome. Boiling hot salt water is the best liquid for flushing drains.

After cleaning brass or nickel-plated bells or doorknobs, rub them over with a little vaseline with a woolen cloth. This will keep them bright for a long time.

If you put two table-spoons of vinegar in the water when boiling eggs they will not boil out if they are cracked. Eggs slightly cracked can be had for half the price of sound ones.

When you have bread very dry and stale hold the loaf under the tap till wet slightly, put it in a loaf tin, and place another on top, and bake over again. The result will be practically a new loaf. Use a very hot oven.

## FATHER OF GERMAN NAVY.

Admiral Tirpitz Will Share Blame for Germany's Suicide.

Though Grand Admiral von Tirpitz, the long grey-bearded Teuton with the shining bald head, who is head of the German Admiralty, has for years planned the invasion of Great Britain, he did not mind taking advantage of English educational facilities, and all his children have been educated in the Motherland. He has been behind the refusal of every invitation from Great Britain to come to an agreement on armaments, and into the mind of the very susceptible Kaiser he has implanted the idea that Germany would be as invincible on sea as a month ago she thought herself on land. After the Emperor he is the strongest man in the Fatherland, and he will share with his imperial master the infamy of having accomplished Germany's suicide.

To talk to Tirpitz would seem the most harmless man in the world—ready to answer any questions and to give his views on England with disarming frankness. He has always admitted that the British navy was the finest in the world not only in numbers, which is, of course, obvious, but in efficiency, and he gave orders that it was to be sedulously copied in all respects. Also to be quite sure that nothing was wanting in the compliment he organized a far-reaching system of espionage in British home ports, which happily was frustrated by the vigilance of the police. For years in the German navy they called him "Der Meister" (the master), in tribute to his competency as a naval organizer; now they call him "Tirpitz the Eternal," because when at the Kaiser's whim other greatest statesmen have come and gone he alone has survived. What will they call him after the Fatherland's precious fleet, which he so largely helped to create, has been placed beyond mischief!

## ENGLISH NURSES ARRIVE IN FRANCE



ON AN ERRAND OF MERCY.  
English nurses arriving at Dieppe en route to the front. It is evident that friends are waiting for them at the boat docks.

## 11,250 TONS OF FOOD A DAY

### WHAT THE GREAT EUROPEAN ARMIES EAT.

#### The Problem of Feeding Soldiers Grows Harder With Every Day.

The soldiers who are fighting in the many armies of Europe eat 11,250 tons of food each day. These figures are based on the allowances made by each country for each man in war time and averaged by an authority on commissariat, says the New York Sun.

It is figured that the average for each man is 2½ pounds of food a day. It has been stated that there are from 8,000,000 to 16,000,000 men now on the battle lines. Just what the real figures are it is impossible to determine, but 10,000,000 is probably nearly correct.

A box car on an American railroad will carry about twenty tons. This means that to transport the food of one day for 10,000,000 men 560 of these cars would be needed. If these 560 cars were divided into trains of forty cars each it would mean fourteen trains drawn by the largest engines in the country.

#### Own System.

Each nation has its own system of feeding its men, and now it is realized everywhere that to enable the men to fight at their best they must be fed properly. England, like the United States, feeds its army from behind. That is, it sends food trains to follow each division, and these trains, equipped with the different foods, deal out to each regiment provisions, which are served to the men or are cooked and served from the kitchens. The French also furnish their men with food, especially when they are fighting on the defensive, but when they are in an enemy's country they follow largely the system of the Germans, that the country should support the army as far as possible. The Germans in the present war have been able to follow this plan, so that it is probable that they have not had to draw very largely on their reserve stores.

#### Catering a Science.

Catering for the army has become a science. Each country has its ex-

perts who have figured out just what is needed for the men at home and when in the field carrying arms. Each has figured just what is necessary for all climates, and men who are sent to fight in cold climates have different food from those sent to war in the tropics. They have learned, too, what foods will be best to nourish and sustain men in their tremendous work and have selected foods easy of transportation and which have as little waste as possible in preparation. It is absolutely necessary that the men should have good wholesome food, and it is also an important item that this food should be put into as little space as possible in order to facilitate transportation.

Each army has its own rations. One ration is for the army when on a peace footing at home and the other for the men when they are in the field fighting. Germany and France, too, have another ration for the men when they are taking part in the manoeuvres, and with these two countries these rations are very similar to the war ration.

#### Bread Chief Feature.

In all countries bread forms the most important part of the ration. The British allow their men 24 ounces the French 32 ounces, and the German 26½ ounces to each man. This bread is baked in the army ovens. The German ovens are drawn by motors and they arrive with the troops as soon as the battle is over. For each division there are twelve ovens and these can turn out 30,000 loaves of bread a day. The dough is mixed in the usual way. Sometimes this bread is turned out in biscuit form. Each man receives two rations, which he carries in his haversack. Each one of these ovens can turn out 2,500 bread rations a day.

The British also have these field ovens, but they also have portable kitchens which are drawn by horses or by motors and follow the army. About four men are necessary to manage one of these kitchens and these men cook the meals for the soldiers, which is served out to them night and morning as long as it is possible for them to do so.

#### Atkins Well Fed.

These kitchens make stews for the men, cook bacon, make tea or coffee, and with the British army jams and sweets form a large part of their food. It has been said that the British soldier in the field lives well and often has what might be

termed luxuries. He gets his meat, 12 ounces being allowed each man. Then he has 16 ounces of potatoes, 8 ounces of fresh vegetables when they can be procured, 3½ ounces of milk, an ounce and a half of sugar, and a quarter of an ounce each of tea, coffee and salt.

#### French Get Wine.

The French ration is somewhat different. It consists of 32 ounces of bread, 9½ ounces of meat, 3¼ ounces of fresh vegetables and 1 ounce of sugar. The French soldier also gets, whenever possible, about half a pint of red wine and coffee.

The daily field ration of the German army is 26 ounces of fresh bread or 17 ounces of biscuit, 13 ounces of raw meat, fresh or salted, or 7 ounces of smoked beef, pork, mutton, bacon or meat sausage, 4 ounces of rice or 8 ounces of pulse or flour or 52 ounces of potatoes, coffee or tea, sugar and salt.

These various ingredients are not doled out to the men to cook for themselves, but the food train uses them to make stews and to be cooked in different ways and then when they are cooked the men are served. Each soldier has what is known as a haversack ration and an emergency ration.

#### Stews For Russian.

With the Russian there is again a different system. The Russian soldier lives on bread and stews. The field kitchen follows the army, and the system works so well that it is always on hand when wanted, and the soldiers always have stews, coffee or tea and bread. The stews are made of everything that is furnished by the Government—meat, beans, rice, and fresh vegetable and fresh meat, when it can be obtained from the district in which the troops are operating.

#### German Sausage.

In the German army erbwurst is highly esteemed as an emergency ration. This is a mixture of pea meal, fat bacon, herbs, onions, etc., put up in the form of small sausages. It is manufactured in Government factories, and the secret of its manufacture was purchased by the Government from the inventor for \$25,000. It is not generally liked, however, by the men, and its chief value lies in the fact that it is more easily transported than most other forms of food and that it is very easily prepared for use.

It is generally conceded by all



Germans Halting for their Mid-Day Meal.

Members of the 2nd Infantry, German Army, receiving their ration of ham, which, with bread, constitutes the mid-day lunch of the fighting men of the Kaiser. Note the soldier at left ready with knife in hand to attack his share of the rations.

## FROM EONNIE SCOTLAND

### NOTES OF INTEREST FROM HER BANKS AND BRAES.

#### What Is Going On in the Highlands and Lowlands of Auld Scotia.

The outbreak of scarlet fever in Kilmacoll has abated.

The Marquis of Tweeddale has joined his regiment, the Life Guards.

For the first time in its history newspapers were published in Scotland on a recent Sunday.

Stirling Castle is now closed to civilians and tourists, and excursionists are not allowed within its gates.

Balnagown Castle has been offered by Sir Charles Ross for hospital service, and the offer has been accepted.

The people living along the Teviot, below Hawick, are making an active campaign against the pollution of the river.

Annisfield House, containing forty rooms, has been offered by the Earl of Wemyss to the Government for a hospital.

Owing to the war Spittal herring dealers can find no outlet for their product. They have closed their establishments.

On account of the war it has been decided not to hold the popular Atholl gathering at Blair Castle park this year.

At a meeting of the City of Edinburgh Territorial Force Association it was resolved to raise a City of Edinburgh regiment.

Thousands of trout and salmon parr have been killed in a tributary of the River Girvan through the pollution of the stream.

Recruiting still goes on briskly daily at Lanark, and men of every class and station and of all ages are offering their services.

Tweed manufacturers in Selkirkshire are receiving many letters cancelling orders that had been placed by merchants and others for tweeds.

A West of Scotland organ grinder of uncertain nationality has decorated his hurdy-gurdy with a label stating that the instrument was not made in Germany.

Damage estimated at \$10,000 has been caused by fire at the N.B. Railway Station at Burntisland. Incendiaries are the suspected originators of the outbreak.

The Marchioness of Bute has made an offer to the Government to accommodate 20 officers and 100 men at Mount Stuart House, the family seat at Rothesay.

An attempt to wreck the train from Queen Street Station, Glasgow, to Edinburgh, is reported. An iron chain was placed on the line. The attempt was frustrated.

A German schoolmaster named I. Bulving was arrested in the grounds of the Glasgow Corporation waterworks at Milngavie and handed over to the military authorities.

After having been out on strike for seven weeks for an increase of one cent per hour, the Helensburgh joiners have resumed work at the old scale of 20 cents per hour.

The confectionery works of Messrs. Halton at Uddingston have been destroyed by fire. The damage is estimated at \$100,000, and 300 employees, mostly girls, are thrown out of work.

The Wishaw Town Council has agreed to offer the Government the use of the Town Hall and adjoining premises for a hospital or convalescent home for wounded soldiers.

The Duke of Sutherland has offered Dunrobin Castle to the Admiralty as a naval hospital. The Admiralty have accepted the offer, and the castle will be used as a central surgical house for the North Sea Fleet.

The War Office has placed with the Albion Motor Car Company, Scotstoun, Glasgow, a large order for motor wagons, which will keep the company's works fully employed night and day for a number of months.

#### A Wise Answer.

Examining Admiral (to naval candidate)—Now mention three great admirals.

Candidate—Drake, Nelson, and—I beg your pardon, sir, I didn't quite catch your name.

#### A Humorist in Embryo.

"My boy, I hope you keep the Sabbath."

"No, sir; it always slips away."

#### A Pertinent Question.

"Try one of these cigars, old man, they're the best thing out."

"How are they when lighted?"

food experts that the rations of a soldier should be as varied as possible and that the men while actively in the field should be furnished with meals that will be as pleasing as possible, and in this way the British and the United States armies perhaps lead those of other nations.



## THE EQUITY.

SHAWVILLE, OCT. 8, 1914.

Woolen factories in Canada are not likely to suffer much in consequence of the war. On the contrary, the prospects are that they will get more to do in certain lines than their facilities are capable of turning out. A big item is the demand for blankets required for the soldiers, not only for those of Canada, but for the troops of the Mother Country and France. The government of the latter country, it is stated, have recently made enquiry if 800,000 pairs of all wool blankets could be made in Canada and delivered, and the manufacturers have been consulting with the Department of Trade and Commerce, with a view to meeting this immense demand.

## THE WAR.

### Summary of the News

London, Oct. 4.—Repulsing the German attacks, presumably in the vicinity of Roye, the French, according to the official communication issued this afternoon at Paris, have resumed the offensive at several points, while other positions on their left have been appreciably maintained. The great effort of the allies to envelop the German right wing may therefore be said to be again in operation, and it is believed that the whole French column from Roye northward to Arras is moving eastward against the German positions. It is the same operation that has been tried repeatedly for the last three weeks in an attempt to reach the German line of communication and either encircle the German army, forming the right wing, or force it to fall back to Belgium and Luxembourg.

London, Oct. 5.—The Daily Mail's correspondent in France reports fighting in and around Douai, in the Department of Nord, 18 miles south of Lille, and considers that if the French have reached Douai in force that the situation of the German General Von Kluck must be desperate.

In Lorraine and the Vosges there is no change in the position of the opposing armies. This probably is accounted for by the fact that the Germans have not sufficient forces to attack the almost impregnable line of fortifications, while the French are too busy elsewhere to attempt an invasion of the lost provinces.

It is believed that the British Indian troops are now on the line and possibly some of the British territorials, and it is known that the Germans have sent up heavy reinforcements from the centre to aid the hard fighting soldiers on the right.

The Belgians claim to have resisted the German attacks on the forts around Antwerp, although Berlin officially reports the destruction of several of the forts, as well as satisfactory progress on the main front.

In the battle of Augustowo, in Russian Poland, victory is claimed for the Russian arms, the official communication from Petrograd declaring that the German defeat is complete.

The Japanese in their campaign against the German concession of Kiao-Chow have been reinforced at Wei-Tsien, in Shan Tung province. The protest of the Chinese government having been answered, they are proceeding with the business in hand without further comment.

A casualty list issued by the British official bureau shows the loss of 727 non-commissioned officers and men in the battle of the Aisne, of whom 55 were killed. What period this list covers has not been made public. Similarly, the Admiralty has issued a list of those lost exclusive of officers, in the sinking of the cruisers Aboukir, Cressy and Hogue, the number being given at 1,432.

Paris, Oct. 5.—The following official communication was given out in Paris this afternoon:—"On our left wing to the north of Oise, the battle continues with great violence. The result remains indecisive. We have been obliged, at certain points, to cede ground. Along the remainder of the front there has been no change."

### Prize Winners

#### Shawville Fair

(Continued from last week.)

#### POULTRY

##### FOWLS

Wyandotte White, cock—R G Hodgins 1, Elgin Hodgins 2, N McLellan 3.  
Wyandotte White, hen—N McLellan 1, Elgin Hodgins 2, R G Hodgins 3.  
Wyandotte White, cockerel—N McLellan 1, W E Shaw 2, Jno McCarriston 3.  
Wyandotte, any other variety, hen—J M Hodgins 1.  
Plymouth Rock, barred, cock—1 R A Grant 1, Jas Judd 2, W E Hodgins 3.  
Plymouth Rock, barred, hen—R A Grant 1, Harry Beamish 2, Jas Judd 3.  
Plymouth Rock, barred, cockerel—N McLellan 1, Wm Chisnell 2, H Millar 3.  
Plymouth Rock, barred, pullet—Thos Graham 1, R A Grant 2, N McLellan 3.  
Plymouth Rocks, any other variety, cock—R G Hodgins 1.

Plymouth Rock, any other variety, hen—R G Hodgins 1, W E Shaw 2.  
Plymouth Rock, any other variety, cockerel—W E Shaw 1, R G Hodgins 2.  
Plymouth Rock, any other variety, pullet—W E Shaw 1, R G Hodgins 2.  
Rhode Island Red, cock—Sam Woods 1.  
Ditto hen—Sam Woods 1.  
R I Red, cockerel—Sam Woods 1.  
R I Red, pullet—Sam Woods 1.  
Leghorn White, cock—Harry Beamish 1.  
Leghorn White, hen—R A Grant 1, H G Young 2, Jas Judd 3.  
Leghorns White, cockerel—Harry Beamish 1.  
Leghorns, any other variety, cock—Harper Rennie 1, Jno McCarriston 2.  
Leghorns, any other variety, hen—J McCarriston 1, Harper Rennie 2, E T Brownlee 3.  
Leghorns, any other variety, cockerel—E T Brownlee 1, Thos Findlay 2, Harper Rennie 3.  
Leghorns, any other variety, pullet—E T Brownlee 1, Thos Findlay 2, Harper Rennie 3.  
Fowls, any other variety, cock—Chester Brownlee 1, R A Grant 2, James Judd 3.  
Fowls, any other variety, hen—Chester Brownlee 1, J M Hodgins 2, Elgin Hodgins 3.  
Fowls, any other variety, cockerel—Chester Brownlee 1, Harry Beamish 2, Wm Chisnell 3.  
Fowls, any other variety, pullet—Harry Beamish 1, Chester Brownlee 2, Wm Chisnell 3.

#### DUCKS.

Pair Pekin, old—Herbie Hodgins 1.  
Pair Pekin, young—Herbie Hodgins 1.  
Pair any other variety, old—H Millar.  
Pair any other variety, young—Nelson McLellan 1.

#### GEES.

Pair Toulouse, old—Thos Graham 1, Chester Walsh 2, R McDowell 3.  
Pair Toulouse, young—R McDowell 1, Thos Graham 2.  
Pair other variety, old—N Kilgour 1, H G Young 2, W E Hodgins, jr., 3.  
Pair other variety, young—N Kilgour 1, H G Young 2, W E Hodgins, jr., 3.

#### TURKEYS

Pair Bronze, old—N Kilgour 1, Jas Judd 2, Robt Strutt 3.  
Pair Bronze, young—N Kilgour 1, Robt Strutt 2.  
Pair Pigeons—Wellington Armstrong 1, R G Hodgins 2.

#### SPECIAL IN POULTRY.

Nelson McLellan, best pair White Wyandotte chicks—N McLellan 1, W E Shaw 2.  
Best pair Barred Rock chicks—Nelson McLellan 1, Wm Chisnell 2.  
THE EQUITY special, best pen Barred Rock chicks—Nelson McLellan 1.

#### DAIRY

Bob honey in comb—R McJanet 1, M LeRoy 2.  
Honey in glass—R McJanet 1, M LeRoy 2.  
Display of honey—R McJanet 1, M LeRoy 2.

#### CHEESE.

Factory, colored—Armen Dagg 1.  
Factory, uncolored—Armen Dagg 1.

#### BUTTER.

10 lb crock—R McDowell 1, V J Hobbs 2, N McLellan 3.  
30 lb tub—R McDowell 1, J V Findlay 2, Wm Hodgins 3.  
10 lbs in prints—R McDowell 1, Arch Stewart 2, Wm Hodgins 3.

#### BREAD.

Four-lb loaf, homemade—J C Cowan 1, Elizabeth Kennedy 2, R J Wilson 3.  
Four-lb loaf, Graham—R G Little 1, R J Wilson 2, W J Hobbs 3.  
Buns—Elizabeth Kennedy 1, R G Little 2, R J Wilson 3.  
Jelly cake—W J Murray 1, H T McDowell 2, R R Cuthbertson 3.  
Display of homemade pickles—W T Barber 1, D A Baker 2, R A Hodgins 3.  
Display garden fruit, grown and preserved by exhibitor—David McDowell 1, Edith Hynes, R A Hodgins 3.  
Display maple syrup in glass—F W Schwartz 1.  
Display maple sugar cakes—Fred W Schwartz 1.  
Display marmalade—W T Barber 1, Edith Hynes 2.  
Hard soap, homemade—Sam Woods 1, Jas Judd 2, Wm Hodgins 3.  
Best dozen hens' eggs, brown—W J Hobbs 1, Thos Graham 2, W T Barber 3.  
Best dozen hens' eggs, white—Wm G McDowell 1, J H Elliott 2, W J Hobbs 3.

#### MISCELLANEOUS

Water color landscape—Dr Armstrong 1.  
Specimen of flowers in oil—Herbie Hughes 1, G A Routliffe 2.  
Oil painting, animals—G A Routliffe.  
Oil painting, waterscape—Lottie Shaw 1, R G Hodgins 2.  
Painting, landscape—Edna Armstrong 1, R G Hodgins 2, Dr Armstrong 3.  
Painting on glass—Dr Armstrong 1, Herbie Hughes 2.  
India ink drawing—J A Graham 1.  
Crayon drawing—Sam Woods 1.  
Charcoal drawing—J A Graham 1.  
Collection pencil drawings—Dr Armstrong 1.  
Collection of county scenes—Edith Hynes 1, D A Baker 2, Dr Armstrong 3.  
Specimen burnt wood—Lottie Shaw 1, Dr Armstrong 2, Herbie Hughes 3.  
Collection house plants—R W Hodgins 1, D A Baker 2.  
Collection cut flowers—L A Smart 1, W T Barber 2, R A Hodgins 3, W G McDowell 4.

#### FANCY WORK

Pin cushion, linen embroidery—H T McDowell 1, A S Pritchard 2, W T Barber 3.

Pin cushion, fancy—Fred Smart 1, H T McDowell 2, Dr Armstrong 3.  
Sofa cushion, silk emb—D A Baker 1, John Argue 2, S L O'Hara 3.  
Sofa pillow, drawn work—D A Baker 1, R G Hodgins 2.  
Sofa pillow, hand painted—Jas Judd 1, W E Shaw 2, Herbie Hughes 3.  
Sofa pillow, fancy—R R Cuthbertson 1, H T McDowell 2, H T Argue 3.  
Handkerchief—eyelet emb—H T McDowell 1, G A Routliffe 2, S L O'Hara 3.  
Handkerchief, hand made, lace—G A Routliffe 1, A S Pritchard 2, Dr Armstrong 3.  
Handkerchief, drawn work—D A Baker 1, S L O'Hara 2, Dr Armstrong 3.  
Tea cloth, emb—Wm Hodgins 1, D A Baker 2.  
Tea cloth, drawn work—J M Clarke 1, H T Argue 2, W E Shaw 3.  
Tea cloth, fancy—D A Baker 1, Dr Armstrong 2, S L O'Hara 3.  
Centrepiece, white linen emb—Wm Hodgins 1, H T McDowell 2, I C Cowan 3.  
Centrepiece, drawn work—D A Baker 1, Elizabeth Kennedy 2, N McLellan 3.  
Centrepiece, fancy—Dr Armstrong 1, A S Pritchard 2, Fred Smart 3.  
Doyleies, crocheted—A S Pritchard 1, G A Routliffe 2, Dr Armstrong 3.  
Doyleies, fancy—H T McDowell 1, E Kennedy 2, G A Routliffe 3.  
Tray cloth, emb—R R Cuthbertson 1, N McLellan 2, Edna Armstrong 3.  
Tray cloth, fancy—A S Pritchard 1, S L O'Hara 2, H T Argue 3.  
Tea cosy, linen emb—J M Clarke 1, D A Baker 2, H T Argue 3.  
Tea cosy, wool—Thomas Graham 1, R G Hodgins 2, A S Pritchard 3.  
Tea cosy, silk emb—J M Clarke 1.  
Table mats, crocheted—Thos Graham 1, Dr Armstrong 2, A S Pritchard 3.  
Table mats, fancy—N McLellan 1.  
Table mats, emb—W E Shaw 1.  
Bureau cover, drawn work—Elizabeth Kennedy 1, R G Hodgins 2, H T Argue 3.  
Bureau cover, emb—Fred Smart 1, Wm Hodgins 2, R R Cuthbertson 3.  
Bureau cover, fancy—Wm Hodgins 1, Dr Armstrong 2, R G Hodgins 3.  
Specimen of stencilling—H T McDowell 1, D A Baker 2, J M Clarke 3.  
Pair embroidered towels—Austin McDowell 1, Edna Armstrong 2, Wm Hodgins 3.  
Lady's underwaist, hand emb—Wm Hodgins 1, S L O'Hara 2, R R Cuthbertson 3.  
Lady's belt, hand emb—G A Routliffe 1.  
Pillow shams, drawn work—R G Hodgins 1, R W Hodgins 2.  
Pillow shams, fancy—Fred Smart 1, G A Routliffe 2, Dr Armstrong 3.  
Specimen Wallachian embroidery—D A Baker 1, A S Pritchard 2, R R Cuthbertson 3.  
Specimen of braiding—D A Baker 1, J M Clarke 2, R R Cuthbertson 3.  
Specimen punch work—H T McDowell 1, Edna Armstrong 2, S L O'Hara 3.  
Apron, fancy, handmade—Wilder Davis 1, S L O'Hara 2, R G Little 3.  
Collar, fancy, emb—R R Cuthbertson 1, Wm Hodgins 2, G A Routliffe 3.

#### FANCY WORK—CLASS 43.

Crochet lace, cotton—Wm Hodgins 1, N McLellan 2, A S Pritchard 3.  
Crochet lace, wool—J M Clarke 1, W Davis 2, S L O'Hara 3.  
Crochet lace, Irish—H T Argue 1, H T McDowell 2.  
Crochet shawl, wool—J M Clarke 1, J A Graham 3.  
Crochet baby's jacket, wool—J M Clarke 1, R G Little 2.  
Baby's jacket, fancy—W J Hobbs 3.  
Crochet wool slippers—A S Pritchard 1, R G Hodgins 2, R R Cuthbertson 3.  
Knitted slippers—R G Little 1, S L O'Hara 2.  
Knitted undershirt—W J Hobbs 3.  
Lady's mittens, knitted, fancy—Wm Hodgins 1, Bert Hodgins 2.  
Lady's gloves, knitted—G A Routliffe 1, Dr Armstrong 2.  
Men's gloves, knitted—Dr Armstrong 1, R G Hodgins 2, G A Routliffe 3.  
Woolen socks—W J Hobbs 1, H T McDowell 2, G A Routliffe 3.  
Woolen stockings—G A Routliffe 1, W J Hobbs 2, James Judd 3.  
Double mitts, woolen—W J Hobbs 1, J V Findlay 2, W E Hodgins, jr., 3.  
Gent's shirt, machine made—W J Hobbs 1.  
Gent's shirt, flannel, machine made—Jas Judd 1, W J Hobbs 2.  
Hand sewing, white (girl under 13)—W T Barber 1.  
Button holes, in cotton—R G Little 1, W J Hobbs 2, A S Pritchard 3.  
Quilt, silk, plush or velvet—H T McDowell 1, R A Hodgins 2, Myrtle Woolsey 3.  
Quilt, fancy patchwork—R A Hodgins 1, R G Hodgins 2, H T Argue 3.  
Quilt, cotton, fancy quilted—Herman Belsher 1, D A Baker 2, R G Hodgins 3.  
Quilt, woolen, fancy patchwork—Myrtle Woolsey 1, R G Hodgins 2.  
Quilt, woolen—R G Hodgins 1.  
Quilt, log cabin, cotton—D A Baker 1, Walter Russell 2.  
Quilt, knitted—Wilder Davis 1.  
Quilt, crocheted—J B Kilgour 1, Wilder Davis 2.  
Quilt, crazy patchwork—R G Hodgins 1, Herman Belsher 2, W J Hobbs 3.  
Wool mat—W J Hobbs 1, Percy Dagg 2.  
Hook mat—H T McDowell 1, Wilder Davis 2, R G Hodgins 3.  
Platted rag mat—H T McDowell 1, W J Hobbs 2, Wilder Davis 3.  
Rag carpet, cotton warp—G A Routliffe 1, Andrew Davis 2, Herbie C Hodgins 3.

(Concluded next week.)

Equity Advt. Pay.

## A NIGHT OF TERROR

Peculiar Experience With a Deadly Mexican Tarantula.

PENED IN A DARK BEDROOM.

The Trying Ordeal Through Which a Woman Tourist Passed in a Hotel at Vera Cruz—Awaiting the Bite That Meant Madness and Then Death.

The tarantula is much larger in Mexico than in Italy. His four pairs of fuzzy legs, his speckled bulging belly, his abnormally fat head, armed with vicious nippers and equipped with eight eyes arranged in transverse rows, suffice to fill you with a wholesome desire to give him the right of way without ado.

Owing to the fact that he has an unwelcome habit of leaving his own realm in the tropical vines to make sociable little visitations to the corners of your bedroom it had always been my custom to search every nook and crevice of my sleeping room before retiring for the night. Twice had I seen native laborers, peons, in the agony of death due to a tarantula bite. So it was not surprising that this creeping thing headed my list of the many dangers to be shunned in Mexico.

I had just reached Vera Cruz from Mexico City, very tired, and decided to seek my room early in the evening, which, indeed, is the only safe and proper thing for an unaccompanied woman in Mexico to do. That part of the diligencias in which my room was located was evidently undergoing repairs, for a pile of timbers was included in the furnishing of my apartments.

No particular reason occurred to me why I should investigate this lumber, and, little realizing that it might shelter lurking danger, I flung my weary head on the dirty pillow. But as I lay quietly dozing off to sleep I suddenly heard a soft little noise, which one might describe as a cross between a hum and a hiss.

As a precaution against the many venomous things that creep and crawl even in the well beaten paths of Mexico I had made a careful study of the arachnids, to which class the tarantulas belong. I recognized that soft unostentatious warning that announced a roommate as undesirable as one could well wish.

Cautiously I stretched out my hand to see if by chance there were some matches on the little stand near my bed, with the result that I knocked the unlighted candle upon the floor. That was enough for my mettlesome roommate; he had been personally insulted by the noise, and suddenly in the utter darkness, that black stillness which one feels in a strange room, I detected a sickening odor, the warning of the angry tarantula.

I strained my ears to detect the soft, characteristic click that the male, the deadliest of the species, employs as a fancy rill to his malicious song. My blood chilled as I heard his muffled hum-click, hum-click, hum—apparently not three feet away. I held my breath, incidentally my nose, and lay wondering how long it would be ere I should feel his big fuzzy feet sneaking up the side of my neck or before his soft woolly body would light upon my face. It was not at all comforting to remember that one of a tarantula's eccentricities is to find his way to a point on the ceiling directly over the object of his anger and then to drop unceremoniously upon his victim.

It was the only time in my life when I longed for the bliss of ignorance. Would to heaven I had not studied this hideous horror of the tropics! But I had. Moreover, I had seen the awful effects of his worse than fatal bite, whose work of destruction was mercilessly long drawn out.

If the bite of a male tarantula infects a large artery it throws the victim into a dreadful state of crazed nerves. The incipient stages of the poisoning are accompanied by accentuated melancholia, followed by a shattering of the mentality. On gradually absorbing the venom the unfortunate subject reels and raves in a mad whirl until he swoons from pure exhaustion. The tarantula, the graceful Italian dance so often described in musical literature, derives its name from this hideous poisoning.

All this and more darted through my mind as I lay there in the darkness wondering if I, too, were doomed to die like a dervish. As the night wore on the buzzing grew less sedulous. I lay motionless during the thousand years till dawn, which came at last, a divinely soft, blue, shimmering shaft of light, which made things faintly visible. Cautiously I drew myself up to a sitting posture and craned my neck in a searching survey about my chamber of horrors.

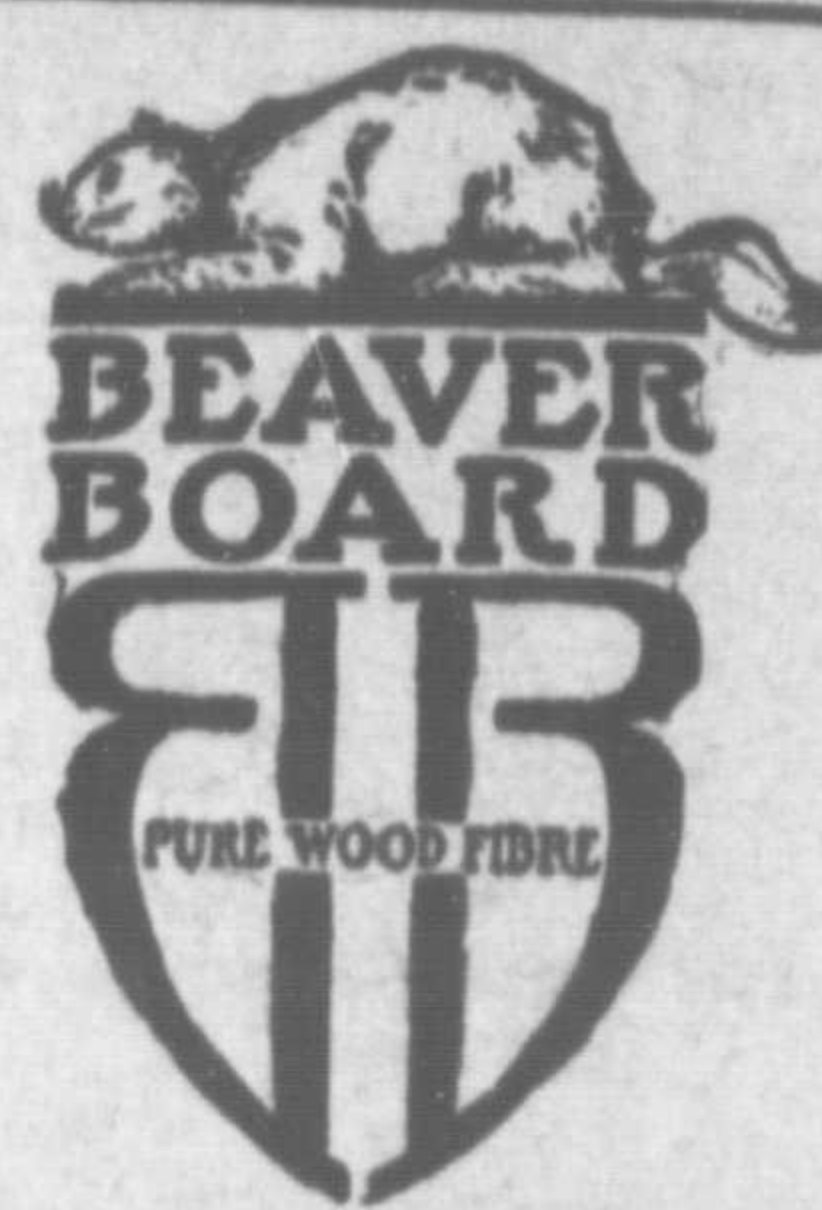
There, in torture worse than mine, hung my roommate, four of his legs pinned beneath the timbers. There he sprawled, a maimed but angry prisoner. His eight eyes winked me a militant "Good morning," and I forthwith returned the compliment with the stentorian shaft of my hatpin.—New York Sun.

#### The Easiest Way.

"I want the wages of a man; that's all I'm asking," said the "Votes For Women" orator.

"Then," said a man as he arose to speak, "I contend it isn't a vote that the lady wants. All she has to do is to get married."

## SHAWVILLE SASH AND DOOR FACTORY.



TRADE MARK

NO CRACKS

Are ever seen in walls and ceilings made of Beaver Board. Durable, beautiful, sanitary. Forty-one advantages. Call and see how it looks.

For sale by R. G. HODGINS.

DO YOU contemplate building, or making any alterations in that line? If so, call in and see me; place your orders early, and have your material ready when required. Ask for a sample of BEAVER BOARD, the coming Interior Finish for Dwellings and Public Buildings.

3 of the 41 advantages of BEAVER BOARD:

Can be applied in any season. Anyone handy with tools by following instructions can apply it. Is pure Wood Fibre throughout.

R. G. HODGINS.

A New Line of . . .

Hand Painted China  
Richly Cut Glass  
Silverware

Just Arrived.

We also have a very nice line of Pearl Necklets, Pearl Watch Chains, Gold, Gold Filled and Plated Jewellery.

Come in and see our fine Store.

Fine Selected Stock always on hand.

Don't forget to see our

California Rose Beads.

Orders filled promptly.

HANS SHADEL

Expert in Watch and Jewellery Repairs.

## MONUMENTS!

Before purchasing your Monument consult the  
SHAWVILLE MARBLE AND GRANITE WORKS  
Nothing too small. Nothing too large.

PRICES REASONABLE.

Fencing and Cemetery Work a Specialty.

T. SHORE

Proprietor.

All Work Guaranteed Satisfactory.

#### CAUTION.

We, the undersigned, hereby forbid any person or persons from hunting, trapping or fishing on the following properties on the 8th concession of Bristol. Any person found so doing will be dealt with according to law:—

Henry Tubman, part Lot 3 and 5.  
George W. Smith, Lot 6.  
Lewis D. Glenn, Lot 6.  
Mrs. R. H. Burrows, Lot 7.  
James Smith, Lot 8.

Province of Quebec,  
District of Pontiac,

No. 1482 SUPERIOR COURT

DAME JOSEPHINE VERRAULT, of the village of Ville-Marie, in the county of Temiscamingue in the district of Pontiac, widow of the late André Elzéar Guay, in his lifetime notary public of the same place, in her quality of universal donee of the said late André Elzéar Guay by virtue of a clause of her marriage contract with the said late André Elzéar Guay; Plaintiff,

vs.  
JOSEPH LAVOIE, formerly farmer of the township of Guigues, in the county of Temiscamingue in the district of Pontiac, and now of parts unknown, Defendant.

The defendant is ordered to appear within one month.  
HENRI A. SAINT PIERRE,  
Prothonotary Superior Court,  
District Pontiac.  
Bryson, 1st October, 1914.

#### NOTICE.

We hereby forbid any person or persons from shooting game of any kind on Lots 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55 and 56, on the second range of the Township of Thorne.

Signed: James Tubman, sr.,  
Mrs. Wm. Bennett,  
George Tubman,  
Thomas Tubman.

#### THE MARKETS

##### SHAWVILLE

Flour per barrel \$7.00  
Wheat, per bushel, 90 to \$1.05.  
Oats, per bushel, 43c.  
Butter, tubs, 40c and rolls 22c.  
Potatoes per bag, 65c.  
Eggs per dozen 23c.  
Pork per 100 lbs, 9.50 to 10.00.  
Hides per 100 lbs, 8.00  
Pelts 20 to 1.00 cents each  
Wool per lb, 26c to 28c  
Hay per ton \$16.00

##### OTTAWA.

The following are last Saturdays quotations:  
Butter, in print 30c to 32c  
Butter in pails 28 to 30c.  
Eggs, fresh, per dozen 30 to 32c  
Pork, per 100 lbs \$12.00 to 13.00  
Beef, per 100 lbs, \$12.50 to 13.00  
Oats, per bushel, 50c  
Hay per ton 15.00 to 20.00



## THE EQUITY,

A Weekly Journal devoted to Local Interests.  
Published every Thursday  
At Shawville, County Pontiac, Que.

SUBSCRIPTION, \$1 A YEAR IN ADVANCE.  
All arrears must be paid up before  
any paper is discontinued.

### ADVERTISING RATES.

Legal advertising, 10 cents per line for  
first insertion and 5 cents per line for each  
subsequent insertion.

Business cards not exceeding one inch  
inserted at \$5.00 per year.

Local announcements inserted at the  
rate of 8 cents per line for first insertion  
and 5 cents for subsequent insertions.

Commercial advertising by the month  
or for longer periods inserted at low rates  
which will be given on application.

Advertisements received without in-  
structions accompanying them will be in-  
serted until forbidden and charged for  
accordingly.

Birth, marriage and death notices pub-  
lished free of charge. Obituary poetry  
declined.

### JOB PRINTING.

All kinds of Job Printing neatly and  
promptly executed. Orders by mail  
promptly attended to.

JOHN A. COWAN,  
Publisher.

### Professional Cards.

#### DENTAL.

### DR. A. H. BEERS

SURGEON DENTIST  
CAMPBELLS BAY - QUE.  
Doctor of Medicine and Master of Surgery  
McGill University.  
Doctor of Dental Surgery, University of  
Pennsylvania.  
Licentiate of Dental Surgery, Quebec.

#### LEGAL.

### R. A. DRAPEAU, LL. L.

ADVOCATE  
Ville Marie - - - Que.

### S. A. MACKAY

NOTARY PUBLIC  
Shawville, - - - Que.

### R. MILLAR, L. L. L.

ADVOCATE,  
Bryson - - - Que.  
Will visit Shawville every Saturday.

### D. R. BARRY, K. C.

BARRISTER, ADVOCATE, & C.  
Office and Residence  
Campbells Bay, Que.  
Visits Shawville every Saturday.

### GEO. C. WRIGHT, K. C.

ADVOCATE, BARRISTER, & C.  
196 Main St. - Hull.

### GEORGE HYNES

UNDERTAKER  
Embalmer and Funeral Director  
Main Street, Shawville.

Personal attention. Open all hours.



### SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTHWEST LAND REGULATIONS.

THE sole head of a family, or any male  
over 18 years old, may homestead a  
quarter section of available Dominion  
land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Al-  
berta. Applicant must appear in  
person at the Dominion Lands Agency  
or Sub-agency for the District. Entry  
by proxy may be made at any Dominion  
Lands Agency (but not sub-agency) on  
certain conditions.

Duties.—Six months' residence upon  
and cultivation of the land in each of  
three years. A homesteader may live  
within nine miles of his homestead on a  
farm of at least 80 acres, on certain con-  
ditions. A habitable house is required  
except when residence is performed in  
the vicinity.

In certain districts a homesteader in  
good standing may pre-empt a quarter-  
section alongside his homestead. Price  
\$3.00 per acre.

Duties.—Six months' residence in each  
of three years after earning homestead  
patent; also 60 acres extra cultivation.  
Pre-emption patent may be obtained as  
soon as homestead patent, on certain  
conditions.

A settler who has exhausted his home-  
stead right may take a purchased home-  
stead in certain districts. Price \$3.00  
per acre. Duties.—Must reside six  
months in each of three years, cultivate  
50 acres and erect a house worth \$300.

The area of cultivation is subject to re-  
duction in case of rough, scrubby or stony  
land. Live stock may be substituted for  
cultivation under certain conditions.

W. W. CORY, C. M. G.,  
Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.  
N. B.—Unauthorized publication of  
this advertisement will not be paid for.

## PERFECT FITTING, WARM COMFORTABLE UNDERWEAR.

Before the wool is spun into yarn  
for Stanfield's Unshrinkable Under-  
wear it is washed, scoured,  
picked and combed many times.  
After the garments are knit they  
must undergo another series of  
vigorous washings making every  
garment beautifully clean and  
sanitary.

Test Stanfield's Unshrinkable  
Underwear as severely as you will  
it can't possibly shrink because  
these vigorous laundry tests make  
it so.

You won't find any weak spots  
or dropped stitches in Stanfield's  
Unshrinkable Underwear. Every  
garment must pass a most rigid  
examination before it leaves the  
factory.

Stanfield's Unshrinkable Under-  
wear will give you more comfort  
and longer wear than any under-  
wear you could possibly buy here  
or elsewhere—that's why we sell  
it. Come in and examine it for  
yourself.



STANFIELD'S  
UNSHRINKABLE  
UNDERWEAR

### HERE'S A GOOD SELECTION

#### Stanfield's Red Label

Stanfield's Original RED LABEL.  
Honest as old fashioned Home-  
spun. Drawers made heavier  
than shirts—To wear where the  
wear comes most. Made in one  
piece; suits also.

\$1.25 per garment.

#### Stanfield's Blue Label

Stanfield's BLUE LABEL—made  
the same as Red Label—only  
with a little heavier yarn.

\$1.50 per garment.

#### Stanfield's Black Label.

Stanfield's BLACK LABEL.  
Heaviest Grade. Knit from  
double and twisted yarn.

\$2.00.

## G. F. HODGINS CO.

### KIDNAPING VOTERS.

Once a Regular Feature of Political  
Warfare in England.

In England a generation or two ago  
kidnaping was a regularly organized  
feature of political warfare. On the  
eve of an election especially men of in-  
fluence on either side would mysteri-  
ously vanish to reappear later with  
strange tales of forcible seizures, mad  
races across country in post chaises  
driven by yelling postillions, followed  
by longer or shorter terms of gilded  
imprisonment in great mansions, where  
they were wined and dined in sum-  
ptuous style and treated right royally  
in every way, only their liberty being  
denied them.

Quite humble voters, too, were forc-  
ibly abducted, but these did not always  
fare quite so well. Thus one victim  
made complaint before a magistrate  
that he had been decoyed from his  
house by a ruse and kept shut up in a  
coal hole for three days.

Wholesale kidnaping of voters in  
batches, too, was not unknown, the  
process being rendered easier by the  
custom of candidates paying the trav-  
elling expenses of their electors to and  
from the polling places.

For instance, at a certain Newcastle  
election a whole shiplod of freemen  
of the borough, dispatched from Lon-  
don by sea, were taken by the captain  
—who had been heavily bribed—to Ost-  
end and there left stranded.

During the same contest, too, and  
under similar circumstances a number  
of Berwick electors who happened to  
reside in London were dumped down  
in Norway, and a group of dirty Ips-  
wich voters found themselves on the  
day of the poll cooling their heels upon  
the quay at Rotterdam. — Pearson's  
Weekly.

### MARRIAGE FAILURES.

Two Crises in Wedded Life That Are  
Mainly Responsible.

That there should be such involved  
discussion and so many amazingly  
contradictory theories about the cause  
of the failure of marriage is surpris-  
ing.

The plain fact is that marriage is al-  
ways the end of romance and the be-  
ginning of history. This is so true  
that Homer tells us the women of an-  
cient Greece reckoned their ages not  
from the birth date, but from the wed-  
ding day. A good many husbands in  
this twentieth century are a good deal  
more certain about the number of  
years their wives have lived since mar-  
riage than about the summers and win-  
ters they had numbered before they  
became wives.

Failure to recognize the difference  
between romance and history causes  
failure of marriage. Romance is all  
play; history is a serious business.  
Courtship is pie; marriage is potatoes.

The comedown from pie to potatoes  
sometimes overstrains matters seri-  
ously. But if this crisis is safely passed  
another awaits.

Love is the spice of life, but friend-  
ship is the nourishing food without  
which life, except to unusual individ-  
uals, becomes a burden. The marriage  
which is all spice and no food soon  
gives one or frequently both of the  
parties thereto acute indigestion.  
When the ecstatic emotions of the hon-  
ey-moon have fled, marriage must find  
some other subsistence or it cannot  
thrive. And the only satisfying food  
is friendship.—Mother's Magazine.

### Trivial Causes of Wars.

A bucket was once the innocent  
cause of a terrible war. Nine centu-  
ries ago some soldiers of Modena stole  
a bucket as a joke from a public well  
at Bologna. When they refused to re-  
store it scuffling commenced be-  
tween the soldiers of the rival states,  
and a war ensued, which spread until  
it involved the greater part of Eu-  
rope. In more recent times a debt of  
a few shillings of which the bey of  
Algiers demanded payment through  
the French consul led to a war which  
lasted twenty years, cost more than  
500,000 lives and made Algeria a  
French possession.

## EVERY HOUSEWIFE CAN DO HER SHARE

How Ottawa Women Are Combining  
to Ensure Employment For Can-  
adians—A Good Plan

"At a time when the Empire is  
straining every nerve against the  
common enemy it is essential that  
each and every section of the com-  
munity should stand together. Can-  
ada is sending her soldiers to the help  
of Great Britain, but it must be re-  
membered that scarcely less effective  
help can be rendered by keeping trade  
and industries prosperous throughout  
the Dominion. No one is able to say  
how the strain of war may affect us.  
Already there is a prospect of un-  
employment on a considerable scale  
during the coming winter.

"There are many ways in which  
the evil of unemployment may be  
fought, but one way is to keep up  
the demand for Canadian products in  
order that Canadian industries may  
continue in operation. Articles that  
are being produced in Canada are also  
being imported annually to the value  
of \$104,639,879. By purchasing only  
commodities produced in Canada we  
should largely increase the output of

our industries and provide employ-  
ment for large numbers of workmen.  
To attain this desirable end it is  
hoped that, in so far as possible,  
housewives and others will buy pro-  
ducts "made in Canada."

### Household League

This was the resolution passed at  
a meeting of several leading Canadian  
women in Ottawa on Saturday. They  
met to discuss ways and means where-  
by the women of Canada could effec-  
tively lend their assistance in tiding  
Canada over the probable stress and  
trial of the coming winter. Amongst  
the ladies present were Mrs. T. W.  
Crothers, wife of the Minister of  
Labor, Mrs. W. T. Herridge, wife of  
the moderator of the Presbyterian  
Church, Mrs. Adam Shortt, Mrs. Dr.  
Lyman, Mrs. R. H. Coats, and Mrs.  
J. A. Wilson, national convener of  
Household Economics. The meeting  
was held under the auspices of the  
Household League of Ottawa.

Official figures relating to the im-  
portation of goods produced in Can-  
ada were laid before the meeting, and  
it was found that in certain products  
\$30,337,083 worth of the \$104,639,879  
imported came from the United States  
alone. For instance Canada, which is  
a wheat country herself, imports  
\$268,617 worth of wheat flour from the  
United States. If Canadian women  
would see that they purchased Can-  
adian flour only this in itself would  
be a great help.

Soap is another household com-  
modity which is manufactured in Can-  
ada, yet we import \$1,327,997 worth  
a year. 917 men are employed in  
this industry in Canada, but if our  
women would purchase only Canadian  
soap there would be employment for  
very many more.

It is the same with baking powder.  
We import \$179,180 worth, the amount  
from the United States being \$177,617.

### Figures Given

Canada imports blue for washing  
clothes to the extent of \$50,421, bis-  
cuits \$275,260, buckwheat meal or flour  
\$9,260, corsets \$560,054, baskets \$126,  
970, buttons \$851,822, candles \$98,665,  
carpet sweepers \$16,102, clothes-  
wringers \$36,483, combs \$238,516, cot-  
ton goods which includes embroideries,  
clothing, socks, and stockings \$27,345,  
112, canned fruit \$823,397, gloves  
\$2,786,788, hair work \$218,104, jellies  
and jams \$815,617, Indian corn meal  
\$176,779, lard \$1,356,292, milk \$22,301,  
oatmeal and rolled oats \$3,526, pickles  
\$465,866, rye flour \$19,577, silks \$8,  
877,576, sauces \$341,213, paints \$1,  
768,356, sugar candy and confectionery  
\$1,549,867, starch \$109,148, woollen  
goods which includes shirts, stock-  
ings and knitted goods as well as  
tweeds \$30,732,271, stoves \$1,058,367,  
hats and caps \$793,746, furs \$1,373,121,  
fancy goods \$5,010,020, dried apples  
\$13,833, furniture \$3,187,780, cocoa  
\$1,046,131, blacking \$126,328, brooms,  
whisks, etc., \$697,210; boots and  
shoes \$520,709, aerated waters \$34,702.

In the production of these articles  
of household use there are 1,631  
establishments throughout Canada and  
there are 82,630 employees. It would  
stimulate industry and it would mean  
employment for more if Canadian  
men and women would insist upon  
receiving Canadian goods when they  
are making purchases.

The shutting off of imports from  
Continental Europe into Canada, due  
to the war, gives many home indus-  
tries an unexampled opportunity for  
immense and immediate develop-  
ment.

Canada will prosper at the expense  
of Continental Europe. This is not a  
time in Canada for repining on the  
part of the business man. We must  
be careful, even frugal, but we must  
also be bold.

## QUESTION OF WORK AND "MADE-IN-CANADA"

Economic Situation of Grave Concern  
to Canadians—Co-operation From  
all Sides to Give Work

The war has had a sudden and  
pronounced effect on the "Made-in-  
Canada" movement which has been  
carried on in Canada during the past  
few years. Hitherto the educational  
campaign, to promote the sale of  
"Made-in-Canada" goods, has been  
viewed pretty much as the concern  
of Canadian manufacturers, and has,  
for this reason, been denied the sym-  
pathy and support of a section of the  
people. The war has changed all  
this, and to-day the "Made-in-Canada"  
policy is no longer looked upon as a  
matter of sentiment and patriotism,  
but is regarded as an economic neces-  
sity. The manufacturers and other  
large employers of labor are being  
appealed to by press, pulpit and  
public men generally to provide the  
maximum of employment with a view

## Frost & Wood and Cockshutt Machinery.

## PLOWS:

MAPLE LEAF, 2 Furrow  
CROWN GANG

Also a full line of Walking Plows.

## S. E. HODGINS,

D. McRae's Old Stand  
Main St., Shawville.

to relieving the distress caused by  
the closing of many factories as a  
result of the war. Obviously Can-  
adian factories cannot be operated un-  
less there is a demand for their pro-  
ducts. Hence the appeal on every  
hand to Canadians to patronize the  
goods made by their fellow-citizens in  
Canadian factories. It is admitted on  
all sides that there will be consider-  
able unemployment, and consequent  
suffering during the next few months  
in Canada, but if every Canadian  
would, as far as possible, patronize  
home industries, orders would come  
in to many Canadian factories that  
have hitherto been placed abroad, and  
instead of a slackening in factory ac-  
tivity the wheels of industry might  
be operated with accelerated speed  
during this period of trial.

Manufacturers and other large em-  
ployers of labor have agreed among  
themselves to maintain their working  
staffs as fully as possible even if they  
operate at cost or in some cases be-  
low cost. In so doing they are not  
actuated by any desire for profits,  
welcome as these would be, but solely  
with a view of relieving the distress  
which unemployment always brings.  
They feel that it is far better to fur-  
nish a livelihood for Canadians  
through honest work and honest  
wages than to dole out a pittance  
through charitable institutions. "Made-  
in-Canada" is, therefore, more than  
ever a practical business policy to-  
day. Every Canadian housewife, in  
fact every purchaser of goods in  
Canada should practice it and en-  
courage others to do likewise. About  
fifty cents of every dollar spent on  
the product of a factory goes to the  
workman. All interests are, there-  
fore, combining in Canada during the  
next few months to increase employ-  
ment by distributing as much as pos-  
sible in the form of wages to the Can-  
adian workmen in the Canadian fac-  
tory. The campaign of the Canadian  
Press Association in this direction is  
most commendable, and will do much  
to restore confidence in the business  
and industrial community.

### THE OUTLOOK IN CANADA

Handicap For Some Industries—In-  
creased Activity For Others

Truly, it is an ill-wind that blows  
nobody good. One Continent's  
"down" is another Continent's "up."  
The industries of Europe are, gener-  
ally speaking, at a standstill, and  
matters will be worse before they can  
be better.

The whole world is looking to the  
North American Continent—to Canada  
and the United States—for much of  
its provisions, machinery, textiles,  
boots and shoes, beverages, vehicles,  
cement, brick, earthenware, fancy  
goods, furs, glass, garments, paper,  
soap, tobacco, wood products, and  
much else. Canada must get ready  
to meet the demand made upon her.  
We have continued prosperity ahead  
of us if our manufacturers and mer-  
chants rise quickly to take advantage  
of their opportunity.

### Encouraging Manufacturers

Last week was "Made in Winnipeg"  
week in the Manitoba capital, and  
manufacturers, retailers and citizens  
generally co-operated to bring the  
products of local industries before  
the public and to urge Winnipeg  
people to help build up a bigger and  
better city, by using goods made in  
local factories. The object is a most  
worthy and commendable one, and the  
response which has been made by the  
citizens shows that western cities, as  
well as the older cities of the East,  
are developing a civic pride and a  
local patriotism that will be for the  
good of the community.—From  
"Grain Growers' Guide," May 27, 1914.

## BEE KEEPERS' SUPPLIES

FOR SALE!

Everything in the line of up-to-  
date Bee-keepers' Supplies, as  
follows:—

SECTIONS, BROOD FOUNDATION,  
SECTION FOUNDATION,  
SEPARATORS, SMOKERS,  
SUPERS.

Hive Bodies and Frames made  
correctly.

Any of the above will be delivered  
within a reasonable distance—  
free.  
Orders by mail promptly attended  
to.

### H. STEWART,

R. M. R. No. 1,  
Shawville, Que.

### NOTICE

We, the undersigned, by mutual con-  
sent do agree to prohibit any party or  
parties from hunting or trespassing on  
our property. Any person doing so  
will be prosecuted to the utmost rigor of  
the law.

### CLARENDON.

George McCord,	Lot	Con.
P. Cullough,	14	13
Peter Daly,	12	13
Geo. Stanley,	S. 1/2 11	13
E. Steinke,	10	13
Wm. Tubman,	9	13
J. A. Wall,	W. 1/2 12	12
A. Elliott,	15	13
	17	12
THORNE.		
T. T. Hodgins,	19	1
Peter Daly,	S. E. 1/4 21 & 22	1
David Angus,	18	1.

### PUBLIC NOTICE

Province of Quebec  
Municipality of Clarendon.

Public notice is hereby given by E. T.  
Hodgins, the undersigned Sec.-Treas.  
of the aforesaid municipality, that the list  
of persons who, according to the Valua-  
tion Roll of the said municipality now  
in force, have a right to vote at an elec-  
tion for a member of the Legislative  
Assembly of this Province, has been pre-  
pared according to law. That a dupli-  
cate of the said list has been deposited  
in my office at the disposition and for  
the information of all persons interested;  
and that on Monday, the 19th day of  
October, 1914, in the Orange Hall, Shaw-  
ville, at 7.30 o'clock in the evening, the  
Municipal Council of the municipality  
of Clarendon, at a special session, will  
proceed with the examination and cor-  
rection of the said list.

Given at Shawville this 30th day of  
the month of September, 1914.  
E. T. HODGINS,  
Sec.-Treas.

### PUBLIC NOTICE

Province of Quebec,  
Municipality of Clarendon.

Public Notice is hereby given to all  
proprietors of real estate and resident  
householders of this municipality, that  
the Collection Roll of School Taxes, as  
established by the school commissioners  
of this municipality, has been made and  
completed, and that it now is and will  
remain in my possession for inspection  
by parties interested, during thirty days  
from this notice, during which time it  
may be amended. Any ratepayer may  
during the said delay complain of such  
roll, which shall be taken into consid-  
eration and homologated with, or without  
amendment at the meeting of the com-  
missioners to take place on Tuesday, the  
thirteenth day of the month of October,  
1914, in the office of the asst. Secretary-  
Treasurer, in the village of Shawville,  
at the hour of ten in the forenoon; but  
such delay expired, it shall come into  
force and every person interested after  
having taken cognizance thereof, if he  
so desires, shall pay the amount of his  
taxes to the undersigned at her office,  
within the twenty days following the  
said delay of thirty days, without fur-  
ther notice.

Given at Shawville this 12th day of  
the month of September, 1914.  
M. A. MCKINLEY,  
Asst. Secy-Treas.



## THE CAPITAL OF BELGIUM

### THE ORIGIN OF THE CITY OF BRUSSELS.

A Second Paris on a Smaller Scale, and Has a Population of 200,000.

Some time in the sixth century St. Gery, the Apostle of Belgium, fixed his abode on an island in the River Senne, and gathered a village community round him, to which he gave his own name. Such, according to tradition, is the origin of the city of Brussels. Whether the tradition is authentic or not, both the town and its name can claim a history going back over at least fourteen centuries. Mention of Broeksele or Brucelle, "the village on the brook," occurs in the chronicles of the eighth and tenth centuries. Situated on one of the main Frankish roads, Brussels possessed considerable strategic and trading importance. The Emperor Otto the Great founded or endowed the church of St. Gudule here in 966, and later in the same century Charles, Duke of Lorraine, made it the centre of his court. Afterwards it became the chief seat of the warlike Dukes of Brabant. In the fifteenth century Brussels had grown from St. Gery's primitive settlement into a flourishing trading town of 45,000 inhabitants, a very large city under medieval conditions, though at the same epoch Ghent could number a quarter of a million citizens. It was then surrounded by the city wall, which, according to the chroniclers, took twenty-two years to build, and which remained until 1830.

#### Besieged and Bombarded.

In its subsequent history the city saw the brilliant courts of the Dukes of Burgundy, and of the Spanish and Austrian Emperors. It was the scene of the first rising in the Netherlands against the Spanish domination. During the war of the Spanish Succession it was besieged and bombarded by the French under Villeroi, who plied the city with red hot shot. In the conflagration which ensued many of its ancient monuments were destroyed, and sixteen churches and four thousand houses are said to have been burned to the ground. Brussels has also its historical associations with the French Revolution, for in the Grand Place the French Republic was proclaimed by Dommourier.

Modern Brussels, the beautiful and well-planned capital, dates from the revolution of 1830, when the uneasy partnership of Holland was dissolved. Since that date the city has been practically transformed by the zeal and energy of its burgomasters, aided and supported by the Belgian rulers. In particular Brussels owes much of its beauty to King Leopold II. Of him one of the recent historians of Belgium has said that "Brussels was little more than a provincial town when he came to the throne; he made it a city of palaces." Apart from the strategic reasons that dictated its abandonment at this time, it can hardly be matter for surprise that the Belgian authorities should shrink from risking the destruction of the fruits of the labor of the last four generations by offering a resistance to its entry, which at best could have little military result. It may be hoped that, however the tide of war may roll, Brussels will be spared from the horrors of bombardment.

#### Long and Varied.

But despite the transformation which has made it a second Paris on a smaller, but scarcely less impressive scale, Brussels presents in its architecture many records of its long and varied history. The churches of St. Gudule, and the old market place, the Grand Place, where the Dukes of Burgundy held their tournaments, and where the patriots, Count Egmont and Hoorn, were executed by the Spanish, carry the mind back to medieval times. The University, housed by the palace built for Cardinal Granvelle by Sebastian and Jakob van Noyen, speaks of the Renaissance period. The upper town preserves its eighteenth century aristocratic flavor in contradistinction to the more modern and restless architecture of the Quartier Leopold. An enumeration of the numerous fine buildings, old and modern, of the Belgian capital—the Palais de la Nation, the Palais de Beaux Arts, the Hotel de Ville and the rest—would be tedious. No visitor to Brussels, however, can avoid the sight of that commanding and imposing structure the Palais de Justice. This gigantic building, the largest of the nineteenth century, covers an area considerably larger than St. Peter's at Rome, and in its strength and solidity recalls the monuments that have come down from the ancient civilizations of Egypt and Assyria. It is indeed largely designed on the models of the temples at Karnak and Nineveh. This great structure, built in 1866, was not completed until 1883, and cost some two and a



Bathing Houses at Fashionable Ostend Now Shelter Belgian Refugees. Ostend is the fashionable watering place of Belgium, and its miles or more of bathing houses have been one of the sights of European travel. They are more than usually interesting just now because they are being used to house the Belgian women and children, whose homes were burnt by the German invaders.

half million pounds sterling to construct.

#### The City of Brussels Proper.

that is the municipal area enclosed by the Boulevards, has a population of about 200,000. It is surrounded by a ring of nine suburbs, which in the prosperity that has attended the little kingdom during eighty years of peace, have grown with amazing rapidity. This Greater Brussels—the "Agglomeration Bruxelloise"—contains a population of 700,000 souls. Brussels is a bilingual city. In it the two elements that go to make up the nation mingle, and while French is the business language Flemish prevails in several quarters of the town. The city is the centre of a number of industries. Brussels lace and Brussels carpets are known everywhere. The furniture and carriage-making industries employ many workers; there are also cotton and woollen manufactures, and a good deal of brewing is done. In our own day also Brussels, though 70 miles from the sea, may be said to have become one of Belgium's seaports, being connected by canal with the Scheldt.

These mercantile developments, however, have played but a subsidiary part in the rapid growth of Brussels. It is a residential city, the seat of Government and the Court, the centre of the kingdom's artistic and educational activities, that it has attracted to itself the well-to-do and aristocracy of Belgium. That fact that minimizes to a considerable extent the importance which attaches to it at the present time. It occupies no such position relatively to Belgium as London does to our country. The occupation of London by a foreign Power would be a blow from which Britain might find it hard to recover, so intimately is the organization of national industry and finance bound up with the capital. The occupation of Brussels, on the other hand, unwelcome and distressing as it must be to Belgian national feeling, carries with it no such paralysis of national activity.

#### Genius and Brains.

Investigations show that the brain of the famous M. Bertillon, late head of the Identification Department in the Prefecture of Police in Paris, was considerably above the average in weight. Such brilliant men as Bismarck, Cuvier, Kant and Turgenev also possessed brains far beyond the portion allotted to ordinary mortals. Turgenev possessed one of the heaviest brains on record. Apparently, therefore, that peculiar grey matter known as brain plays a very important part in the success of mankind. We are apt to dub a failure as "lacking in brains." Contradictory to this, however, is the fact that men whose genius has moved the world, and whose brains will be remembered for all time, have been the owners of brains far below the average in weight. The brains of Descartes, Shelly, and Schumann, for instance, weighed considerably below the normal standard.

#### How All May Help.

There are some who feel that owing to circumstances or responsibilities they are cut off from any obviously clear way of giving active co-operation for the national benefit. It seems to me that anyone who feels that he may at least charge himself with this responsibility: that no action of his, directly or indirectly, or of those he can influence, shall tend to accentuate aid to increase such anxiety as necessarily prevails at present.—Archbishop of Canterbury.

#### GENERAL SMITH-DORRIEN.

##### Has Covered the Whole Ground Open to British Soldiers.

General Sir Horace L. Smith-Dorrien, is the first great hero of the war. General Sir John French in his official report to the War Office, gave the whole credit of saving the entire left wing of the British army in France from annihilation at the hands of the Germans, to Smith-Dorrien, who, by the way, was in command of the Canadians in the South African War. General French declares him to be a "commander of rare and unusual coolness, intrepidity, and determination."

Sir Horace has covered pretty well the whole ground open—until the other day—to an English soldier. That means Egypt (many times), South Africa (twice), India, and a host of "penny fights at Aldershot." His first fighting was in the South African war that ended with disaster at Majuba. He was at the battle of Islandula—a tragedy, but by no means an inglorious one, though still something of a mystery. Our men died there like Englishmen, but the "more one sees the ground," wrote Colley after the event, "the more unintelligible the whole affair is. The marvel of how a large hostile army could have remained in the vicinity unnoticed grows upon me." When Sir Horace Smith-Dorrien writes his memoirs he will now have greater battles to describe, but let him not forget the engagement that won him his first medals and still puzzles the historians.

At Islandula, as at Ginnis, he had seen the most serious fighting that could possibly have come his way. Ginnis was the most thorough piece of business put through by our Egyptian army before Kitchener took it in hand, and Sir Horace put the finishing touches to the engagement when he and his mounted troops pursued the retiring enemy. A few years later, and he joined the Chitral Relief Force; and in 1898 Khartum came to complete, on a larger scale, his military education in that part of the world. Fourteen years ago he was given command of the 19th Brigade in South Africa. He kept the lines of communication south of Pretoria, and his brigade harried the Boers continually. He came through with promotion, and with Lord Kitchener for a backer. Even Botha, most chary in his admiration for English generals, found an opportunity of complimenting the most pressing of his adversaries.

#### The Eighth Campaign.

Sir Horace was half-inclined to think of South Africa as the last of his battle-grounds. At the close of the war he went to India, in place of Lord Kitchener, for three years; after India came Aldershot, and with Aldershot his A.D.C.-ship to the King in 1910. His marriage twelve years ago marked the close of his seventh campaign, and though he had not set his mind on an eighth, he was not unprepared. At Aldershot, as it happened, he had brought manoeuvres into line with continental realism. Dispensing with tents, he bivouacked his men in the open as in war time. Lord Kitchener had planned that the Scottish and Light Divisions of his new army should go through the same course. Sir Horace and his chief had arranged things together at the War Office when the news of General Sir J. M. Grierson's death came over the wires. It took Lord Kitchener exactly three minutes to appoint a successor.

Unlike several of the big military men of the moment, Sir Horace is a Public School boy. He is one of

the Harrowers of the enemy. The son of a soldier (a late captain in the 3rd Light Dragoons and 16th Lancers), Sir Horace was born fifty-six years ago; two elder brothers entered the navy, and one the church. His family is the same—with a difference!—as that which lords it in the Scilly Isles: "King of the Scillies" is the local title given Mr. Thomas Smith-Dorrien-Smith, who can claim among other distinctions that he is probably the only Englishman to go to the trouble of assuming the name of Smith by Royal License. French, says the Frenchman, was the predestined name of the commander-in-chief of the expeditionary forces; Horace Lockwood Smith-Dorrien has its value, too; it is British, and it sounds well in the ears of everybody who knows the record behind it.

#### He Loves His Soldiers.

He is a man who loves his work. But above all he loves the men who wear the British uniform. That is the great secret of his success. He knows his men. He has studied their welfare and requirements, and above all he trusts them. That is why he is called "Tommy Atkins's pal." When he undertook the Aldershot command in 1907 he decided to trust the soldier's sense of honor rather than the system of picketing to keep order in the streets.

One of the pluckiest acts performed by a British officer stands to the credit of General Smith-Dorrien. During the South African war his brigade, which included the Gordon Highlanders, moved forward to take the main Boer position at Doornkop. The Highlanders dashed up the hill impetuously, and General Smith-Dorrien, realizing their danger of being surrounded, set off as fast as his horse could gallop straight across the enemy's front in order to turn them back.

The onlookers held their breath as a hail of bullets beat up the earth all round the intrepid rider, but he came through unscathed, and having succeeded in his object, calmly returned to his position in the rear of the troops, and proceeded to develop his plans for the attack as quietly as though he were exercising troops on the parade ground.

#### COREAN JUSTICE.

##### Until Recently Trials Were Most One-sided and Unjust.

The Korean judge dispenses justice in the open, and by etiquette only the judge can sit. Every one else must stand, except the prisoner and his friends, who are forced to remain in a humble, kneeling position with bowed heads. Until quite recently these trials were always very one-sided and shockingly unjust.

When a man was brought to a judge it was taken for granted he was guilty, and if he did not confess he was tortured and made to do so. Witnesses, too, were openly bribed. In fact, giving evidence for or against an accused person meant a living to a portion of the community, and these witnesses naturally favored those who paid best.

#### Drink "Dish" of Tea.

The Tavistock—the bachelors' hotel in Covent Garden—is probably the only place in London where a man must drink his "dish" of tea after the fashion of a century and more ago. These dishes are cups without handles. They are larger than those used by our great-grandmothers, which would hardly suit the modern masculine demand. The Tavistock dishes are of uniform pattern—a white china with a broad blue band,



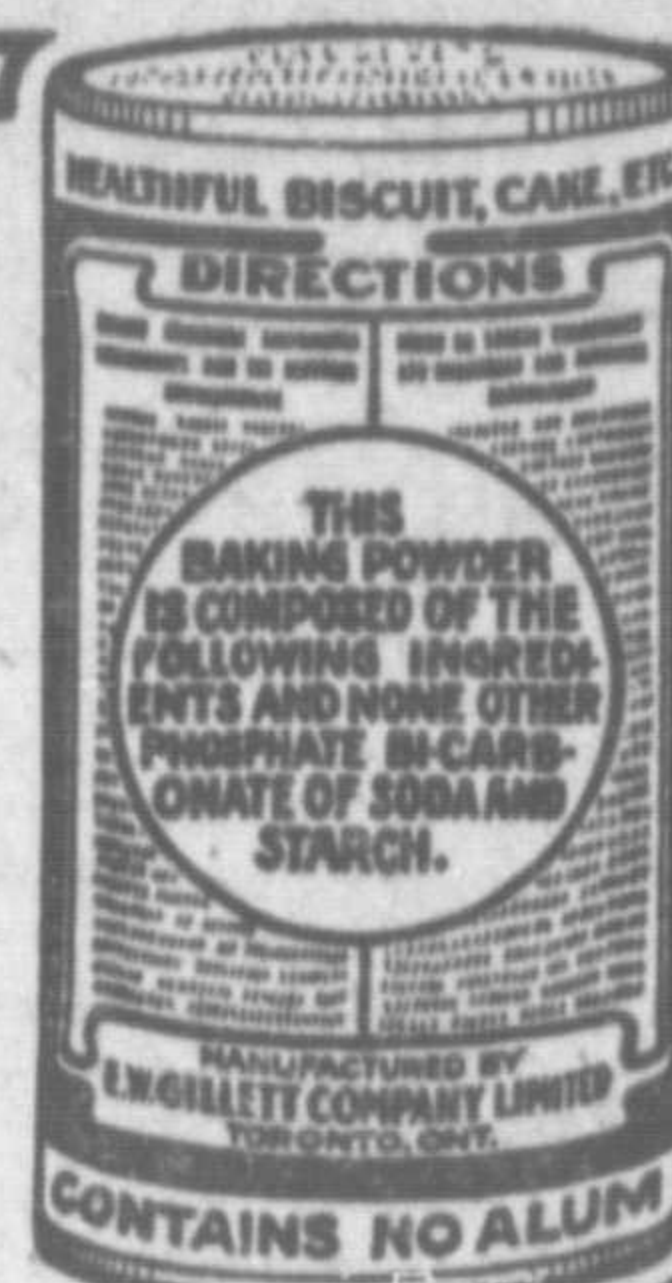
TO GUARD AGAINST ALUM IN BAKING POWDER SEE THAT ALL INGREDIENTS ARE PLAINLY PRINTED ON THE LABEL, AND THAT ALUM OR SULPHATE OF ALUMINA OR SODIC ALUMINIC SULPHATE IS NOT ONE OF THEM. THE WORDS "NO ALUM" WITHOUT THE INGREDIENTS IS NOT SUFFICIENT. MAGIC BAKING POWDER COSTS NO MORE THAN THE ORDINARY KINDS. FOR ECONOMY, BUY THE ONE POUND TINS.

E. W. GILLETTE COMPANY LIMITED

WINNIPEG

TORONTO, ONT.

MONTREAL



## FIRE AS BEACON TO SHIPS

### PRACTICE DATES BACK TO DAWN OF HISTORY.

#### Modern Devices on Which the Intermittent Beacons Are Operated.

The use of fires to inform the navigator at dark and in foggy weather of the proximity of the coast and of his actual position can be dated back to the days of Grecian antiquity. In ancient times torches were lighted or heaps of logs burnt, but our inventive age has produced beacons in which the rays from various sources of light are re-enforced by mirrors and lenses. These beacons, in accordance with the rapid strides made by navigation, have lately been developed to extraordinary perfection and variety.

The airman requires a similar means to find his way in the atmospheric ocean as navigators at sea. Whereas the light from beacons in the sea need be seen only in a practically horizontal direction, lights for aerial navigation must so give out their beams as to be visible from any point of space situated above the lowest flying level.

A Berlin (Germany) firm has for some years been engaged in experimental work destined to produce special types of searchlight for aerial navigation. The first type of aerial beacon which they evolved was

#### A Stationary Apparatus

radiating freely in an upward direction beams of light coming from the upper hemisphere, whereas the beams from the lower hemisphere were deflected in a practically horizontal direction by a set of prisms. The type eventually developed, however, comprises several belts of lenses, sending out uniformly in all directions the beams of a lamp placed in the focus.

A point was made from the outset so to design these intermittent beacons as to allow each place to be distinguished from any other by some characteristic mark. Each aerial beacon must have a distinctive mark of its own, this being the only means of reducing the risk of the aeronaut's losing his way. Such marks are made up of variable successions of light flashes denoting given figures.

These characteristic flashes enable the aeronaut, with the aid of his log book, at a moment's notice to ascertain the place where the beacon is situated. Other methods of characterizing the place, e.g., by a sequence of long and short flashes, in accordance with the Morse alphabet, or by multicolored lanterns, would not seem to be desirable. In fact, the use of the Morse signs would presuppose a perfect familiarity with the Morse alphabet, and the adoption of colored lights would be impracticable on account of the considerable reduction in luminous intensity, due to the insertion of colored glasses.

#### The Aerial Beacons

are designed to emit an unlimited sequence of flashes of sufficient luminous intensity. Electric incandescent lamps or gas (e.g., acetylene or Blau gas) lanterns are used as sources of light. One is an electric searchlight comprising special lamps (of up to 50,000 candle power) surrounded by a lens system which is so designed that the beams of light in clear weather are visible up to 40 kilometers as a minimum. A glass globe covers the lenses on the top, a discharge hood serving to prevent excessive heating in the interior of the lamp.

The distinctive flashes previously referred to are produced by a special switch. In flashing the beacons for aerial navigation the end signal is of great importance. While marking flashes of one and one-half seconds as a maximum have been found to be absolutely sufficient, a light of about five seconds' duration is desirable for the end signal. Wherever electrical energy is available the use of electric searchlights will be found preferable, whereas on mountain tops and close to the seacoast, where there is no supply of electricity, gas-operated beacons are used to advantage.

Rotating beacons have also been constructed which combine the beams of light in a bundle seen as a narrow luminous band reaching

from the horizon to the zenith. In order to be seen from all points of space this band must be given a rotation round its axis.

## ACTIVITIES OF WOMEN

New York has a woman night watchman.

Women are now considered just as able as men.

A woman can exist on slightly less food than a man.

Girls are used in Germany as caddies by the golfers.

There are over 150,000 telephone girls in the United States.

Maine is the latest state to grant pensions to widows.

New York City has over 100,000 girls and women studying home-making.

There are over 7,000,000 female bread-winners in the United States.

More than 10,000 women have asked for widow's pensions in Pennsylvania.

New York has over 20,000 girls who are walking the streets looking for work.

Bombay, India, has 119 municipal areas in which women possess the franchise.

A sister of General Villa, the Mexican rebel leader, attends school in a Nebraska city.

The majority of women workers in the paper-box industry in New York are earning less than \$6.50 a week.

The German postal department employs over 8,000 girls, whose wages range from \$12.50 to \$17.50 a month.

At the present time 113 women have the right to wear the coveted red ribbon of the French Legion of Honor.

Paris women are defying the police in that city by wearing their hats unprotected as provided by law.

The French Senate is considering the passage of a bill that will make marriage much easier in that country.

Frieda Hempel, the opera singer, has received first prize at the Berlin Food Show with her potato salad recipe.

In all German cities with over 50,000 population there are only 66 women medical doctors and only 32 women dentists.

Over 5,200 young women are attending universities in Germany this year, being five times as many as there were four years ago.

Washing their mouths with soap and water is the punishment meted out to disobedient girls in the New Jersey State home for girls.

Miss Marie Tompkins, a woman of unusual strength, is in charge of the detective squad in a Philadelphia department store.

Miss Mary Best of Barber County, Kansas, is the best-known farmer in that State, where she runs a large farm on scientific principles.

Among the seventeen who qualified for the position of assistant dentist in the bureau of health, of Philadelphia was one woman who was second on the list.

Mrs. Katharine Warham, who is bringing suit against a London store, acted as her own lawyer recently and made a nine-hour speech in her appeal for a new trial.

Graduates of Philadelphia Woman's Medical College have organized to consider plans for raising \$500,000 to be used in expanding the facilities and usefulness of the college.

#### In Costa Rica.

Taking the country generally, the laboring classes, or peons, are about two-thirds pure Indian. They are industrious, and very many of them are landowners in a small way. Costa Rica, in fact, has a very large number of small landowners. That is one cause of the stability of the government, for revolutions, so common elsewhere in Latin America, and especially in some of the neighboring Central American republics, are unknown in Costa Rica. As in the United States, they have plenty of excitement during an electoral campaign, but when the election is held, all parties abide by the result.



## TWO YEARS OF TORTURE FROM STOMACH TROUBLE

Jured by the Use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People

There are two ways usually adopted in trying to cure indigestion or stomach trouble—one, the wrong way, by using purgatives and other drugs which only act locally and which in the long run cause more distress by weakening the whole system. The other way and the right way is the Dr. Williams' manner of treatment—that is to nourish and build up the stomach by supplying plenty of new, rich, red blood. Give the stomach this much-needed supply of new blood and distress will disappear and stay banished forever. The new blood strengthens the nerves of the stomach and gives it the necessary power to digest food. Thousands bear witness to the value of the Dr. Williams' treatment through the blood. Among them is the Rev. P. D. Nowlan, of Summerville, N.S., who says: "I certainly have great reason to recommend Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, as they were the means of saving my life. Till I reached the age of thirty I never knew what pain or sickness meant, but after that my stomach failed me and food of any kind caused untold distress. I became constipated and was forced to use injections daily. This went on for about two years; I grew weaker and weaker; my weight fell off from 185 to 125 pounds; I had a hacking cough and appeared to be going into a decline. All this time I was being treated by the best doctors but without the least benefit. Night after night I could get no sleep the pain and agony was so severe. On consultation the doctors decided I was suffering from cancer of the stomach, and advised an operation as a means of saving my life. This I refused to undergo, and began to look forward to an early death. Just then a friend advised me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I had no faith in any medicine and at first refused, but my friend was so persistent that finally I gave in and purchased half a dozen boxes. By the time these were gone I felt much stronger and the distress was not so severe. I continued their use and each succeeding box wrought a marked improvement in my condition, till by the time I had taken a dozen boxes, every pain and ache had left me; my strength increased; my weight was back where it was before I was ill; I had a good appetite and was completely cured. In the years that have elapsed since I used the Pills not a twinge of the trouble has returned. To me Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are the greatest medicine on earth, and I never lose an opportunity in recommending them to other sufferers, for I feel that were it not for their use I would have been in my grave long ago."

What Dr. Williams' Pink Pills did for Rev. Mr. Nowlan they have done for thousands of others and will do for you if ailing. They not only cure cases of stomach trouble, but rheumatism, partial paralysis, heart palpitation, St. Vitus dance, and all other troubles that have their origin in a bad condition of the blood and nerves. The Pills are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

### GERMAN-AMERICAN SPEAKS.

Unable to Understand Espousal of Kaiser's Cause.

Mr. Otto Stuntz, Wilkesbarre, Penn., writing to The New York Evening Post, says:

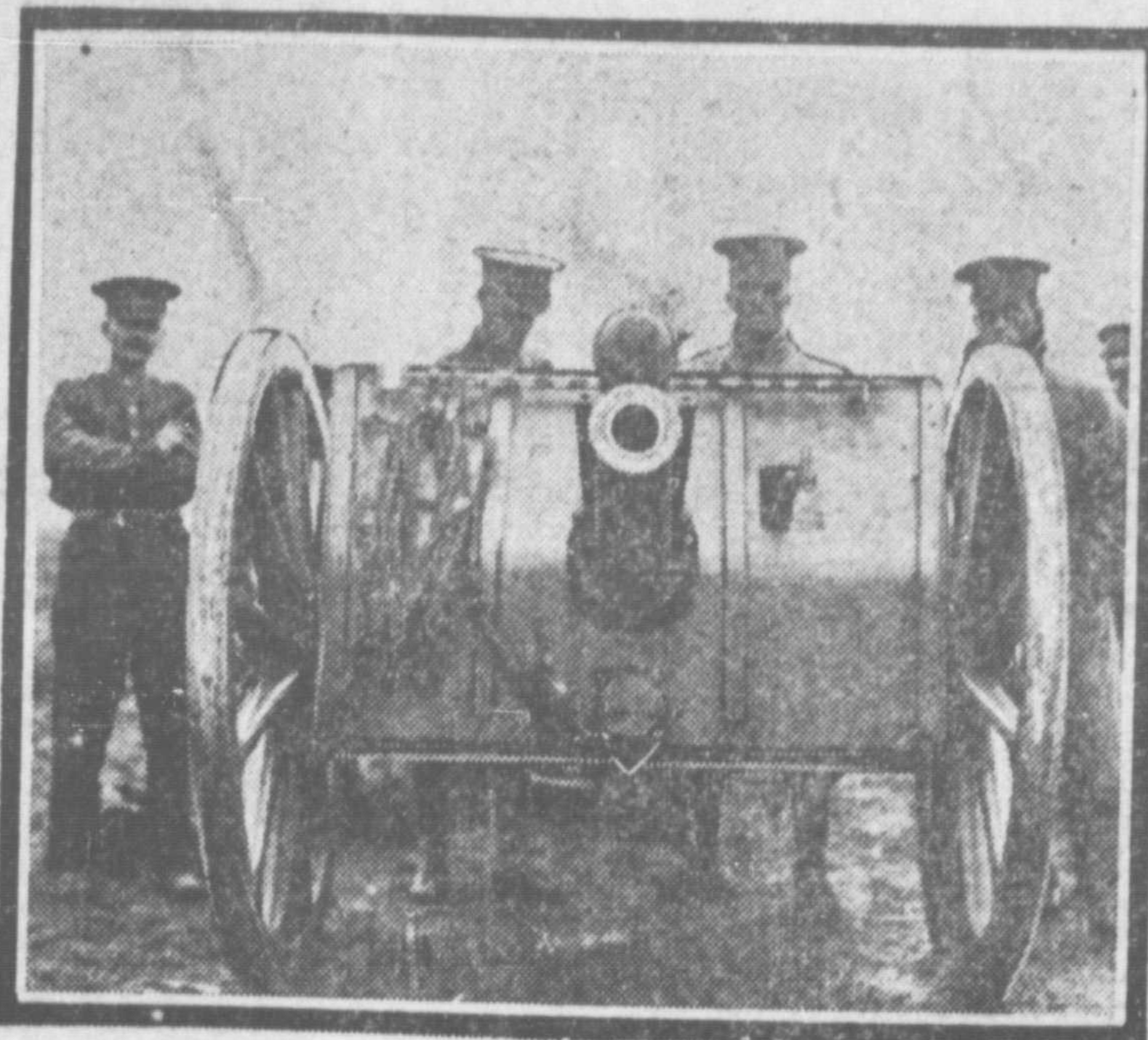
"Being of German parentage, I sympathize with the Germans in the great struggle now in progress in Europe. But why so many Germans in America so rabidly espouse the German cause when it represents all that most Germans left Germany to escape from, is more than I can see."

"Moreover, as a consistent member of the German Reformed Church, it seems to me but a shade better than sacrilege for the Kaiser to continually refer to God as being with him in this crusade of murder and pillage. If the Kaiser is not responsible for this war, he certainly did nothing to prevent it. One can hardly believe that the venerable Franz Josef would have attacked Serbia without the sanction of the German Emperor. To me it seems as absurd to call upon God, the Prince of Peace, for aid in an avoidable war as it would be for a bank burglar to pray to the Lord for power to murder the night watchman, blow open the safe, and make good his escape."

### Hard, Soft, or Bleeding?

No matter what kind or where located, any corn is promptly cured by Putnam's Corn Extractor, being purely vegetable it causes no pain. Guarantee with every bottle of "Putnam's" use no other. See at all dealers.

When members of a family quarrel a lot of truth leaks out.



One of the Guns of the Canadian Field Artillery.

### GERMAN DIPLOMACY.

Surprised She Has No Friends In the World.

The world does not know what was behind the important declaration of the Russian Czar when, toward the end of July, over the German parleys, he declared, "We have had too much of this already." What he referred to, says the Boston News Bureau, has never been printed. From financial interests which are so necessary to government interests when war preparations are at hand, we can now give the inside scene which was at the bottom of Russia's resentment against Germany.

In 1908, when Russia was suffering from demoralization following the war with Japan in 1904-05, Austria, in violation of the treaty with all the powers of Europe, proposed to annex Bosnia and Herzegovina. The Russian Prime Minister was seated at his desk one forenoon when the German Ambassador was announced. The request of the Ambassador was for an immediate response as to the position of Russia should Austria annex Bosnia and Herzegovina.

The Russian Prime Minister protested that he must confer with his associates and the other signatories to the treaty of Berlin.

The German Ambassador replied in effect: "There is no time. It so happens that during the autumn manoeuvres our troops are on the Russian frontier. I am directed by my Government to remain at this office until I receive your answer, and to say to you that unless I have your assurance that Russia will remain neutral while Austria takes over Bosnia and Herzegovina, the German troops will immediately cross the Russian frontier."

"All the time I am permitted to give you in which to make answer is 15 minutes."

This has been the diplomacy of Germany; the diplomacy of force, and it now finds its expression in the 14-inch siege guns, which were never built for defences within Germany.

And yet Germany expresses surprise that it appears to have no friends throughout the world.

### NEW C.P.R. LINE.

The new Lake Shore line of the C.P.R. has been used for passenger traffic since June 29. A freight business is also being carried on. This new line gives practically a new route between Montreal and Toronto, and greatly facilitates in handling the enormous traffic, passenger and freight, which passes through this territory. The work was commenced about two years ago, and entailed a cost of nearly twelve millions of dollars. That it will create new business is confidently believed; but a consideration which is not directly associated with profits, yet is not alien thereto, is that by the duplication of the tracks there is set up a closer communication between the two great centres of population in the Dominion.

### Complimentary.

Gebhard von Blucher, the famous Prussian field marshal, had as surgeon major of his army a man who was very homely, but extremely proud and vain.

One day, Blucher entered the surgeon's tent and found him standing before a looking-glass, arranging his toilet and admiring himself generally. "Doctor," said Blucher, laughing, "I suppose that you are the luckiest man in the world!"

"How's that, sir, may I ask?" "Why, here you are quite in love with yourself, and you haven't a single rival!"

Willie—Uncle, did you ever play Indian in your life? Uncle—Indeed, no! Why do you ask? Willie—Because I saw a scalp on your bedroom table.

## How a Sick Woman Can Regain Health

READ THIS VERY CAREFULLY.

"For years I was thin and delicate. I lost color and was easily tired; a yellow pallor, pimples and blotches on my face were not only mortifying to my feelings, but because I thought my skin would never look nice again I grew despondent. Then my appetite failed. I grew very weak. Various remedies, pills, tonics and tablets I tried without permanent benefit. A visit to my sister put into my hands a box of Dr. Hamilton's Pills. She had reliance upon them and now they have made me a well woman and I do not need them whatever they might cost. I found Dr. Hamilton's Pills by their mild yet searching action very suitable to the delicate character of a woman's nature. They never once gripped me, yet they established regularity. My appetite grew keen—my blood red and pure—my rings under my eyes disappeared and to-day my skin is as clear and uncrinkled as when I was a girl. Dr. Hamilton's Pills did it all."

The above straightforward letter from Mrs. J. Y. Todd, wife of a well-known miller in Rogersville, is proof sufficient that Dr. Hamilton's Pills are a wonderful woman's medicine. Use no other pill but Dr. Hamilton's, 25c. per box. All dealers or The Catarrh-oxe Co., Kingston, Ontario.

### CANADIAN MADE LAMPS.

Our Factories Will Be Busy on Account of the War.

The tungsten and incandescent lamp industry in Canada will benefit through the industrial conditions created by the war. There have been large importations of tungsten and incandescent lamps from Continental Europe into Canada, and these importations will be greatly curtailed, if not completely shut off, as a result of the war. This will result—indeed has resulted already—in greatly increased demands upon the Canadian manufacturers of these articles.

There are technical difficulties in the way of operating a double shift in a tungsten or incandescent lamp factory. The work is of a technical nature and it takes a new employee some considerable time to become adept at it. However, if the present demand upon the Canadian tungsten and incandescent lamp factories continues, as is likely to be the case, the training of additional shifts for night work will be necessary.

The Canadian manufacturers of tungsten and incandescent lamps had some problems to face in connection with the securing of certain raw material which has been coming from some of the countries involved in the war. It is understood a solution of these problems has been found, and there will be no serious inconvenience on this score.

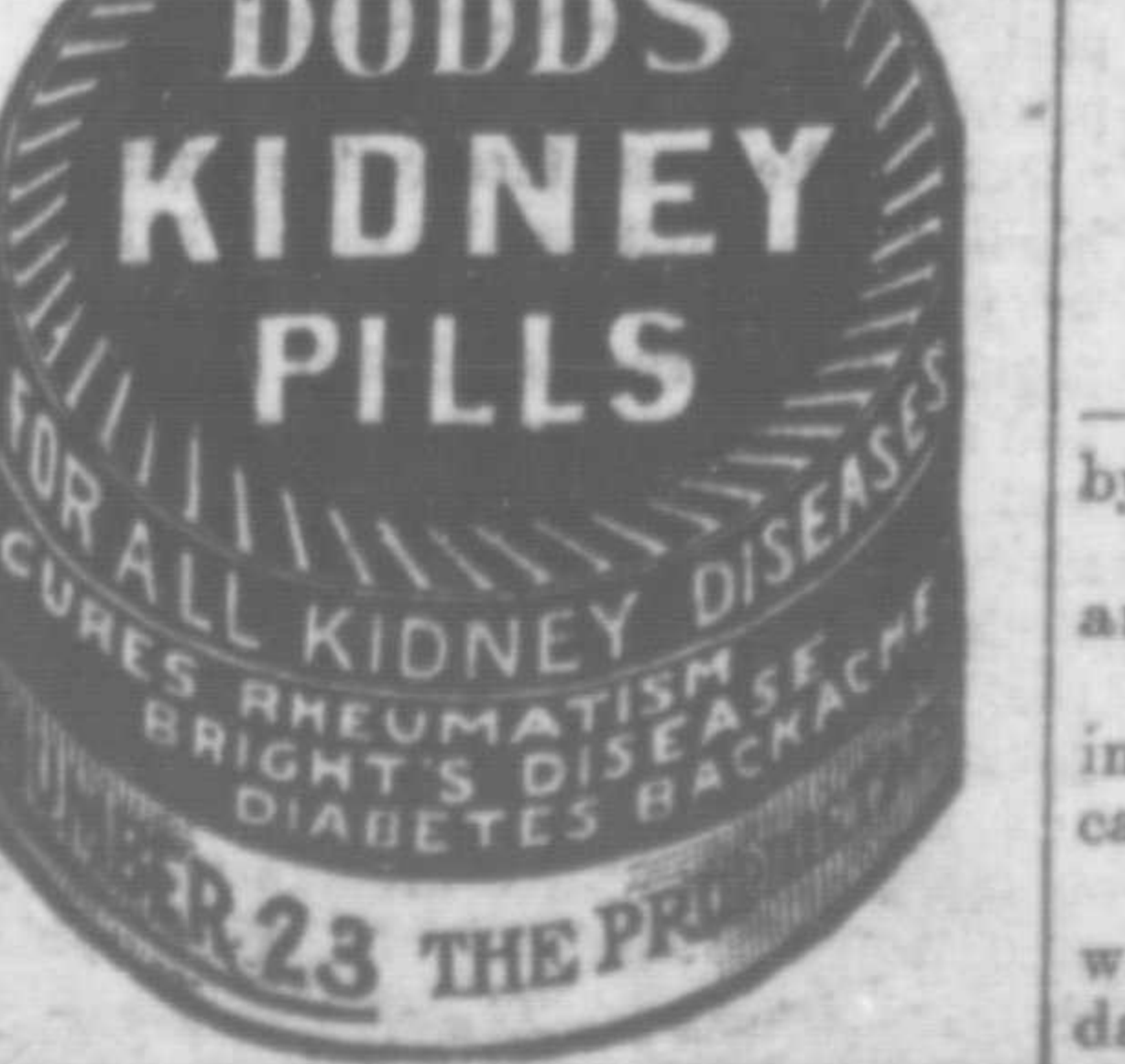
Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere.

### The Right Answer.

The three young Borden children were visiting their Grandma Borden, and the occasion was one of great merriment for them. After a while it proved a trifle too noisy for grandma and she said reprovingly:

"Good gracious, children, why are you so noisy to-day? Can't you try and be a little more quiet? You are making my head ache."

"Now, grandma," said little six-year-old Dorothy, "you mustn't scold us. You see if it wasn't for us, you wouldn't be a grandma at all."



ED. 7. ISSUE 40-14.

## DANDRUFF AND FALLING HAIR

Itching, Burning, Irritated Scalp. Keep Awake at Night. Used Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment. Now Head Is Well.

58 De Salaberry St., Quebec, Que.—"About six years ago dandruff began to form on my scalp. At first I didn't notice it, but my hair began falling out gradually and it kept getting worse. The itching and burning were so bad that I scratched and irritated my scalp. I was kept awake at night by the irritation."

"I used — and — Oil, also a few other oils and they did no good. I then tried a sample of Cuticura Soap and Ointment, washed my head with the Soap and warm water, and applied the Ointment. After the first time my hair stopped falling. I got one cake of Cuticura Soap and one box of Ointment. I continued using them for a few months and my head is now well." (Signed) Miss Myrtle Davis, June 3, 1914.

### Samples Free by Mail

For pimples and blackheads the following is a most effective and economical treatment: Gently smear the affected parts with Cuticura Ointment, on the end of the finger, but do not rub. Wash off the Cuticura Ointment in five minutes with Cuticura Soap and hot water and continue bathing for some time. This treatment is best on rising and retiring. At other times use Cuticura Soap freely for the toilet and bath, to assist in preventing inflammation, irritation and clogging of the pores, the common cause of these distressing facial eruptions. Sold by druggists and dealers everywhere. Liberal sample of each mailed free, with 32-p. Skin Book on the treatment of the skin and scalp. Address post-card "Cuticura, Dept. D, Boston, U. S. A."

### VOLUME OF FIRE.

Machine Gun's Terrible Destruction of Life.

Many reports of the war in Europe speak of the terribly destructive fire of the machine guns, and in view of these events the following facts from the special war edition of the Scientific American are of unusual interest:

With each regiment of infantry there belongs a platoon or company equipped with two or four machine guns. These machine guns generally fire the same ammunition as is used for the rifle of the army, but fire it semi-automatically from clips or belts containing 30 to 250 rounds each.

The most notable of these machine guns are the Hotchkiss (French) and Vickers (English), the former firing from clips containing 30 cartridges, and the latter firing from belts containing 250 cartridges. The rate of fire of these guns is about 400 to 500 shots per minute.

These rifles are transported either on light wheeled mounts or packed on mules or horses. Their prime object is to be able to take up a position and be able to deliver an overwhelming volume of fire where needed.

### INFORMATION FOR INVENTORS

Messrs. Pigeon, Pigeon & Davis, Patent Solicitors, Montreal, report that 82 Canadian Patents were issued for the week ending September 8th, 1914, 58 of which were granted to Americans, 14 to Canadians, 9 to residents of Great Britain and Colonies and 1 to residents of Foreign Countries. In the United States for the same week, 654 were issued, 7 of which were granted to Canadian inventors.

### Father's Day.

At last father is to have a day dedicated to him.

"How shall we celebrate it in a fitting manner?"

"Suppose we refrain from asking him for any money on that day."

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited. Gents.—A customer of ours cured a very bad case of dandruff in a valuable horse by the use of MINARD'S LINIMENT.

Yours truly, VILANDIE FRERES.

### Didn't Have It, Anyway.

Servant (returned from errand)—They don't keep it, mum.

Mistress—Don't keep what, Mary?

S.—What you told me to get, M.—What was that?

S.—Dunno, mum. I forgot.

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia.

### A Horse Laugh.

Motorist (blocked by load of hay)—I say, there, pull out and let me by.

Farmer—Oh, I dunno ez I'm in any hurry.

Motorist (angrily)—You seemed in a hurry to let that other fellow's carriage get past.

Farmer—That's 'cause his horse wuz eatin' my hay. There ain't no danger o' yew eatin' it, I reckon.

Minard's Liniment Cures Burns, Etc.

### WHEAT AND FLOUR.

Canadian Flour Mills Will Run at Full Capacity.

Orders from the Dominion and Ontario Governments for an aggregate of 1,250,000 barrels of flour are only the beginning of the increased demand on the flour mills of Canada as a result of the war.

The mobilization of the armies of Europe will result in a large reduction in the acreage sown to wheat in that continent. That reduction in acreage and consequent reduction in yield will greatly increase the demand for wheat and flour from other producing countries. Canada will find a ready market for all the wheat and flour she can export during the war. The flour mills of Canada will be kept busy grinding Canadian wheat into Canadian flour for export to the Mother Country at this time of trial.

In the home market also there will be an increased demand for flour. The tendency of man will be to use more bread and other staple articles of food instead of some of the luxuries of the table. This will mean an increased consumption of flour.

Thus it would appear that the 7,000 men who are working in the flour mills of Canada are assured of continued employment throughout the war. It is possible the number of employees in flour mills will have to be increased, but even if an increase should be unnecessary, the continued operation of this industry will mean the circulation of approximately four million dollars a year in wages to Canadian workmen.

## Nerviline Ends Neuralgia, Brings Relief Instantly

No Remedy Like Old "Nerviline" to Cure Pain or Soreness.

That terrible ache—how you fairly reel with it—that stabbing, burning neuralgia—what misery it causes. Never mind, you don't have to suffer—use Nerviline, it's a sure cure. Not an experiment, because nearly forty years of wonderful success has made a name for Nerviline among the people of many different nations. "There is nothing speedier to end Neuralgia headache than old-time 'Nerviline,'" writes Mr. G. C. Dalglish, from Evanston. "It is so powerful and penetrating that it seems to eat up any pain in a minute. My family couldn't get along without Nerviline. We always keep the 50c. family size bottle handy on the shelf, and use it to end chest colds, sore throat, coughs, earache, toothache and pain in the back. My wife swears by Nerviline. For cramps its effect is astonishing and we believe it is better and speedier than any other household family remedy."

### The Smart Stamp Clerk.

Pompous Lady—Must I put this stamp on myself?  
Post Office Clerk—Well, you can if you like, but it's usual to put it on the letter.

Minard's Liniment Cures Dandruff.

### At Present Prices, Too.

Young Housewife (to girl friend)—Did you ask the butcher to send me a leg of lamb?

Girl Friend—Yes, dear; but he said he had no legs of lamb, so I told him to send you a leg of beef instead.

YOUR OWN DRUGGIST WILL TELL YOU Try Murine Eye Remedy for Red, Weak, Watery Eyes and Granulated Eyelids; No Smarting—Just Eye Comfort. Write for Book of the Eye by mail free. Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago.

### Forcing a Safeguard.

One of the most serious of military offences on active service—one invariably punished by death—is known as "forcing a safeguard." When an army is moving through an enemy's country its commander will often place sentries over the houses of well-disposed inhabitants to prevent their being looted or pillaged by his own men. Interference with such a "safeguard" is a military crime for which no "extenuating circumstances" are ever recognized.

Enthusiasm is to a man what power is to a bullet.



In RAMSAY PAINT you get the most accurate and thorough combination of approved raw materials. Master painters will tell you no better materials exist. Your own good judgment will tell you that scientific machine mixing is superior to guess-work and "hand paddling."

Specify Ramsay for your next big job—and for the odd jobs you do yourself get the right Ramsay finish. Splendid service from the local Ramsay dealer or write the manufacturers.

A. RAMSAY & SON CO. (Established 1842) MONTREAL, Que.



### FARMS FOR SALE.

H. W. DAWSON, Ninety Colborne Street, Toronto.

IF YOU WANT TO BUY OR SELL A Fruit, Stock, Grain or Dairy Farm, write H. W. Dawson, Brampton, or 98 Colborne St., Toronto.

### NEWSPAPERS FOR SALE.

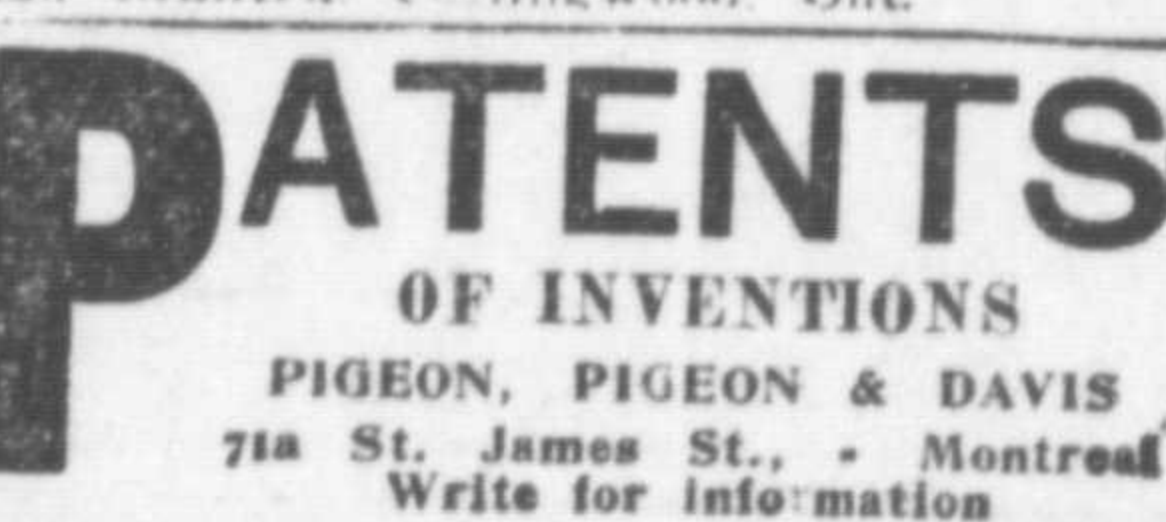
GOOD WEEKLY IN LIVE TOWN IN York County. Stationery and Book business in connection. Price only 14,000. Terms liberal. Wilson Publishing Company, 72 West Adelaide Street, Toronto.

### SEED POTATOES.

NEW BRUNSWICK SEED POTATOES.—On account of the war, this fall will be probably the best time to buy your seed potatoes for next year. Write me for price list of Varieties. C. Fred Fawcett, Upper Sackville, N.B.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

CANCER, TUMORS, LUMPS, ETC. Internal and external, cured without pain by our home treatment. Write us before too late. Dr. Bellman Medical Co., Limited, Orléanville, Ont.



PIGEON, PIGEON & DAVIS 71a St. James St., Montreal. Write for information.



Unusual business conditions are forcing large manufacturers to sacrifice stocks in order to keep their mills running. To the alert buyer this represents an unprecedented opportunity to save money. These chances come only once in a long time—when they do come it pays to act quick.



Lowest prices on record. Genuine Asphalt Roll Roofing 100 per cent. saturation, contains no tar or paper. In full rolls of 108 square feet with nails and cement. SAMPLE FREE.



A great snap at this price. Full measure rolls 400 sq. feet in each. Use it plentifully at this price. SAMPLE FREE. The Halliday Company, formerly Stanley Mills & Co., HAMILTON 1888, CANADA.

### Reasons.

The old gentleman's wife was getting into a carriage, and he neglected to assist her.

"You are not so gallant, John, as when I was a girl," she exclaimed, in gentle rebuke.

"No," was his ready response, "and you are not so buoyant as when I was a boy!"

Even if a man does lift his lid when he meets a woman he may not be her inferior.

### Regularity.

of the bowels is an absolute necessity for good health. Unless the waste matter from the food which collects there is got rid of at least once a day, it decays and poisons the whole body, causing biliousness, indigestion and sick headaches. Salts and other harsh mineral purgatives irritate the delicate lining of the bowels. Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills—entirely vegetable—regulate the bowels effectively without weakening, sickening or griping. Use

Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills



## The Shawville Boot and Shoe Store

# Men's Work Boots.

We have them in all qualities at very popular prices.

## Our Special

See our Special Work Boot for Men, it is equal to any hand made boot and only costs \$3.50

Nothing like it for the money in Canada.

P. E. SMILEY.

### HOMEMAKERS' CLUBS.

#### TIME OF MEETING :

Wyman, - - First Friday,  
Bristol, - - First Thursday,  
Shawville - - First Saturday  
Starks Corners, Second Thurs.  
Elmside - Second Wednesday,  
Austin - First Tuesday,  
of each month.

Evidences of the potato crop being a good one this year are not lacking. This was clearly demonstrated at the recent School Fair, and since then many excellent samples have been shown to THE EQUITY; the latest evidence was handed into the office last week by Mr. J. H. Hughes of Bristol. This tuber, which is something of the freak variety, was grown on the farm of Mr. Gordon, and weighed when dug, a trifle over 3 pounds.

There was quite an exodus of the male population of the village on Friday evening last, the objective point being Mr. H. T. Argue's farm house on the 8th line, where "bouillion" on an extensive scale was prepared by sundry of the local chefs, and demolished to the last joint. About 2 dozen prime Rock chickens got it in the neck to supply the feast, which is said to have been most recherché in character, the atmosphere for acres around being redundant with the savoury odor of the luckless birds. Yum, yum!

A story comes to THE EQUITY from North Clarendon, without authentication, however, as the informant withheld his name from the "skeleton" of the account of the incident or adventure which he sent in for publication. The story is to the effect that a young man of that section fired at a very large bear which he suddenly came upon, and Mr. Bruin was so close that with one swipe of his burly paw he knocked the rifle out of the young man's hand, and the latter immediately beat a retreat and considered himself very fortunate to escape with a whole skin. It is not stated whether the bear took the rifle away or not.

**BROKE JAIL** :-The three Frenchmen—A. Raymond, R. Lesperance and H. Contant—who broke into the G. F. Hodgins store here a short time ago, and who next day were nabbed and locked up in Hull jail, made good their escape last Thursday night, under what seems to be rather novel circumstances. The get-away is described by the Ottawa Journal as follows :-"The prisoners knew that they were to appear before Magistrate Goyette on Friday morning and evidently made up their minds to escape. About 8 o'clock at night Raymond complained of being ill and Turnkey Ranger was attending to him more or less until about midnight. Being a man of about 60 years of age, Ranger was very tired and laid down on a couch to rest. When he wakened up at an early hour this morning the three prisoners were gone, also Mr. Ranger's gold watch and \$7 in cash, which he had on his person. The door of the jail was left open. They also left the turnkey's keys. It is thought that one of the prisoners managed to get hold of a piece of wire, with which he picked the lock of his cell, afterwards securing the turnkey's keys and releasing his comrades."

## Apples ! Apples !

We have ordered a car of the Picton Apples, due to arrive here along about November 1st. This car will contain only the best variety of Winter Apples. By letting us book your requirements now you will be insured of receiving your particular kind.

R. A. GRANT, Elmside.

When you want the best value for your money in ..

### SHINGLES

at \$1.60 per M. and up

Also Laths, Dry Lumber, Clapboards, Flooring, End Matched Hardwood Flooring, Mouldings, Doors, etc., try

A. F. CAMPBELL,

Box 455

Arnprior, Ont.

## Tailoring !

Suits to Measure.

If you want a smart, stylish, up-to-date Suit to measure call and see

S. MOORHOUSE

-AT THE-

RUSSELL HOUSE  
:: SHAWVILLE ::

I have 20 years' experience in high class Tailoring—7 years with 2 Macs, Ottawa.

I guarantee you every satisfaction in style, fit and workmanship.

S. MOORHOUSE.

Gentlemen's own Material made up

## HELP PROTECT THE DEER.

And other Game during Close Season by reporting at once to the undersigned any violation of the Game Law you become aware of. Liberal compensation paid for convicting evidence. All correspondence strictly private and confidential.

N. McCUAIG

Prov Gam Warden.  
Bryson January, 1913.

## CANADIAN PACIFIC

Round Trip Excursion Fares

Thanksgiving Day  
Monday, Oct. 12, 1914.

Lowest one-way first-class fare for round trip, good going Monday, Oct. 12th, returning same day only. Lowest one-way first-class fare and one-third, good going Saturday, Sunday and Monday, Oct. 10th, 11th and 12th; return limit, Tuesday, Oct. 13th.

For further particulars apply to any Can. Pac. Ry. Agent.

E. J. HEBERT.

1st Asst. Genl. Pgr. Agent.  
Montreal, Que.

### Good That He Returned.

"Boy, watch my horse till I come back!" called a man to a boy lounging around the station, as he hastened to bid farewell to a departing friend.

"Sure!" said the boy, taking the reins.

Just then the locomotive whistled and the horse, rearing suddenly, started at full speed up the road.

The boy stared after the fleeing animal, and, as the owner appeared, exclaimed with relief:

"It's a good thing you came now, sir, for I couldn't have watched him much longer."—Ladies' Home Journal.

### Jolting Him.

Bashful Youth—Miss Bella, does—does your mother object to my coming here so much? Fair Charmer—Oh, I think not. I heard her telling papa the other evening that you merely came to pass away the time; you didn't mean anything serious.—London Tit-Bits.

### Word of Caution.

"Never propose to a girl by letter." "Why not?" "I did it once, and she stuck the letter in a book she was reading and lent it to my other girl."

### Talking Machines.

Willie—Paw, where are all the talking machines made? Paw—They are not made, my son. They are born. Maw—You go to bed, Willie.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Learning without politeness makes a disagreeable pedant, and politeness without learning makes a superficial frivolous puppy.—Chesterfield.

### AUCTION SALE.

The Old Shawville Academy school grounds and buildings will be sold by public auction on Wednesday, October 14th at 10 o'clock a. m. Sale will be held on the above-mentioned grounds.

J. W. ARMSTRONG, M. D. Chairman.  
E. T. HODGINS, Secretary Treasurer

### DESIRABLE FARM FOR SALE.

Being Lot No. 26, on the 5th line of Clarendon, containing 100 acres more or less, 85 acres of which are in tillable condition, remainder fallow land. Soil clay loam—no waste land. This property is considered one of the most valuable farms in Clarendon. Well fenced with wire, throughout, and a never-failing water supply. Good, dwelling house, and well equipped with all necessary outbuildings, in first-class repair. Will be sold either with or without stock and implements, to suit purchaser. For terms and fuller information, apply on the premises, or by letter to the undersigned.

M. R. McGUIRE,

R. M. R. No. 2, Shawville.

### Farm for Sale

Being the South half of the East half of Lot 13-a on the 3rd Range of Clarendon, containing 50 acres, more or less, about 30 acres of which are cleared and fenced. Soil good clay loam. On the premises are erected a small house and good frame barn. Convenient to school and church. For terms and full particulars apply to MRS. McKINLEY, Shawville.

### PUBLIC NOTICE.

Public Notice is hereby given by the undersigned Secy-Treasurer of the Municipality of Shawville in the County of Pontiac, that the Collection Roll of the said Municipality is now made and completed for the current year, 1914. The said Collection Roll is deposited in the office of the Secy-Treas.

All parties whose names appear thereon as liable for the payment of any assessment, are required to pay the amount to me, the undersigned, at my office within twenty days following the date of this notice.

Given at Shawville this 5th day of October, 1914.

S. E. HODGINS,  
Secy-Treas.

## PATENTS PROMPTLY SECURED

In all countries. Ask for our INVENTOR'S ADVISER which will be sent free.

MARION & MARION,  
261 University St., Montreal.

### LIFE IN THE LONG AGO.

When Huts Were Homes and Beds Were Shakedownings of Straw.

For centuries the common people of England made their home in wooden huts of one room. When a family increased in numbers or wealth another hut was built beside it, or, rather, a lean-to was added and then another and another, as need required.

Sometimes they followed a straight line. At other times they were built out from the central hut at various angles. The roofs of these huts were thatched. An opening was left in the center for the smoke to escape. The fire was always built in a hollow in the center of the room. Beds were made of straw. Often they were merely shakedownings in the corner. Occasionally the straw was held in a little frame resembling the ribs of a ship.

Houses built by Saxon knights were much more pretentious. They were big halls, like the Roman atrium, with a lofty roof thatched with slate or wood shingles. The floor was of hard clay. In the middle was a great fire of dry wood. The thin, acrid smoke from the fire escaped through an opening in the roof directly above the hearth.

Round the fire were long benches, on which hearthsmen and visitors sat when not fighting or at work, and talked and drank the hours through. The tables were long boards on trestles. At night the floor was strewn with straw, and, like the less prosperous folk, host and visitors slept together.—Youth's Companion.

### CURIOUS MEXICAN TREES.

One Whose Fruit Is the Counterpart of the Green Parrot.

Mexico probably has a greater range of remarkable vegetation than any other country in the world. The parrot fruit tree produces an odd shaped fruit, bearing a close resemblance to green parakeets. When the parakeet is frightened it makes a dash for the parrot tree, where it assumes a position which makes it look like the fruit itself. So close is the resemblance that their enemies, the hawks, occasionally fly by a tree on which a dozen or more of these birds are sitting, apparently unaware of their presence.

Another remarkable tree is the arbol de dinamite—dynamite tree—whose fruit, if kept in a warm place, bursts with considerable force and a loud report, scattering its flat seeds to a surprising distance.

One of the most interesting fruits in Mexico is known as the melon zapote, or papaya. It contains considerable pepsin, which reacts against both acid and alkaline conditions of the stomach, and it is said that a diet which includes papaya precludes dyspepsia. Both the fruit and the leaves possess the singular property of rendering tough meat tender. When the pulp of the fruit is rubbed over a piece of tough meat the juice attacks the fiber and softens it.—National Geographic Magazine.

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