

THE EQUITY.

No. 21, 32ND YEAR.

SHAWVILLE, PONTIAC COUNTY, QUE., THURSDAY, NOV. 12, 1914.

\$1.00 A YEAR IN ADVANCE.

THE BANK OF OTTAWA

ESTABLISHED 1874

Capital Paid Up \$ 4,000,000
Reserve and Undivided Profits \$ 4,952,759
Total Assets Over \$54,000,000

The Bank issues

Bank Money Orders

Payable at par at any Chartered Bank in Canada (Yukon excepted).

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

A large shipment of cattle and hogs was made here Saturday.

Aylmer has a serious epidemic of typhoid fever, due, it is said, to impure water.

L. O. L. No. 20, Radford, under whose auspices the box social in aid of the Red Cross Society was recently held at Mr. J. A. Telford's, forwarded to the Treasurer of the Society last week the sum of one hundred dollars.

A number of young men were invited to the home of Mr. and Mrs. Jos. Sly, Balsam Ridge Farm, to celebrate the afternoon of Nov. 5th. The sport was shooting and the best shot was awarded with a turkey, received of Mr. Wm. Elliott.—Com.

Owing to advanced prices in chemicals and necessary products for the manipulation of photographs, I cannot afford to give reduced rates during Christmas. But I will give 14 photographs for the dozen from now until Christmas. No change in our prices, whatever. Come early and take advantage of this liberal offer. H. IMISON, Artist.

The citizens of Portage du Fort, who suffered severely by fire last Spring, have accomplished a great deal in rebuilding the burned district during the past few months. Some very creditable structures have arisen from the ashes of the buildings that were wiped out, and it is stated the erection of fine commodious hotel will soon be under way.

The following resolution was adopted at the meeting of the Homemakers' Club, held at the Academy on Saturday last:—

That the members of this Club are pleased to observe by an item in the last Equity that a public meeting at Shawville to arouse a greater interest in work connected with the Red Cross and Belgian Relief movement has been spoken of; we therefore wish to express our approval of the idea and offer our co-operation regarding such meeting.

The brethren of L. O. L. No. 34, Knox's, took occasion on Nov. 5th, to bring their families together to spend a social evening and partake of a chicken supper which was held in the lodge room. 112 persons sat down and did justice to the good things provided. Everyone apparently was well satisfied with their allowance. The evening's program was brought to a close by a vote of thanks to the ladies who assisted in preparing such a sumptuous repast, and by the singing of the National Anthem.

PRESENTATION—Mr. F. C. Smyth, who has successfully filled the position of manager of the branch of the Merchants Bank here for more than two years past, has been removed to the town of Watford, Southern Ontario, notification of the change coming somewhat unexpectedly last week.

Coming here as a stranger Mr. Smyth soon won for himself the confidence and esteem of the community and, as time wore on this estimate of his character and ability remained unshaken, consequently it was only natural that the announcement of his early departure was received with regret by citizens in general, and a move was at once taken to express to him in some tangible form an appreciation of duties performed and services rendered both in a business as well as a social capacity. This move culminated in an informal gathering of citizens at the Pontiac House on Friday evening, when Mr. Smyth was presented with a very handsome solid leather suit case, with elegant set of toilet fittings.

Although taken wholly by surprise, the recipient was equal to the contingency and expressed his thanks in words befitting the moment. Mr. Smyth's successor here temporarily, at least, is Mr. Drum, an employee of the Renfrew branch.

HAY WANTED.—500 tons wanted immediately. Phone or write C. W. HODGINS, Shawville.

Amateurs, you want an album for your snaps. I have some beauties. Call and see them. H. IMISON, Artist.

Mr. Geo. Zimmerman, the shoe man, has removed his shop to one of J. J. Turner's buildings on Main street.

The next meeting of the Homemakers' Club will be held at Mrs. O'Hara's on Wednesday evening of this week. Patterns and material for sewing.

The rails on the C. N. R. line are now well advanced through Bristol township, and in a short time connection will be made with the Ontario shore at the Chats falls.

Mr. Fred Steinke, of Thorne recently purchased the farm of Wm. G. Russell, on the 6th range of Bristol. The deal, which was satisfactory in every way to both buyer and seller, was negotiated by Mr. Geo. E. Wainman, of this town.

Dealers report a considerable drop in the price of cattle and swine, and that producers are loth to part with their stock at the prices offered. The poor man may yet have a chance to experience what beef tastes like before the approaching winter passes by.

The Rev. Mr. White, who took the services at St. Paul's during Mr. Seaman's absence recently, and later officiated similarly at Otter Lake for Mr. Strowbridge, has been appointed to the Bristol Corners charge, lately held by Rev. Mr. Gedy.

Miss Hudson, a returned missionary, will give an address on her work in the foreign field in the lecture hall of the Methodist Church, Shawville, Friday evening, 15th, at 8 o'clock. Dont miss it. Collection will be taken in aid of the work of the W. M. S.

The editor of an exchange, with a fondness for the flowery, describes a business axiom in the following words: The constant drop of water wears away the hardest stone; the constant gnawing Towser masticates the toughest bone; the constant coming lover carries off the blushing maid; the constant advertiser is the man who gets the trade.

The Rev. C. Reid, Mrs. Reid and children returned from their extended visit to the "Ould Sod" on Thursday last and were met at the station by several of their parishioners of Charteris, who accompanied them to their new home, where everything was rendered comfortable for their reception by the ladies of the community. Disarrangement of ocean traffic caused by the war, interfered with Mr. Reid's home-coming at an earlier date.

MUST STAMP LETTERS.—W. H. Richardson, courier on R. R. No. 2, desires those who deposit mail matter along the said route to know that during the winter months all letters must be stamped, fully, otherwise he will leave them in the boxes. Therefore, parties are requested to secure stamps for their letters, instead of putting money in the boxes, expecting the mail courier to pick it up and affix the stamps, which is work his duties do not call for.

NOTICE

We take pleasure in announcing that this will be "HEINZ" week in our store, and we have arranged to have a representative of the H. T. HEINZ Co., makers of the famous "57 Varieties" demonstrate their pure food products in our store on Saturday, Nov. 14th. All are cordially invited to come and taste these varieties.

G. F. HODGINS Co.,
Shawville, Que.

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. HERBEN.

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

GOWLING
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.

Don't forget fourteen photographs for the dozen from now until Christmas. Various styles to choose from. Call and see us in our new studio.
H. IMISON, Artist.

PERSONAL MENTION

The Misses Charlebois and Bolam, of Campbells Bay, visited acquaintances in Shawville on Friday.

Rev. Mr. Seaman went to Montreal on Monday to attend a meeting of the Diocesan executive committee.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Carson, Ottawa, spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Clarke, of Collfield.

Rev. L. Conley, whose health is still poorly, left on Tuesday for a month's visit to Battle Creek, Alberta, where he will place himself under the treatment of a doctor who specializes in the ailment with which the rev. gentleman is afflicted. During his absence, Rev. Mr. Perley will officiate.

You have friends who cannot possibly be home during Christmas. A photograph is the appropriate gift to send to them, as it conveys both gift and friendship to the absentee. Our studio is on the ground floor, King St.
H. IMISON, Artist.

Births

At Blaine Lake, Sask., Oct. 23rd., to Mr. and Mrs. H. Horner, a son.

At Girvan, Sask., on Friday, Oct. 23, to Mr. and Mrs. Lyman Hodgins, a daughter—still born.

Married.

HANNIGAN — PATTISON — At 50 Glendale Ave., Toronto, August 21, 1914, Bamber, Milton Hannigan, to Thelma Pearl, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Thos. Pattison, Jr., of Toronto.

DEATH.

The death occurred at his home in Morehead section on Wednesday of last week, after a long illness, of Mr. John McTiernan, in the 88th year of his age. He is survived by six daughters and two sons.

Jack Landsky, son of the Lutheran minister at Pembroke, was among those who joined the first Canadian contingent, and is now on Salisbury Plain with the rest of the Canadians.

Edmonton, Alb., Nov. 7.—A big flow of gas has been struck at Edmonton's municipal gas wells at Viking and is at present giving out over nine million feet of gas in twenty-four hours.

The postmasters of Ontario cancelled their convention this year and are donating the money which would have been expended on it to the patriotic fund. It will amount to about \$5,000.

It is learned that the alleged discovery of a German plot to dynamite the Welland canal and the railway bridges at Hamilton, Ont., has been tipped off to the Canadian authorities by the United States Secret Service, which is closely watching developments along the border.

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.

FOR SALE—The undersigned offers for sale a good driving horse, 7 years old; also buggy, cutter and harness. L. CONLEY, Shawville.

FOR SALE—One driving mare 7 years old, weight 1100 pounds; one foal (filly), sired by Golden West; one colt by Lundy 1 1/2 year old. For prices and terms apply to K. J. GLENN, Shawville.

FOR SALE—Monarch gasoline engine, 6 H. P.; also provender grinder, 10 inch plate, with bagger and other equipment. Will be sold at sacrifice price. Apply to SAM BURROWS, Campbells Bay.

FOR SALE—Two desirable village lots, Main Street, north side, west of A. Draper's, opposite Methodist Church. Terms reasonable. Apply to E. T. HODGINS.

FOR SALE—15 head of young horses—all sound and in good condition—5 mares and 10 horses. Weight from 1200 to 1400. Aged from 4 to 8 years. Apply to G. A. HOWARD, Shawville.

FOR SALE—Well located dwelling house property in Campbells Bay. For further particulars apply to DAN RUTLAND, 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. POSSELMITH, 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

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.

Fire Wood Wanted

Tenders for the supply of fire wood. Good sound hardwood, beech, black birch and maple, and good sound dry pine for the 14 schools of the municipality of Clarendon will be received up to one o'clock p. m., of Saturday, 28th November.

M. A. MCKINLEY,

Asst. Secy-Treas.

Shawville, Nov. 9th, 1914.

THE HARDWARE STORE

Axes and Saws

We have just placed in stock 10 different makes of Axes from 3 to 4 pounds weight, and ranging in price from 70c. to \$1.00. Also Boys' and Hunters' Axes. We can surely meet all demands.

Five and five and a half ft. Lance Saws

Narrow Hollow Back

One Man

Buck

Ice

Saws

Butcher

Kitchen Meat

Also Hand, Panel, Hack, Keyhole, Compass and Coping Saws.

Come to the Hardware Store when you need Hardware.

J. H. SHAW.

W. A. HODGINS

SHAWVILLE

Canadian Apples.

Good Quality,

Wholesome and

Very Low Priced.

We have just put into stock half a car of high grade Apples. Prices are so moderate this year that everybody can afford to get the very best. Get our prices and see our stock before purchasing.

Cape Cod Cranberries 2 lbs. 25c.

Spanish Onions 5c. per lb.

Red Onions 4c. per lb.

Christie's Biscuits

We stock Christie's Sodas and about fifteen choice lines of their fancy Biscuits. These are without doubt the best goods made in Canada—Try them

W. A. HODGINS



---umm! Griddle Cakes and CROWN BRAND CORN SYRUP

Children and grown-ups everywhere love this delightful and wholesome syrup. Cakes never taste so good as with CROWN BRAND CORN SYRUP. It has a distinctive flavor—all its own.

For those favorite home-made candies that are so good and so much fun to make—always use CROWN BRAND CORN SYRUP. So delicious! Economical too!

Made in Canada.
Sold by All Grocers.

Write for the Edwardsburg Free Recipe Book.

The Canada Starch Co., Limited

Makers of the Famous Edwardsburg Brands
(Benson's Prepared Corn—Silver Gloss Laundry
Starch—Lily White Syrup—Etc.)

MONTREAL, CARDINAL, TORONTO, BRANTFORD,
FORT WILLIAM, VANCOUVER.

CARING FOR THE WOUNDED

SYSTEM IS VERY THOROUGH
IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Arrangement of Transferring Sick
and Wounded to Various
Hospitals.

It may be of interest to the public, the London Press Bureau message suggests, to know how the sick and wounded of the Expeditionary Force are being received and distributed after their arrival in Great Britain.

All the hospital ships proceed to Southampton, where there is a special staff for the reception and distribution of the sick and wounded officers and men who are being sent on them. The arrangements are under the control of a surgeon-general, who holds the appointment of a Deputy Director of Medical Services. He has at his command twelve ambulance trains specially constructed for the conveyance of four officers and ninety-six men lying down, or for a considerably greater number of patients sitting up.

Twice weekly telegrams are received by him from all the larger Military and Territorial Force General Hospitals, stating the number of beds vacant in each. With this information before him, he arranges convoys of sick and wounded on arrival and dispatches them to their destination in one or more of the ambulance trains.

From Station in Motors.

Already the sick and wounded from overseas have been comfortably placed under treatment in most of the large Military or Territorial Force hospital centres. At the railway stations of these localities arrangements are made by the military authorities for conveying sick and wounded in motor cars or other ambulance vehicles from the railway stations to the hospitals. Voluntary Aid detachments have already done useful work in connection with this stage of the movements of the sick and wounded, and it is expected that the scope for utilizing Voluntary Aid in this direction will be extended as its value becomes better known.

Military Hospitals First.

As the military hospitals get filled up arrangements have been made for transferring sick and wounded from them to various hospitals arranged by voluntary effort. Many schemes have been submitted to the War Office, through British Red Cross Association, in accordance with Field Service Regulations. At present the opportunity of using private hospitals to any great extent has not arisen, as there are still several thousand beds vacant in the Military and Territorial Force Hospitals. There is no doubt, however, that in time private hospitals will be of much use as an overflow, and also when it is necessary to set free a sufficient number of beds for future requirements in the larger military hospitals.

Convalesce in Homes.

When sick and wounded are suf-

ficiently convalescent to be granted sick furlough, advantage is being taken of the many offers of accommodation for them in convalescent homes in different parts of the country; and, in order to prevent overlapping, and to facilitate the means of placing men on sick furlough, so far as possible, in their own counties, a Central Registry of Convalescent Homes has been formed by a joint committee of the British Red Cross Society and the Soldiers' and Sailors' Help Society.

This central registry acts as a clearing house. Only convalescents, who would have been given sick furlough to their own homes, if they so desired, are being sent to convalescent homes. Convalescents who require continued hospital treatment, will be sent either to the special home in connection with the hospital from which they are transferred (under the supervision of the medical officer of the hospital) or to one or other of the private hospitals already referred to.

Choose the Country.

In order to enable the convalescent to be placed on sick furlough in a convalescent home, all that he has to do is to inform the medical officer who is in charge of him where and what county or neighborhood he would like to proceed to. These particulars are entered on a form and sent to the Central Registry. The address of the nearest railway station to the convalescent home in the neighborhood is entered on the form, and it is immediately returned to the medical officer of the hospital.

Whenever the convalescent is ready to leave on sick furlough the medical officer sends word to the convalescent home, stating the hour of the man's arrival at the railway station, where arrangements are made to meet and take him over. This arrangement has been working very well, and already over one hundred convalescents have been received in various convalescent homes.

Kits Are Replenished.

It may also be of interest to know that in all the hospitals arrangements are made for replenishing any deficiencies in the men's kits and for giving them any additional clothing, which it may be desirable for them to take with them when they go on sick furlough. The hospitals are for this purpose, receiving many generous gifts of pyjama suits and other articles of clothing.

At the end of their sick furlough the men are required to rejoin the depots of their regiments, in order to be refitted, until arrangements are made for their rejoining their units, either in Great Britain or abroad. They are provided with railway warrants to enable them to go to convalescent homes and to rejoin their depots. Arrangements have also been made that they shall receive their pay both while they are in hospital and while they are convalescent.

Bank Sends 800 to Battle.

Lloyd's Bank in London has sent 800 men to the war from its head office and county branches. Meanwhile all of its pensioned clerks have been set to work again.



SEAGER-WHEELER.

The World's Champion Wheat
Grower.

For the third time the wheat of Seager Wheeler has brought distinction to the little town of Rosetown, located on the Canadian Northern Railway between the cities of Saskatoon and Prince Albert in Saskatchewan. At the International Soil Products Exhibition, held in Wichita, Kansas, very recently he satisfied the judges that his was the best wheat, and to him was awarded, accordingly, the prize which carries with it the honor of a world's championship. A telegram was sent at once to the Hon. Robert Rogers, acting Minister of the Interior, and Government circles in Ottawa exhibited a great deal of pleasure over the announcement.

Seager Wheeler "breeds" wheat. He studies the grain as carefully and as scientifically as any student

of live stock. His farm, well worthy a visit, is situated only a short distance away from the Canadian Northern line, and experts from the United States who have inspected his place and tested his ground have gone on record classifying the land as equal to the highest-priced areas in the Republic to the south. In constant care and experimentation lies the secret of his success. He takes any new variety of grain, or the best of his past season's crop, and sets it out in trial plots, and with the multiplication of high-class wheat berries thus produced he extends the scope of his work until a field of the sort of grain which yielded him the honors of this season is secured. The big men of his province have united in the past to do honor to this modest Saskatchewan farmer, and those demonstrations, coupled with the pride he takes in his own achievements, are regarded by him as sufficient reward for the really great work he is doing for the Dominion.

IF ENEMY INVADE ENGLAND

SCOUTS BEING PREPARED BY
SIR R. BADEN-POWELL.

Work of the Scouts If Enemy
Comes—Prepared for the
Worst.

In case the Old Land is invaded by the Germans, either through the air or from the sea, the Boy Scouts are being prepared. Sir Robert Baden-Powell, the Chief Scout, writes in the Headquarters Gazette as follows:—

"I am never tired of advising we should prepare for what is possible as well as what is probable. As I said at the Guildhall recently:—

"There is still a possibility. I may say a great probability even, of the enemy making one desperate cast to try and invade us in one form or another, and we must be ready for that. Although things may seem to be going perfectly well on the continent, we must prepare our minds and our men. If we keep of one mind and a cheery countenance all will be well."

"Now, next to the military authorities, the Scouts in the case of an invasion should be prepared in their own particular way to help their country. Every possible contingency should be thought out and provided for. This applies even to places where attack is least likely to occur, because the enemy's ships, in order to avoid contact with our own, might make raids upon parts of even the west coast, or their aeroplanes, or airships, might come over and bombard inland places. The Germans say that their attack on England when it does come off will be "in a most unexpected quarter."

Keep Smiling.

"In the event of invasion, the Scouts, if properly prepared now, could be of great national value by acting as an organized antidote to panic, and as the machinery for the relief of the distressed. The boys, therefore, should be taught to be prepared for the worst; to think out every situation that is likely, or possible, to occur, and to be impressed with the fact that their duty is to observe discipline and to keep a smile on, even in the worst of circumstances, in order to reassure the more frightened."

"Local headquarters should be established in each centre, and their address made known to all authorities—such as police, defence force, relief organizations, municipal authorities, etc. Some Cyclist Scouts should sleep at these headquarters, and should know where to go to call up the members of their troops, should they suddenly be needed. They should also know where to find all leading au-

thorities. All scouts should be prepared to assemble at their headquarters as rapidly as possible on the alarm being given, with food in their haversacks. The number of qualified scouts available for duties should be sent to the chief police officer, commanders of troops and other authorities in the neighborhood—especially detailing the number of pathfinders, cyclists, signallers, cooks, first aiders, etc. "Scouts should, in the meantime, be thoroughly trained in all details for the following duties, and for any others that may appear to be desirable in their locality."

Before Invasion.

"Before any enemy attacks us, it may be necessary to distribute warnings to the inhabitants, or to move them, their cattle, stock, vehicles, etc., and to destroy forage, etc., before the advance of the enemy. The scouts would be useful for such duties under the orders of the Chief Constable. A register might be made of wagons and horses available for transport, and practice might be carried out of preparing wagons for conveyance of sick and wounded with slung stretchers, mattresses, etc."

After Invasion.

"Form search parties with equipment to look for wounded and tend them; form fire brigades, if possible equipped with motor-cars and bicycles for rapid despatch, to extinguish fires, rescue people and property, etc.; also arrange to help distressed inhabitants, rig shelters, distribute food, etc., for them; also to help the different relief societies by acting as their distributing machinery, etc."

"The above duties, if essentially non-combatant and designed to help their fellow-countrymen rather than to fight the enemy, do not render scouts liable to capture or summary punishment at the hands of the enemy. Their uniform would be a protection to them like that of the police."

A Great Freight Train.

According to the Railway News, the Erie Railroad Company recently tested with surprising results the tractive or pulling power of the new "centipede" locomotive engine. The engine weighs 410 tons, and has twenty-four driving wheels, eight of which are placed under the tender in order to get additional driving power. The officials in charge of the test, which took place at Binghamton, New York, kept adding car after car of coal to the train, until it consisted of no less than 250 fully loaded steel cars, the total weight of which was twenty-one thousand tons. The locomotive pulled the train for forty miles—a feat hitherto unequalled on any railway in the world.

ROYAL Yeast Cakes

BEST YEAST IN THE WORLD.
DECLINE THE NUMEROUS INFERIOR
IMITATIONS THAT ARE BEING OFFERED
AWARDED HIGHEST HONORS AT ALL EXPOSITIONS
E.W. GILLET COMPANY LIMITED.
WINNIPEG TORONTO ONT. MONTREAL

NAMES IN WAR ZONE.

Foreign Words in War Despatches
Divided Into Three Classes.

Foreign names occurring in war despatches may be divided into three classes. First, those which have an English form or which are so familiar that they have a recognized English pronunciation.

A second group is made up of names which have different forms in languages other than English. In such cases the French form is usually more familiar to American readers. Such as Aix-la-Chapelle (Aachen in German), Mayence (Mainz in German), Liege (Lüttich in German), Thionville (Diedenhofen in German), or Montreux-Vieux, which is Alt-Munster in German.

The third class comprises those names which are almost or totally unfamiliar in English. These names should be pronounced as nearly as possible in the native way.

Heard Every Day.

The following are some of the usual names in the despatches of the day:

Aix-la-Chapelle—ex-la-sha-pell.
Amiens—a-me-ang.
Ardennes—ar-den.
Arras—ar-rass.
Audenarde—o-de-nard.
Avesnes—a-ven.
Avricourt—a-vree-coor.
Belfort—belfor.
Bruges—bruzh.
Cattaro—cat-ta-ro.
Chalons—sha-long.
Charleroi—shar-lu-rw-ha.
Chaufontaine—sho-fong-ten.
Chauveau—sho-vo.
Chimay—che-may.
Cirey—see-ray.
Courtrai—coor-tre.
Dave—dav.
Dangis—dan-tsik.
Dijon—dee-zhong.
Dinant—dee-nahng.
Douai—doo-e.
Doubbs—doo.
Erquelines—air-ke-leen.
Falux—foe.
Gembloux—zhahng-bloo.
Ghent—ghent, or as in French, gahng.
Given—zhee-vay.
Hainault—e-no.
Huy—wee.
Kiel—keel.
Kiau-chau—kyow-how.
Laon—lahng.
Liege—lee-yezh.
Ligny—lee-n-ye.
Lille—leel.
Longwy—long-vee.
Louvain—loo-vang.
Lunenburg—loo-nay-veel.
Maizeret—mez-ray.
Malines—ma-leen.
Maubeuge—mo-beuzh.
Meurthe—murt.
Meuse—meuz (vowel sound as in bird, fir).
Mezieres—may-see-yare.
Mirecourt—me-re-coor.
Monceau—mong-so.
Mons—mongss.
Moselle—mo-zell.
Mulhausen—meel-how-zen (French Mulhouse—pronounced mee-looze).
Memel—mem-el.
Metz—metz (French pronunciation mess).
Namur—na-mur (almost na-na-meer).
Nancy—nahng-see.
Neufchateau—neu-sha-toe.
Nish—neesh.
Neipenburg—ny-pen-burg.
Oise—wahz.
Oudenarde—oo-de-nard.
Ponnerre—pu-ron.
Pinche—pangh.
Rheims—range.
Renaix—ru-nex.
Roubaix—roo-bay.
Sabac—sha-bats.
Sambre—sahng-bru.
Save—sah-vu.
Semlin—zemlin.
Semois—su-mwah.
Seraing—su-rang.
Soignies—swam-n-ye.
Stavelot—stav-lo.
St. Thibault—sang-tee-bo.
Thionville—tee-ong-veel.
Toul—tool.
Tongres—tong-gru.
Thorn—torn.
Tourcoing—toor-kwang.
Verdun—vare-dung.
Verviers—vare-vee-ay.
Vervins—vare-vang.
Vosges—vozh.

Wilballen—veer-bal-len.
Zazern—tsah-barn (French Sa-
verne, pronounced sah-vern).
Zimony—zeemone.

BRITAIN'S ADMIRALS.

Stirring Mottoes Held Up By
Men of the Navy.

In this time of crisis when the British fleet, often called the "Bulwarks of the Empire," may be called upon at any time to justify its cognomen, it is interesting to note the mottoes of some of the admirals on the active list, and the way in which they live up to them. The mottoes of those upon whom rest the safety of the British Empire will have a particular and significant meaning.

"For King and Country," is the motto which actuates every officer and man in His Majesty's service, but the following are a few of the favorites of the admirals themselves.

Admiral Sir George Astley Callaghan, G.O.V.O., K.C.B., says that his motto is "Do your duty," while that of Vice-Admiral Frederick Sydney Pellham is "Vincit Amor Patriae" (Love of Country Conquers). That of Vice-Admiral Frederick Edward Errington Brock, C.B., is "Veritas vincit" (Truth conquers); that of Vice-Admiral Ernest Alfred Simons is "Moriendo Vive" (In Dying Live). The one of Vice-Admiral James Martin, Martin, C.B., is particularly inspiring, it is "Loyal Till Death."

The motto of Vice-Admiral Sir Arthur Murray Farquhar, K.C.B., C.V.O., is "Sto cado fide et armis," translated "I stand and fall by faith and arms." Vice-Admiral Thomas Martyn Jerram, K.C.B., says that his favorite is "Always be trying to succeed but never imagine you have done so." "Celere et Securum" (Swift and Sure) is the family motto of Vice-Admiral William Blake Fisher, C.B., but the sentiment which appeals to him most is "Zeal, Loyalty and Obedience."

That of Sir Frederick Samuel Inglefield, K.C.B., is characteristic of the man, and perhaps embodies the spirit of the fighting men of Britain better than any other. It is remarkable for its brevity, it reads, "Deeds, not Words."

The motto of Admiral Sir Richard Poore suggests a humorous turn of mind, it is "Pauper non Spe," translated it is "Not Poor in Hope."

VALUABLE RECIPE.

Method of Water Purification Worth
in the Reach of All.

A level teaspoonful of chloride of lime should be rubbed into a teaspoonful of water. This solution should be diluted with three cupsful of water, and a teaspoonful of the whole quantity added to each two-gallon pailful of drinking water. This will give .4 or .5 parts of free chlorine to a million parts of water, sufficient to destroy in 10 minutes all typhoid and colon bacilli or other dysentery producing organisms in the water. Moreover, all traces of the chlorine will rapidly disappear.

This method of purification has been tested with Toronto Bay water inoculated with millions of bacteria. Every germ has been destroyed and it has been unnecessary to boil the water.

This method should be very valuable for miners, prospectors, campers, soldiers, and those living where the condition of the waters might not be above suspicion.

DIPHTHERIA ANTITOXIN.

Reduction in Prices By Provincial
Board of Health.

On and after September 1st, 1914, the prices of diphtheria antitoxin will be as follows:

5,000 unit vial package... \$1.00
5,000 unit syringe... 1.15
10,000 unit vial... 2.00
10,000 unit syringe... 2.15

Address Department of Hygiene, Medical Building, University of Toronto, Toronto.

Other people's troubles bore a man more than his own.

HOME

Selected Recipes.

Baked Pork Chops With Dressing.—Select six medium pork chops. Make a dressing as you would for chicken or any fowl. Place the pork chops one on top of the other with dressing between. The fat on the ends of the chops makes enough grease for baking.

Simpler Cookie Baking.—When baking cookies a great amount of fuel may be saved as well as time by having a large piece of zinc cut to fit your oven, raised slightly at the end, or one can have a handle put on for 5 cents. Put cookies on this zinc instead of pans and see how quickly a hundred can be baked. No wasted room in between pans, etc. The zinc can be scrubbed.

Bread Souffle.—Soak two cups stale bread crumbs in hot milk. Add one cup grated cheese and beat thoroughly with an egg beater. Beat three eggs till light and add one-half teaspoon salt and one-fourth teaspoon paprika. Put a tablespoonful butter in sauce pan and cook half the mixture at a time, cooking more slowly than an omelet. When it is set, fold over the edges and serve immediately.

Potato Soup.—Six potatoes, three pints of water, one pint milk, one egg, one ounce or more butter. Pare and cut into small pieces the potatoes. Put with the water to boil. When the potatoes have cooked to pieces, add the milk, butter and well beaten eggs. The egg after beating should be mixed with a little of the soup before it is added to it. Hot water should be added from time to time to replace that lost by evaporation.

Marshmallow Apples.—Wash, wipe and core the apples. Place in pan and fill the holes with sugar, a small piece of butter on top of each and a sprinkle of cinnamon if wanted. Sprinkle sugar in pan and add a little water. When apples are cooked through, remove from oven, fill holes with nut meats, place a marshmallow on top of each apple and place in oven until the marshmallow is a dainty brown. The flavor is delicious and when apple is placed on a lettuce leaf it is indeed pleasing to look at.

For Scotch eggs boil six eggs hard, take them out of the water, crack them, and put in cold water; this will preserve their color and make the shell come off easily. Roll the eggs in flour; take either a pound of sausage meat, cold fowl and ham, or any savory mixture of cold meat; season well with pepper, salt, parsley, and a pinch of nutmeg; divide the meat into six portions, envelop an egg in each, dip into beaten egg, cover with bread-crumbs, and fry in boiling fat, which must be deep enough to cover the eggs completely. Cut each egg in halves before serving.

For Scotch broth put on your pot with less than two gallons of water, a teacupful of best barley and peas, let it boil, add 1½ lb. of good, fresh beef or mutton off the flank, one carrot cut into very small slices, one quarter of turnip the same. Cut another carrot into thick slices and a half turnip (to eat with your meat), let all boil together for an hour, then add another carrot grated, and quarter of turnip also grated, three or four good thick leeks, two or three potatoes cut into pieces. Let all boil for two hours before dishing. Let stand a few minutes, then skim off all the fat into a bowl, and put aside. This with potatoes, makes a good two days' dinner for a family of six or eight.

Ways of Saving.

Save badly cut pieces of bread, and slices left over from the table for a bread pudding or a Brown Betty. Save every scrap and crust to crumb up for stuffings or to use for breading scallop dishes, croquettes, etc.

2. Remove the sinew from the legs of a fowl when it is drawn and the meat of the leg will be as good as that of the second joint.

3. Cold rice should always be saved. It can be added to a soup, mashed into croquettes, mixed with eggs, and fried like hominy or used in a scallop dish.

4. Left over vegetables when the amount is too small to be served again may be mixed in a soup sliced together and boiled with gravy for a ragout, or used separately or together for a salad. Cauliflower, potatoes, and cabbage are good broken in small pieces covered with grated cheese and baked in a baking dish, "a la gratin."

5. Small portions of left over cereals may be added to the pancake batter and will greatly improve the cakes. Or they may be rolled into balls and fried, or added to the soup stock.

6. The tough ends of steak may be chopped very fine, seasoned well with pepper, salt, butter, and a little onion juice and formed into balls or cakes for sautes or broiled for luncheon. Scraps of white meat may be chopped, mixed with a white sauce warmed up and garnished with parsley and hard-boiled eggs. The carcasses of fowl and

the bones of roasts should be used to make a nourishing soup. Beef fat and drippings and the fat from poultry should be clarified and kept for frying. Wings and legs of fowls that are left over are good grilled for luncheon.

7. Sour milk may be used for corn bread, griddle cakes, ginger bread, and biscuits. It may be made into cream cheese or turned into a refreshing drink by icing it and whipping it for about five minutes with an egg beater.

Household Hints.

Economy in fuel must be considered a very important factor in wise planning of meals.

Scatter grated white potato over the carpets if you wish to clean them and freshen their colors.

Use a bicycle pump to clean such parts of the sewing machine as you cannot reach with a cloth.

Before peeling onions let them stand in water, then peel, and the eyes will not smart so badly.

Alcohol, ether, chloroform, carbolic, gasoline and naphtha soap and water are all good solvents for grease.

Braising is best for large pieces of tough, lean meat. Sear, add vegetables and herbs, and cook long and slowly in a covered pan.

We get into a rut in buying our food and are apt to overlook the fact that for the best physical results we should use a variety.

If a baking dish has been scorched or burned, fill it with cold water to which a pinch of soda has been added. Allow it to boil and the dish can be easily cleaned.

It makes sponge cake very light and spongy, if a tablespoonful of water, with the chill off, is put into the cake mixture directly after putting in the eggs.

After washing quilts and while they are still on the line, but nearly dry, beat them with a carpet beater and they will be wonderfully light.

The annual coat of oil not only prolongs the life of willow and cane furniture, but it keeps it from becoming so dry that tiny splinters stick out.

Newly baked bread should be lightly covered with a clean cloth while it is cooling, and if it is not aired when it is taken from the oven, it is apt to be soggy.

Soot from a stove or chimney where wood is burned, if put into a pitcher and boiling water poured over it, makes a healthy drink for house and garden plants.

To remove perspiration stains from waists, sponge the place with a clean rag, wet in clear, cold water. Then cover with powdered chalk and brush off carefully with a soft brush.

When beating the whites of eggs with a rotary egg beater, try holding the beater at an angle instead of straight up and down in the bowl. This accomplishes the work much quicker.

CANADA'S FIRE LOSS.

Heavy Charge for Replacement Must Be Provided For.

In the competition of nations for the trade of the world, any condition which would prove a handicap must be carefully considered, the causes investigated and every possible endeavor made to secure either their absolute removal to the minimum.

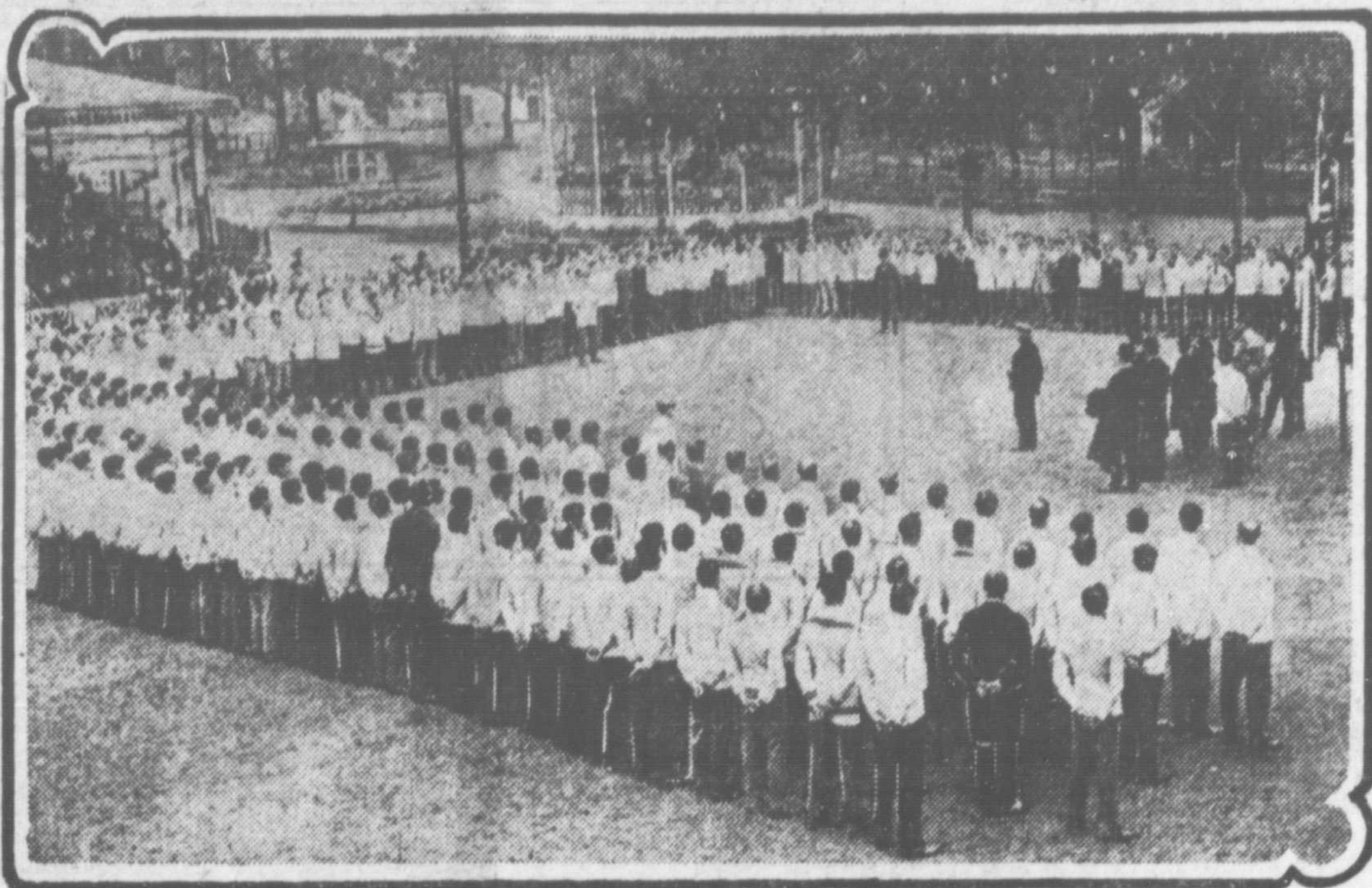
Canada, in her present efforts toward obtaining a share of the export trade of Germany, suffers from one of the most serious difficulties with which a nation can contend, namely, that of heavy fire loss.

In the commercial world three items make up the cost of every article, viz., raw material, labor, and overhead charges. Raw material is governed in price by market conditions. Overhead charges, however, are a factor of expense which is always open to investigation.

The charge against the output of a nation consists of a great many individual items of expense; prominent among these is the cost of replacing property destroyed by fire. Canada had a fire loss in 1913 of \$26,346,618 or \$3.29 per capita. The Census Branch allows approximately five persons to a family, and on this basis, the head of every family in Canada, must provide \$1.45 to pay his share of this expense. Using the Census figures of 575,203 as the number of employees engaged in manufacturing in Canada, and assuming that each of these represents a family of five persons, Canadian manufacturers paid out, in 1913, no less than \$8,475,089 to provide for replacement of property destroyed by fire.

Germany, on the other hand, has a per capita fire loss of .33, with a family unit loss of \$1.65, and, on the basis of the number of Canadian manufacturing employees, she pays out \$651,075. In other words, Canada and Germany working side by side, and with the same number of employees, Canadian manufacturers must provide, in wages alone, for an additional overhead expense of \$7,824,014 to cover fire loss before Canada can compete with her opposition on an equal footing, all other conditions being approximately the same.

Well, madam, is your husband out of danger? "Is isn't quite sure; the doctor is coming again."



Artists Form Brigades for Home Defence in England.

The first general parade of the United Arts force at Earl Court, London. The ranks include painters, sculptors, actors, and journalists, who have banded together for the home defence of England. The photo shows a general view of the parade with Major-General Sir Alfred Turner addressing the men. Included in the ranks are Mr. John Lavery, A.R.A., F. R. Benson, the actor and manager, and other prominent men of arts and letters.

COST OF KILLING IN BATTLE

NUMBER OF MEN KILLED IN NINETEENTH CENTURY.

Comparatively Recent Wars Have Cost About Forty Billion Dollars.

Fifteen billion human lives, a sum total far too great to be grasped by any human imagination, have been lost in war since the beginning of authentic history, if the exhaustive researches made by Benjamin F. Trueblood, LL.D., an authority, are to be accepted.

This battle has cost the world a number of people greater than that of all those who have inhabited the globe during the last six centuries, allowing three generations to the century and accepting the estimate of 650,000,000 for the world's population at the beginning of the nineteenth century as the average population per generation for the six centuries.

But perhaps this statement is too general and complicated of computation to be impressive to the average mind, so it may be better to turn to definite consideration of the nineteenth century.

War during this period, according to a very conservative estimate, cost the lives of 14,000,000 men through wounds and disease, 6,000,000 being sacrificed in the Napoleonic campaign alone, in the nineteen years between 1796 and 1815.

The war of 1812-14 between England and the United States resulted in the death of about 50,000 men.

The war of 1846-48 between the United States and Mexico cost another 50,000 lives, most of the American deaths being from disease.

The Crimean War

of 1854-56 cost the five nations involved—France, England, Piedmont, Turkey and Russia—755,000 men, 600,000 of whom died of sickness and hardships.

Little Schleswig-Holstein's comparatively unimportant war, in 1864, cost Denmark, Russia and Austria 3,500 men.

The American Civil war, 1861-65, cost the United States between 800,000 and 1,000,000 lives from wounds and disease, or, to strike an average between the two estimates, 900,000 lives.

The short war between Prussia, Austria and Italy in 1866, cost 45,000 lives.

European expeditions to Mexico, Morocco, Cochinchina, Lebanon, Paraguay, etc., between 1861 and 1867, cost 65,000 lives.

The Franco-Prussian war, 1870-71, not less than 250,000 lives.

The Russo-Turkish war of 1871 cost not less than 250,000 lives.

The Zulu and Afghan wars, in 1879, cost 40,000 lives.

The Japo-Chinese war of 1894-95, according to crude and surely incomplete estimates, cost 15,000 lives.

The English-Boer war in South Africa, 1899-1901, cost the lives of 125,000 men, of whom 100,000 were English, and it involved an additional loss of something like 15,000 Boer women and children.

The Spanish-American war of 1898 cost both sides from wounds and disease less than 6,000 lives, but the Philippine aftermath of this war has cost the United States the loss of about 5,000 soldiers and the loss among the native Filipinos, from wounds and disease, during the entire period of definite war and occasional fighting has amounted, it is said, to 500,000.

The cost of war in money runs ever further beyond the limitations of human comprehension.

The Napoleonic Wars

cost France, Great Britain, Germany, Italy, Austria, Spain, Russia and Turkey, all of whom were involved, in actual expenditure and destruction, not counting loss of trade and other economic waste, not less than \$15,000,000,000.

The British-American war, 1812-14, cost \$300,000,000.
The United States-Mexican war, 1846-48, cost \$150,000,000.
The Crimean war, 1854-56, cost \$1,660,000.
The Italian war, of 1859, cost \$294,000,000.
The Schleswig-Holstein war, of 1864, cost \$34,000,000.
The American Civil war, of 1861-5, cost \$8,000,000,000.
The Prussian-Austrian war, of 1866, cost \$32,000,000.
The expeditions to Mexico, Morocco, Cochinchina, etc., 1861-7, cost \$200,000,000.
The Franco-Prussian war, 1870-1, cost \$3,000,000,000.
The Russo-Turkish war of 1877, cost \$1,100,000,000.
The Zulu and Afghan war of 1879, cost \$150,000,000.
The Chinese-Japan war of 1894-5, cost \$60,000,000.
The British-Boer war of 1899-1901, cost \$1,300,000,000.
The Spanish-American-Philippines war of 1898 to 1902, cost Spain and the Philippines \$100,000,000, and the United States (Edward Atkinson's estimate for the whole five years), \$7,000,000,000, or a total of \$800,000,000.
The Russo-Japanese war of 1904-5, cost \$1,735,000,000, of which Japan's share was \$800,000,000.

The Grand Total

of this vast expenditure, about \$33,000,000,000, and the cost of innumerable little wars, of which England alone had eighty during the last century, and of which, for another example, there have been an uncounted number in South and Central America, as well as in the foreign possessions of the various European nations (as, for example, England's India), would surely add something close to five billions to this total, giving an approximate total cost of \$38,000,000,000, which, for purposes of convenience and with no fear that we really are exaggerating, we may make \$40,000,000,000.

But to juggle with such figures in an attempt to estimate what it has cost so many nations of the world to kill so many of their neighbors is a cumbersome task, so we will reduce our observation to the cost of and the total of lives lost during the great comparatively modern wars, beginning not farther back than the Napoleonic campaigns, including in the list only the Napoleonic wars, the United States-British war of 1812, the United States-Mexican war of 1846, the Crimean war of 1854, the American Civil war, the Franco-Prussian war, the Russo-Turkish war of 1877, the Boer-British war, the Spanish-American war and the Russo-Japanese war.

The Biggest Room.

A gentleman, seeing an advertisement in the paper, "A five-roomed house to let," went to have a look at it. It was just the size he wanted, but was sadly out of repair. He went to the agent's office, and said he didn't want a six-roomed house. "That isn't a six-roomed house," said the agent. "Oh, yes it is." "But I say it is not," and the agent began counting. "There's the kitchen, the dining-room, the reception room, and two bedrooms—that's five, isn't it?" "Yes, but there's the room for improvement," said the prospective tenant, "and that's bigger than any of the others."

Sob Stuff.

Suburban Resident—It's simply fine to wake up in the morning and hear the leaves whispering outside your window.

City Man—It's all right to hear the leaves whisper, but I never could stand hearing the grass mown!

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!"

BRAINS OF BRITISH ARMY

SCENES AT THE WAR OFFICE IN WHITEHALL.

No Place More Busy in Old London 1,700 Persons Regularly Employed.

There is no place more busy in all London to-day than the War Office—the home of the "brains of the Army," says a London paper. Little can the ordinary civilian see of its workings; he cannot get inside except in exceptional circumstances; one can only stand outside, in Whitehall, and watch the people go in and out. Even that is a wonderful sight; for, apart from the 1,700 regular employees of the department who pass within and without the police-guarded portals from early morning and all day long, there is a continuous stream of men and women, all on state, or in any case, on official business. For the present, indeed, the War Office is open all night—"waiting"—and one of the highest officials sleeps on the premises.

Every Rank of Army.

The regular staff are supposed to cease work at 6 p.m.; that is, the day staff—an hour later for the present than in normal times. Among them is every rank of the army, from lance-corporal to general; there are hundreds of sprucey dressed clerks—nuts and dandies of the Civil Service—but serving their country in war almost as advantageously as a soldier. There are also a large number of clerks of lower social grade and messengers, mostly ex-soldiers of non-commissioned rank, and all wearing comfortable-looking but no longer smart clothing. There are scores and scores of pretty, well-dressed, chattering girls—typists and clerks—leaving for home in the evening; and, crossing them at the stairheads, are scores and scores of faded-looking elderly women, the "official" charwomen, of whom 110 are on the staff. There are also a dozen "official" cats.

100 Boy Scouts.

To the staff workers have been added in the past few days over 100 Boy Scouts from all manner of companies, judging by the many colors of their shoulder ribbons. Some, provided with bicycles, are messengers—swift, silent little fellows—taking their orders from the sergeants in the main halls and returning with envelopes of the letters they have delivered marked with the time of delivery. Other Scouts are employed all over the building as office boys, running about like so many mice among the big men. Nor are all the Scouts very small youngsters either. At least a dozen at the War Office are long, willowy fellows, close upon six feet tall, and looking still more elongated in their shorts and bare knees. Every official, high and low, is delighted with the work of these trained and drilled boys.

Churchill Popular.

Many officers in uniform—generally drab service kit—are in and out of the War Office, and occasionally a motor car dashes up with a soldier-chauffeur, and a general or colonel, with an aide-de-camp, steps out and disappears within. Sometimes an eminent soldier is recognized, and then there is a cheer from the crowd, recognized with a smile or a swift touch of the khaki cap. The First Lord of the Admiralty, Mr. Winston Churchill, seems to be a caller at least once a day. He is becoming very popular, and is frequently hailed by name, and is "all smiles."

A woman can always tell when a man is beginning to fall in love with her; but if she is sensible she will keep the news to herself until it begins to dawn on him.

BLEW UP BRIDGE AT AISNE

THRILLING SACRIFICE OF BRITISH ENGINEERS.

The Twelfth Man to Volunteer Applied Torch and Perished.

When the full story of the present, the bloodiest of all wars, comes to be written, its pages will thrill with deeds of daring and self-sacrifice for cause and country. Even in these times of stern censorship, tales are to hand of splendid heroism, which seem to be without parallel in the pages of the past. One of British gallantry is told by Gaston Bossier, a wounded private of the 6th Cuirassiers. Here is his story:

"We were together, the Cuirassiers of France and the Royal Engineers of Great Britain, and we had retreated across the Aisne at Soissons. The Germans were trying to rush their masses across the bridge after us. The bridge had to be blown up. German sharpshooters were firing at us, and their mitrailleuses were working havoc. The whole place was an inferno of mitrailleuse and rifle fire.

"Into this 'gate of hell' your Royal Engineers suddenly went. A party of them dashed towards the bridge, and, although losing heavily, managed to lay a charge sufficient to destroy it, but before they could light the fuse

They Were All Killed.

Then we waited. Another body of these brave fellows had crept near the bridge and had taken cover, but the German sharpshooters had somehow got their range, and were pouring in a deadly fire upon them. In the next few minutes we Frenchmen saw something which we shall remember to our dying day.

"One of the Engineers made a rush, alone, towards the fuse. He was killed before he had got halfway, but immediately he was down another man dashed up and ran on, until he, too, fell dead, almost over the body of his comrade. A third, a fourth, a fifth attempted to run the gauntlet of the German rifle fire, and all of them met their deaths in the same way. Others dashed out after them, one by one, until the death toll numbered eleven. Then, for an instant, the German rifle fire slackened, and in that instant the bridge was blown up, for the twelfth man, racing across the space where the dead bodies of his comrades lay, lit the fuse and sent the bridge up with a roar as a German rifleman brought him down dead."

Private R. Duffy, of the Rifle Brigade, tells of a soldier who preferred death at German hands on the banks of the Marne rather than betray his comrades. The Rifle Brigade had just broke cover in a wood to find French infantry going in the same direction after the common foe. "We didn't want to be behind, so we put our best foot forward. We got in first, and were just in time to tackle

A Mob of Germans

heading for the crossing in disorder. We went for them with the bayonet, but they didn't seem to have the least heart for fighting. Some of them flung themselves in the stream and tried to swim to safety, but they were heavily accoutred and worn out, so that they didn't go very far. Of about 300 men who tried this not more than half a dozen succeeded in reaching the other bank, and the cries of the drowning men were pitiful in the extreme.

"Away on our left the German army had thrown pontoons across the river to facilitate the retreat of their men, but the French and British artillery had found the range to an inch or so, and kept dropping shells right in the thick of them. We were sent against them, and found we could only capture them by coming under the fire from our own guns. We did our best, and it was a shell from our own lines that laid out me and others of our regiment."

"A picket of our regiment posted on a hill overlooking our left was surprised in the early morning by a party of German infantry, who had crept up under cover of a mist. They refused to surrender, and all were shot down but one, who was overpowered by the Germans. They wanted to get information about our strength from him, and thought they had only to offer him his life in return. He refused to give them anything, and then they were going to shoot him when he made a dash for it. At that moment a party of our men, alarmed by the firing, came up, and the whole party of the Germans was cut off. Some were bayoneted, others shot, and the rest surrendered, but not a man got away."

Heard on the Train.

"What have you got in the package?" "Drawing materials." "I didn't know you were an artist." "Artist nothing! It contains a couple of pairs of forceps the dentist asked me to get for him."

Hubbard—Dr. B. said an alcohol sponge would do me good. Wife—To which of your cronies did he refer?

THE EQUITY.

SHAWVILLE, NOV. 12, 1914.

Twelve German generals and one admiral have been killed since the beginning of the war, according to the list published in the Berlin Tageblatt. The list is a large one, and proves that the losses among the rank and file must have been enormous.

Hon. T. Chase Casgrain, who succeeds Hon. L. P. Pelletier as Postmaster General, and Hon. P. E. Blondin, the new Minister of Inland Revenue, successor of Hon. B. Nantel, were both elected by acclamation on Saturday, in the respective constituencies of Quebec County and Champlain.

THE WAR.

Summary of the News

BRITAIN DECLARES WAR AGAINST TURKEY.

London, Nov. 5.—It was officially announced in London today that a state of war exists between Great Britain and Turkey.

The proclamation to this effect, which subsequently was gazetted, reads as follows: "Owing to hostile acts committed by Turkish forces under German officers, a state of war exists between Great Britain and Turkey, from today, and all proclamations and orders-in-council issued with reference to the state of war between Great Britain and Germany and Austria shall apply to the state of war between Great Britain and Turkey."

Ottawa, Nov. 5.—Canada, with the rest of the Empire, is now at war with Turkey. A proclamation has been issued providing the usual period of days of grace for Turkish ships in Canadian waters, as provided under the Hague convention.

Paris, Nov. 5.—The following official communication was issued at the war office tonight: "There is no new information on the operations at the north of the Lys. In a violent offensive movement by the Germans north of Arras, we lost a few trenches which later were retaken. "In the Argonne (region of St. Hubert) all the German attacks have been successfully repulsed."

Nov. 1.—The German General Headquarters issued the following statement today: "Yesterday the Belgians, assisted by British and French troops, made a fierce attack by way of Neuport, between the sea and the inundations, but were easily repulsed. Near Ypres, southwest of Lille and south of Berry-au-Bac, in the Argonne region and in the Vosges, our attacks are progressing."

Petrograd, Nov. 5.—The following communication of the General Staff of the Russian army, in the Caucasus was made here tonight: "Concerning the operations during the last 24 hours there is nothing important to report. Our troops are vigorously clearing the enemy's territory, which is occupied by small bands, the remnant of the Turkish vanguards defeated during the last few days. One of our columns has defeated the Turks near Bazygan, routing them and capturing the town. The Turks in their flight threw away their arms and scattered to the villages in the neighborhood. Our cavalry attacked to the east of Dyaden three Kurdish regiments supported by infantry and threw them back."

The Russians report continued progress on the East Prussian front. The Germans are falling back along the whole front, keeping a fortified position only in the region of Wergbolowo.

Washington, Nov. 6.—A despatch to Earl Kitchener from Grand Duke Nicholas, received at the British embassy here today, is almost identical with that sent by the Duke to General Joffre.

The Grand Duke refers to the greatest victory since the beginning of the war as being in Galicia.

The embassy statement quoting the telegram of the Grand Duke was as follows: "Following our successes upon the Vistula, a complete victory has just been gained by our troops along the whole of the front in Galicia. Our strategic maneuver has thus been crowned by what is incontestably the greatest success gained on our side since the beginning of the war. I am most confident of the speedy and entire accomplishment of our common task, persuaded as I am that decisive victory will be gained by allied armies."

The British fleet, according to official accounts, again has taken action along the Belgian coast and been bombarding Knocke and Zeebrugge, where the Germans are supposed to be organizing bases for their submarines.

The first decisive victory of the war has been won. Tsing Tau, the German fortress on the Shan Tung peninsula in China, has surrendered to the allies. The Japanese and British forces encompassed the downfall of the stronghold after its garrison of 7,000 had held out for nearly three months.

The capture of Tsing Tau loses to Germany her last foot of possessions on the Asiatic mainland as well as her last strategic position outside of the German Empire in Europe.

London, Nov. 7, 4.06 a. m.—The Daily Mail Belgian correspondent as-

Stray Sheep.

Strayed on to the premises of the undersigned, Nov. 4th, 3 ram lambs and 1 aged ram. Owner is requested to come and remove the animals without delay, after paying expenses incurred.
E. T. BROWNLEE.

sets that after the defeat of the Germans in the region of Duxmnde the Belgians had to send out four burying parties, numbering altogether 4,000 men to bury the German dead, which they estimated at 37,000.

London, Nov. 7.—The bombardment of the forts and the Dardenelles by the French and British Mediterranean fleets was kept up throughout the day, but reports from the commanders are lacking. From Constantinople despatches were received announcing that one of the British warships was struck by a shell from the forts and that an explosion on board followed.

The Turks are said to have seized the British steamships Assiout and City of Khios at Smyrna. The Turks are also reported to have sunk an unarmed British steamer off Aivail, in Asia Minor, after putting the crew and cargo ashore.

In the Black Sea the Turkish fleet is reported to have bombarded the fortified port of Batum on the east shore. From Rome comes a despatch given out in Petrograd saying that the Russian newspapers now refer to Constantinople by its old Russian name of Tzargrad. The despatch follows:

"The Russians in Armenia are operating along a front of 160 miles. They have entered Turkey by two routes, one column toward Erzerum and the other farther to the south. The Armenians welcomed the Russians, hailing them as deliverers. Several Turkish regiments have been captured."

GEN. VON KLUTZ'S DEATH CONFIRMED.

Duluth, Minn., Nov. 7.—Mrs. Michael Uden, of Duluth, a sister of General Von Klutz, commander of the German army which made the rapid advance on Paris at the beginning of the war, has received a letter from the family, stating that the general died from wounds.

Tokio, Japan, Nov. 8.—Reports believe that an engagement is in progress on the west coast of South America between the Japanese and German fleets.

Official Account of Naval Battle off Chillian Coast.

The official statement says: "The Admiralty now has received trustworthy information about the action on the Chilian coast."

"During Sunday, the 1st of November, the Good Hope, Monmouth and Glasgow came up with the Scharnhorst, Gneisenau, Leipzig and Dresden. Both squadrons were steaming south in a strong wind and considerable sea."

"The German squadron declined action until sunset, when the light gave it an important advantage. The action lasted an hour."

"Early in the action both the Good Hope and the Monmouth took fire, but fought on until nearly dark, when a serious explosion occurred on the Good Hope and she foundered."

"The Monmouth hauled off at dark, and appeared unable to steam away. She was accompanied by the Glasgow, which had during the whole action fought the Leipzig and Dresden."

"On the enemy again approaching the wounded Monmouth, the Glasgow, which was also under fire from one of the armored cruisers, drew off."

"The enemy then attacked the Monmouth again, but with what result is not known. The Glasgow is not extensively damaged and had very few casualties."

"Neither the Otranto nor the Conopus were engaged."

"Reports received by the Foreign Office from Valparaiso state that a belligerent warship is ashore on the coast of Chili, and it is possible that this may prove to be the Monmouth. Energetic measures are being taken on this assumption to rescue the survivors."

Third Field Company Canadian Engineers

(CONTRIBUTED.)

The Department of Militia and Defence has now issued its instructions to officers commanding the above to enlist men for the second overseas contingent. Two companies of 250 men each have been apportioned to each unit. The local company has been requested to furnish 25 men and the whole of the men required are expected to be mobilized during this week.

The authorities expect the next contingent to be composed of Canadian-born volunteers, the first having less than fifteen per cent of such.

The future of Canada is so vitally bound up in the success of the Mother Country in the present conflict that it is important that Canadians come forward at her call to take their places in the fighting line. Many useful men would come forward but for the reluctance of their parents in consenting to their enlistment. How far should the natural love of parents for their sons stand before the love of country in such a crisis as is now in existence? We in Canada can hardly realize how very near the dear old country has been to an invasion by the German hordes, or to the fact that it was only the stubborn resistance and self sacrifice of the mothers' sons of Britain which up to the present has prevented this.

The success of German arms in Europe would be but a short step before the invasion of Canada, and it is our battle as much as it is Britain's that is being fought on the fields of France and Belgium.



The Easiest, Quickest and Cheapest Way to Clear your Land of STUMPS and BOULDERS, Is With DOMINITE

DOMINITE can be used by anyone, safely and successfully, without previous experience as a blaster, and without special training. While having the same power as ordinary dynamite, DOMINITE is far safer to handle and use, being practically insensitive to shocks, and will not explode if set afire by sparks or flames. To explode it, it is necessary to use a blasting cap or electric exploder of not less than No. 6 strength.

By using DOMINITE, Stumps and Boulders that render the best of land useless can be blown out and broken up for convenient handling, very quickly and at trifling cost.

DOMINITE does not freeze in the coldest weather, hence can be used at any time without the danger and inconvenience met with in using ordinary dynamite.

Write us for full information, reference to users, prices, etc.

DOMINION EXPLOSIVES, Limited.

General Offices, OTTAWA, ONT. — Works Office, SAND POINT, ONT.

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.

October School Reports

No. 1, CAMPBELLS BAY

Grade III, Model—Marie Smith, Ethel McLean, Lillie Stevenson, Pansy Lunan.

Grade II, Model—Eric Smith.

Grade IV, Elem.—Della Murray, Lula Letts, Mildred Murray, Agnes Gibson and Murphy Farrell, equal; Emma Brown, Lorena Wilson, Lola Anderson, *Roy Smith, *Jennie Morrison.

Grade II—Willard Brown, Jean Guthrie, Gwendoline Morrison, *Melvin Desjardins.

Grade II—Ira Sturgeon, Grace Flood Lorne Flood, Asa Smith, Francis Flood and Hillis Smith, equal; Lila Young, *Silas Gibson, Austin Harrison, Grace Letts, *Irma Guthrie.

Grade I—Greeta Wilson, Hilda Thomson, Gerald Bennett, Mary Murray, Gladys Letts, *Hughie Desjardins and Thomas Guthrie, equal.

Primer II—Maggie Desjardins, Chas. Bennett, Carrie Smith, Lloyd Anderson. Primer I, Sr.—Clarence Moorhead, Victor Brown, Charles Moorhead, Velma Smith, Aleta Guthrie, *Harry Farrell. Primer I, Jr.—Hazel Brown and Ross Thomson, equal; Mary Burrows, Gerald Morrison and Emily Stiles, equal; Silas Johnston, Mildred Desjardins, Asa and Eric Sturgeon, equal; Maggie Burrows, Freddie Guthrie and Ethel Moorhead, equal.

Number enrolled, 61; av. attendance, 49. Conduct good with a few exceptions.

*Absent part of time.

LIZZIE A. STEPHENS,

Teacher.

SCHOOL No. 5, THORNE.

Grade III, Elem.—Bertha Yach.

Grade II, Elem.—Dora Yach, Vernia Yach, Florence Black, Harvey Hassard.

Grade I, Elem.—Clara Hassard.

Primer I—Martin Yach, Annie Yach, Rae Hassard.

MABEL LETTS, Teacher.

No. 1, LITCHFIELD.

Primer I—Carl Salway.

Primer II—Lyllias Dale, Mary McVeigh, Gordon Manwell, Gerald Kennedy.

Class I—Irene Dale, Arthur Manwell.

Grade I—Hilda Beeman, Lem. Stewart, Bessie McVeigh.

Grade II—Melinda Brooks, Bena Brooks (Ruby Moore) absent.

Grade III—Beatrice Manwell, Rhirson Dale.

Grade IV—Anthony Beeman, Charlotte Kennedy, Myrtle Stewart, Violet Stewart, Nellie Kennedy, Loretta Beeman.

Number of pupils enrolled, 23; av. daily attendance 16.

ETHYL E. CRAIG,

Teacher.

SCHOOL No. 1, THORNE.

Grade V.—Clara Atkinson.

Grade IV—Olive Atkinson, Harriet Hodgins, Mary McKee.

Grade III—Hazel Smith, Bert Hodgins, Lucy Baird.

Grade II, Sr.—Charlotte Smith, Emma Baird.

Grade II, Jr.—Pearl Smith, Hilliard McKee.

Grade I, Sr.—Meryl Young, Bertha Hodgins, Edna Smith.

Grade I, Jr.—Henry Hodgins, Alex. Hodgins.

L. M. SHOULDICE,

Teacher.

Suitable Match.

"What girl has shocking ways?" "Maybe that's the reason she married a restriction Baltimore American."

The Price of a Kid.

Cordova is full of fun, says G. Bogue Luffmann in his "Quiet Days in Spain," and in the leisurely pace of life there the observer has time to see and appreciate all of it.

In the market one day a small boy with a big apron and a pompous manner was offering half of a small kid to a woman for a peseta. She objected that it was very tiny, and he fairly smothered her with: "Woman! Do you want half a bull for a tenpence?"

Which?

Is woman more interesting than man, or the reverse? Man varies more. He has more genius in exceptional individuals, and less of genius-like insight in the average person. He completes; woman endures. He builds externally, she at home. He fights; she preserves. Our worthless opinion is that men are more interesting than women, but that woman is more interesting than man.—Harper's Weekly.

Natural Objection.

"Why won't that rich old curmudgeon let his young wife act in amateur theatricals?"

"Because the last time she took part everybody raved about the way she acted a merry widow part."—Baltimore American.

Getting in the Picture.

"Some have greatness thrust upon them."

"I know. They blunder accidentally into a film."—Kansas City Journal.

A Compromise.

Fond Hubby (starting down town)—What will it be, love—flowers or candy? Wife—We'll compromise, dear. You can send both.—Judge.

Nothing is possible to him who is always dreaming of his past possibilities.

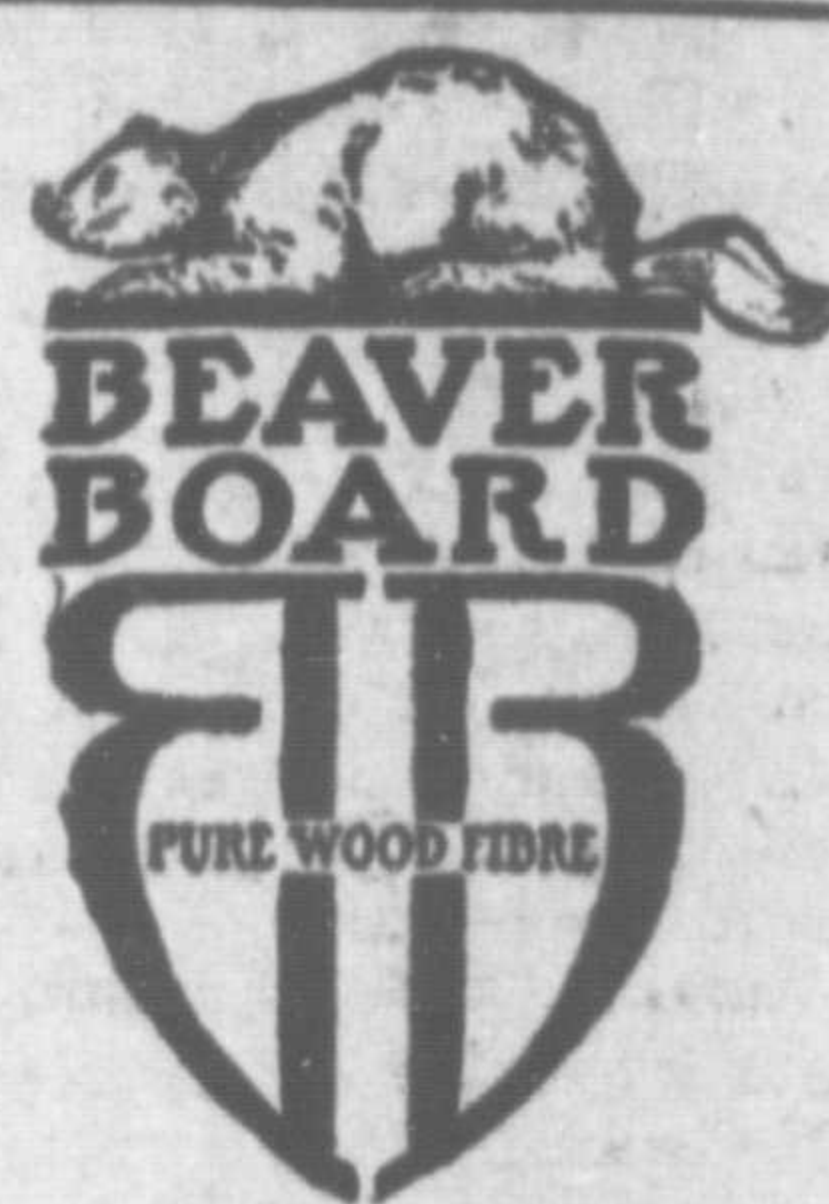
SHAWVILLE SASH AND DOOR FACTORY.

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.



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.

YOUR WATCH NEEDS CLEANING

We have no doubt it does. One out of every ten watches that fail to give their owners satisfaction need cleaning and oiling. Sometimes the owner neglects it too long, and the result is worn pivots and general debility on the part of the watch. A good watch is the cheapest in the long run, and if it is carefully cleaned and oiled once a year, it will last a lifetime; yes, a hundred years. Such a watch is a source of satisfaction to its owner. He can meet an engagement or catch a train, and never has to excuse himself with "my watch must be slow."

To the busy man an accurate watch is a necessity—not a luxury, as some people seem to think. To utilize every moment of precious time, to be always on time, one must have a good watch. Drop in and let us talk watches to you, we are practical watch repairers and watchmakers, if you please, and you can have the benefit of our twenty years' experience without charge.

Watches examined, regulated and set free of charge.

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.

THE MARKETS

SHAWVILLE

Flour per barrel \$7.00
Wheat, per bushel, 90 to \$1.07.
Oats, per bushel, 43c.
Butter, tubs, prints and rolls 25c.
Potatoes per bag, 65c.
Eggs per dozen 25c.
Pork per 100 lbs. 9.50 to 10.00.
Hides per 100 lbs 10.00
Pelts 75 to \$1.00 each
Horse Hides each 2.50
Calves each 75 to 90
Wool per lb. 25c to 30c
Hay per ton \$16.00

OTTAWA.

The following are last Saturdays quotations:

Butter, in print 33c to 35c
Butter in pails 30 to 32c.
Eggs, fresh, per dozen 32 to 35c
Potatoes per bag 60 to 65c.
Pork, per 100 lbs \$10.00 to 11.00
Beef, per 100 lbs, \$10.50 to 11.00
Oats, per bushel, 48c
Hay per ton 17.00 to 20.00

Farm for Sale

Being the South half of the East half of Lot 12-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.

Equity Advs. Pay.

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
cheaply 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 50 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.

WAR IS BRINGING FOSTER'S BIG PLANS TO FULL FRUITION

Expansion of Canada's Trade Is Inevitable As
Result of the Struggle
in Europe. Minister of Trade and
Commerce Is Laboring to
Secure Benefits for the
Dominion.

WHEN first news reached
Canada of the outbreak
of the long-dreaded
European war, and one
by one the stock markets
of the world wavered and closed their
doors, a pall settled over Canada. The
country was just emerging from a
period of financial stringency and
trade depression and everybody was
looking for good times when the
wheat moved east. Then came the
catastrophe and every hope was shat-
tered. Factories shortened their
staffs, or reduced wages or even closed
their doors, building flagged and
stopped, consumers began to save
and retailers to retrench. For a few
weeks the machine of commerce in
Canada scarcely moved, and the noble
army of pessimists had the field to
themselves.

Then an idea dawned upon Cana-
dians. It wasn't a new idea, but it
came in a new form and its effect was
as novel as it was dynamic. Here
were men walking the streets look-
ing for something to do, and there
were people crying for commodities
which were scarce because the ships
carrying them had been held up on
the high seas. Why not make the
things here? That was the first form
which the idea took. Then the notion
expanded itself and took on new
aspects. All over the world, non-
combatant nations were in the same
plight as Canada for lack of supplies
—which Canada could give them.

WAR IN THE MARKET.
The great manufactory of many of
these articles was no longer produc-
ing them, because she was busy in
Europe seeking to satisfy her lust for
power. Canada's soldiers were enlist-
ing to fight her in the field. Why



SIR GEORGE FOSTER.

shouldn't Canada's workers fight her
in the market?

In Britain, too, men were walking
the streets. Why shouldn't Cana-
dians at home strike a blow for Em-
pire by buying the products of the
Old Land in preference to those of
foreign countries?

It took some time for the idea to
sink in. At first the talk was purely
defensive, a matter of filling the
home demand. Then it became an
offensive movement and Canadians
wakened to the realization that not
only was a new map of Europe in
the making, but a new era had come
in the history of Canada. The war
which at first seemed a complete dis-
aster, was commercially the oppor-
tunity of centuries.

When manufacturers turned to the
Government for guidance they found
that the Government had been ahead
of them. The men with their fingers
on the pulse of Canadian commerce
had foreseen the change and were
preparing for it. A miracle had ac-
complished what they expected only
long years of effort could accomplish.

FOSTER COMES INTO HIS OWN.
And, incidentally, one man at Ot-
tawa came into his own. Sir George
Foster scarcely expected and certain-
ly never would have asked that his
pet projects should come to fruition
through a world disaster like the
present war, but since it was so he
took every advantage of the emer-
gency.

That is why it is that newspaper
readers these days find elbowed into
obscure corners of their papers by
more thrilling items from the front
such items as the following:

"Ottawa, Ont., Sept. 13.—For the
purpose of showing opportunities
which Canada has of capturing some
of the trade which Germany has lost
as a result of the war, the Trade and
Commerce Department has issued an
analysis of the trade of Brazil and
the Argentine Republic. In 1912
Germany exported to the Argentine
goods to the value of nearly \$62,000,
000, as compared with \$116,000,000
from Great Britain and about \$25,
250,000 from Canada.

"Germany in the same year sent
goods to the value of \$180,000,000
to Brazil. Great Britain \$235,000,000

and Canada \$3,400,000. The
opportunities for Canadians in Ar-
gentina and Brazil are in manufac-
tured timber, canned goods, paper
and wood pulp, manufactures of iron
and steel, agricultural machinery, ce-
ment, furniture and preserved fish."

DEPARTMENT IS BUSY.

They form rather dry literature for
the ordinary reader and are not to be
compared in momentary interest with
stories of the crash of battle, but long
after Nish has dropped back into its
former obscurity on the map of Eu-
rope Canadians will be reaping the
benefit of those lists of figures.

Behind each of them is a bulletin
of the Department of Trade and Com-
merce, telling the manufacturers of
the Dominion what to send and how
to send it. Behind the bulletin is a
staff of clerks at Ottawa, working as
they have probably never worked be-
fore, analyzing, comparing, getting
out tables of foreign commercial op-
erations and reducing them to intelli-
gibility for the Canadian producer.

And behind the clerks?—Post-
office justice could not have found a man
in Canada to-day, so fully entitled to
take charge of the harvesting as Sir
George Eulas Foster. As far back
as 1889—twenty-nine years ago—he
went to the West Indies in the inter-
ests of Canada's markets, and initi-
ated the movement which it was his lot
to bring to a consummation two
years ago. It was he also who, in
1892, at the first Intercolonial Con-
ference in Ottawa moved the resolu-
tion in favor of Imperial Preference.
In the years that followed, before the
downfall of the Conservative Govern-
ment—in which he was at first, Min-
ister of Marine and Fisheries and later
Minister of Finance, Sir George—
then Hon. Mr. Foster—traveled to
Great Britain at the invitation of the
late Joseph Chamberlain, and spoke
from one end of the country to the
other in behalf of Imperial trade pre-
ference and the commercial solidarity
of the Empire.

IN OPPOSITION.

For thirteen years after the Laur-
ier victory of 1896, Sir George sat in
the Opposition, hammering away at
his plans for the improvement of fi-
nance and trade and commerce, and
the return of the Borden Govern-
ment in 1911 found him again in the
administration, in charge of the work
he knew so well.

His first work was a general re-
organization of the Trade Commis-
sioners' service. He rearranged the
Paris office for the extension of com-
merce with France, he appointed
Richard Grigg British Trade Com-
missioner to Canada, to supervise the
entire work of collecting facts and
developing trade. Then he arranged
for one of the most important moves
in the history of Canadian commerce.
After conference with Sir Edward
Grey, the British Secretary of State
for Foreign Affairs, he had the bene-
fits of Britain's great consular ser-
vice thrown open to Canadian manu-
facturers. He worked all the sum-
mer of 1912 on the scheme, and
when it was put into operation it
wrought a revolution in Canada's re-
lations with the world of trade.

By the arrangement the Canadian
Department now receives copies of all
British consular trade reports as soon
as they are issued; Canadian firms
may apply to British consuls for in-
formation concerning conditions and
markets anywhere in the world; the
British Foreign Office distributes in-
formation regarding Canadian goods
to its agents for dissemination in
their respective countries; Canadian
Trade Commissioners may apply to
consuls for aid and advice; and re-
presentatives of Canadian concerns
may even get office room at the British
consulates abroad.

TRADE WITH INDIES.

The year of 1912 was a big one
for Sir George Foster. It marked
the fruition of his plans for trade
with the West Indies. Early in the
year he announced plans for a gen-
eral improvement of trade with the
islands by means of better steamship
service and cheaper cable rates. That
spring there met at Ottawa a confer-
ence of representatives of the colonies
interested, and the result was an
agreement which had effect of creat-
ing a preference amounting to rough-
ly 20 per cent. on over fifty items
of exchange. There was vigorous op-
position from New York and Ameri-
can ports, which scared some of the
West Indian Governments, but the
Canadian Government extended to all
alike whether reciprocity was entered
into or not, and the result is evident
already in the export and import re-
cords at Ottawa.

On July 2nd in London, Hon. Mr.
Foster was the guest of honor at a
banquet given by the West Indies
committee, in token of the advance in
Imperial union, which he had been
chiefly instrumental in bringing
about.

It was in 1912 also that the Royal
Commission on Imperial Trade was
created and Hon. Mr. Foster was
named to represent Canada. In the
same summer Mr. Foster, with the
aid of W. Leonard Palmer, editor of
the Financial News, brought to Can-
ada sixty British business men and
manufacturers, probably the most
influential body of commercial and
industrial men who ever came at one
time to the Dominion, and for two
months they investigated the re-
sources of the country.

TRIP TO THE ANTIPODES.

Last year saw Mr. Foster's grand
tour with the Royal Commission and
his negotiations with the trans-Pac-
ific countries for extension of trade.
The commission's scope is broad. It
includes the study of emigration
problems, the investigation of the
Empire's natural resources, an in-
quiry into the production, manufac-
ture and distribution of articles of
commerce and an investigation into
varied trade conditions. In February,
1913, Mr. Foster left for Australia
with the Commissioners. They sat
for eleven weeks in the antipodes
and in the intervals of the session
Mr. Foster carried on negotiations
with the Australian Government for
reciprocity. They were only a partial
success and finally were dropped,
but the new Australian Government
seems likely to bring them to a suc-
cessful issue. Canada's apostle of
wider markets went on to the China
ports and to Japan in quest of fields
for the Dominion's goods and the re-
sult was the opening of many ave-
nues of trade and the acquirement of
a mass of facts for future reference.

The birthday honors of 1913
brought a K.C.M.G. to the Minister
of Trade and Commerce, and Hon.
George Eulas Foster became Sir
George, a title to which Canadians
have not yet quite accustomed them-
selves.

Neither are they quite used to the
idea of Sir George Foster as engineer
of Canada's commercial destiny. The
public loves a fight and its habit has
been to look upon the man who sits
beside Premier Borden as artillery
for big debates.

DREAM COMING TRUE.

In the months that are to follow
they will learn to know the erstwhile
critic of the treasury as the man who
is making his dream of a quarter of
a century, a living, vital fact in the
affairs of Canada.

Germany, one of the greatest
manufacturers in the world markets,
is out of the field for some time to
come. Last year she sent into Can-
ada \$14,214,547 dollars' worth of
goods. This year she will not send a
cent's worth. The millions of dollars
she has taken from other countries
will go into other pockets, and if
Sir George Foster can bring it about
a large part of that will come to
Canada.

Trade within the Empire has never
had such an opportunity before. Time
was when it was a sentimental ideal,
a topic for debating societies. The
public opinion that has been aroused
by the war will make insistence upon
British goods.

Canada's war has just begun and
it bids fair to outlast the European
one, but its result is certain.

HIS PAY STREAK.

Story of a "Bad Man's Honor" in the
Early Klondike Days.

That there is "so much good in
the worst of us," is illustrated again
by a story that Mr. William Ogilvie
tells in his book, "Early Days on the
Yukon." While he was making a
survey in the Klondike region he had
to take the affidavits of prospectors
who desired to "locate."

Each man was obliged to take this
oath as to his claim: "I solemnly
swear that I have discovered therein
a deposit of gold." I remember that
a man once came to me to have his
affidavit taken, who bore the reputa-
tion of being the toughest citizen of
Dawson. I did not look for any con-
scientious scruples on his part. When
his affidavit was written out I read it
over to him. As soon as the words,
"I have discovered therein a deposit
of gold," were spoken, he stopped me
sharply with the exclamation: "But
I have not! I did not look for any."

"Then you cannot take this oath,"
I said.
He explained that he did not un-
derstand the requirements and
thought he had only to stake the
ground. He had about forty-eight
hours in which to return to the
claim, prospect it, find gold and
complete the recording by making his
affidavit. If he failed he might lose
it altogether, for another party,
knowing it was not recorded, had
staked it.

He started immediately, reached
the ground the next evening, after
traveling all night, fed and tied up
his dogs, gathered dried wood, built
a fire, thawed the ice off the gravel,
built another fire to thaw the gravel
itself, washed all he had thawed and
did not find a color.

He selected another place, thawed
again, washed and found three small
colors, unmistakably gold. He start-
ed back and reached Dawson about
11 at night, showed me the gold,
made his oath and saved his title by
an hour. He was "on the jump for
forty-eight hours without rest and
with very little nourishment. When
it was all over he said, "Mr. Ogilvie,
I am considered a hard case here, and
there are more want to pass me than
speak to me, yet I would not have
taken that oath to save my claim, not
for all the claims in the Klondike."
And I believed him. It is poor ground
indeed where there is not some pay
streak.

Jupiter Is Peaceful.

A harmless planet was the inno-
cent cause last night of quite a bit
of anxiety to several of our citizens,
who mistook it for an aeroplane, and
thought the Germans were after us
again. The gentleman who sighted
it first, a bright light low down on
the eastern horizon, watched it for
a long time and saw it move slowly
but steadily southward. But the
almanac tells us that Jupiter is quite
prominent these nights, just about
the spot where the mysterious light
was seen; and if you gaze steadily
at a star for some time your eyes
become strained, and the star ap-
pears to move. As Jupiter has not
yet declared war, we feel that no dan-
ger from that source need be feared.
—Owen Sound Advertiser.

TAILORING!

Thorough High-Class Tailoring
Tailoring as it should be.

Did you ever realize how comfortable and contented you
feel when you have a suit to measure—to fit the exact
figure of your body? There are very few who have.
That's the reason why I want you to call and see me at
the Russell House, Shawville. I have 23 years' exper-
ience in High-Class Tailoring in England and Canada.
I will guarantee to you the greatest satisfaction for one
man to give another.

I have just 12 Suit Lengths in Stock of

English, Irish and Scotch Tweeds

suitable for winter wear. I am offering these at the
ridiculously low prices of

\$20.00 PER SUIT

for the purpose of getting myself known among you,
for, as it is freely said, "By your good work shall you
be known." I will interline back of coat and vest with
heavy woolen to make them exceedingly warm for
winter wear.

You must hustle to get one of these suits, as I have just 12
in stock, and cannot repeat them at the price.

Note the Address:

MOORHOUSE

Russell House - - Shawville.

High Class Heavy Weight
CHINCHILLA OVERCOATS

... FOR MEN ...

In the Fashionable Belted Style
with Shawl or Notch Collar.

These are a high class, good looking,
splendid wearing garment:

We are showing these coats in Navy,
Brown and Grey.

A range of prices \$15 to \$20.

Along with the Chinchillas we are show-
ing Tweed Overcoats in Stripes and Checks.
All in good styles from \$7.50 to \$16.

Youths' and Boys' Overcoats in all sizes.

Caps at every Price

Tweed Caps, Chinchilla Cloth Caps, all
Wool Aviation Caps for young and old, light
and heavy weights, with and without fur
bands, all colors and right prices from
50c. to \$1.50

G. F. HODGINS CO.

PUBLIC NOTICE

Is hereby given that the annual meet-
ing of the shareholders and patrons of
the Clarendon Dairy Co. Ltd., will be
held in the factory hall at Starks Cor-
ners, on Saturday, November 14th, 1914,
at 1 p. m.

All interested parties are requested to
be present.

By order of the Board,
MRS. L. A. SMART,
Secretary.

HELP PROTECT THE DEER.

And other Game during Close Season
by reporting at once to the undersigned
any violation of the Game Law you be-
come aware of. Liberal compensation
paid for convicting evidence. All cor-
respondence strictly private and confi-
dential.

N. McCUAIC
Prov Game Warden.
Bryson January, 1913.

Making Restitution; Or, The Bridal Dress.

CHAPTER XII.—(Continued).

She had conquered in the battle with her own heart. She had remained true to herself, even with Lucian Ferrier's reproaches, even with the burning of her face, his sad voice ringing in her ears. And now, it seemed, all of a sudden, as if the light and buoyancy and vitality had gone out of her future, leaving a dull pain of sickening monotony behind.

So the days went by. Lucian Ferrier absented himself entirely from the house, and Fenella sadly wondered why.

"You haven't jilted him, Leslie, I hope," said she, with a careless laugh.

"I, echoed Leslie, with a forced laugh. "Why should you think that?"

"I didn't think it," said Fenella. "It only popped into my head. He used to come here so much, you know."

"Fenella," said Mrs. Lancaster, when Leslie had left the room, murmuring something about a book she wanted from the library, "of course I didn't want to speak of it before Leslie, but did it ever occur to you that Mr. Ferrier was evincing proper resentment?"

"Proper resentment!" cried out Fenella. "And what is he resenting now, I'd like to know?"

"Mr. Ferrier is only human, my dear. And it is very natural that he should be jealous."

"Jealous?" almost shouted Fenella. "Lucian Ferrier jealous? Oh, mamma! that isn't his style at all."

"I rather think you will find out that it is, my dear. Your evident partiality for Mr. Devereaux is a little suspicious."

"But, mamma, he has been paying the most devoted attentions to Leslie Ford of late."

"That was to make you jealous, Fenella."

"But Lawrence Devereaux is perfectly delightful," pleaded Fenella.

"Yes, Fenella, and his father keeps a liquor store in Centre Street."

"I don't care for his father," retorted Fenella. "My grandfather was a pawnbroker. The pot mustn't call the kettle black, mamma, dear!"

Mrs. Lancaster bit her lip.

"And it is to add a few such distinguished connections to the family that you would rebuff the heir apparent to Sir Talbot Ferrier?"

"Don't be sarcastic, mamma!" said Fenella. "It isn't a bit becoming to you. But really, though, I didn't suppose that my Lord High-and-Mighty cared enough for yours truly to pay her the compliment of being jealous."

"Ah, my dear," said Mrs. Lancaster, highly gratified with the impression she had made, "we outsiders see a great deal more of the great game of love than you who are on the board."

"Mamma, that's figurative," said Fenella, striking an attitude of intent interest. "It's allegorical. You're coming out as a woman of genius in your old age!"

But for all that, Mrs. Lancaster knew that her hints and innuendoes had not been thrown away.

"Leslie," said she to her cousin's daughter a few days afterward, "Uncle Jason thinks you are growing thin and pale."

"Am I?" said Leslie, with a sudden startled look that had become habitual to her of late. "I think it must be his imagination. I am feeling quite well—only a little languid and tired out."

"Would you like to go away for a little while?"

"I don't know, Aunt Emily," Leslie answered, listlessly.

Mrs. Utey, Lancaster's cousin, had sent for Fenella to visit her. Fenella declares up and down that she won't go. Would it not be well, my dear, that you should go in her stead just for a few days, and to make a little change for you?"

"I will go if you wish it," said Leslie, indifferently.

"I think it would be better for you," said Mrs. Utey.

And that very evening Mrs. Lancaster sat down to her inlaid davenport and wrote a long letter to Mrs. Utey, explaining the whole tangled state of affairs and introducing the orphaned daughter of her second cousin Julia Leslie Ford.

Mrs. Utey was a tall, grim-looking old lady, well toward her eighties, who lived in a tall, grim-looking old house, in one of the quietest, dreariest, and most immaculate neat streets of Philadelphia, where every house was so like its neighbor that only the most careful eye could count the door-bells before one was at all certain about getting to the right destination. And Mrs. Utey read her cousin's letter, and nodded her lavender capstrings over it.

"So they want to make a cat-paw of me," said she to herself. "Well, anything to create a diversion!"

She sat down and wrote to Mrs. Lancaster a gracious permission to send the young person on.

"For I dare say she'll be quite as amusing as Fenella, and not half so bad for the nerve," argued Mrs. Utey within herself.

CHAPTER XIII.

It was in the twilight of a snowy December evening that Leslie Ford arrived at the tall Philadelphia house with the overhanging window facings that were so like the overhanging brows of its mistress, and was ushered through a gloomy hall into a large, cavernous apartment, where the faint gleams of eyes of an immense base-burning stove winked a welcome at her, and an ancient lady in black satin was seated on a sofa, behind a red baize screen, with a reading-lamp close to her elbow.

"Oh!" said Mrs. Utey, lifting her spectacled eyes, "so you are Leslie Ford? Don't kiss me; I'm not partial to kisses from strangers. Shake hands. And don't shake too hard, if you please, for I'm rheumatic!"

"Yes, yes," said Leslie, who sat down, winged, to an apple-faced little maid, in a frilled white apron, who stood obediently in an angle of the red baize screen, "order tea; Leslie Ford must be tired."

Leslie sat down in a low chair covered with cushions of exquisite satin patchwork, and looked at Mrs. Utey. Mrs. Utey returned the gaze with compound interest.

"Well," said she, after a minute or two, "how do you think we shall like each other?"

Leslie could not forbear smiling.

"I don't know," said she. "Not yet!"

"Young folks are generally in a hurry about making up their minds," said Mrs. Utey. "More fools they! Here comes the tea."

And just then Wino tripped into the room, with a kitchen-covered tray neat set out with cold boiled fowl, pickles, bread and butter cut in thin slices, and a tiny silver net of deliciously fragrant tea. And Leslie and the old lady partook together of the simple, but well-appointed appetizing meal.

This ceremonial over, Wino put fresh coal on the fire, trimmed the lamp, and the two ladies in behind the screen, and made Mrs. Utey a low courtesy.

"Is there anything more I can do, ma'am?" said she.

"Nothing," said Mrs. Utey, with much dignity—and Wino departed.

Outside the snow clicked against the window-pane, the coals dropped softly into the fire-pan, the stove expanded with a curious cracking sound, and a big clock ticked apacably in some distant corner of the shadowy room. Mrs. Utey was busy with some fancy knitting that kept her wrinkled old fingers jerking to and fro as if she had a perpetual St. Vitus's dance. But she never looked at her work—she only looked at the slender figure sitting so quietly in the satin-cushioned chair. And Leslie, chancing to glance up suddenly, met her gaze, piercing and penetrating, as gray lightning.

"Yes," said Mrs. Utey, not in the least discomposed, "you've caught me prospecting. I must say, though, you don't look like it!"

"Look like what, Mrs. Utey?"

"A girl who steals her cousin's sweetheart away!"

"Have I been represented to you in that

light?" said Leslie, somewhat haughtily. "Well, not exactly. It was an idea I took into my own head. There was something about a young man, wasn't there? Young men are mixed up in most of the troubles of the present day, I observe. Fenella Lancaster liked him, and he liked you."

Leslie was silent. Mrs. Utey reached out her thin, withered little hand, and touched the girl's luxuriant auburn hair with a motion that was not ungentle.

"Would you mind telling me all about it, my dear?" said she. "I am an old woman, but I haven't quite forgotten the days of my girlhood."

Leslie related the fairy godmother's hand in here, and kissed it impulsively.

"I will tell you," said she, "and then you shall judge for yourself whether I am right or wrong."

Mrs. Utey listened with her venerable white-capped head on one side, like an elderly eagle while Leslie related the incidents of the past few weeks.

"Well, my dear," said she, when at last Leslie paused for a comment, "if you really want to know my opinion—"

"I do, of course."

"Then it's this. If you really like the young man, you should have stuck to him."

"But Fenella—and Aunt Lancaster!"

"Stuff and nonsense! It was a matter between you and him. No outsider had any right to come edging in. But that's all over and gone! There's no use in crying over spilled milk."

"No, I know it," said Leslie, sadly. "And I think, Mrs. Utey—mind, I don't assert it for a certainty, but my instinct tells me so—that Aunt Emily has sent me here to get me out of the way."

"It's as plain as daylight, I should think," said Mrs. Utey, jerking fantastically away at the knitting pins. "There, my dear, don't cry, the world is full of selfish people, and Emily Lancaster is no worse than the rest of them. Fenella's her own child, and you are not. It's human nature, neither more nor less. The only way is for you to make yourself independent of the whole scot and lot of 'em."

"But how?" said Leslie, piteously.

"How? Good gracious! for an able-bodied girl to sit there, in this nineteenth century of the world, and ask me such a question as that!" exclaimed the old lady. "Wash, scrub floors, sell peanuts on the street corners. Do anything for an independent of the whole scot and lot of 'em."

Leslie thought of the "Dog of Montargis," and smiled to herself.

"Well, Mrs. Utey," said she, "I will do any of the three things you suggest, if you will get me the opportunity. I have washed out my own pocket-handkerchiefs and papa's shirts, many a time, when the money ran low, and we dared not ask the laundress to lengthen her always discouraging bill. And I have gone on my knees and scrubbed the floor before now. As for selling peanuts, I don't see why I shouldn't be as successful as any of the old Irish women in quitted boots and frilled caps, who make their livelihood by it."

Mrs. Utey nodded approval.

"Good!" said she. "I like your spirit, my dear. Give me the girls that are not afraid of work."

"I tried," repeated Leslie. "I only long for the opportunity of losing my own self thoughts, and doubts, and fears in good, honest toil. Work would be the greatest blessing that could come to me just now."

The old lady laid aside her ivory knitting-pins and tangle of soft lilac wools, and drew toward her the little japanned table, which she covered over with the worn carpet on noiseless castors, and began to fumble in one of the shallow little drawers, out of which floated a faint, pleasant odor of sandal-wood and dried roses.

"Now, where is it?" said the old lady. "What can have become of it? I could have sworn I put it in the left-hand corner of this middle drawer. Oh, here it is!" with a little pounce at a folded paper.

"What is it, Mrs. Utey?" asked Leslie.

"Your work, my dear. There's never a nail-hole in creation but what I have a nail fitted to it somewhere. You say, Miss Ford, that you're not afraid of work?"

"On the contrary, I am rather fearful of being idle," Mrs. Utey replied.

"Well, then, here's the nail-hole all ready and waiting for the nail of your life to fit itself into. How would you like to be a companion?"

"I should have no objection to it," said Leslie, after a second or two of reflection. "Or a governess?"

"But I am not so very accomplished," hesitated Leslie. "Do you mean governess to a little child?"

"No, my dear, to a young woman as old as you are, and a good deal taller," answered Mrs. Utey, with the greatest composure.

"I fear I should be unable to satisfy the requirements of such a situation as that," Mrs. Utey said.

"Permit me to be the judge of that," said the old lady, briskly. "You know something about music?"

"Ah," said Leslie, smiling, "that is my only real accomplishment—my one tower of strength. I believe I play tolerably well, and sing correctly."

"Very good," said Mrs. Utey. "That's one. And do you speak any language but your own?"

"Papa taught me something about Latin."

"That's two," interposed Mrs. Utey.

"And, of course, traveling about as we did, I learned to speak and write Oh French as if it were my native language."

"Three."

"I can play the guitar a little. An old Italian lady lodged in the same house with us at Florence taught me how."

"Four."

"And I picked up dancing myself—how or when I haven't the least idea."

"Five. Come, we're getting along swimmingly for a totally unaccomplished young lady. Can you draw or paint?"

"I never attempted painting," said Leslie, "but I have sketched ever since I can remember."

"But what sort of sketching?"

"Oh, scenery from Nature, and peoples

heads in chalk, and all that sort of thing."

"Not an acquisition to be despised," said Mrs. Utey. "You have read a good I suppose?"

"Almost everything," said Leslie. "Papa had access to all the libraries wherever we went, and he used to make out courses of reading for me which I followed up whenever I had the opportunity."

"And you can write? Poetry and essays, and all that sort of thing?"

"I have done so," owned Leslie, looking a little conscious and blushing. "Of course, nothing fit for presentation, but—"

"No apologies, my dear, no apologies," said Mrs. Utey. "An accomplishment is not a profession, as we all know. Upon the whole, I think you'll suit. This letter," tapping the folded paper with one slender forefinger, "is from a very old friend of mine—Miss Tribulation Jackson."

"What a singular name!" cried out Leslie.

"Yes, it is strange, but she isn't responsible for that. She didn't name herself. The only serious trouble about Tribulation is that she is a fool."

"Yes, a fool," said Leslie, doubtfully.

"Yes, a fool. But she's a good-natured fool, and I've noticed that they never do so much harm as the vicious ones. I've known Tribulation a long time. She used to be my housekeeper. But she's very rich now—or her niece is—and has a house-keeper of her own. She had a very pretty sister—a fool likewise; it seemed to run in the family—who ran away at sixteen and married a Spaniard, who died as soon as he conveniently could, and left one child—Corona Calderon. Mrs. Calderon having made all the trouble she could, concluded to die also. So the child was left to Tribulation's care, and poor Tribulation put it out to board at a farm-house while she worked hard to earn its livelihood as well as her own. And I can tell you, it was hard work for awhile. At length Tribulation had a chance to become housekeeper to a rich old widower who was able to pay more than I could for the family. What shall I do, Mrs. Utey?" said she. "Do! said I. 'Why, go where you can make the most money, of course! You owe it to yourself, and to that girl with the outlandish foreign name! So she went—and I've heard nothing from her in ten years, until last week, when she wrote me a letter—the queerest, odd-splendored concern you ever read—informed me that she was ready to pay the starting sum of twenty-five dollars a month, board, and traveling expenses."

"It is not much," said Leslie, thoughtfully. "The idea of my calling on the situation, Mrs. Utey—that is, if Miss Calderon and her aunt think me suitable."

"My dear, you are a trumper," said Mrs. Utey. "The world has made many a fortune for you to see Tribulation Jackson to-morrow."

"Do they reside in Philadelphia?"

"They are stopping at the Continental Hotel until they can get a furnished house for the winter. The idea of my calling on Tribulation Jackson at the Continental Hotel! Hal hal hal!" And Mrs. Utey laughed until her crisp white curls shook all over her head. "It was a funny somewhat in my time, but none more unaccountable than this. Yes, my dear, we'll go there to-morrow, and if you really desire something to do, you will be suited with this situation. And now you are tired, and want to get to bed; those pretty eyelids of yours droop like a shut flower. Wing will be here in a minute to show you your room."

"But you will retire also?"

"I? Bless your heart, my child, it's only a little after nine. From six to nine, I knit, from nine to twelve, I read novels. That's my programme, and I'm as methodical as a clock. And I never retire before twelve. But go you to bed, and get your beauty sleep. Wing! to the little maid who appeared with a bed-candle, "The Portrait Room! Good-night, Leslie Ford!"

(To be continued.)

Many Were Horrified.

A Britisher who has just returned from Brussels has been interviewed. He speaks Belgian, Flemish, and German fluently, and has thus been able to get about freely, and also mix with the German soldiers. Many of them, he said, are very much against the war. "Many of us," said one, "detest the war. All we want is to get back to our wives and children." Another German soldier took him on one side in a cafe and showed him his cartridge pouches. "See," he said, "I have not fired a shot. I have not the heart to do so. It is the mad Kaiser who has brought this upon us." Many of the German soldiers were horrified at the Louvain atrocities. "Ah, sir," said a reservist, "it was awful, but do not blame us. It is the officers and the N.C.O.'s who wish that sort of work to be done."

Memories of the Past.

The jolly old uncle was relating some of the incidents of his earlier life to his nephew. "Of all the women you ever met, uncle," said the young man, "by which were you most struck?" "By your aunt, my boy, by your aunt," replied the old gentleman, dropping his voice and feeling the back of his head tenderly.

A VAST CAMP OF TROOPS WHAT A CHICAGO MAN SAW IN BRITAIN.

Thousands Upon Thousands of Soldiers Marching and Drilling.

The British Isles have been transformed into a vast camp for the recruiting and training of armies for the continental war, according to G. B. S. Steward of Chicago, who after escaping from Germany, drove an automobile through England on a special permit from the London Government.

"Up the east coast I went as far as Edinburgh," Mr. Steward said, "thence in a wide swing around the highlands around Loch Lomond, and down the west coast to—well, so as not to betray official secrets, I will say as far as I was permitted to go."

"And I had my desire at last. I saw a nation answering the call to arms. From every side they came; from every shire and village, and hamlet; highlander, and lowlander and southron; Gael, and Celt, and Saxon; all were of one blood now; all were Britons."

Sees Armies in Making.

"Before I had fairly cleared the suburbs of the great city I saw the first of the troops, an infantry regiment of territorials route marching. A few miles farther on we passed a wide field where troops of cavalry were manoeuvring; next an interminable procession of waggons filled with forage and supplies."

"It was on this same day, a few miles farther on, that I caught my first glimpse of what a field of battle must resemble after the tide of conflict had rolled over it. It was the midday rest period following hours of marching and manoeuvring in full equipment and under a broiling sun."

"Everywhere, in the fields, under the hedges, beside the road, almost in the track itself, the still forms of men were sprawled in every conceivable attitude. Most of them had evidently dropped where the ranks had been broken too completely exhausted even to seek a grassy spot or a bit of shade."

"Many lay with burned, sweat-streaked, grimy faces turned up to the full glare of that hot sun, their knapsacks still on their backs, hats partly off, heads lower than their feet, and as often as not, rifles still clasped in right fingers, and how astonishingly young they looked."

"It was rather too realistic, that scene—a picture of war with all the pomp and glory left out—and it sobered us somewhat. We treaded our way at a snail's pace between the sleeping forms, fearful lest we disturb their rest, though I doubt if anything less insistent than Gabriel's trumpet would have done that."

"Though I saw thousands upon thousands of soldiers marching and drilling, not once throughout Britain did I hear the inspiring strains of martial music cheering them to their task. Moreover, I heard no shrill sound of fife nor stirring roar of drum; no, nor even the solitary wail from highland bagpipe."

Lo, the Poor Kiltie.

"They have put a khaki coat upon the highlander, leaving him but the kilt of his former glory. I wondered if they had taken away his beloved pipes, too."

"A war without music, without fiery oratory, without enthusiasm, without noise; it typifies the nation's state of mind. This war was none of their seeking; they did not want it, do not want it now, but the burden had been laid upon them, and they are carrying it without a murmur. Grimly, doggedly, and silently they have set about doing this work which has come to their hands to do."

Japan has over 425,000 female mill operators.

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ACTIVITIES OF WOMEN

The former Sultan of Zanzibar is stranded in Paris with his fifteen wives.

Baku, Caucasus, has a population of 217,853, of whom 93,892 are women.

Marrying in haste is blamed for the unusually large number of divorces.

A military drill for girls is carried on in the Japanese public schools.

Southern Nigeria women wear brass anklets which make walking very difficult.

Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt is acting as a dishwasher in the Red Cross hospital in Paris.

All of the postoffices in Germany are now being conducted almost exclusively by women.

Women in Belgium who earn from five to seven cents an hour consider themselves well paid.

Among the French troops fighting Germany is a young woman laundress who wears a soldier's uniform.

From twenty to 25 cents a day is paid the women employed in the rubber industry in British Guiana.

Miss Edith Havermeier, heiress to over \$7,000,000, has set up her own bachelor-girl establishment in London.

Over 350,000 women signed the suffrage petition which was rejected by the Swedish parliament.

Women are conceded to be the best insurance agents, as their

beauty and charm induce a man to take out a policy.

Several Serbian girls have taken a pledge not to marry a man who has not killed at least one of the enemy in the war now going on.

The wives of the municipal councillors in France have been given the right to vote in place of their husbands, who have gone to war.

Mrs. E. Conybeare of Clydach, Eng., is knitting socks for the British troops, just as she did for the soldiers in the Crimean war and in South Africa.

The Czarine of Russia has displayed in a prominent place in her boudoir, the knife with which the monk Rospoutin was stabbed to death by a peasant woman.

So that she may be near her fiancé, a doctor in the British army, Miss Ethel Harrison, of Ethelburg, Kan., has sailed for England, where she acts as a Red Cross nurse.

The high council of the Church of England has voted to give women the suffrage in the election of the church councils and also the right to sit in parochial councils.

"Billson yonder tells me he trusts his wife implicitly and absolutely, but—" "Well?" "Well, I notice he carries his change and his fish hooks loose in the same pocket."

College Youth (writing to father)—Dear dad: Send me \$500. Money makes the mare go. Father (by return mail) Yours received. I enclose \$50. That ought to be enough for a jackass.



The Wreck of a German Motor Truck Provision Train Which was Shelled by French Artillery.

A WOMAN'S RIGHT TO HEALTH

No Reason Why They Should Suffer From Backaches and Headaches

To every woman belongs the right to enjoy a healthy, active, happy life; yet nine out of ten suffer, often in silence, from splitting headaches, torturing backaches, violent heart palpitation or some other of the many evils that follow anaemia, or bloodlessness.

That is why one sees so many women with pale, thin cheeks, dull eyes and drooping figures—sure signs that the blood is out of order. All suffering women should win the right to be well by refreshing their weary bodies with the new, rich blood of health that promptly transforms them into healthy, attractive women. There is no other medicine can supply this new, rich blood so speedily and so surely as Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. Through this medicine thousands of tired, suffering women have found new health and strength. Mrs. James Drost, Chipman, N.B., says: "For years I did not know what it was to be entirely free from headache or backache. My hands were cold and clammy all the time. It was difficult for me to get my work done, and to walk even a short distance would leave me completely worn out. My life was one of constant worry, and I thought I would never be better. I was doctoring all the time, but without a bit of benefit, and finally the doctor stopped giving me medicine, as he said he could not help me. Do you wonder that I was in despair. My mother urged me to take Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, but I said 'what's the use; medicine can't help me.' However, my husband got six boxes of the pills, and to please him I began to take them. By the time I had finished them I undoubtedly had improved, and there was the signs of returning health in my cheeks and hands. My husband thought the improvement so great that he got another half-dozen boxes, and before these were completed I was enjoying such good health as I had not had in years; in fact, I was a well woman, and have since enjoyed the best of health. I sincerely feel that I owe my life to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and shall always recommend them to all sick people."

You can get these pills at any medicine dealers, or they will be sent by mail, postpaid, at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 by writing The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

A TENNYSON CALL TO ARMS.

The following hitherto unpublished poem by Alfred, Lord Tennyson, has been forwarded to the editor of the Spectator (London, Eng.) by the present Lord Tennyson, who recently quoted one of the three stanzas in the course of a speech.

As the editor of the Spectator remarks, the poem seems almost as if it were written for the present crisis:—

O where is he, the simple fool,
Who says that wars are over.
What bloody portent flashes there
Across the Straits of Dover?
Nine hundred thousand slaves in arms

May seek to bring us under;
But England lives, and still will live,
For we'll crush the despot yonder.

Are we ready, Britons all,
To answer foes with thunder?
Arm, arm, arm!

O shame on selfish patronage,
Is the country's ruin.
Come, put the right man in his place,

And up now, and be doing!
O gallant, gallant volunteers
In every town and village,
For there are tigers—fiends, not men—

May violate, burn and pillage!
Are you ready, Britons all,
To answer foes with thunder?
Arm, arm, arm!

Up, stout limb'd yeomen, leave awhile
The fattening of your cattle—
And if indeed ye wish for peace,
Be ready for the battle!

To fight the battle of the world,
Of progress and humanity,
In spite of his eight million lies
And bastard Christianity!

Are we ready, Britons all,
To answer foes with thunder?
Arm, arm, arm!

—Tennyson.

WHEN BABY IS ILL.

When the baby is ill or out of sorts give him Baby's Own Tablets. They are the ideal medicine for little ones and never fail to relieve constipation and indigestion; cure colds, allay simple fevers and promote healthful sleep. Concerning them Mrs. F. Wurker, Ingersoll, Ont., says: "I have used Baby's Own Tablets for eight years and can highly recommend them to all mothers for babyhood and childhood ailments." The tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

SIR DOUGLAS HAIG.

In Command of the First Army of the British Force.

Cameron Brig in the Kingdom of Fife, Scotland, has been well acquainted with the Haigs for many generations, and it was here that Sir Douglas, Commander of the First Army Corps in the British Expeditionary Force, was born just fifty-three years ago. In due time he went to Clifton and from there to Brasenose College, Oxford, but the army was his love. He entered the Royal Military College, and very early in his career gave promise of what was to come, for he passed first out of Sandhurst, gaining the highly-prized Anson Memorial Sword.

In 1885 Haig was gazetted to the 7th Hussars, and four years later was lucky enough to get on the Sudan Expedition, where he was present at Atbara and Khartoum. Needless to say, this very thorough and masterful young man was mentioned in despatches, as well as getting the Egyptian Medal.

A Scientific Soldier.

Sir Douglas is believed to be a very scientific soldier, and has written a book called "Cavalry Tactics." His authorship gained for him the name of "Von Haig." He duly passed the qualifying examination for entrance to the Staff College and then had to go before a medical board for fitness. The board announced he was color blind. Haig emulated the example of our army of bygone days in Flanders; got specialists both in England and France to prove that he was not color blind, but the condemned Beechams, as he called the board, were obdurate. It seemed certain that he would never be able to write "P.S.C." after his name, when the late Duke of Cambridge, hearing of the matter, gave him the Commander-in-Chief's nomination, which exempted the recipient from all examinations. The situation was saved. Haig duly went to the College and passed out brilliantly.



Sir Douglas Haig.

On the outbreak of the South African War, Captain Haig was appointed staff officer to Sir John French, and was at Elandsfontein, Colesburg, the relief of Kimberley, Paardeberg, and Belfast, and after the cavalry division was broken up, had command of all the different columns in Cape Colony. The work was tremendous; but apparently it agreed with him, for the harder he worked and the less he slept the fitter he seemed to keep and the more unreasonable did he become when the plea of "tired" was put forward. This could not go on, so he was made a brevet-major and got a C.B., shortly afterward being promoted to command the 17th Lancers ("The Death or Glory Boys").

Went Next to India.

After the war he went to India as inspector-general of cavalry. There was much grumbling in the Shiny over the appointment. The Indian cavalry thought he was much too young, and that he knew too little about India. They shortly acknowledged they were wrong. Though he succeeded that brilliant cavalry soldier, Sir Edward Lockhart-Elliott, Haig was a great success, and only returned home in order to become the director of military training at the Army headquarters.

Five years ago he became chief of the staff in India, and on General Smith-Dorrien going to the southern command General Haig succeeded him at Aldershot. Smith-Dorrien had done much for Aldershot. Haig did more, and it is certain that the troops there were never so efficient as under this young and brilliant soldier. But—there is always a but—he made sad the hearts of many by publishing a very strong order on the subject of cigarette smoking. There is no doubt that General Haig was right, for the wild and fragrant Woodbine played greater havoc with young soldiers' hearts than all the pretty girls in Aldershot, and stopped their powers of marching more even than tight boots. But T. A. was not the only one to come under Haig's eagle eye. Officers were blamed for spending too much on motor cars and not enough on their polo ponies and chargers. Cavalry officers had to be well mounted, and after all, good chargers make very good hunters, and polo and hunting General Haig looks on as being essential for the proper training of a cavalry officer.

Tortures of Rheumatism Yield to This Remedy

A Marvel of Speed, an Unfailing Cure for Old Chronic Cases.

GET A TRIAL BOTTLE TO-DAY.

With reliable old Nerviline you can rub out the pain of Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago, or Neuralgia—rub it away so completely that you feel like new all over.

It matters not how deeply seated the pain is, how long you have had it—rubbing with the king of all liniments "Nerviline" will cure you.

Nerviline is highly concentrated—about five times stronger than the ordinary white ammonia liniment—therefore it penetrates quickly—sinks in deeply—and gets right at the core of the pain at once—draws out the lameness, takes away the stiffness—eases the joints that have hurt you so much.

Out comes the pain every time you rub on Nerviline, which contains some of the most valuable pain-subduing remedies known to science. Worth its weight in gold to every family in the land, and sure to cure the emergent and minor ills of a hundred kinds that constantly arise. Get the large 50c. family size bottle; small trial size 25c. Nerviline is sold by every dealer, everywhere.

RAISE BRITISH PENSIONS.

Scheme Proposed Would Mean a Fourfold Raise.

A campaign to raise British pensions and separate allowances has been started by G. N. Barnes, M.P., who proposes a minimum of one pound sterling a week for the widow of every soldier and sailor killed at the front, for the mother dependent on any soldier and sailor killed, for the wife of every soldier and sailor now in the fighting line, and also for every soldier and sailor permanently maimed by fighting.

Such an increase would mean a four-fold raise in most instances. From \$1.25 a week the widow's pension would be raised to \$5. Mothers dependent for support on men who die on active service are now unprovided for. The wives of men at the front at present get only \$1.85 a week, while the minimum weekly pension allowed to disabled soldiers is 35 cents. Mr. Barnes also proposes to double the present allowance of 28 cents a week for each dependent child.

It is pointed out that the nation has to support these dependents in any case, and to throw the main burden on private charity does not relieve the country of the cost. An adequate separation allowance and pension would also relieve the men who are offering their lives for their country from the stigma of being objects of charity.

But as the proposed increase is likely to take the form of a super-tax on incomes, it is not popular with the wealthy classes.

PRESSED HARD

Heavy Weight on Old Age.

When people realize the injurious effects of tea and coffee and the change in health that Postum can bring, they are usually glad to lend their testimony for the benefit of others.

"My mother, since her early childhood, was an inveterate coffee drinker, had been troubled with her heart for a number of years and complained of that 'weak all over' feeling and sick stomach." (The effects on the system of tea and coffee drinking are very similar, because they each contain the drug, caffeine.)

"Some time ago I was making a visit to a distant part of the country and took dinner with one of the merchants of the place. I noticed a somewhat unusual flavour of the 'coffee,' and asked him concerning it. He replied that it was Postum.

"I was so pleased with it that, after the meal was over, I bought a package to carry home with me, and had wife prepare some for the next meal. The whole family were so well pleased with it that we discontinued coffee and used Postum entirely.

"I had really been at times very anxious concerning my mother's condition, but we noticed that after using Postum for a short time, she felt so much better than she did prior to its use, and had little trouble with her heart and no sick stomach; that the headaches were not so frequent, and her general condition much improved. This continued until she was well and hearty.

"I know Postum has benefited myself and the other members of the family, but not in so marked a degree as in the case of my mother, as she was a victim of long standing." Name given by Canadian Postum Co., Windsor, Ont.

Postum comes in two forms: Regular Postum—must be well boiled. 50c and 25c packages.

Instant Postum—is a soluble powder. A teaspoonful dissolves quickly in a cup of hot water and, with cream and sugar, makes a delicious beverage instantly. 30c and 50c tins.

The cost per cup of both kinds is about the same.

"There's a Reason" for Postum.—sold by Grocers.

Would You Like Hair Like This



Cuticura Soap Will Help You

Realize this ambition, when assisted by Cuticura Ointment, by keeping your scalp clean and free from dandruff, itching and irritation.

Samples Free by Mail

Cuticura Soap and Ointment sold throughout the world. Liberal sample of each mailed free, with 32-p. Book. Address "Cuticura," Dept. K Boston, U.S.A.

An Unwilling Thief.

The captain of a steamer who, while loading at Burntisland, took on two hands—one, a Kirkcaldy man who was without a written "character," and another, a Dundee man who had abundance of documentary evidence as to his honesty and uprightness.

They had not been long at sea when they encountered rough weather, and the Dundee man, while crossing the deck with a bucket in his hand, was swept overboard. The Kirkcaldy man saw what had happened, and sought the captain.

"Dae ye mind yon man frae Dundee?" he asked, "that ye engaged wi' the fine character?"

"Yes," replied the captain. "What of it?"

"Weel, he's rin awa wi' yer bucket!"

Would Like to Prove It.

The German Emperor once paid a handsome compliment to the British marines. He was lunching with some Royal Marine officers at their headquarters at Eastney, by Portsmouth, and he told them: "I consider that the British Royal Marine is the best all-round fighting man in the world." That was twenty years ago; but the "Jollies" are now wishing for a chance of reminding him of the incident.

An Appalling Condition

Invariably results when you use a cheap corn salve. Be judicious, use "Putnam's" for fifty years it has cured corns and warts that nothing else can touch. Ask for Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor only. 25c., at all dealers.

The Clean-Up.

"Did you find anything in that house?" asked the footpad. "Nothing worth while," answered the burglar. "But it's bad luck to come away empty-handed, so I brought along the watchdog and a lot of burglar alarm apparatus."

Sore Eyes

Your Druggist's 50c per Bottle. Murine Eye Salve in Tubes 25c. For Book of the Eye Freack Druggists or Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago

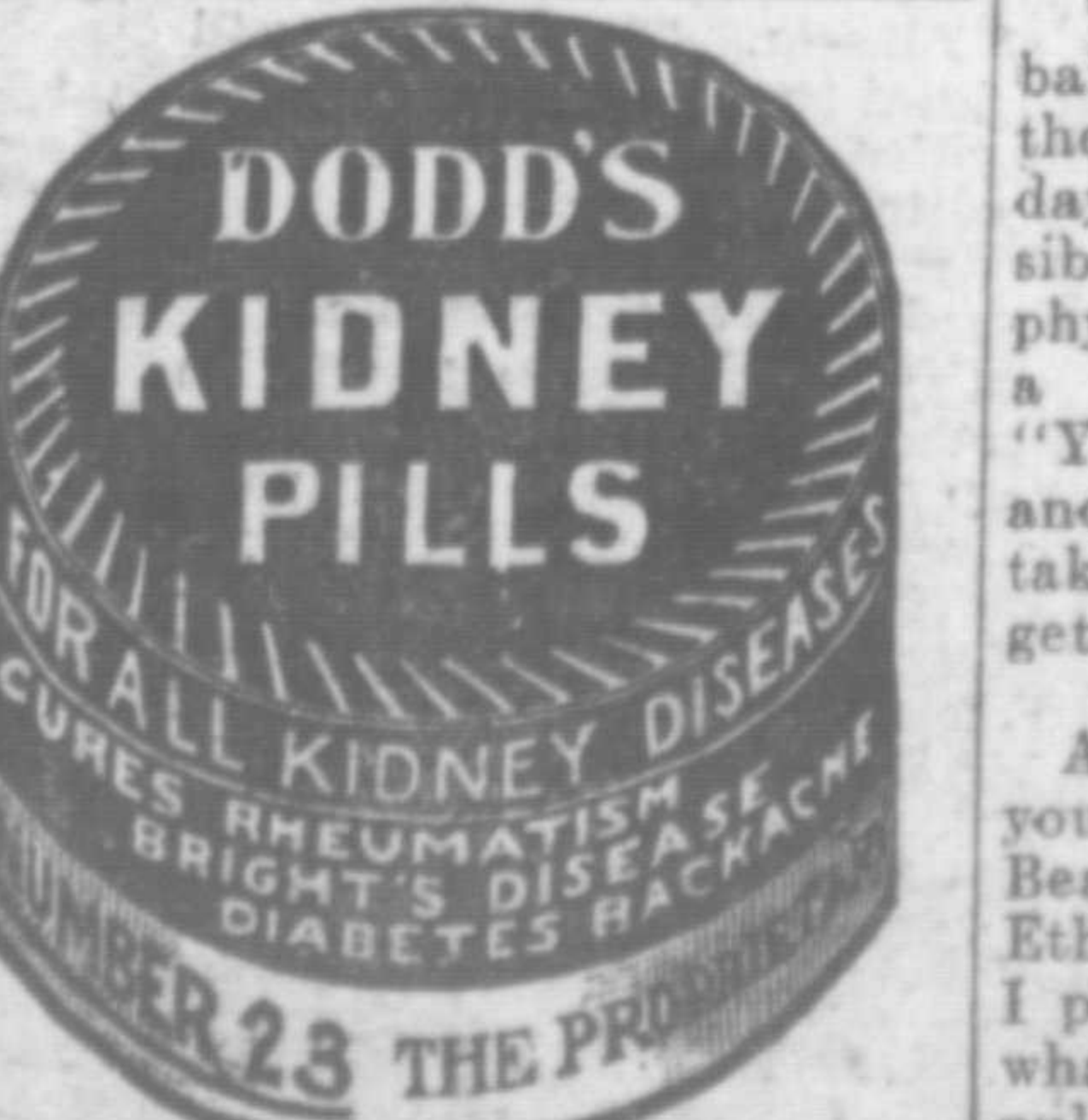
More than a quarter of the working people in the United States are women.

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

Impossible.

"Women may learn to smoke and drink."

"Well?" "But they will never adopt the habit of getting behind a newspaper at breakfast and contributing only grunts to the conversation."



THE KAISER AS A SHOW.

Russians Are Anxious to See him in a Cage.

A very curious suggestion comes from Russia regarding the punishment to be meted out to the Kaiser. The peasants in far-away inland villages, for example, in the very poor province of Riazan, are clubbing together to maintain hospitals for returned wounded, are imposing voluntary taxation upon their villages for war purposes, and are in every way indicating their whole-hearted sympathy with the objects of this war. A friend from these parts says that the peasants there have what is considered by them to be an admirable idea for raising large sums for the war, namely, to capture the German Emperor and put his Majesty in a cage, which the Russian authorities could then take throughout the Empire as a spectacle to be shown to every village. The villagers would be willing to pay anything as an entrance fee for such a sight.

The proposal has been made in all seriousness, and is interesting from the historical point of view. Apart from the ancient history of Tamerlane and other such Oriental monsters, the Russian authorities a couple of hundred years ago took the archtraitor and pretender to the Throne of Catherine the Great round the central province of Russia on his way to Moscow for execution. The peasants would like to have an opportunity of paying a good fee to see the "German monster," as they term him, in a similar plight. They say, "Our cause is right, and we will take this William prisoner, but he is not Napoleon, and we will not send him to St. Helena, but will have him taken around every hamlet in Russia. There is not a Russian alive who will not pay his last farthing to see it done, and the government may have the money, for they will want plenty before the war is concluded."

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 placed reliance upon them and now that they have made me a well woman I would not be without 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—heavy rings under my eyes disappeared and to-day my skin is as clear and unruined 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-oxone Co., Kingston, Ontario.

Of No Use To Him.

Coal Dealer—Why don't you wheel the barrow along more quickly, Pat? It's not a very hard job; there's an inclined plane to relieve you.

Pat—Aye, master, the plane may be inclined, but hang me if I am!

Minard's Liniment Cures Cargot in Cows.

"Why are you so down on Briggs, the hotelkeeper?" "He gave me bad quarters in exchange for a good dollar."

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, &c.

His Report.

During the auguring season a farmer sent his hired man to find out how the sap buckets were filling. The man investigated and reported as follows: "Some is full, half full, and some runnin' over; but they average about full."

We believe MINARD'S LINIMENT is the best. Mathias Foley, Oil City, Ont. Joseph Snow, Norway, Me. Charles Whooten, Mulgrave, N.S. Rev. R. O. Armstrong, Mulgrave, N.S. Pierre Landrev, senr., Pokemouche, N.B. Thomas Wason, Sheffield, N.B.

All Gone.

When the doctor called to see the baby his mother informed him that the medicine left for the infant the day before was all gone. "Impossible!" declared the surprised physician. "I told you to give him a teaspoonful once an hour." "Yes, but John and mother and I and the nurse have each had to take a teaspoonful, too, in order to get baby to take it."

Aunt Ethel—Well, Beatrice, were you very brave at the dentist's? Beatrice—Yes, Auntie, I was. Aunt Ethel—Then there's the fifty cents I promised you. And now tell me what he did to you. Beatrice—He pulled out two of Willie's teeth!

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.



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 94 Colborne St., Toronto.

H. W. DAWSON, Colborne St., Toronto.

FOR SALE.

REGISTERED HAMPSHIRE SWINE prize winners. All ages. Both sexes. Fisher Bros., Benn Miller, Ont.

NEWSPAPERS FOR SALE.

GOOD WEEKLY IN LIVE TOWN IN York County. Stationery and Book Business in connection. Price only \$4.00. Terms Liberal. Wilson Publishing Company, 73 West Adelaide Street, Toronto.

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, Collingwood, Ont.

COPELAND'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION

David Warnock, 202 Withrow Ave., Toronto, writes that he owes his life to the above remedy:

"Now that I am well and strong again, I write to state that the fact I am alive to-day witnesses to the merit of your medicine. The doctor gave me only 8 to 10 days to live. . . . I wish every one could know the worth of your medicine, especially those afflicted with consumption, as I was, for I undoubtedly saved my life to its use. Etc."

A doctor and a specialist attended David Warnock and gave him no hope. That was in March, 1911. Four months afterwards, he was a well man and had gained 65 lbs. If you suffer, or know of one, send us your address, and we will send a copy of Warnock's testimony in full and also many others; some of which have been cured of chronic bronchitis of over 30 years' standing.

At your druggist or direct from us at \$1.00 per bottle.

COPELAND MEDICINE COMPANY, LIMITED.

511 PAPE AVE., - TORONTO.

More Likely.

"By feeling the bumps on your head I can tell exactly what sort of a man you are," said the phrenologist. "Faith," replied Pat, "O! believe it! I'd give ye more of an idea what sort of a woman me woife is."

The National City Bank of New York city has a graduate woman cook whose duty it is to prepare good wholesome meals for its 400 employees.



Just A Scratch BUT it needs looking after just the same. First aid treatment with CARBOLATED Vaseline

will help it to heal quickly and prevent risk of infection. Carbolated "Vaseline" contains 1 1/2 % of Carbolic acid, blended with a pure "Vaseline" base. It is most effective antiseptic dressing for cuts, bruises, boils, and skin irritations of all kinds, such as eczema, poison ivy and barber's itch. Also good for corns.

Sold by drug and department stores everywhere, or sent to you direct on receipt of price—20c for a full size bottle. Free booklet on request.



CHESEBROUGH MFG CO.
(Consolidated)
1880 CHABOT AVE. MONTREAL

The Shawville Boot and Shoe Store

Mitts and Gloves

We have the most complete and up to the minute line of Mitts and Gloves we have ever shown. We have them in Moca, Dogskin and Buckskin Lined and Unlined; also Wool for men and Chamois, Suede, Kid and Wool for women.

SOCKS

We have the best 25 cent Wool Socks for men that we have ever shown. Ask to see them.

P. E. SMILEY,
The House of Quality.

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.

Free Seed Grain Distribution.

By instructions of the Hon. Minister of Agriculture a distribution of superior sorts of grain and potatoes will be made during the coming winter and spring to Canadian farmers. The sample for general distribution will consist of spring wheat (about 5 lbs.), white oats (about 4 lbs.), barley (about 5 lbs.) and field peas (about 5 lbs.). These will be sent out from Ottawa. A distribution of potatoes (in 3 lb. samples) will be carried on from several of the experimental farms, the Central Farm at Ottawa supplying only the provinces of Ontario and Quebec. All samples will be sent free, by mail.

Applicants must give particulars in regard to the soil on their farms, and some account of their experience with such kinds of grain (or potatoes) as they have grown, so that a promising sort for their conditions may be selected.

Each application must be separate and must be signed by the applicant. Only one sample of grain and one of potatoes can be sent to each farm. If both samples are asked for in the same letter only one will be sent. Applications on any kind of printed form cannot be accepted.

As the supply of seed is limited, farmers are advised to apply early; but the applications will not necessarily be filled in the exact order in which they are received. Preference will always be given to the most thoughtful and explicit requests. Applications received after the end of January will probably be too late.

All applications for grain (and applications from the provinces of Ontario and Quebec for potatoes) should be addressed to the Dominion Cerealists, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa. Such applications require no postage. If otherwise addressed delay and disappointment may occur.

Applications, for potatoes, from farmers in any other province should be addressed (postage prepaid) to the Superintendent of the nearest Branch Experimental Farm in that province.

J. H. GRISDALE, Director, Experimental Farms.

During the battle of the Marne six barges carrying coal and flying the Dutch flag passed through a lock. The captain seemed rather vague as to destination, and was, therefore, asked to produce his papers. As he had none, the cargoes were searched, and were found under their surface layer of coal, to consist entirely of ammunition intended for the German army. This discovery resulted in a search being made along the rivers and canals from Belgium into France, and in this way one hundred and twenty vessels carrying cargo destined for the enemy were found.

Announcement

We wish to announce to the people of Shawville and vicinity that we have purchased outright the Gents' Furnishing and Tailoring Business lately carried on by Mr. A. E. Bourke, and we are in a position to do all kinds of work along this line. Suits Made to Measure.

MURRAY BROS.
Practical Tailors.

PATENTS
PROMPTLY SECURED
In all countries. Ask for our INVENTOR'S ADVISER, which will be sent free.
MARION & MARION,
364 University St., Montreal.

STRAYED

Strayed on to the premises of the undersigned, on or about Aug. 15th, 1914, one red and white steer, 1½ years old. The owner is requested to come and remove the animal and pay cost of this advertisement.

BENJAMIN JUDD,
Greermount, Que.

PUBLIC NOTICE

Province of Quebec,
School Municipality of the
Village of Shawville.

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 is now 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 ratepayers may during the said delay complain of such roll, which shall be taken into consideration and homologated with, or without amendment at the meeting of the commissioners to take place on Monday the twenty-sixth day of the month of November 1914, in the Office of the Secretary-Treasurer, in the Village of Shawville, at the hour of eight o'clock in the afternoon; 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 his office, within the twenty days following the said delay of thirty days, without further notice.

Given at Shawville this 26th day of the month of October 1914.
E. T. HODGINS,
Secretary-Treasurer.

A Hint To Cities.

If people in cities are as good as their word, and are desirous of increasing the acreage under crop in 1915, they might begin first on the large areas of farm land that have been bought by enterprising real estate men, for subdivision into city lots. There are hundreds of acres around Toronto that could thus be brought under cultivation this fall and made to produce something more than the land surveyors' stakes, a beautiful park gate entrance, and an occasional house or two. And Toronto is not alone in this respect either. There are other centres where a beclouded vision has taken hundreds of acres of land that should be producing food, and brought them under the spell of the real estate man. If they have not yet been brought under production, there must be thousands of these suburban acres adjacent to western cities. Nearly every city, therefore, has an opportunity at its very doors to increase the wheat acreage of 1915. City plowing bees should be in order just now. There are many idle teams, and men, too, in our cities. The plows are all that are needed, and they can be secured very easily. First bring the unused suburban acres under the spell of the plow. When that is accomplished the movement should be extended to the country and assistance given the farmer in preparing more land for the 1915 crop. Farmers will welcome their co-operation. Many farmers on account of the help question have as much as they can well attend to without bringing more land under cultivation. But with the help and co-operation of people in cities they may be able to extend Canadian farming.

News Letters For Soldiers.

Mrs. Arthur Murphy, of Edmonton, president of the Canadian Women's Press Club, known throughout the English-speaking literary world as "Janey Canuck," has recommended to the Women's Press Club all over the Dominion to issue at regular intervals a "home letter" to the Canadians enlisted as soldiers, sailors and nurses in Europe. The Women's Press Club, of Edmonton, was the first to take up the idea. Its officers will issue letters twice a month for distribution among the men and women sent to the front from the Province of Alberta. These letters will contain brief items of news from the various cities, towns and villages and cheery editorials.

Canada's Exports Increase.

Canadian export trade is still on the increase. During the first four months of the present fiscal year, ending with July, exports totalled \$134,866,644, an increase of \$4,431,257 as compared with the same period last year. Imports totalled \$172,041,713, a decrease of \$55,627,860. The total trade for the four months was \$306,908,377, a decrease of \$51,196,503.

PREMIER OF P. E. ISLAND.

Hon. John A. Mathieson Has Been In Politics For Fourteen Years.

The Hon. John Alexander Mathieson, Premier of Prince Edward Island, who has recently announced a war gift of one hundred thousand bushels of oats to Great Britain from the island province, is one of the most energetic and persistent politicians in public life in Canada to-day. A strong physique and an sanguine, irrepressible temperament fit him to play the part. He is fifty-one years of age and of mixed Scottish and Irish ancestry. He was born at Brackley Point on the north side of the island, but represents in the Legislature the straggling constituency of Georgetown at the extreme south-eastern end. In his own constituency he is very strong, electorally, making it a point to visit every division once a year. In his younger day he was a schoolmaster, but is at present a lawyer with an extensive practice before the provincial bar. He has been Premier three years and before attaining power had to defeat a Government which had been in power for twenty-two years. Mr. Mathieson was first elected to the P. E. I. Legislature at the general elections of 1900 and had been a member for less than three years when elected to the leadership of the party.

The Provincial Opposition was a very passive affair until Mr. Mathieson's advent. He had lived out west for some time and while there had imbibed some western ideas on politics and other matters. He was firmly impressed with the fact that so long as the Opposition contented themselves with mild academic discussions of the Government they might remain content to sit in Opposition. He told his colleagues how he felt and forthwith plunged into an aggressive campaign against the powers that were. His methods appealed to his colleagues and the Conservative electorate, and he was asked to accept the leadership. After that he maintained an aggressive campaign on the hustings and on the floor of the Legislature, and with such effect that at the general election of 1908 the once overwhelming Government majority was reduced to two. Two bye-elections, bitterly fought by the Opposition under Mr. Mathieson's leadership, wiped out their small majority. Premier Palmer resigned and the lieutenant-governor sent for the leader of the Opposition to form a Government. This Mr. Mathieson did, and at once appealing to the country, was sustained by an overwhelming majority, only two Liberals being returned to the Legislature.

Useful and Ornamental.

Walter Olheiser has discovered a new use for his car. On Monday morning it may be seen busily turning the Grand Union washing machine. This is a tip to the wives of the car-owners of town.—Teewater News.

One-Fifth Went.

It is estimated that 20 per cent. of the adult male population of Edmonton, a city of 73,000, has enlisted for service in various branches of Great Britain's army and navy.

Finds New Mountain.

A mountain 11,000 feet high which Miss Mary L. Jobe, the well-known explorer, believes has never been mapped, was discovered by her in the wilds of British Columbia, and a report concerning it will be made to the Canadian Government.

Miss Jobe has just concluded her exploration trip which lasted six weeks and announces her discovery. She locates the mountain, to which she will give a Cree Indian name, as about 150 miles north of Mt. Robson. The topographical survey of Canada extends to a point only a few miles north of Mt. Robson.

Miss Jobe and several companions arrived at the foot of the newly-discovered mountain on Aug. 22 and began the ascent in a heavy snowstorm. After covering six miles, they were forced to return to camp for food. A flock of grouse enabled them to provision and the ascent was begun once more. On Aug. 25 they reached within 800 feet of the summit. Here great ice caves, with icicles sixty feet in length at their mouths, blocked progress.

The trip was Miss Jobe's seventh into the Canadian northwest.

Pickering's Lords.

Lord Hyde, who went over to England a few weeks ago, is expected back in a few days at his home here, and will then leave for Ottawa to join the Governor-General's staff. Lady Hyde has offered her services as a nurse to the Red Cross Society, and consequently will not be able to return home for some time. It is expected that Lord Somers will now be in the fighting line in Northern France.—Pickering News.

Concerning War Prizes.

In connection with the prize courts of Canada, notice is given at Ottawa that "all persons having any interest in cargoes other than enemy cargoes laden on enemy ships captured as prizes, and requiring a release of such cargoes, or portions thereof," should enquire of the Deputy Minister of Justice at Ottawa, and at the offices of his agents at the port, the latter being obtainable from the customs officer.

Historic Coins Turns Up.

Mr. J. W. Makin, of Earls Court, a Toronto suburb, while digging a well on his property, found at the depth of seven feet below the surface, a Waterloo halfpenny, bearing the image of Wellington, and the words "The Illustrious Wellington" on the obverse, and on the reverse a harp, the date 1816, and the words "Waterloo Halfpenny."

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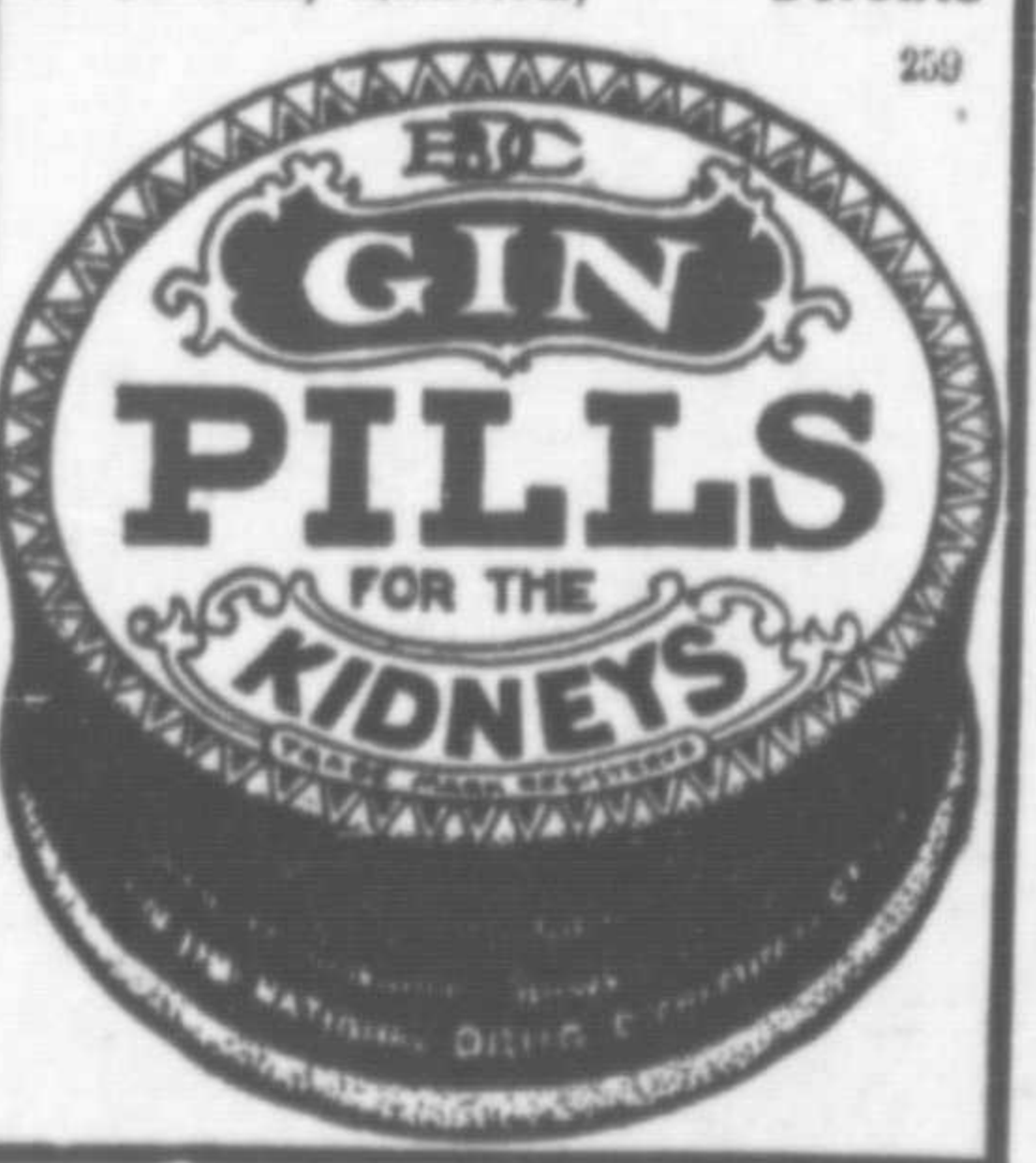
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