

THE EQUITY.

No. 22, 32ND YEAR.

SHAWVILLE, PONTIAC COUNTY, QUE., THURSDAY, NOV. 19, 1914.

\$1.00 A YEAR IN ADVANCE.

THE BANK OF OTTAWA

ESTABLISHED 1874.

Capital Paid Up, Rest & Undivided Profits \$8,952,759

A decided convenience, in many cases, is a

Joint Account

in the Savings Bank Department. It may be opened in the names of two or more persons, either of whom may deposit or withdraw money.

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

All the newest models and samples for fall and winter suits and coats on display at Dover's, November 23rd.

Farmers in general discarded the wheels on Saturday morning, and rushed the first sleighing of the season in approved style, making things more lively than has been the local condition for several weeks.

District Magistrate Rainville held a session of Court here on Friday and Saturday last, at which several cases were heard and disposed of. The event brought quite a number of people into town.

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.

Red Cross Branch Organized.

The above heading sums up the result of a well attended patriotic meeting held in the Methodist Church here on Monday evening, which was very ably presided over by the Rev. J. A. Macfarlane, and at which stirring addresses were given by the Rev. J. J. S. Seaman, G. H. Brabazon, Esq., M. P., and the Rev. Mr. Perley, temporary pastor of the Methodist congregation. A union choir furnished music, which consisted of the "National Anthem," "Rule Britannia" and other patriotic songs. A substantial collection was taken up, towards the close, and the meeting proceeded to the formation of a branch of the Red Cross Society, to be recognized as the central branch for this district. Officers were chosen as follows: President, Miss S. J. Armstrong; Vice Pres., Rev. Mr. Seaman; Sec. Treas., Mr. W. A. Hodgins. Quite a number of those present paid the annual membership fee of \$2.00, and others gave in their names as prospective members. The meeting was considered a great success.

"HEINZ DAY."

In accordance with the announcement given in our last issue, Saturday, Nov. 14, was observed as "Heinz Day" at the store of the G. F. Hodgins Co., and the interesting function—if such it may be called—was regarded as a great success, towards the object arrived at, namely, the introduction among the people of this district of the 57 varieties of pure food products put up by the H. J. Heinz Co. for consumption in Canada, at their extensive factory in Leamington, Ont.

Mr. N. A. Arnold was in attendance as representative of and demonstrator for the Co., in which latter respect he had the assistance of Miss Gertrude McDowell, and it may be said, without any pretence of flattery, that both excelled to a marked degree, in courteous treatment of the numerous incomers who called during the day to inspect, sample and in many cases leave orders for some of the far-famed food products, attractively displayed.

These high class goods, it may be stated, will be carried extensively in stock by the G. F. Hodgins Co., so that customers can always be assured of having their requirements attended to.

Mr. Barnett, the manager of the firm, was highly pleased with the success of the demonstration, and desires THE EQUITY to convey to their many patrons, his sincere thanks for the keen interest they manifested in the display.

As already remarked, the Heinz Co.'s Canadian factory, where the "57 varieties" are manufactured and elegantly put up, is situated at Leamington, Ont. Should anyone from this section visit that town, a call at the factory will be heartily welcomed and appreciated.

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.

Hobberlin's expert, Mr. E. R. Vermilyea will be at Dover's store, Monday, Nov. 23rd. Come and see him.

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 Fort William, Ont., November 7th, to Mr. and Mrs. George Nicholas, a son.

At Laurentian View, Ottawa, Ont., on Monday, November 9th, to Mr. and Mrs. Samuel R. Drew, a son.

PERSONAL MENTION

Mr. F. C. Smyth, left for Watford, Ont., on Wednesday last.

Mr. Geo. W. Pingle, piano tuner, of Ottawa, spent Thursday evening in town, on his way from Campbells Bay to Quyon.

Miss Annie Belsher returned from Cantley on Saturday last where she spent the past couple of weeks visiting friends.

Mr. Frank Cohen, brother of Mr. A. Dover, who had been a resident of Shawville for the past two months, left for Montreal on the 7th.

The new hotel at Campbells Bay was formally opened on Friday night with a dance in aid of the Belgian Relief Fund.

Weather very closely akin to the winter variety was handed out by Old Probs for a few days last week.

Carleton Wainman, one of our youthful Nimrods, bagged a fine deer a mile or two south of the village last Tuesday.

Mr. Cy. Hodgins is on the lookout for a large quantity of hay. Those who have any to dispose of should communicate with him.

Capt. Reamsbottom of Haileybury, accidentally shot himself dead while hunting in the Montreal river district recently.

The first consignment of knitting prepared under the auspices of the local Homemaker's Club, was forwarded to the Red Cross Society last week.

Mr. O. D. Sullivan made a large shipment of sheep and other stock on Saturday evening. A number of cattle had to be held over on account of car shortage.

The awful condition of misery existing in the unfortunate Kingdom of Belgium, as the result of the devastating war, has awakened the sympathies of the whole American continent, and relief measures are in progress in nearly every community, to alleviate the sufferings of those brave and sorely afflicted people. May the good work go on.

The Rink Co., began preparations last week for the flooding of the rink, which is a task of some proportions without the aid of waterworks. This action leads to the question: Will there be any hockey league in Pontiac during the approaching winter? We have not heard that any of the other county towns have decided to follow Shawville's example in the erection of permanent rinks, although this has proven to be the only way in which a hockey schedule can be carried out successfully, besides giving rink ticket-holders some assurance of getting full value for their money.

The Merchants Bank Of Canada.

ESTABLISHED 1864.

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

Total Assets over Eighty-three Millions of Dollars.

President — SIR. H. MONTAGUE ALLAN,
Vice-Pres. — K. W. BLACKWELL, Gen. Manager — E. F. HEDDEN.

220 Branches and Agencies in Canada

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

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

More than
100
students from the
BOWLING
Business College.
OTTAWA, ONT.

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

Fall Term Opens Sept 1.
Write for full particulars to
W. E. GOWLING, President,
Ottawa.

3 F. Co. Canadian Engineers

N. C. O's. and men holding rifles, must return same to CORP. MITTEND, Shawville. [Signed] G. H. HARROLD, Sergt., for O. C. 3 F. Co. C. E.

Have your measure taken by an expert for a suit or overcoat at Dover's, Monday, November 23rd.

DEATHS.

BADHAM—On Monday, Oct., 26th, 1914, Mrs. William Badham, in her 88th year, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Jas. Grant, Elm-side, Que.

HENRY H. HORNER.

The very sad intelligence reached the relatives in this community on Wednesday morning last of the death at the hospital in Regina of Mr. Henry H. Horner, (second son of Mr. Wm. J. Horner of North Clarendon) following an operation for intestinal obstruction, a malady from which he had been suffering for several days previously.

The deceased was a young man of high character and energetic disposition, who, starting life in the West a few years ago, was fairly on the road to success, when he was cut down in the full vigor of manhood's prime. Besides his numerous family connection he is survived by a young widow and two children all of whom have the unreserved sympathy of many friends in their great affliction.

The remains arrived here on Friday, accompanied by the deceased's brother, Mr. Byron Horner, and the bereft widow, and were conveyed to the parental home at North Clarendon, whence the funeral took place on Saturday afternoon to Norman Methodist church.

There was an exceptionally large attendance, people from the neighboring localities turning out in great number to pay their last tribute of respect to the departed, and to show their sympathy for the relatives.

Many rich floral offerings adorned the casket, among them a wreath from the Orangemen of Creelman, Sask.; an anchor from Creelman Agr. Society; gates ajar, from Creelman friends.

The surviving members of the family are: The widow and two small children; three sisters at home—Margaret, Cecelia and Gladys, also two brothers, Alex. and Fred. The other brothers are: Norval of Creelman, Sask.; Byron of Blaine Lake, Sask.; and Asa of Toronto.

Ottawa, November 10.—The will of the late John Manuel, millionaire lumberman, filed for probate here to day, disposes of an estate of \$2,188,000. Over half of it, \$1,123,000, goes to his brother James, of this city, and a number of nephews and nieces are also remembered. They include John Thompson, Jeanette Thompson and Christina Thompson, all of Whitby, Ont., and James Turner, of Stouffville, Ont., \$50,000 each. There are also a number of beneficiaries to the same amount in Scotland. Bequests to charity totalled \$12,000, divided among the Ottawa hospitals.

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.

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.

DOG LOST—About Nov. 1st, a medium sized black dog, smooth hair, short tail, white strip in face, white ring around neck, white on breast and paws; answers to name "Puppy." Information that will lead to his recovery will be thankfully received by the undersigned, and anyone found harboring him after this notice will be prosecuted. TRUEMAN HODGINS, Charlevoix, Que.

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 gelding, sired by Golden West, one colt by Lundie 14 year old. For prices and terms apply to R. J. GLENN, Shawville.

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 ROBIL-ARD, 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. POSSEL-WHITE, 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.

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

SEVERE PAINS AROUND THE HEART

Are Nearly Always Caused
by Stomach Trouble

Don't let a pain in the region of the heart frighten you into thinking you have heart disease. Just as a pain in the back seldom indicates kidney trouble, so pain near the heart is scarcely ever present in organic heart disease. The pain is nearly always caused by stomach trouble for the stomach and heart are connected by many nerves, and gas on the stomach causes pressure on the heart.

The alarming pains will disappear, if you tone up the stomach, eat the right things and don't worry. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are the best stomach tonic. One or two pills after each meal soon produces a healthy appetite, the food does not distress you, you are no longer troubled with gas, sour risings in the throat, and those misleading pains around the heart. Strength and energy return, and the rich, red blood, carries renewed vitality to every part of the body. Mrs. Henry Connolly, Brookvale, P.E.I., says: "For a number of years I was a great sufferer from indigestion which, despite all the treatment I took, was gradually growing worse. I would sometimes feel as though I was smothering, and when the trouble came on I would suffer from violent palpitation and pains around the heart which greatly alarmed me. I was under doctor's treatment for a long time, but with no benefit. A friend suggested Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and I decided to try them. In about a month I felt much better, and by the time I had taken another four boxes I was in the best of health and able to eat all kinds of nourishing food. It is now several years since I was cured and I have never felt a symptom of indigestion since. I take every opportunity of recommending Dr. Williams' Pink Pills to friends who are ailing."

If your dealer does not keep these pills you can get them by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Afraid of Scottish Troops.

A Scottish corporal gives it as his personal belief that Britain had better send over to France as soon as possible all the Scotsmen that are to spare. Our Scottish troops, he gathers, are earning in France to-day a reputation as magnificent and as terrible as that they earned under Wellington. When Napoleon's scouts returned to him on the eve of the battle of Waterloo he questioned them as to what they had seen, and in reply to one of his queries was told, "Sire, we have seen a lot of men in petticoats, and they fight like devils." Almost 100 years later German scouts are reporting some thing very much the same to German generals.

Waived the Other Chance.

"At 10 o'clock to-morrow morning I will be prepared to answer your proposal of marriage."
"Why the delay?"
"It gives me time to play fair with another suitor. If he doesn't come across when he hears of your offer, I'll take you."
"Under the circumstances I must withdraw my offer."
"Must you? Then under the circumstances I waive the other chance and take you."

A GOOD MEDICINE FOR THE BABY

Baby's Own Tablets are the very best medicine a mother can give her little ones. They sweeten the stomach, regulate the bowels, break up colds, promote healthful sleep—in fact they cure all the minor ills of little ones. The mother may feel absolutely safe in giving them to her children for they are guaranteed by a government analyst to be strictly free from all injurious drugs. The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

A Family Trait.

"Pat," said a manager to one of his workmen, "you must be an early riser. I always find you at work the first thing in the morning." "Indeed, and I am, sir. It is a family trait, I'm thinking." "Then your father was an early riser, too?" "Me father, is it. He rises that early that if he went to bed a little later he'd meet himself getting up in the morning."

Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills

exactly meet the need which so often arises in every family for a medicine to open up and regulate the bowels. Not only are they effective in all cases of Constipation, but they help greatly in breaking up a Cold or La Grippe by cleaning out the system and purifying the blood. In the same way they relieve or cure Biliousness, Indigestion, Sick Headaches, Rheumatism and other common ailments. In the fullest sense of the words Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills are

A Household Remedy



Major-General Sir Charles Ferguson, Bart., who is commander of the Fifth Division of the Expeditionary Force.

Willie's Revenge.

Willie had been a very bad boy in school that day. Consequently the weary master decided that he should be kept back after school. "William," he said sternly, when all the other boys had gone, "go to your desk and write an essay on—But, stop! I'll make it easier for you. Write a sentence containing 'antidotes.'" Some minutes passed, and then Willie placed a slate silently before the master and fled. This was the sentence—"My aunt dotes on bonnets, chocolates, matins, novels, ottomobiles, and Mr. Robertson." With one bound the master was at the door, but too late, for Willie was nowhere to be seen.

From Antwerp to Perth.

The following is an extract from a letter received by a Perth (Scotland) lady from a friend in Antwerp:—"You cannot imagine how popular your country is with us on account of your boundless generosity and touching welcome of the Belgian refugee families. Every one says that it is altogether sublime, and that there is only one country, Great Britain, that is truly capable of such great sacrifices."

Will Quickly Cure Any Sour Stomach

Relieves Fullness After Eating.

"When I was working around the farm last winter, I had an attack of inflammation," writes Mr. E. P. Dawkins, of Port Richmond. "I was weak for a long time, but well enough to work until spring. But something went wrong with my bowels, for I had to use salts or physic all the time. My stomach kept sour, and always after eating there was pain and fullness, and all the symptoms of intestinal indigestion. Nothing helped me until I used Dr. Hamilton's Pills. Instead of hurting, like other pills, they acted very mildly, and seemed to heal the bowels. I did not require large doses to get results with Dr. Hamilton's Pills, and feel so glad that I have found a mild yet certain remedy. To-day I am well—no pain, no sour stomach, a good appetite, able to digest anything. This is a whole lot of good for one medicine to do, and I can say Dr. Hamilton's Pills are the best pills, and my letter, I am sure, proves it. Refuse a substitute for Dr. Hamilton's Pills of Mandrake and Butternut, sold in yellow boxes, 25c. All dealers, or The Catarrhzone Co., Kingston, Ont."

PLEASE LEAVE THE GATE AJAR.

As the western sun was setting upon a forest old
Its rays shone on a lassie and
touched her hair with gold,
Just a little woodland wild rose,
yet one of rarest worth,
A father's treasure, his only joy on earth.
He came from work that moment
and took her in his arms,
"You're tired sweetheart, 'tis growing late—"
"Let me play a little longer," she answered, "then I'll come."
But, daddy, promise you won't close the gate.

Chorus:
"Please leave the gate ajar, Dad,
For I'm coming soon, you see;
I'm sure you recall how mamma
Would leave it ajar for me.
I'm such a little girlie,
You know I can't reach so far,
I'll come when my games are over,
So please leave the gate ajar."

While the little girl was waiting one evening for her dad,
His men came through the forest with faces grave and sad,
"Lass, your father wants to see you, we'll take you right to him,"
They gently told her, while their eyes grew dim.
"Within an hour," he whispered, "they say I've got to go."
"Take me," she cried. "No, Nell, it is too far."
Then she said: "When you see mamma just say I'm coming soon,
But don't forget to leave the gate ajar."

He—Yes, the governor cut off my allowance, so I've had to cash my brains for a living. She—I wonder why you were looking so thin.

Cure Children's Colds By External Treatment

Mothers Will Find Nothing So Speedily and Reliable as Old-Time "Nerviline."

It's really a shame to upset a young child's stomach by internal dosing, when external treatment will so promptly break up a cold.

When your boy comes in after play with his feet soaking wet, his throat hoarse and sore, his little chest tight and congested, just apply Nerviline. Give him a vigorous rubbing over his throat, and put lots of Nerviline on his chest and rub it right in. To make Nerviline penetrate more quickly cover his chest and throat with a hot flannel bandage. This treatment WON'T fail. Your boy will be feeling better in half an hour, and you will have the satisfaction of knowing you have ward off perhaps a cold, or gripe, or illness that might have laid him up.

Nerviline is mighty good for preventing colds and for breaking up a bad one, too. For general family use it cures all sorts of external aches and pains—you simply can't beat it. Try it for earache, toothache, neuralgia, sciatica, lame back, rheumatism, or lumbago. Wherever there is congestion, inflammation or pain in the joints or muscles, Nerviline will cure mightily quick. The large 50c. family size bottle is so economical, so useful, it should be in every home. There is also a small 25c. size. Dealers anywhere sell Nerviline.

GERMANY HATES BRITAIN.

The Main Reason For Its Torrent of Abuse.

Looked at from one point of view, Germany's special hatred of Britain and the immeasured abuse that she is outpouring on her, may be accepted as evidence that the economic campaign is bringing home to the people of the Fatherland even more than the fighting on the field, the seriousness of the position that has resulted from the closing of the sea against everything that ministers to the normal life of a great economic State, says a Scotch paper. All our own ports are open. Food supplies and raw material keep pouring in just as usual, the factories and mills and workshops, as a rule, are reasonably busy, and there is no indication that to-morrow will not be as to-day. On the other hand, every day that passes makes things worse for Germany. There is no work coming in from without. Materials are lacking. Exports are out of the question. The prospect darkens. And all because of the British fleet. It is Great Britain, in other words, that hits Germany hardest where it is most felt. Hence the torrent of abuse. In itself it is of no consequence to us; none the less it is the surest proof that the economic battle is as resultful in its own way as the efforts of the Allies in the west, and the lost battles on the Russian frontier. And winter keeps coming relentlessly on with the inevitable suffering that its cold and its short dark days must entail. It is lamentable that there should be so much suffering on the part of innocent people. On the other hand, there is no reason to doubt as yet that the German nation was and still is solid for the war, and that their suffering and hardship are no more than the price they have to pay for the avidity with which they have sustained war-lords in their unholy lust for domination and dominion.

Superior--

"Surpassing others in greatness, goodness, extent or value of any quality."—Century Dictionary.

That's the definition, and that's why Post Toasties are called the

Superior Corn Flakes—
—the surpassing, delicate Indian Corn flavour being sealed in by skillful toasting with sugar and salt.

Post Toasties

are made in clean, airy, modern factories—cooked, seasoned, rolled and toasted to crisp golden flakes—

Ready to serve direct from the package.

To secure the Superior Corn Flakes, ask for

Post Toasties

—sold by Grocers.

Canadian Postum Cereal Co. Ltd., Windsor, Ont.

RED UNSIGHTLY PIMPLES ON FACE

Itching and Burning, Scratching Irritated, Disfigured for a Time, Used Cuticura Soap and Ointment, Pimples Disappeared.

1756 Winnipeg St., Regina, Sask.—"I was troubled with itching pimples on my face for over three years. They were red and unsightly. They caused itching and burning and I used to scratch and irritate them. The breaking out disfigured me for a time."

"I tried many well-advised treatments, such as—Prescription, etc., but without success. A short time ago I saw the advertisement of Cuticura Soap and Ointment in a local paper and after I had tried a free sample I could see a remarkable improvement. I washed my face with the Soap and then applied the Ointment two or three times a day. After using more Cuticura Soap and two boxes of Cuticura Ointment all the pimples completely disappeared." (Signed) Nicholas Koch, June 13, 1914.

Samples Free by Mail

A generation of mothers has found no soap so well suited for cleansing and purifying the skin and hair of infants and children as Cuticura Soap. Its absolute purity and refreshing fragrance alone are enough to recommend it above ordinary skin soaps, but there are added to these qualities delicate yet effective emollient properties, derived from Cuticura Ointment, which render it most valuable in overcoming a tendency to distressing eruptions and promoting a normal condition of skin and hair health. Cuticura Soap and Ointment sold throughout the world. For liberal free sample of each, with 32-p. book, send post-card to "Cuticura, Dept. D, Boston, U. S. A."

When the Dinner Danced.

Little Gertie Grogan (looking up from society page—Did you ever see a dinner dance, haw)

Mrs. Grogan—Faith, I did, me child; th' day yer father struck th' table wid his fist because we had corn' bafe an' cabbage three days runnin'!

A WARM WINTER.

June weather prevails in California, the ideal wintering place, reached comfortably and conveniently by the Chicago and North Western Ry. Four splendid trains daily from the new passenger terminal Chicago—The Overland Limited, fastest train to San Francisco; the Los Angeles Limited, three days to Land of Sunshine, the famous San Francisco Limited and the California Mail. Rates, illustrated matter and particulars on application. B. H. Bennett, General Agent, 46 Yonge St., Toronto, Ont.

Dry Goods.

"Do you sell dry goods here?"
"No, sir; this is a grocery."
"Sorry! I wanted to get some dried apples."

INFORMATION FOR INVENTORS

Messrs. Pigeon, Pigeon & Davis, patent solicitors, Montreal, report that 136 Canadian patents were issued for the week ending October 20th, 1914, 103 of which were granted to Americans, 23 to Canadians, 6 to residents of Great Britain and Colonies, and 4 to residents of foreign countries.

Of the Canadians who received patents, 10 were of Ontario, 4 of Quebec, 3 of Saskatchewan, 3 of Alberta, 1 of British Columbia, 1 of Nova Scotia, and 1 of New Brunswick.

"What a beautiful girl your daughter is!" "Yes. So beautiful that I've given up hope that she'll ever wash the dishes for me when she grows up."

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

Interrupted Communication.

"You don't mean to say that this is the first you've heard of it."
"Absolutely."
"Why, it's the talk of the neighborhood."
"Yes, but my wife is away on a visit."



TAKE MY ADVICE

Don't waste time on inferior or selves because they're a few cents cheaper. I have proved Zam-Buk best for Eczema, Piles, Skin Diseases, and Injuries. As a mother, you owe it to your family to use the best, that's Zam-Buk! 50c box. All Druggists and Stores.

TRY
ZAM-BUK
THE HERBAL HEALER

BOILERS

New and Second-hand, for heating and power purposes. Water Tanks and Smoke
IRON WORKS
LIMITED TORONTO
Engineers and Shipbuilders.

CANADA'S POSSIBILITIES.

American Novelist Making Study of Conditions Outlines Views.

Mr. James Oliver Curwood, a novelist, is making a study of Canadian conditions in war time. He has just completed a tour of the western provinces, and declares that the end of the war will usher in a period of development and growth that will mean practically a new Canada in the West.

"It may seem like a paradox when I say that with every life and every dollar that is being destroyed in Europe, Canada's possibilities increase, yet it is so," he observed. "Of all the nations of the earth Canada will profit more by this war than any other—more than my own country across the border."

Mr. Curwood was particularly impressed with the possibilities of the great national playgrounds, Jasper Park, on the line of the Grand Trunk Pacific.

"It will be a tremendous drawing card for tourists," he said. "I don't hesitate to say that its grandeur, its natural beauties and the advantages it will shortly hold for tourists, excel even our Yellowstone, and that is saying a great deal. I look to see thousands of Americans travel this way to the big fair at San Francisco next year, and there is no better advertiser on earth than a pleased tourist. In fact, from every way I look at the situation the sky ahead looks brighter for Canada than at any other time in its history."—British Columbia Province.

The Oldest Man Living

If asked about his corns would say they didn't bother him because he always used Putnam's Corn Extractor. For fifty years "Putnam's" has been the favorite because painless and sure. Try only "Putnam's," 25c. at all dealers.

Worldly Wise.

He—Would you have loved me had I been poor?
She—Yes, dear; but I would have kept you in ignorance of the fact.

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, &c.

Sure Thing.

"I wonder," mused the heiress, "if Jimmy knows I have money?"
"Has he proposed?"
"Yes."
"Then he knows."

Discouraged.

"Don't you know that you ought to scatter seeds of kindness?"
"Aw, what's the use; my neighbor's chickens would get them all if I did."

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

Irish Compliment.

"An' sure, me lady, if yer feet were as big as your heart, it wouldn't be my corns I should like ye to be steppin' on."

Minard's Liniment Cures Cargot in Cows.

LATEST FISH STORY.

Back to Land Movement by Pike Near Bassano, Alta.

The latest fish story that has been sprung on the public—a story which "out-whops" some of the most famous of the Whopper Club series—is that told by J. Jones, an inspector in the agricultural branch of the Canadian Pacific, whose activities are confined to the Rosemary colony, near Bassano.

There is nothing of the piking attitude about the story but the fish. The fish were pike. It appears that there has been started among the fish of the Bow River a "back to the land" movement, with the irrigated land preferred. Mr. Jones says that on the land, or on one particular farm, in the Rosemary colony, the water was turned into the ditches one morning for two hours and then turned off. When it had all seeped away into the ground there were enough pike found to feed thirteen men for one meal. Since that time a number of fish have been obtained. In fact, there seems to be a serious sort of mania among these fish to get out of the water at the earliest possible moment.

It appears that many of the irrigation ditches are full of fish, and in some places one of the favorite recreations is to go out and "land" a flock of fish for breakfast.—Montreal Gazette.

Fear not when men speak evil of you; fear lest you should do evil.
Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

Clark's Pork & Beans

Highest grade beans kept whole and mealy by perfect baking, retaining their full strength. Flavored with delicious sauces. They have no equal.

FARMS FOR SALE.

M. 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 24 Colborne St., Toronto.

M. W. DAWSON, Colborne St., Toronto.

FOR SALE.

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

NEWSPAPERS FOR SALE.

GOOD WEEKLY IN LIVE TOWN IN York County. Stationery and Book Business in connection. Price only \$4.00. Terms 10. Write 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.

PATENTS OF INVENTIONS

PIGEON, PIGEON & DAVIS
714 St. James St., Montreal
Write for Information

FREE TO EVERY BOY AND GIRL
This ring is an exact duplicate of an 18k solid gold ring and you can have it engraved with any monogram desired. You can earn this beautiful ring in less than an hour. Just simply sell 24 packages of our assorted picture post cards. Each package contains 6 cards, which you sell for only 10c. A free coupon given with each package, will make your friends buy them on sight. Don't wait a minute, but order right now. You need no money until you have sold the cards, then send us the money you have received (\$2.40), we send you this ring, engraved, by return mail. Ask for our big catalog of premiums. Address
COLONIAL ART CO., Dept. 15 L, 1000 St. James St., Montreal, Que.

Worth While Cultivating Your
Maple Grove Now
The Government's new protective legislation against adulteration of pure Maple Syrup goes into effect on Jan. 1, 1915. Woe betide transgressors after that date! Maple Syrup makers will reap the reward of their honest labor at last! Buyers of Maple Syrup will be greatly multiplied in number, and it will handsomely pay farmers to cultivate their Maple Grove. The one Evaporator built for the best results is the "Champion"—our pride often imitated but never excelled. Write for free booklet giving full particulars.
THE CRIMM MFG. CO., LIMITED
58 Wellington St., Montreal, Que.

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 I am alive to-day witness to the merit of your medicine. The doctors 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."

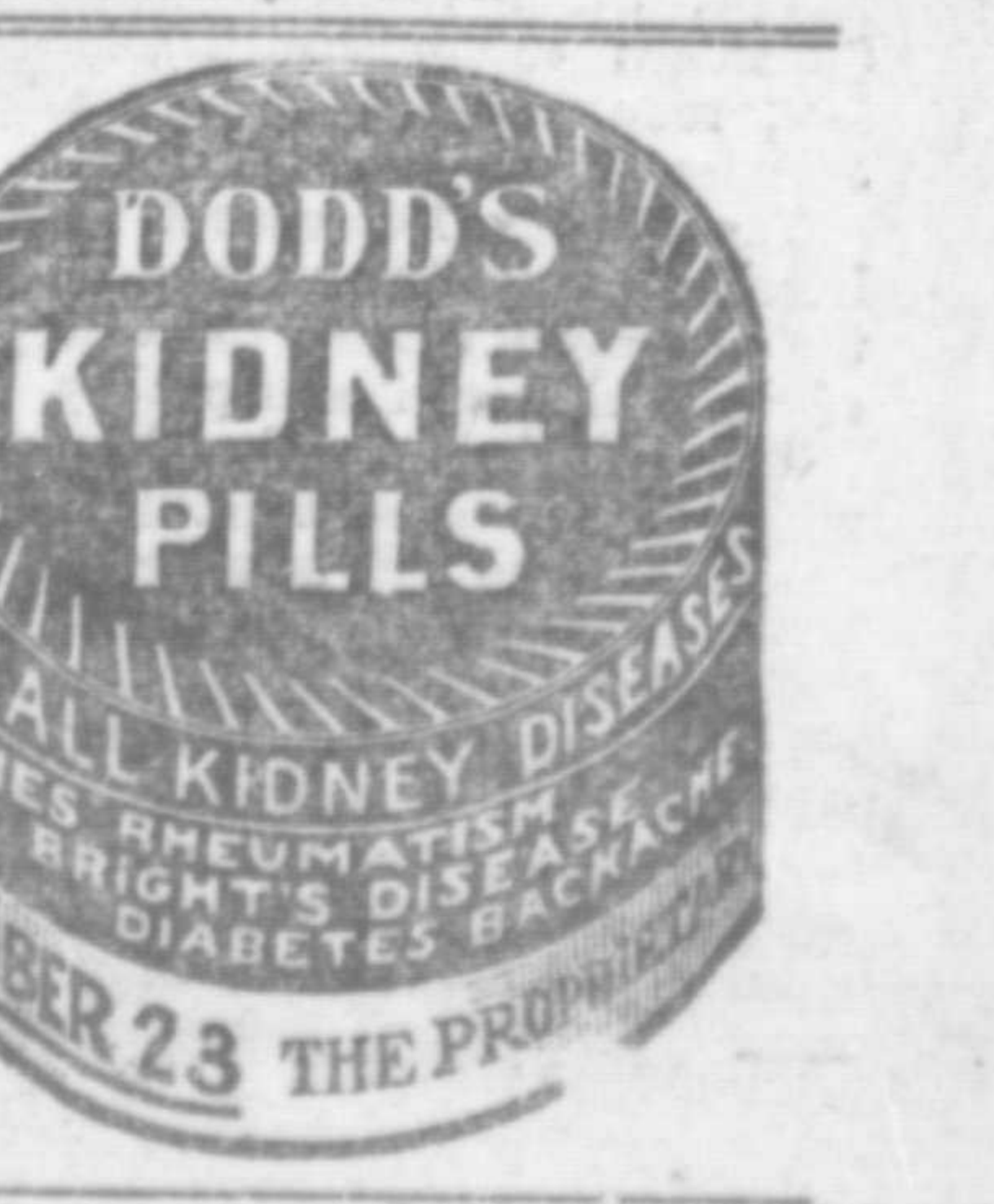
A doctor and a specialist attended David Warnock and gave him no hope. That was in March, 1911. Four months afterwards, he was a well man and had gained 66 lbs. If you suffer, or know of one, send us your address, and we will send a copy of Warnock's testimony in full and also many others; some of which 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.

Efficiency.

"I hope," said one wife to another, "that you never nag your husband."

"Only when he is beating the rugs," said the second one. "When he is thoroughly irritated he makes a much better job of it."



ED. 3. ISSUE 35-14.

THE EQUITY.

SHAWVILLE, NOV. 19, 1914.

The Conservatives of Dundas county have chosen Mr. Irwin Hilliard, barrister, as their standard-bearer in the coming contest to succeed the late Sir James Whitney as representative in the Legislature. Nominations will take place on Nov. 30; polling Dec. 7.

Mr. Walter Mitchell, barrister of Montreal, has been appointed provincial treasurer in the Gouin cabinet. Mr. Mitchell was chosen on Tuesday last by the Liberals of Richmond as their candidate to replace the late P. S. G. MacKenzie, and it is thought certain that Mr. Mitchell, being a member of the cabinet, will meet with no opposition. Nevertheless, there is a strong feeling in the Townships that the representative of that district in the cabinet should be a local man and Mr. Gouin may find it expedient to make some further concession to the electors there before they are fully satisfied. The nomination of candidates will take place on November 21 and the election on November 28.

Hon. William Templeman Dead

Hon. William Templeman, minister of inland revenue in the Laurier administration, died at Victoria, B. C., on Sunday last, aged 70 years. The late Mr. Templeman was a native of Pakenham, Ont., and was the founder of the *Almonte Gazette*. Removing to B. C. a good many years ago he became connected with the *Victoria Times*, a paper which he later became proprietor of. He was called to the Senate in 1897, but resigned his seat in that chamber in 1906 and was elected to the House of Commons for the electoral division of Comox-Atlin. At the general election in 1911 he was defeated.

Casualties not Deaths

(Montreal Gazette.)

Mr. Asquith, in the House of Commons, has given the number of casualties to the British forces up to October 31 as approximately 57,000. The figure is large, and in connection with it is necessary to be remembered that in the land operations, besides the killed, the wounded and missing are included in the lists. In such fighting as has been going on in France and Belgium, and particularly during the German advance upon and retirement from the Marne, each side in turn lost many men through small detachments being cut off by the advancing enemy. Of 433,000 prisoners of war held by Germany on November 1, there were 16,000 reported as British. Then, of the wounded with modern bullets, the percentage of recoveries is so large in the hospitals that all records are being put in the background. The Asquith figures tell of hard fighting; but they are figures of casualties. The loss of life may not be over a quarter of the total.

Free to Poultry Raisers.

The Poultry Department of Macdonald College has arranged for a Short Course in Poultry Husbandry, to be held from Feb. 15th to March 6th, 1915. All those who are engaged in poultry keeping or who are thinking of starting in the poultry business should take advantage of this course which is entirely free, the only expense being board while attending the Course.

This Short Course of three weeks is intended to assist in supplying the demand for practical experience combined with a lecture course on the more important phases of poultry culture.

The Poultry plant at the College gives good opportunities for the study of the practical side of the industry. Students will be required to do work pertaining to the various branches of poultry keeping.

The lecture course, which will supplement the practical work, will deal with: Opportunities in poultry husbandry, with advantages and disadvantages offered by the various departments of the industry; the advantages of a poultry department on the farm; origin of domestic poultry and the history of breeds; laying out of a poultry plant; the extensive and the intensive methods of keeping fowls; poultry house construction; the breeding and judging of utility poultry; incubation and brooding; methods of feeding poultry; markets and marketing poultry produce.

In connection with this course the Bacteriological Department will give lectures, with demonstrations in hygienic requirements of poultry, location of buildings, ventilation, cleanliness, disinfection, avian tuberculosis, blackhead (infectious entero-hepatitis), fowl cholera, roup, canker, diarrhoea, asthenia, diseases of the ovary and oviduct.

The Biology Department will give lectures in poultry zoology, including the anatomy of a fowl, the embryology of the chick, parasites of poultry.

The Cereal Husbandry Department will give a number of lectures on crop production and soil management as related to poultry raising.

The Horticulture Department will give a course lectures in which problems will be considered concerning the growing of small fruits, the care and management of the orchard and other horticultural problems of interest to poultrymen.

The course will be full of up-to-date information designed for practical poultry keepers, and it should enable all interested to become more familiar with the principles of successful poultry culture.

For an announcement and particulars regarding the Course write the Principal, Macdonald College, Que.

THE WAR.

Summary of the News

London, Nov. 14.—It is officially announced from Vienna that the Russians have occupied Tarnow, Jasio and Krosno, three towns in Galicia. Tarnow has a population of 31,000. Jasio is 38 miles southeast of Tarnow and has a population of about 7,000, while Krosno is 13 miles southeast of Jasio, on the river Wislok, and has about 5,000 population.

London, Nov. 13.—The correspondent of the Central News in the North of France telegraphs that the Germans have been driven out of Dixmude.

"The Germania," the correspondent says, "had not long in which to congratulate themselves on their seizure of the mass of ruins which was once the ill-starred town of Dixmude. They were sprayed with high explosive shells until extermination threatened them. The appearance of French marines with bayonets at charge rapidly convinced them that the death rate would be too high if they remained."

Paris, Nov. 15.—The following official communication was issued by the War Office tonight:

"The most notable incident of the day has been the throwing back of the enemy on the right bank Yser canal. That part of the left bank which the Germans previously held has been completely evacuated. We have retaken to the south of Bixchoote a small wood which had been lost following a night attack. At the end of the day the enemy had shown without success an offensive to the south of Ypres."

"On the rest of the front there is nothing to report."

Petrograd, Nov. 15.—The following official communication was issued from General Headquarters tonight:

"On the East Prussian front, at Stalluponen, around Angerberg and near Johannisburg, our troops are making successful progress in the fighting. The action continues in the region of Soldau and Neidenburg, where we have progressed, notwithstanding the desperate resistance of the enemy."

"On the left bank of the Vistula, the battle proceeds, developing along a front from Plock (Poland) to the river Warta. On the front between Kalisz Wielum, the enemy has withdrawn. In the neighborhood of Czenstochowa and towards the south, the enemy has attempted an offensive, but this has failed."

"Our march on Cracow continues."

"In Galicia the Austrians are seeking to organize a defence on the San river in the Doualetz region, west of the front comprising Zabno and Tarnow, and on the Wisloka, on the Jasio front."

"In the region to the south of the Galician front, our troops are advancing towards the passes across the Carpathians."

British Battleship Audacious Sunk by Mine or Torpedo

New York, Nov. 15.—Rumors of disaster to the British super-dreadnought *Audacious*, which have persisted ever since the White Star Olympic, diverted from her course, arrived at Lough Swilly on October 29, are confirmed in mail advices received by the Associated Press from a point in Ireland.

After a career of less than two years, the *Audacious*, of the King George V class—third in tonnage and armament of His Majesty's warships—lies at the bottom of the ocean off the north coast of Ireland. She was hit by a torpedo or disabled by a mine just before eight o'clock in the morning of October 27. With the possible exception of one or two men, the whole crew of 800 officers and men were rescued by small boats from the Olympic. The rescue was made in a rough sea by brilliant and daring seamanship on the part of the White Star liner's crew.

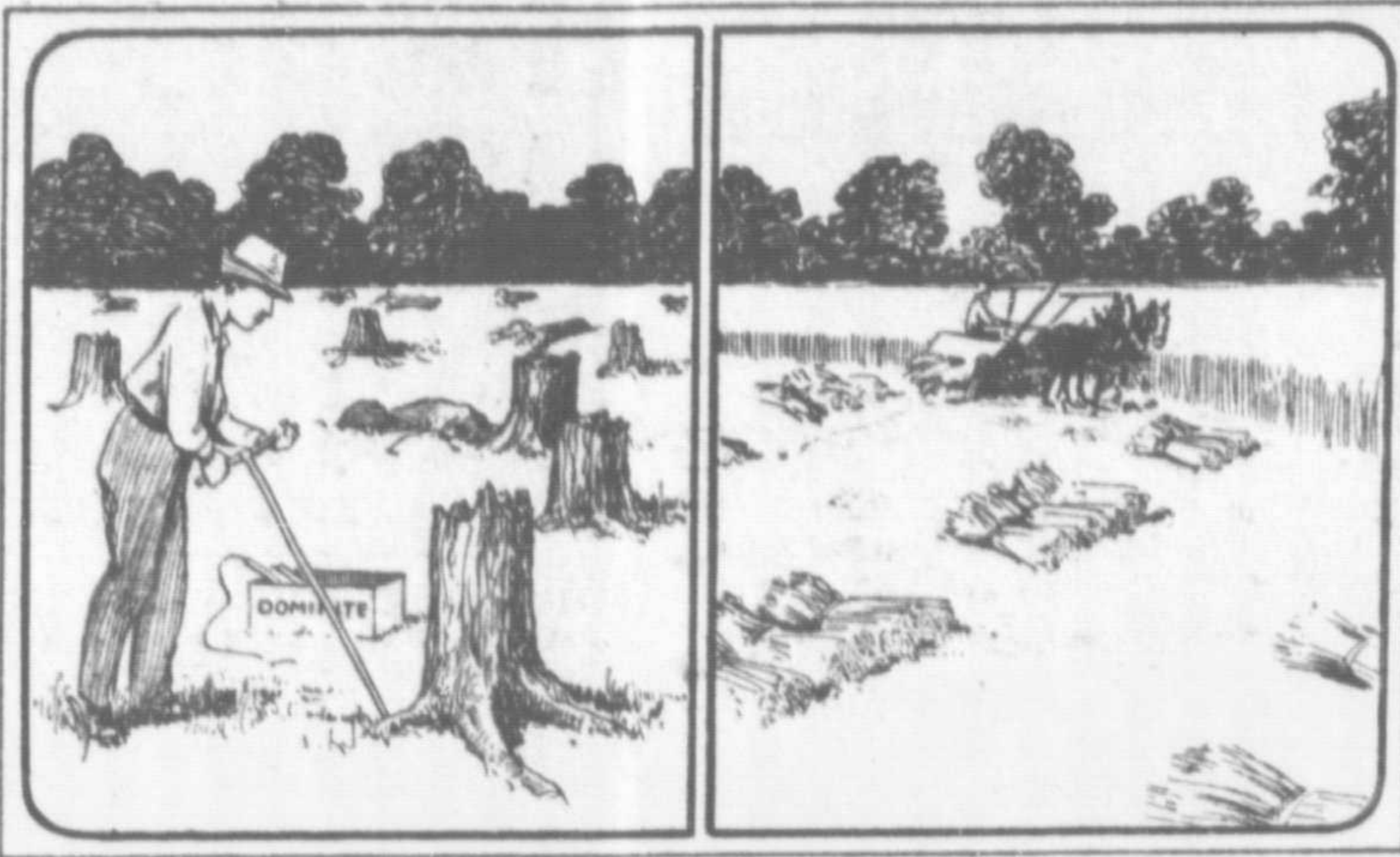
The battleship's cry for assistance was caught by the wireless operator of the Olympic which was only about ten miles distant. The steamer rushed forward at full speed while her crew made ready for their work. Volunteers were called for and double the number necessary to man the lifeboats responded. The crippled battleship was reached a few minutes after 9 o'clock and before noon all but 100 of her men had been transferred.

By this time the battleship had a decided list at the stern where just below the water line she had received her wound. Two of her engines were unharned, but the one aft was put out of commission.

After taking off all the officers and crew, Capt. Haddock of the Olympic turned his attention to an attempt to save the warship. Cable was given her but it snapped as it tightened. Meantime the bulkheads began to give way and it was soon apparent that it would be impossible to tow the ship or keep her long afloat. The cruiser *Liverpool* and several other warships which had come up stood by.

A terrific explosion occurred on board the giant vessel just before she sank.

The report of the sinking of the *Audacious* has not been officially confirmed.



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 insensible 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

Minutes Clarendon School Commissioners.

Board of School Commissioners met Nov. 7, 1914. Members present, Chairman Palmer; Commissioners Draper, Smiley, Harris and Carson.

Minutes of last meeting read and adopted.

Moved by com. Carson, seconded by com. Draper, that the Sec.-Treas. notify Miss Harkness that it is the wish of this Board that Miss Harkness do what she can in securing the ratepayers of No. 4 division to level up No. 4 School grounds and gravel the same.—Carried.

A petition was read from No. 12 School, signed by 29 ratepayers, asking that No. 12 School be left where it is, (instead of moving it a mile east), a similar petition having been sent to the Superintendent. Also, there was read a communication from the Superintendent requesting that any work toward moving of No. 12 School be stopped until such time as the Superintendent enquire into the matter.

A delegation from both sides waited on the Board.

Moved by com. Smiley, seconded by com. Carson that this Board leave the matter in the hands of the Superintendent.—Carried.

Moved by com. Draper, seconded by com. Smiley that the following bills be paid: G. F. Hodgins Co., \$16.15, supplies for different schools; W. A. Hodgins, \$2.02, supplies; Joseph Hill, cleaning out buildings No. 14 School, \$2.00; Mrs. Wharry, cleaning after disinfecting for diphtheria and caretaking till end of October, \$10.00; Thompson Johnston, painting No. 2 School outside 5 1/2 days at \$1.75=\$9.63; Simon Barber, lock, glass and work for No. 5 School, \$1.29.—Carried.

It was decided that the following members of the Board visit the following Schools before next meeting:

Coms. Draper and Carson—Schools 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5; Coms. Smiley and Harris—Schools 7, 8, 10, 11 and 14; Chairman Palmer and Com. Draper—Schools 9, 12 and 13.

Moved by com. Harris, seconded by com. Carson that we advertise for tenders for firewood for the 14 schools of our municipality—tenders to be in the hands of the Sec.-Treasurer not later than one o'clock, p. m., of 28th November, 1914, when we shall hold our next meeting.—Carried.

Moved by com. Carson, seconded by com. Draper that Miss Moore continue the caretaking of No. 5 School at \$20.00 for whole term.—Carried.

Moved by com. Harris, seconded by com. Carson that Mr. S. Burrows be paid the \$100 due him, less \$3.75, the price allowed by him for painting storm sashes, No. 3 new School, overlooked.—Carried.

Adjourned to meet Nov. 28, at one o'clock, p. m.

M. A. MCKINLEY,
Asst. Sec.-Treas.

Query re. Sec.-Treasurership.

EDITOR EQUITY: For some months past I have noticed in your paper that the minutes and notices of our School Board are signed by the "Assistant Sec.-Treasurer," and I thought you could inform me as well as others if a Sec.-Treasurer had been appointed since Mr. Matheson's death or if that office still vacant? I ask this question not in a complaining mood, but simply for the information which I think every ratepayer is entitled to have.

Yours truly,
RATEPAYER.
Clarendon Front, Nov. 14.

REMARKS.—As the editor is not in a position to furnish the information requested, "Ratepayer" would doubtless gain his object by applying to the Chairman of the School Board, who, in order to satisfy our correspondent and others, might regard it in the public interest to make the information public.—Ed.

ESKIMO WHALE DANCE.

When Arctic Natives Feast and Pick Their Life Mates.

A very primitive custom of the natives of the Bering and arctic coasts of Siberia, a custom that has come down from generations of savage ancestors, is the annual celebration of the whale dance, when the Eskimos select their wives.

When the sun moves southward at the end of the short summer season and the ice closes up the northern seas the whales come down to open water. Then, in celebration of the season's catch, the ice dwellers assemble for the whale dance, which lasts twenty-one days.

The great dance circle is prepared, and in the center the dancers, both male and female, perform the most savage of evolutions and motions to the accompaniment of rhythmless beating of the tom-toms and weird chanting. The dance songs tell of the prowess of the hunters and of the history of the tribe. The movements of the women are surprisingly graceful, and they mean to show in their dance that, as daughters of a great people, they are possessed of all the qualities such women should have. The men execute pantomimic scenes of the hunt and go through all the motions of the kill. They spear the ice bear, slay the walrus and seal and finally, with extraordinary contortions, vanquish the mighty whale.

During the last days of the feast, when the time arrives for the selection of husbands and wives, the man performs his mate dance before the woman he promises to provide her generously with the fruit of the hunt, both food and fur. If she is pleased with him she walks out and dances her acceptance and shows how she will look after the igloo. When they are married before each other they are married after the custom of the tribe, and he leads her off to his walrus hide lodge.

During the dance they feast on whale. The skin of the baleen whale is about an inch thick and looks like rubber. The solid blubber between it and the true flesh is usually about fourteen inches thick. The black skin and the blubber, the latter cut to the thickness of the former, is called muktuk and is considered a great delicacy. It is eaten raw and, although it sounds repulsive to the civilized ear, is most palatable. It has a flavor something like that of chestnuts.—Youth's Companion.

Prime Numbers.

It might appear at first that every number can be divided by some number besides itself, and one; but many numbers cannot, and if they cannot they are known as prime numbers. Of all the numbers having a value of less than 1,000, there are 169 that are prime. Of these twenty-six are smaller than 100, twenty-one appear between 100 and 200, sixteen between 200 and 300, sixteen between 300 and 400, seventeen between 400 and 500, fourteen between 500 and 600, sixteen between 600 and 700, fourteen between 700 and 800, fifteen between 800 and 900 and fourteen between 900 and 1,000.

His Vacation.

A woman had a negro cleaning the yard for her. His wife had been dead for several years. So his employer seized a favorable moment and proceeded to sound him.

"John," she said, "you're a good, steady man. Lots of women would be glad to have you. Why don't you get a wife?"

John leaned on his rake and scratched his head reflectively.

"Well, I tell you," he replied. "You know I was married seven years, an' I've got to have a rest."—Indianapolis News.

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.

TRADE MARK

NO CRACKS

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

For sale by
R. G. HODGINS.

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.

HELP PROTECT THE DEER.

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

N. M. McCUAIC

Prov Game Warden.
Bryson January 1913.

PUBLIC NOTICE

Is hereby given that the annual meeting of the shareholders and patrons of the Clarendon Dairy Co. Ltd., will be held in the factory hall at Starks Corners, 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.

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.

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 27c.
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
Calveskins each 75 to 90
Wool per lb. 23c to 30c
Hay per ton \$16.00

OTTAWA.

The following are last Saturdays quotations:
Butter, in print 30c to 32c
Butter in pails 28 to 30c.
Eggs, fresh, per dozen 32 to 35c
Potatoes per bag 60 to 65c.
Pork, per 100 lbs \$10.00 to 11.00
Beef, per 100 lbs, \$8.00 to 8.50
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 13-a on the 3rd Range of Clarendon, containing 50 acres, more or less, about 30 acres of which are cleared and fenced. Soil good clay loam. On the premises are erected a small house and good frame barn. Convenient to school and church. For terms and full particulars apply to
MRS. MCKINLEY,
Shawville.

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
1st insertion and 5 cents per line or 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.

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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
his advertisement will not be paid for.

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 \$18.

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.

To Extend Services.

Australia will this year greatly ex-
tend its Government telegraph and
telephone service.

Expert For Canada.

Thomas Adams of the British Lo-
cal Government Board has resigned
his position in England to accept that
of town-planning adviser to the Cana-
dian Commission of Conservation.

Mr. Adams has had direct charge
of the practical work done under the
provisions of the British housing and
town planning act of 1909 and has
guided such developments as that of
Ruislip, which greatly impressed the
members of the National Housing As-
sociation who visited it last July.

This work has shown that the dreams
of the reformers can be realized not
only in occasional garden cities and
suburbs, but throughout the country.

His success in England has given
Mr. Adams an international reputa-
tion that led to his being twice called
to Canada to address meetings of the
National City Planning Conference.

Last spring he returned to take part
in the conference at Toronto.

While he was in Canada he gave
the authorities his assistance in
drafting housing and city planning
legislation, and it is probably in re-
cognition of this assistance that he
has been called to Canada.

Fooled the President.

Someone gave the clerk at the
Chateau Frontenac a bunch of imita-
tion violets. They were so real that
ladies invariably stopped to sniff
them—and pass on in chagrin,
whereupon delighted bell boys passed
the wink round the rotunda. But
when Sir Thomas Shaughnessy visit-
ed the hotel, and when the president
of the C.P.R. stopped to inhale the
perfume and a bell-boy snickered the
whole hotel, as it were, held its
breath for fear of what would follow.

But did Sir Thomas show he had
been cheated? Instead, three times,
as he passed in front of the desk, he
paused to sniff the violets, and did
so sincerely and with such appar-
ent satisfaction that the bell-boys
wonder turned to curiosity, and, fin-
ally, they, too, one by one, filed
solemnly past to smell the flowers.
They could not understand what had
made Sir Thomas sample that frag-
rance so often.

Rich Gold Field Reported.

The Mines Department at Ottawa
has received details of a wonderfully
rich strike of gold and silver which
has been made in the Broad Pass dis-
trict, 250 miles north of Seward,
Alaska. G. H. Collins, of Prince Rup-
ert, sends the report.

Great ledges, wide and deep, are
reported, bearing exceptionally rich
deposits of gold and silver, lead and
zinc. There is a stampede of miners
and prospectors to the district.

The Canadian Mines Department
will send two geological experts to
Broad Pass with a view to determin-
ing the probability of an outcrop to
the eastward in the Yukon.

Every one learns from his own expe-
rience; the wise learn also from the ex-
perience of others.

Too Much Expense.

"Yes," said Mr. Tyte-Phist, "I was
just stepping on the car when the
conductor gave the motorman the
signal to go ahead, and the car start-
ed. My foot went out from under
me, and I sat down on the muddy
crossing, ruining a twenty-two dollar
suit of clothes."

"Then you sat there, swore like a
trooper and gnashed your teeth in
rage, I suppose," remarked the sym-
pathizing listener.

"No," said Mr. Tyte-Phist. "I may
have sworn a little, but I didn't do
any gnashing. My teeth are new
and cost me \$30."

Flies' Eggs.

Eggs of flies are so small that you
must use a microscope in order to see
their real peculiarities. Each female
fly lays on the average of 150 eggs.
For her cradle she selects a heap of
garbage or refuse. In five days the
maggot turns into little chrysa-
lids, or pupae, shaped like miniature
beans. Within another five days
these give birth to flies, which de-
velop with amazing rapidity into
adult insects, and then the mischief
begins.

Goethe.

Besides his five or six consummate
works, which by universal consent
are practically above criticism, it may
be said that Goethe's songs are the
best in the world. He is the greatest
of all literary critics, and in subtle
and abundant observation of human
life and in the number and value of
his wise remarks and pregnant sen-
tences he is one of the greatest writ-
ers of all time. Goethe may be class-
ed as one of the "greatest men."

Apple Charlotte.

The literature of the kitchen some-
times sheds a light on the traits of
historical personages. For example,
it is not uninteresting to read in a
book of recollections of the origin of
that rather agreeable dish of bread-
crumbs, fruit and spices known as
"apple charlotte." It appears that
the thrifty wife of George III. in-
vented the pudding in order to use
up the weekly palace crusts.

Doing It.

Old Lady (to grocer's boy)—Don't
you know that it is very rude to
whistle when dealing with a lady?
Boy—That's what the gun'or told
me to do, mum.

"Told you to whistle?"
"Yes'm. He said if we ever sold
you anything we'd have to whistle
for the money."—London Fun.

The Ubiquitous Purist.

Vicar—I'm sorry to hear you've
been so poorly. You must pray for a
good heart, Thomas.
Thomas—Ya-as, sur. But it's my
liver wot be wrong, ye know, sur.—
London Telegraph.

THE "TURCOS"?

French Colonial Troops Are Full
Blooded Arabs Officered by Whites.

The announcement that, in an he-
roic charge, a battalion of Turcos was
almost wiped out, seems to have puz-
zled not a few people, who apparently
think they are an Oriental corps
which in some mysterious way has
been mobilized to assist the allies.
The confusion arises from the fact
that "Turcos" is a slang name for the
Tirailleurs, one of the best of the
French colonial forces. The Tirail-
leurs, indeed, are a corps of sharp-
shooters, who have been practically
trained from boyhood to fight. The
greater proportion of the Turcos are
Arabs of pure blood, though the offi-
cers and non-commissioned officers
are mostly French. Excluding the
French element, all the Turcos are
Mohammedan, and death has no ter-
rors for them. To die in war is for
them to enter the Mussulman Para-
dise.

In years gone by they fought
amongst themselves, tribe against
tribe, and at one time used their
swords against the French. Ultimate-
ly they became French subjects, and
are now only too glad to have a go
at the enemies of France. The Tur-
cos are born fighters, possessing ex-
traordinary powers of endurance, for
they have been brought up to "rough
it" from infancy. Furthermore, as
Mr. C. W. Randle points out, they
are accustomed to living on next to
nothing.

The Turco's staple diet is boiled
semolina, seasoned with some simple
sauce and sometimes eaten with vege-
tables. A little mutton or goat-flesh
is occasionally added, but the semo-
lina is the mainstay. Few soldiers
carry such a weight on their shoul-
ders as the Turcos. Their knapsacks
weigh from some 80 to 100 pounds,
for, in addition to his own kit, each
man carries some portion of the camp
equipment. Then there is, of course,
the rifle.

With their black, straight hair,
surmounted by a red fez, and their
black beards, and wearing a sort of
blouse or loose tunic with baggy
Moorish trousers, strong boots of a
greyish leather, and cloth ankle-
bands, they make one of the most
picturesque corps at present engaged
in the war.

A Tug of War.

The well-dressed, portly man stood
for several moments watching the
brawny drayman who was laborious-
ly tugging at a large, heavy laden
box, which seemed almost as wide as
the doorway through which he was
trying to move it. Presently the kind-
ly disposed onlooker approached the
perspiring drayman and said with a
patronizing air: "Like to have a
lift?"

"Bet yer life," the other replied,
and for the next two minutes the two
men on opposite sides of the box
worked, lifted, puffed and wheezed,
but the box stuck fast. They went
at it again, but it did not move an
inch. Finally the portly man straight-
ened up and said between puffs, "I
don't believe we can get it in there."

"Get it in?" the drayman almost
shouted. "Why, you blamed mutton-
head. I'm trying to get it out!"

A Peculiar Worm.

An animal growing between the
high and low water marks on the
Japanese coasts is a mud worm called
sabella. It occupies a hard, limy
tube of its own making and gets its
food when the high tide comes up
over its hiding place by thrusting out
a head bushy with tentacles and
sucking in currents of water loaded
with minute particles of nutriment.
Out of this wriggling creature the
sore people make soup, which is
true vermicelli, not a paste imitation
of "little worms," and is said to taste
as badly as it smells.

Waterproofing a Cloak.

Showers are often heavy in the
summer. A heavy coat becomes a
nuisance to carry about. If you have
a thin favorite cloak you would like
to make showerproof here is the
method: Dissolve four ounces of
alum in one gallon of rain water and
four ounces of sugar of lead separat-
ely in another gallon; then mix, dip
the material into this, well work it
about, dry in the air, wash in cold
water, dry finally and there you are,
Two dippings and two dryings will
make it waterproof.

Solitude.

"You don't know how I worry
about my husband," said the tired
looking woman as she leaned on her
broom for a moment.

"Why, there's nothing to worry
about," answered the neighbor. "He's
sitting in a chair on the back porch,
fast asleep."

"Yes. But some time when I'm
not there to look after him he's
going to fall out of that chair and
hurt himself."

Well, She Owned Him.

A woman mounted the step of a
car carrying an umbrella like a re-
versed saber.

The conductor touched her lightly,
saying, "Excuse me, madam, but you
are likely to put out the eye of the
man behind you."

"He's my husband," she snapped,
with the tone of full proprietorship.

A Youthful Investigator.

"Miss Bellam," said a six-year-old
boy to a visitor who was waiting for
his mother, "will you take one of
your shoes off a minute?"

"My shoes!" exclaimed the caller
in amazement. "Why?"

"Well, I heard mother say you
were 'trotting crows' feet awfully!"

A Failure.

Wigs—At the first night of Scrib-
bler's new play I understand there
was a big house.

Wags—Yes, but most of the audi-
ence left early to avoid the rush.

TAILORING!

SUITS TO MEASURE

Extraordinary Offer

During Slack Season.

A Splendid Selection of English and
Scotch Tweed Suits

at \$17.50

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Smart Cut, Good Trimmings and Best
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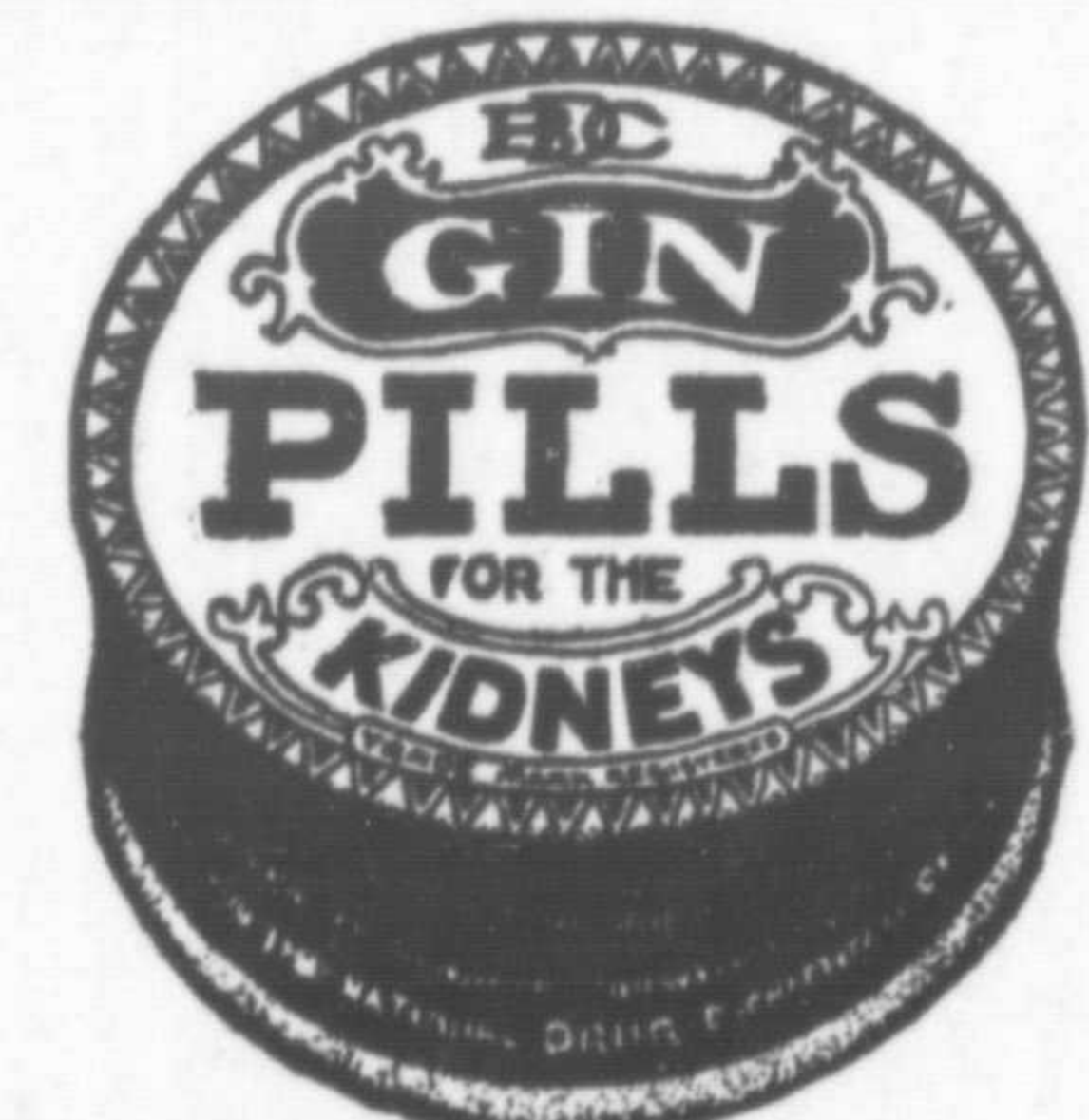
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Also a full line of Walking Plows.

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If you are having trouble with
your Bladder—with incont-
inence or suppression of urine
—burning pain—weakness or
pain in the back—or Stone in
the Bladder—take Gin Pills.
They cure—50c.—6 for \$2.50
At dealers everywhere.

The Modern Child

Born scientifically,
Studied terrifically,
Clothed very carefully,
Dieted sparefully,
Aired systematically,
Bathed most emphatically,
Played with quite drearily,
Punished Spencerially,
Sweet infantility,
Steeped in gentility,
Santa Claus banished,
Mother Goose vanished,
Where are the babies,
The real human babies,

The olden time knew?

Harnessed scholastically,
Drilled superlatively,
Cultured prodigiously,
Lectured religiously,
Classified rigidly,
Reasoned with frigidly,
Loved analytically,
Listened to critically,
Dosed with the "ologies,"
Rushed through the colleges,
Crammed pedagogically,
"Finished" most logically,
Where is the childhood,
The fresh, happy childhood,
The olden time knew?

Children successively,
Reared thus aggressively,
Posing eternally,
Wearied infernally,
Planned for initially,
"Formed" artificially,
Will they submit to it?
Never cry "Quit!" to it?
Will not analysis
Stop from paralysis,
If our distraction
Ends with reaction,
Brings back the childhood,
The bright, careless childhood,
The olden time knew?

—Jas. F. [unclear], Jr., in The War Cry.

German Cruiser Emden De-
stroyed and Koenigsberg
Bottled Up.

London, Nov. 10.—It was officially
announced in London today that the
German cruiser Emden has been driven
ashore and burned.

The Emden was destroyed in the Bay
of Bengal by the Australian cruiser Syd-
ney. She was driven ashore on an is-
land of the Cocos group, southwest of
Java in the Indian Ocean.

The Sydney sighted the Emden yester-
day morning. With superior speed
she at once closed in and gave battle.
There was a running fight, at the end of
which the Emden burning from the
fire of the Australian boat was beached.

The casualties on the Sydney are said
to have been four men killed and eight-
een wounded. The captain and most of
the crew of the Emden were saved.

KOENIGSBERG BOTTLED UP.

London, Nov. 10.—The German cru-
iser Koenigsberg, which disabled the
British cruiser Pegasus some weeks ago,
has been bottled up at Mafia Island, on
the coast of German East Africa, by the
blocking of the channel to the harbor.

The Admiralty statement which an-
nounces the destruction of the Emden
in the Indian Ocean, and the bottling
up of the Koenigsberg on the East
coast of Africa reads as follows:

"After the whereabouts of the Koen-
igsberg had been indicated by the attack
on the Pegasus on the 19th of Septem-
ber, a concentration of fast cruisers was
arranged by the Admiralty in East
African waters and a thorough and pro-
longed search by these vessels in combi-
nation was made.

"This search resulted in the Koenigs-
berg being discovered by H. M. S. Chat-
ham, Capt. Sidney R. Drury-Lowe, hid-
ing in Shoal water about six miles up
the Rufiji River, opposite Mafia Island,
German East Africa. Owing to a
greater draught the Chatham could not
reach the Koenigsberg, which probably
is aground at high water. Part of the
crew of the Koenigsberg had been land-
ed and entrenched on the banks of the
river.

"Both these entrenchments and the
Koenigsberg have been bombarded by
the Chatham, but owing to the dense
palm groves amid which the ship lies, it
is not possible to estimate the damage
done. Pending operations for her cap-
ture or destruction, effective steps have
been taken to block the Koenigsberg by
sinking her collier in the only navigable
channel into the river and she is now
imprisoned and unable to do any further
harm. The fast vessels which have
been searching for her are thus released
for other services.

HOME

Cookies, Rolls, Bread.

Sugar Cookies.—Two pounds sugar, one cupful butter, one egg, one cupful clabbered cream, one teaspoonful soda, one teaspoonful vanilla extract, one teaspoonful baking powder; flour to roll soft. Mix as for cake, beating soda into the cream until it foams. Roll as soft as possible and sprinkle sugar over the top and bake in very slow oven. If the dough is allowed to stand fifteen minutes before rolled and the board and rolling pin are well floured they can be handled much softer than would be imagined and a better cookie will result.

Jumbles.—One cupful butter, two cupful milk, one-half teaspoonful vanilla, flour to roll. Sift sugar over top and bake in a moderate oven.

Parker House Rolls.—Grate two large potatoes, add one tablespoon sugar, one teaspoon salt and one and one-half pints boiling water. Stir until smooth like starch. Soak one yeast cake in a half cup of lukewarm water. When dissolved, add to potato mixture after it is cool. Let this stand one day and one night. In the morning take one pint of this mixture, add one pint of lukewarm water, two large tablespoons of lard melted, two teaspoons of salt, one-half cup of sugar and flour to make a soft dough. Let this rise about three hours, or until three times its bulk. Let rise again until bulk is trebled. Work down again, then knead on board roll with rolling pin and cut into rounds with a biscuit cutter. Press through centre with back of silver knife, butter one-half with melted butter and fold over like a pocket-book. Let rise until light and bake fifteen minutes in moderate oven. This will make two and one-half dozen rolls.

Coffee Bread.—Two pounds light bread sponge, four ounces melted butter, yolks of four eggs, four ounces sugar, one-half cup milk; flour enough to make a soft dough, too soft for bread; one cup of raisins or currants, if desired. Mix and beat well and let stand one-half to one hour before baking. Put on the brushed tops melted butter and sprinkle with sugar and cinnamon when the dough is about half raised. Bake in a moderate oven twenty to twenty-five minutes.

Entire Wheat Bread.—One and one-half pints of lukewarm water, one cake of yeast and flour. Dissolve yeast in water and make a light sponge. Let rise three hours, add one teaspoon salt, one heaping tablespoon shortening melted, two tablespoons molasses. Stiffen with whole wheat flour until it is stiff enough to work on board without sticking. Let stand three hours, or until double in bulk. Make into loaves, let rise to top of pan and bake one hour.

Graham Bread.—Make a light sponge with one cake of yeast, one and one-half pints of lukewarm water and white flour. Let rise over night and add one-half graham and one-half white flour to make it stiff enough to knead. Knead well and let rise three to four hours. The graham flour makes it slower to rise than when all white is used. Knead again and make into loaves and let rise to top of pan. If the pans are well greased with melted fat and the loaf is turned over in this it will not be necessary to grease bread any further. Bake in a slow oven an hour to an hour and a quarter.

Brown Nut Bread.—One cup of white flour, two cups graham flour, one and one-half cups sweet milk, one cup sugar, one teaspoon baking powder, one teaspoon salt, one-half cup nutmeats. Mix thoroughly and bake one hour in a very slow oven.

White Nut Bread.—Two eggs, one cup sugar, one cup sweet milk, one heaping tablespoon of butter, two cups flour, one-half cup chopped nut meats, two heaping teaspoons baking powder, level teaspoon of cinnamon, a little nutmeg. Mix equal sugar and butter until smooth, add spices and nuts, then milk and flour alternately. Beat well and bake in slow oven forty-five to fifty minutes.

Household Hints.

Dip French friend potatoes in cornmeal before frying.
Soap should be bought in quantities; remove the wrapper and allow it to dry.

To remove ink from the fingers, dampen a sulphur match and rub the stains.

If cream proves too thin to whip, add the white of an egg before beginning to whip.

If the zinc lining of a refrigerator looks shabby it can be enameled and made look like new.

The efficient housekeeper knows that sharp knives save time, patience and give better results than dull ones.

Use a little ammonia in water to wash white paint, but no soap. This has the advantage of not dulling the surface.

In using washing soda, it should always be dissolved in hot water before adding to the clothes.

Soiled satin slippers may be dyed with the ordinary powdered dyes, mixed with gasoline. Apply with a clean sponge.

After frying onions pour a little vinegar into the frying pan, let it get hot, and it will remove all smell from the pan.

Many people know how sausages burst when fried, but if they are dipped in boiling water first they will fry quite whole.

If you are caught in the rain and the color comes off your coat on to your blouse, put the blouse to soak in milk over night.

Try using a brick for an ironing stand, and you will find that the irons will retain their heat much longer than when the stand is used.

If, by any chance, a room is filled with smoke, open all the windows at once and have a towel wet in vinegar and hot water around the room.

Put lard into a basin and pour boiling water over it. Allow to get cold, then pour off the water and repeat the process three times. The lard can then be used for making cold cream.

You can prevent a steamed pudding from becoming heavy by putting a cloth over the steamer before placing the lid on. This prevents the moisture from settling and making the pudding soggy.

FAITHFUL CANADA.

By W. Jas. Savage.

You have heard of the call to arms, sir,

Of Canada, loyal and true,
To fight for the mother country,
Under the Red, White and Blue.

And you noticed how well they responded,
The bravest of Canada's sons,
Were ready, aye, ready when called for.

And anxious to shoulder their guns,
Unmindful of what lay before them,
On battlefields over the foam,
They decided to fight for Old England.

And forfeit the comforts of home.
They came from the town and the country,
To make one fine, glorious stand,
For liberty, justice and freedom,
The pride of their native land.

'Twas a sight that would fill you with pride, sir,
To see the brave boys go away,
To the camp at Quebec where they drilled them
And got them in shape for the fray.

Each heart was as light as a school boy's,
Not a sign of regret did they show,
When a boy shouted, "Are we downhearted?"
From each one came the clear answer, "No."

But, see, on the platform is standing
A mother with face pale and sad,
The heart brimming over with sorrow,
As she bids a farewell to her lad.

"Good-bye and God bless you," she whispers,
Although it is breaking my heart
To see you go off to the battle,
'Tis duty, and so we must part."

Wives, sweethearts, mother, and sisters,
All gather to bid them God-speed,
And the train speeds away. There's a sample
Of Canada's heroes indeed.

And just a few weeks have elapsed, sir,
Since we gave them a last farewell,
When they went to the camp for training,
And I think they have done real well.

For to-day they're in Old England,
Waiting the word to go,
All willing to do their duty,
And ready to meet the foe.

Some people would have us believe,
That it's loyalty Canadians lack,
And that our desire is to sever
Ourselves from the Union Jack.

But just let that man come before me,
That ever dare raise such a kick,
And in less than no time he'll be nursing
A lump on his head from a brick.

For, sir, you can rest with assurance
That Canada's aim is to do
The same for the dear old Homeland
As the Homeland has done for you.

As a daughter will stick to her mother,
And meet trouble hand in hand,
Just so will our fair Dominion
Stick to the Motherland.

Talk is said to be cheap, but many a man has had to pay dear for things he said.

Star Boarder (after reaching vainly for the butter)—You can see the high cost of living has struck this place. Landlady (beaming)—How's that? Star Boarder—Why, everything is beyond our reach.



Belgians Game to the Last.

The destruction shown in the picture illustrates that wrought by German shells near Lierre during the advance on Antwerp. The soldiers amid the wreckage are shown firing at a passing German aeroplane.

THINGS SEEN IN BATTLES

AWFUL TALES TOLD BY MEN AT THE FRONT.

Pen Picture of Scenes Now Being Enacted at the Seat of War.

He was a Scots Guardsman, though his accent was pure Lancashire, and he was wounded in the hand last Monday on the Aisne. I found him in a French hospital and he was glad to have someone to whom he could talk in English. writes the Paris correspondent of the London Daily Mail. At first I thought it was to talk about his wound that he wanted, for the ordinary private, plunged suddenly and simultaneously as he has been not only into the terrible novelty of war, but also into the entirely unimagined and unexpected surroundings of a foreign country, is so bewildered by the flood of new impressions that has swept in upon his mind that he can usually give a clear account of only one of them, and that the one that has been emphasized and impressed upon him by sharp physical pain—the story of how he got his wound.

But this man had something else engraved upon his brain that he wanted to share by way of speech with someone who could understand him; it was as if the horror of it was too great for him to keep to himself, and I do not think it was imagination that made me think I saw a look of relief in his eyes as he finished telling me the story. The vision that obsessed him had been the incident of a second time, but, as he told me in his rough speech, the remembrance of it will be with him throughout all the life that lies before him.

The cause of it all had been one of those huge 90-pound lyddite shells that the German artillery has been using with such terrible effect, especially in—

This Battle of the Marne.

They tear a hole in the ground "that you could bury a horse in," and they number their victims, when they fall near troops in anything like close formation, not by units but in tens.

"There were four of them Zouave chaps just ahead of us," said this Scots Guardsman from Lancashire, "an' one o' them shells just coom along an' exploded where they were. An', by gosh, it just lifted them all four oop into th' air, it did. A saw them go oop, and A put me 'and over me eyes. They went oop all in pieces, legs and heads and arms flyin', except one, an' he looked like a doll with 'is legs an' arms straight out an' 'is fingers clavin' and the wind of it blowin' out 'is trousers. Some of our chaps laughed, it looked that odd like, but A couldn't face it. A just covered me eyes. A saw them go oop, but A couldn't look at them coom down."

Nights in the water-soaked trenches, the deadly cold dawn, when the wearied, half-waked troops must stand to arms, for that is the hour which the enemy often chooses for a surprise attack, the hunger that a cup of half-cold tea, a hard biscuit, and a piece of uncooked bacon can do little to appease—the remembrance of these had faded from his recollection beside the vivid memory of that instantaneous destruction and dismemberment of men whom he had seen living and moving close in front of him an instant before.

And in the next bed was another who had, too, one paramount impression that he had brought more

clearly than any other out of the inferno from both had come. It was the strange sight of a British Maxim gun deliberately sawing a wall of bricks in half. At short range the gun had opened upon a party of Germans who rushed for cover behind the only obstacle at hand,

An Ordinary Red-brick Wall.

There they no doubt thought they were safe, but the English machine-guns had another device in reserve for their destruction. They deliberately opened fire on the wall itself, raising and depressing the muzzle of their gun in the same line until the hail of bullets had smashed a hole right through it. Then they began to move the gun sideways to and fro along the wall until they had cut through it in that direction, too. And then the wall fell down and the Germans behind it had to run backwards to escape the falling bricks. As they went the pitiless Maxim mowed them down, devouring the prey which it had eaten its way through the solid bricks and mortar to win.

They are countless—these little anecdotes brought by those who come back from the field. So vast is the battle that each individual fighter, of whatever rank he be, sees often no more than twenty human beings throughout the whole lonely day in which death goes flying past him on every side. And thus it is that each can relate usually no more than one little incident that he has personally seen and the recollection of which is the fresher upon him for its isolation.

There was a story told me by an officer of gunners about a battery of theirs which had annihilated a battery of the enemy by the skillful use they made of what was no more than an almost trivial fluke. For four days the British position had been bombarded day and night by a battery of German guns of a type which they have nicknamed Silent Mary because they make such a noise. The battery was admirably concealed in thick woods, and though the British guns had ranged to and fro and far and near for all these days they seemed never to have succeeded in getting near to it, for still the German fire went on with deadly and monotonous regularity. But one night a captain of the English battery happened to notice for away among the trees

A Distant Flash.

It was there only for a fraction of a second, but it was followed by the well-known screaming of a German shell. Beyond all doubt he had had the fortune to see the flame of one of the hidden guns. He took his prismatic compass and took a careful bearing of the flash. Then he moved to another point farther down the British lines and waited patiently with his eyes fixed on the spot from which the flash had come before. It was not long before his vigilance brought its reward. Once more the tiny point of fire, scarcely noticeable except to a keen and watchful eye, flickered amid the shadows of the tree-covered hills three miles away. Once again the officer took a bearing. He had now the compass-bearing of the gun from two points, and it was a matter of simple triangulation to estimate the range and position of the enemy's battery.

As soon as it was light next day the British guns were got ready, but this time an aeroplane had been brought up to help them. The range-taken over-night was given and the fire was opened. Meanwhile the aeroplane, with an observer and a wireless apparatus, set out to cruise over the German position and watch its effect. It took only seven rounds to find that German battery exactly, and after that 100 shells more were fired. Then the aeroplane sent a message that was

short, but sufficient. The German battery had ceased to exist. The Silent Mary's were silent forever.

"ARE WE DOWNHEARTED?"

The British Troops Are Devoted to the Razor and Teapot.

A Frenchman who seems to have been attached to a Scottish regiment as an interpreter since the beginning of hostilities, says the London Times, tells the following stories of his comradeship in arms with the British. "Their courage," he writes, "is admirable. These fellows go into action as if they were going to a picnic, with laughing eyes, and whenever possible, with a cigarette between their lips. Their courage is a mixture of imperturbability and tenacity. One must have seen this immovable calm, their heroic sang-froid under a rain of bullets, to do it justice.

"Our British allies have, as every one knows, two main preoccupations—to be able to shave and have tea. No danger deters them from their allegiance to the razor and the teapot. At—, in the department of the Nord, I heard a British officer of the high rank declare with delicious calm between two attacks on the town: 'Gentlemen, it was nothing. Let's go and have tea.' Meanwhile his men took advantage of the brief respite to crowd around the pump, where, producing soap and strop, they proceeded to shave minutely and conscientiously, with little bits of broken glass serving as mirrors."

The writer was profoundly amused by the new British war-cry, "Are we downhearted?" and the resounding "No!" which follows it. After a volley has swept the ranks there is always some joker to shout the question and all the rest roar out in the midst of general laughter, "No!"

The writer was associated with the British troops in Belgium, when he says, "God knows the shock was terrible, and the defence, one to ten, admirable. I have seen a crack cavalry regiment almost annihilated in a desperate charge, against the German artillery. I have seen the heroic Scots mown down. These are visions which will take long to fade."

"Yet the British have already forgotten those tragic days when they alone bore the weight of the German onslaught. When in my presence those British soldiers were told of the disasters to their best regiments they never flinched. 'Never mind. We'll have the best of it one day,' was the invariable answer after a moment's silence.

"And that imperturbable conviction that they will get the best of it is the best support of their courage, is the secret which with absolute certainty will give them the victory."

GIRL'S EARS AND BOYS' FINGERS CUT OFF BY GERMAN MANS.

A despatch from Ottawa says: In view of the many almost incredible stories which have been published as to the mutilation of Belgian refugees by the Germans, a letter just received in Ottawa would seem to be ample verification in the following instance:

The letter was received by A. G. Hutchins, of 19 Creighton Street, this city, from his mother, in which the writer states they have now three little Belgian refugees at their home in Preston, Rutlandshire, a section which has opened its doors to many of the homeless. Mr. Hutchins' mothers' guests are one little girl and two boys, the ears of the little girl having been cut off, whilst the mutilation to the boys is in having had all their fingers severed. The writer of the letter pathetically remarks that her charges are doing exceedingly well, but the sight of a soldier causes the children to run to the shelter of the house screaming with terror.

WHAT IS INSIDE THE EARTH?

SIR THOMAS H. HOLLAND DISCUSSES ALL THEORIES.

Earthquakes Prove Globe Has Central Core, According to Scientists.

The very latest answer to the immortal question, "What is inside the earth?" is furnished by earthquakes, or more correctly, by a deep student of such shocks of the earth's crust. And his answer seems so reasonable and it fits in so well with all known phenomena that it is accepted by scientific men as the best yet offered.

In his opening address before the section on geology of the British association at its recent meeting in Australia Sir Thomas H. Holland discussed all the theories of the interior of the earth, but leaned strongly to that set forth by R. D. Oldham. He said the others were all hypotheses. This was the nearest approach to actual observation.

When an earthquake takes place delicate instruments called seismographs record it at distant points. "Some of the waves sent forth from an earthquake center travel through the earth and some travel around by its superficial crust, the former reaching the distant seismograph before the latter," said Sir Thomas Holland in his address. The seismograph records prove that the waves passing through the earth are of two kinds, traveling at two different speeds. So there are three well-marked phases of an earthquake shock, the third of which is that of the waves passing through the earth's crust. These have an average speed of

Three Kilometers a Second,

as proved by the length of time elapsing between the shock and the moment of its recording.

"It is thus assumed," continued Sir Thomas, "that the waves given rise to the first and second phases in each distant seismographic record, by following approximately along the chord of the arc between the places of origin and the instrument, pass through deeper layers of the earth when the seismograph is farther away, the material at greater depths being presumably more elastic as well as denser.

"But Oldham has shown that when the seismograph is as much as 150 degrees from the earthquake center there is a remarkable decrease in the mean apparent rate of propagation of the waves giving the second phase in the record, from more than six to about 4½ kilometers a second. There is also a drop, although not nearly so marked, in the apparent speed of the waves of the first phase when transmitted to a seismograph 150 degrees or more distant from the earthquake origin.

"Oldham concludes that this decrease of apparent rate of waves traveling through the earth to places much more than 120 degrees distant is due to their passing into a central core, four tenths of the radius in thickness, composed of matter which transmits the waves at a markedly low speed. Thus the earthquake waves which emerge at a distant not greater than 120 degrees from their origin do not enter this central core, while those which pass into the earth to a greater depth than six tenths of the radius are supposed to be

Refracted on Entering.

and again on leaving, the postulated core, in which the rate of transmission of an elastic wave of distortion is very much slower than in the main mass of the earth around. In consequence of the refraction of these waves on passing through the central core, places situated at about 140 degrees from an earthquake origin should be in partial shadow, due to the great dispersion of the distortional waves, and the few records made so far by seismographs thus situated with regard to great earthquakes show that their is either no, or at most a doubtful, record for the second phase, which is known to be due to the so-called distortional waves.

"If these observations be confirmed by further records, we are justified in assuming that below the heterogeneous crust there is a thick shell of elastic material, fairly homogeneous to about six tenths of the radius, surrounding a central core, four tenths in thickness, which possesses physical properties utterly unlike those of the outer layers, for in the core the distortional waves are either damped completely or are transmitted at very much lower speeds than in the shell."

Drunkenness in Germany.

The drunkenness of the Germans in France and Belgium has been particularly surprising to many British people who have visited Germany and come home to report that you never see drunken men there. Again and again has one heard the depressing comparison with our own country drawn. But the impression as to German sobriety, says a writer in the London Daily Chronicle, largely rests upon the fact that the average English tourist confines himself to the front streets of German towns, where the police are active in preserving appearances. A bicycle tour in South Germany a few years ago revealed the truth to me. We saw plenty of the back streets and slums that marked the enemy's position in entering and leaving the towns, and I know no place in Britain which need fear comparison in the matter of sobriety with any of those towns on a Saturday or Sunday evening.

"My dog took first prize at the cat show," "How was that?" "He took the cat!"

AN AVIATOR'S EXPERIENCE

DESCRIBES A BATTLE SEEN FROM AN AEROPLANE.

Surprised That Many More Hits Are Not Made By German Gunners.

An interesting account of the appearance of a battlefield as seen from an aeroplane is contained in a letter from one of the aviators with the British expeditionary force to his mother in England. He says:

I am having a grand time, the time of my life, and I wouldn't have missed it for anything. Life out here is so totally different from anything you could possibly imagine that it is almost impossible to describe it. As I write I hear the sound of a great battle—guns firing, shells bursting; men are being killed and wounded, while here I am comfortably writing a letter after a comfortable breakfast and expecting an equally comfortable lunch. But that is because it doesn't happen to be my turn for reconnaissance, worse luck.

It is most amusing to compare one day with another, or even one hour with the hour after it. For instance, take a typical day. At six o'clock you are just finishing breakfast. In less than an hour you are up in the air, twenty-odd miles away, with a battle going on under your very nose—hundreds of thousands of men in various positions peering away at each other from their various trenches (a good many of them peering away at you). It looks so funny from the air, because you can see it all and both sides, whereas, down below they can't see what they're firing at in a good many cases; it is mere scientific slaughter. A battery will perhaps know that some of the enemy are entrenched in a certain area. It will train its guns on to that area without perhaps even seeing if their guns have effect. For instance the other day I saw guns dropping shell after shell into a certain area and there wasn't a man within miles of it!

Grand Sight From Above.

The day before yesterday I saw some German shells bursting bang in the middle of some of our trenches—one after another. The slaughter must have been terrific. It's a grand sight from above. We have our share as well, because they have anti-aircraft guns popping at us all over the place, not to mention rifle fire and shrapnel. It is awfully interesting to notice the old positions which have had to be abandoned owing to shell fire. You can see great holes where the shells have burst all round them. I wish I could describe some of the things I have seen.

The Germans have some special guns for dealing with aircraft. They consist of a gun which fires a kind of shrapnel shell which bursts at a certain height. As soon as they find your height they let off their shells, about seven or eight at a time, which burst all round you. Each shell is loaded with round bullets about the size of a marble, and these shoot about when the shell explodes. Whenever we go up we have these anti-aircraft guns popping off at us. We have nicknamed one of them "Archibald." He has a very distinctive way of firing at you. He'll let off one, just to see where it bursts, and then find out his range by it, and then let off six—one after another. We take them more or less as a joke, but I think they are pretty sure to bring one of us down sooner or later. It is really only a matter of time.

Baptism of Fire.

Did I tell you about my first reconnaissance? It was at Mamebeuge. I started off to fly over by Mons and Enghien and Ath—in that direction. We ran into clouds just beyond Mons, so had to turn back. As we were coming back over the French lines I saw a movement and bustle among the troops, and then there was the noise of about 1,000 rifles cracking at us. They had mistaken me for a German because my machine was different from most of the others! That was my "baptism of fire" and I shall never forget it.

My first sensations were of surprise, which rapidly developed into a kind of fear, which in turn changed to fascination. It positively fascinated me to see the holes appearing in the planes as each bullet ripped its way through (although there were only a few of them). I was looking at my instrument board to see what height I was, when suddenly a bullet hit the board and a splinter jumped up in front of me. At the same time a bullet pierced the petrol tank and all the petrol ran out. Another one hit the instruments and smashed it. When the petrol ran out there was nothing for it but to come down, so I trusted to luck, and came down in the first good field I saw.

Germans Two Miles Away.

A dozen or so Belgian and French soldiers rushed out, apparently not sure whether I was English or



A Tragic Scene in the Firing-Line of the French Army.

This photo illustrates the remarkable spirit of the French troops which has so often been the boast of the official communiques. A soldier tries to aid a wounded comrade and with grim determination continues his unceasing fire at the enemy.

German till I shouted, "Anglais, Anglais!" Then they bustled to and did all they could for me. I happened to have two tanks, so I filled up the other one and got ready to start off again. The odd part of it was, shrapnel began bursting in the field next to us—one after another—which seemed to point to the fact that Germans had brought me down and not the French as I had supposed. A French major came up in a car and entreated me to hurry away. "Vite, vite," he said, "les Allemands ne sont pas loin—trois kilomètres!" ("Quick, quick. The Germans are not far away—about two miles!")

The next reconnaissance I made I had a taste of "Archibald"—the anti-aircraft gun. We were up by Valenciennes, which was infested with Germans. Suddenly I saw five or six thick white puffs of smoke beneath us, which were shells bursting. The next time they made a better shot and were on the same level, but to the left—and so on. At one time we had eight shells bursting round us at once. Another machine was about 1,000 ft. above us at the time, and when we got back the people in it told me that they really thought we were going to be done in that time. Since then the old gun has been at us every day. One day I took up my camera and waited until it had sent up about six or seven shells and took a photo of them bursting. I hope it will come out well—although there won't be much to see.

An Electrical Farm.

Norway is fortunate in having many waterfalls to furnish "white coal," or electric power, at very low cost. At an agricultural exhibition at Christiania, visitors saw a model farm at which electricity does much of the work. At night, the farmhouse, yard, stables and sheds are brilliant with electric lights. Electric stoves do all the cooking. A small motor runs a coffee mill, a knife polisher, a fruit parer, a sausage mill, and a bread cutter. There is an electric dish washer, a clothes washer, a centrifugal drier, an electric mangle, and electric irons. In the workshop there are a lathe, a saw, a grindstone, a glue heater and a soldering iron, all driven by electricity. In the stable, an electric motor runs an apparatus for rubbing down horses and for shearing sheep. By way of climax, the fields of the farm are fertilized with an artificial manure made at the Norwegian electrical nitrate works.

Three Ages.

The new Berlin botanical gardens are wonderfully beautiful, but to small children they are a forbidden paradise. Boys and girls under ten are not permitted to enter.

Herr and Frau Muller found this out to their disappointment when they planned to take their little Paul on a Sunday trip to view the beautiful gardens; nevertheless, they gave their young hopeful a few instructions, and started out.

What Pussy Said.

"Elsie, why did you let the cat out?" "She asked me to, mamma." "What do you mean, child?" "She scratched at the door and said, 'Me out, me out.'"

Off On Her Guess.

Jail Visitor (sympathetically)—You poor man! You'll be glad when your time is up, won't you? Convict—Not particularly, miss. I'm in for life.

CULTURED WOMEN NURSES

SCRUB GRIME AND BLOODY SWEAT FROM SOLDIERS.

Women of France to Wear Tiny Pendant of White in Memory of Their Dead Heroes.

This is about women. Traveling about for the London Daily Express in Belgium and down here in the lush valley of the Garonne, France, I have seen what leads me to exclaim, "The women are splendid!" Not theirs the wild intoxication of riding full dash at the rows of the enemy, of "sabrering the gunners" there or of swinging pennoned lance to still the Kaiser's fine Uh-lans and stem the tide of oppression and win glory or death in a race nerve-braced with joy.

Tender, gently-nurtured women, French and English, down here in the valley of the Garonne are soothing the anguish of the twenty-five thousand wounded French and German soldiers, privates and officers, who have been brought to the region of the new capital of France.

When you have been fighting like fury, driving or being driven, day after day, you have had no time for baths and rose water. Some of the soldiers—Kaiser's men and freedom's men—have been brought here covered with blood, sweat, dust, and dirt. I have been watching them to-day coming in on the floors of trains on beds of soft hay, friend and foe. Tender women, seeing that the great thing needed was scrubbing, scrubbed.

The nurse's duty does not begin and end with the holding of a man's hand, the cooing of soft words into his languid ear, the holding of a cool cup to his parched, grateful lips. It includes this—and more. So women of the British colony in the French capital, and women of France, are scrubbing floors and men.

Women Ready and Calm.

Bordeaux, truly French, has glorified woman for generations in her big public squares, streets, and gardens, in bronze and stone. In this lavish, exultant statuary woman is clothed only in beauty. In the countless hospitals where she is tending the wounded and nurturing men back to strength and the battlefield, she is clothed sweet in white, with the small red cross on breast or arm. There is nothing voluble, excitable, mercurial about her. She is ready and calm.

The French women hereabouts are thinking of copying the British example of not wearing the "customary black" of mourning for their husbands, brothers, cousins, killed in the war. Some are in favor of a tiny pendant of white; small, modest, to be worn at the throat—simple symbol that their men have died for freedom and for France.

Wounded Mostly Recover.

What the nurses and doctors find is that most of the wounds are in the arms and legs, and of the twenty-five thousand wounded here scarcely any have died. So the merciful work of these devoted women has all the more hope in it—that of saving fighting men to fight again.

When some of the men working the tramcars in this fine city, were called up for the war, women stepped on the footboard and filled their places.

Here they are, acting as tram conductors, giving the tickets and taking the money, and expediting the getting in and out at the crowded times with gentle pressure of the hand, as calm and serious about it as though they had been at it all their lives. Thus the women

are helping to keep "business as usual" and earning money toward the maintaining of the children of the men in red and blue and khaki ordered north.

So, by the side of the incoming trainload of men stretched on the floors of railway wagons or away in the scores of hospitals, among the rows of wounded getting better by their help, or amid the smiles and garlands that make it easier for the men to leave their homes and dear ones for the stricken field, or in the jostle of the tramcar crowds, keeping things going with a brave heart, "the women are splendid."

"WAIT AND SEE" MATCHES.

So Tommy Atkins Calls Them "Asquiths"—Other Nicknames.

Soldiers' letters from the front continue to reveal the aptitude of "Tommy Atkins" in the invention of nicknames. There have been a number of puzzling references to "Asquiths," and the expression remained a mystery until one writer explained that this was the new name for French matches. They are so-called because you have to "wait and see"—a famous expression once used by the British Premier when baited by the Opposition to disclose the Government's plans with reference to the veto bill.

The Kaiser is now generally referred to as "Crazy Bill" and the Crown Prince as "Five Bob Bie." German snipers are known as "Little Willies."

The outer line of trenches, where men are posted at first to draw the German fire, is known as the "drawing room," and the inner line, where the attacks are really met, is called the "reception room." The ground at the rear, where the dead are buried, is called the "dormitory."

In the navy they refer to Admiral Von Tirpitz as "old Tirps," and they have always called Sir John Jellicoe "Hellfire Jack." Submarines are called "wasps."

A REBELLION

Food Demanded.

The human body will stand a lot of abuse, but sometimes it will surely rebel and demand proper food in place of the pasty, starchy, greasy stuffs on which it has been made sick.

Then is the time to try Grape-Nuts, the most scientific and perfect food in the world. A woman writes: "Three years ago I was very ill with catarrh of the stomach and was given up to die by one doctor. I laid in bed four months and my stomach was so weak that I could not keep down medicine or hardly any kind of food and was so weak and emaciated after four months of this starvation that my daughter could easily lift me from bed and put me in my chair."

"But weak as my stomach was, it accepted, relished and digested Grape-Nuts without any difficulty the first time that wonderful food was tried."

"I am now strong and in better health than for a great many years and am gradually growing still stronger. I rely on Grape-Nuts for much of the nourishment that I get. The results have certainly been wonderful in my case and prove that no stomach is so weak it will not digest Grape-Nuts."

"My baby got fat from feeding on Grape-Nuts. I was afraid I would have to stop giving the food to him, but I guess it is a healthy fat for his health is just perfect."

Name given by Canadian Postman, Co., Windsor, Ont.

Look in pkgs. for the famous little book, "The Road to Wellville." "There's a Reason."



We unhesitatingly recommend Magic Baking Powder as being the best, purest and most healthful baking powder that it is possible to produce. CONTAINS NO ALUM. All ingredients are plainly printed on the label.

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TORONTO, ONT.
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HISTORY OF MODERN GUNS

FIRST RECORD OF USE WAS BY THE JAPANESE.

Biggest Gun of the Present Day Can Throw a Shell Thirty Miles.

The evolution of the big gun goes back over 600 years. The naval gun seems to have been the natural successor of the incendiary tube fixed in the bows or galleys of vessels for discharging "Greek Fire," an incendiary composition containing black gun powder and other ingredients. When guns were first used at sea is not absolutely certain, but in a celebrated old Japanese painting of the repulse of the Mongol fleet off the shores of Japan in A.D. 1281, the Chinese vessels are shown wreathed in smoke from their guns. No records of the use of guns on board ship in European naval battles give a date for such use earlier than 1350.

Of the early guns, the smaller ones seem to have been generally forged, and the larger one built up of iron bars put together and hooped like the staves of a barrel. They were nearly all breech-loading. The earlier projectiles were of stone or forged iron, but bags or bundles of small balls, stones, or bits of iron were often used. The greater strength of the cast guns led to attempts to increase their power by larger powder charges. The difficulty encountered of a rise in the gas pressure in the gun making it awkward to keep the breech tight led to the adoption of the muzzle-loading gun, which remained in common use until within the last forty years.

Mounted in Ports.

The guns of the early ships were carried on the upper deck and fired over the rail, the available space on deck limiting their number. About the year 1500 a shipbuilder of Brest first suggested mounting them in ports cut through the ship's sides. Much larger ships were then built, but during the 16th and 17th centuries ships increased but little in size or battery power.

At the end of the 17th century the 42-pounder was discarded. As the advantage of larger calibres became more appreciated, about a hundred years later the 42-pounder was revived as a short gun of 57 cwt. It was inaccurate and had a very short range, but at close quarters it was much more destructive than a long gun of similar weight.

Until the end of the 18th century sighting of naval guns was effected by looking along the line of metal of the piece, the requisite elevation being obtained by aiming at a point on the enemy's ship a sufficient distance above the point to be hit. Soon after 1801 fixed sights were adopted in the British navy, but the movable rear sight did not appear until much later.

Explosive Shells Next.

The next important improvement was connected with the ammunition, explosive shells being introduced in place of solid shot. The innovation was brought about by a general of the French army, and explosive shells became the commonest form of ammunition in all navies. This inventor foresaw that if shell guns were generally adopted they would compel the use of armor in ships. Armor, in turn, caused the development of the rifle gun.

Previous to 1881 all breech-loading guns were loaded quite slowly, owing to inefficient operation of the mechanism which opened the breech. In that year the British Admiralty invited designs for a gun which was to be capable of being fired twelve times per minute. This gun only fired a six-pound shell, but it gave stimulus to the attempts to improve the rapidity of fire of guns of all calibres. Introduction of the type of battleship known as the "all big-gun ship" has caused a unification in the calibres of guns, but does not reduce the number of different calibres used throughout a navy.

Military Cannon.

Military cannon are divided into three classes, viz., mortars and

howitzers. In guns, the length is relatively great; in mortars, relatively small; howitzers are a class between guns and mortars. All modern cannon are rifle and breech-loading. According to the purpose for which they are intended to be used, they are further classified as machine, field, siege, and sea-coast guns.

Machine guns are those in which the operations of loading, extracting the empty shell, and firing are wholly or partly performed by machinery, and can be worked by one or two men. They are chiefly useful for supplementing a deficiency in infantry fire, the defence of passes, etc. The Gatling and Gardner guns are good examples of those operated by hand power, and the Colt, Hotchkiss, and Pom-Pom of those operated by the force of the power gasses.

The biggest, most powerful gun being used in the present war can hurl a shell weighing one ton a distance of nearly thirty miles. It is fired each time with a 1,500-pound shot of powder, at a cost of \$9,500 per shot. And after 120 shots, the gun, which costs \$465,000, is useless.

ARMIES ADVANCE SLOWLY.

Necessary to Keep Lines Intact in Moving Against Enemy.

The apparent inaction at some points on the great army lines in the European conflict, as reported in the daily despatches, is apt to be confusing to the peaceful citizen, but to the student of the art of warfare the reason for this is frequently clear, as it is explained by a military expert in the Scientific American.

It may happen that when fighting extends along a front of many miles, some troops may be more successful than others, and thus gain ground much in advance of the general line. This, if permitted to proceed any great distance, would have the tendency to leave gaps in the line, or weak spots on the flanks of the successful troops which would prove most dangerous to the general line, as well as to the advanced troops themselves, if confronted by a tenacious and aggressive opponent. Furthermore, the success of the campaign does not depend on isolated advantages of individual units, but on the successful advance of the entire line, the several units (divisions, army corps, or field armies) supporting each other in the forward movement, all under the general supervision of the commander-in-chief. Therefore, it may be necessary to hold back the more advanced portion of the line until the other units are able to come up to it. To enable them to hold what they have won the advanced troops will entrench.

The line or line of trenches are not necessarily continuous. They usually form irregular groups of entrenchments distributed along the front of the position, the firing trenches facing the enemy's lines or the avenues of approach.

It would be well to note at this point that this advanced part of the line, while still a factor in the general offensive movement, has now assumed a defensive attitude "seeking a favorable decision," which means that it is simply waiting to resume the offensive, and that is the only form of defence that can secure positive results.



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"Buy it for Purity's sake"

—It builds up nerves and tissues. Makes you strong.

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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.

The Renfrew Pipe Band has been privileged to go to the front by the War department a destination that was quite unexpected some days ago. The members have agreed to act as stretcher-bearers when at the front.

Quebec, Que., Nov. 10.—An order for 300,000 pairs of soldiers' shoes has been given to the Quebec Boot and Shoe Manufacturers' Association by the French Government, through the Hon. P. Pelletier, representative of the Province of Quebec in England.

A campaign is being conducted in Canadian newspapers just now, the object of which is to induce our people to buy goods made in Canada, and the counsel goes even a step further, and advises the purchase of goods made or sold in your own town, in place of sending your money to build up some other community at the expense of the place you call home. If everyone would undertake to do this, even as an experiment for a time, the effect upon local trade would be astonishing, and dealers would find it necessary to increase the scope of their business, in order to meet the growing demand that must naturally result. Enlarged premises, increased stocks, additional lines of goods, and the doubling of sales would produce the two things which the average buyer is out after, namely—greater range of selection and lower prices.

The rebellion in South Africa, led by DeWit, a former Boer general, has been smashed by General Botha, so late reports say.

Earl Roberts Dies Suddenly in France.

London, Nov. 15.—Field Marshal Earl Roberts died last night in France from pneumonia. A telegram from Field Marshal Sir John French, commander of the British expeditionary forces on the continent, apprised Earl Kitchener, secretary of state for war, of the death of England's great soldier. The telegram read:

"I deeply regret to tell you, that Lord Roberts died at eight o'clock this (Saturday) evening."

Field Marshal Roberts, who was commander-in-chief of the Indian troops, had gone to France to give them his greeting. Soon after his arrival he became seriously ill. He suffered from a severe chill on Thursday, and pneumonia rapidly developed. His great age, 82 years, militated against his recovery, the crisis in the end came suddenly.

Earl Roberts had motored to the British bases, and camps, had reviewed the Indian troops, and had conferred with the leading officers. It was not until about dinner time Friday evening that

he complained of a slight chill. As he was subject to more or less trifling chest troubles, he followed his usual course and went to bed early. As his temperature increased, medical men were called in and pronounced his condition critical. They relieved the general of what pain he was suffering and he fell asleep. His death occurred during sleep.

In Memoriam.

In loving memory of our dear son and brother, Thomas Millar Sheppard, who departed this life, November 8th, 1909, at Regina, Sask.

Thou art gone to the grave,
But we will not deplore thee,
Though sorrows and darkness
Encompass the tomb;
Thy Saviour hath passed
Through its portals before thee
And the lamp of His love
Is thy guide through its gloom.
—THE FAMILY.

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.

He that rises again quickly and continues the race is as if he had never fallen.—Molineux.

Patriotic Appeal to Farmers.

Acting on the suggestion from one of the members of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, the central organization is making an unique patriotic appeal to the farmers of the province. The appeal is that each grain grower will set apart one acre of land and sow with wheat next spring, the proceeds from which will be given to the patriotic fund. The central organization has adopted this plan, as it appeals to them as a fair one in which all the farmers, whether they had a poor crop this year or not, may take part.

As the association has 850 locals, it is anticipated that the acreage under cultivation for patriotic purposes will be 50,000 acres and the crop, at an average of 12 bushels per acre, as this year, would mean 600,000 bushels of grain or almost an equal number of dollars, truly a princely offering from the farmers of Saskatchewan.

Children War Prisoners.

Two children are being held by the military authorities as prisoners of war. They are detained owing to the fact that their Austrian mother and father are under detention. The party were brought to Kingston from Sarnia. The wife is the first woman prisoner of war made in this country. They were arrested while attempting to get across to the United States. What will be done with them is not yet known, as there is no accommodation for women prisoners at Fort Henry, where 225 men are detained. In the meantime they are being held at Tete-du-Pont Barracks.

Not a Paper Empire.

Lord Lansdowne's phrase, "not a paper Empire," which he used when alluding to the magnificent offers of troops made by Australia and Canada, is likely to become historic. Twenty thousand men have been offered by each colony, among the volunteers from Canada being 2,000 expert cavalry and Canadian cowboys.

UP-TO-DATE TAILORING

A good fit guaranteed.

A good line of Gents' Furnishings, Sweaters, Ready-Made Suits and Overcoats at reduced prices.

No trouble to show Goods.

MURRAY BROS.

(Successors to A. E. BOURKA.)

PATENT PROMPTLY SECURED

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

MAHON & MAHON.

364 University St., Montreal.

Hog for Service.

Pure bred Chester White Hog for service. Fee \$1.00. Apply to H. G. YOUNG, Bristol Corners.

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.

THE SHAWVILLE MEAT SHOP

GEO. PRENDERGAST, Proprietor.
(Successor to Jas. D. Horner)

A supply of - - -

Fresh and Cured Meats

- - - Always in stock.

- O - O -

Highest Market Price paid for Hides and Pelts.

- O - O -

Your Patronage Solicited.

THE DETECTIVE CAMERA.

It Will Reveal a Forged Signature Where Microscopes Fail.

The camera has been frequently instrumental in the detection of criminals. In case of forgery photography is invaluable, for there is no forger in the world clever enough to baffle its detective skill. An interesting proof of this was provided a few years ago in the case of a forged will. An enlarged photograph revealed the pencilled lines over which the signatures of the testator and witnesses had been written, although no trace of them was visible through the microscope.

This is one of the peculiarities of the camera, that it brings to light marks which are invisible through a microscope, just as it has been known to reveal the signs of measles and smallpox several days before they became visible to the naked eye.

Where a forged signature is suspected the method adopted is to take photographs of the genuine and supposed false signatures, magnify each a hundredfold or more and compare the results. Under this careful test the slightest discrepancy becomes exaggerated out of close resemblance to the signature, and every sign of hesitancy—for few forgers can write a counterfeit signature with perfect ease and fluency—stands revealed.

A forged banknote, however minutely and faithfully the original may have been copied, cannot deceive the eye of the camera, which will show not only the slightest deviation from the genuine note, but also any difference in the texture of the paper used. In a recent case, where a section of a check had been removed and another piece in the form of pulp substituted with infinite skill, the camera revealed the fraud at once, showing exactly where the new and old paper were joined.—London Standard.

ALONE IN A GREAT CITY.

Adventures of the Sergeant-Major Who Got Lost.

A visitor to Valcartier Camp was amusingly entertained by the officers' mess of one of the Quebec Province regiments with an account of the three-day adventures of their sergeant-major, a happy-go-lucky Englishman who has knocked all over the world, seen service in several climes, and is a thorough soldier, but prone at times to succumb to the temptations of city life. The sergeant-major, having secured leave to go to Quebec for a day, was entrusted with a number of small commissions by his officers and comrades. One was to bring back an empty suitcase left in Quebec by the major of the regiment, and a second was to express to the major's wife in a Quebec town a case of eggs. A third was to buy for the mess a meat-grinder. The sergeant-major departed, bearing the money to fulfil all his commissions, but evening came without witnessing his return. The next day passed, and still no sergeant-major. At noon of the third day there arrived for the mess, C.O.D., a coffee-grinder, and for the major, also C.O.D., the suit case forwarded from his home by his wife, with a note stating that she did not understand why it had been sent to her. With nightfall there came the truth, visibly the worse for wear, and bearing under his arm a case of eggs, which he explained had accompanied him through all his devious wanderings about the city, as he was determined that no harm should befall its fragile contents. Reproached regarding the matter of the meat-grinder, he replied that grinder was a grinder, and he failed to see why a coffee-grinder should not answer. Asked why he hadn't paid for the various articles for which he had been given the money, he answered that his funds had run low through the unfortunate circumstance that, after paying in advance for board at one hotel, he had forgotten where it was and had to pay all over at another. His excuse for his long absence was the most ingenious of all, for he claimed that as all the street lights in Quebec had been extinguished for fear of aeroplane attacks, he had lost his way each evening, and had been unable to find the railway station. Finally, finding that the whole matter was passed over by the officers as a joke rather than a dereliction of duty, the sergeant-major for a week or more found himself quite a hero as a consequence of his escapade, and related all the details with great gusto to his admiring comrades.

A Devotee of Music.

Col. Sir Henry Pellatt has a worldwide reputation as a military man, but it is not so generally known that he is almost equally as fond of music, for which he has a very keen ear and a highly critical faculty. He is the president of the National Chorus of Toronto, in which he takes a very active interest, and is a regular attendant at important rehearsals. In speaking on this side of his character, an old militia man related an incident occurring at a dinner given by the sergeants' mess of the Queen's Own Rifles some years ago. Sir Henry was the guest of honor, and of course was billed for a speech. He got on the subject of music, and impressed on his listeners the value of a musical education. "Why, there is music in everything," he said. "In the trees, in the rivers—why, there is music even in this poor, little teapot." And picking up the article from the table and putting it to his lips, he astonished the gathering with a rendition of "Home, Sweet Home," with sundry variations and embellishments. It brought down the house all right, and many were the exclamations of wonder as to how the effect had been produced. No explanation was forthcoming, but the steward of the mess let it out several years later when he explained how Sir Henry had him insert a tin whistle in the spout of the teapot.—Saturday Night.

A Handkerchief Trick.

To take two corners of a handkerchief, one in each hand, and with a single straight motion and without letting go either corner, to tie a knot in the handkerchief seems at first thought impossible. Nevertheless it is simple. Before you take hold of the handkerchief fold your arms, then grasp the two corners of the handkerchief. Holding an opposite corner in each hand, draw the arm apart. That single straight movement will tie the knot.

Two Towers.

Students of architecture may have often wondered why the two towers of Notre Dame at Paris were not of the same size. It appears that when the cathedral was built it was the cathedral of a suffragan bishop, who was not entitled to two towers of equal height, and for centuries the bishop of Paris was suffragan to the bishop of Sens.

Bird Houses.

Martins, bluebirds, and wrens do not take kindly to houses made of new, bright wood. Their instincts lead them to prefer the places which more clearly resemble the insides of decayed trees, in which their ancestors have nested from time immemorial. Build your birdhouses to suit the birds rather than to please your own tastes.

Cause For Applause.

At the close of the premiere performance of a recent operatic novelty, one particularly unimpressible operagoer was observed beating his palms together vehemently.

"What are you applauding for?" asked a friend.

"To show how thankful I am that the curtain is down at last," he replied.

Our Aim to Please

We endeavor to handle goods that will please our patrons, and at prices to suit everyone.

If your purchase is satisfactory, kindly favor us again. If not satisfactory, please let us know and we will gladly make it right.

General Merchandise, Dry Goods, Groceries and Martin Senour Co's. 100 p. c. Pure Paints.

E. B. CAYLER - PORTAGE DU FORT.

Winter Weather

Suggests the best you can get in home comforts, and among these there is nothing more necessary than a good Range, Stove or Furnace, according to your requirements. Don't delay, if you need anything in this line, but come in and see us. We have the goods to fill the bill, at right prices.

G. W. DALE, PRACTICAL TINSMITH
Shawville, Que.

Tailorgram!

MR. E. R. VERMILYEA,
Representing the House of Hobberlin,

will visit Shawville on

Monday, Nov. 23rd,

and will be at Dover's Store

where he will be pleased to demonstrate and display all the models and samples for the present and coming season in

MEN'S MADE-TO-MEASURE CLOTHING.

Mr. Vermilyea is an experienced tailor himself, and anything he tells or shows you can be fully relied upon. Why not drop in and see our samples and models? We shall be pleased to see you, and in the meantime leave your measure, taken by an expert for a strictly made-to-measure suit or overcoat. Fit guaranteed or money refunded.

Remember the date. **Nov. 23rd.**

ARCHIE DOVER

The Store of Quality