

THE EQUITY.

No. 25, 32ND YEAR.

SHAWVILLE, PONTIAC COUNTY, QUE., THURSDAY, DEC. 10, 1914.

\$1.00 A YEAR IN ADVANCE.

THE BANK OF OTTAWA

ESTABLISHED 1874.

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

OVER 95 OFFICES THROUGHOUT CANADA.

Farmers' Banking

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

SALE NOTES DISCOUNTED.

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

All our misses' coats, ages 6 to 16, to clear at \$4.69. A. Dover.

The skating rink in town was almost ready for opening when the soft weather set in last week, rendering much extra labor to be put in.

We take this opportunity of thanking our customers for past patronage and trust we may be favored with the same in future. Wishing all a happy and prosperous New Year—

THE MISSES WILSON.

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.

See Howard's Cutters from \$37.25 up. Cheapest and best.

Santa Claus will be at Wilson's Confectionery with lots of candies and toys for the girls and boys.

Entertainments

Don't forget that patriotic concert at Maple Ridge on Thursday evening, in aid of the suffering Belgians, upon whom the Germans are levying unbearable war taxes.

A Christmas Tree entertainment and supper will be given in the Presbyterian Church, Campbells Bay, December 22nd. Admission, adults 25 cents; children 15.

The annual Christmas supper and entertainment will be given in the Methodist church on Christmas night, Dec. 25th. Good program. Supper from 6 to 8 o'clock. Admission 25 and 15c.

A Christmas Tree will be held in the Templars' Hall, Starks Corners, on December 17. Program will consist of dialogues, singing, drills and recitations. Everybody welcome. Admission 10 and 15 cents.

A Union Christmas Tree will be held in the Methodist Church, Radford, on Monday evening, Dec. 21st. Admission 25 cents; children 15 cents. A pleasant time for all.

A Box Social will be held in Bristol School No. 4, at Bristol Ridge, on Friday evening, Dec. 18th. Ladies bringing boxes free; gentlemen 25 cents. Good program consisting of dialogues, recitations, music, etc. Doors open at 7.30, p. m.

A Christmas Tree and Entertainment will be held in "Templars' Hall" (No. 5, or Elliott's School), on Dec. 18th. Proceeds for the Red Cross Funds. A good programme. Admission, adults 25 cents; children 15 cents.

A Chance to Fish.

A feature in connection with the bazaar to be held in the corner building Saturday afternoon will be a fish-pond out of which it will be possible for everyone to extract some interesting specimen. The tackle employed will be of the safest kind, insuring no getting away of the "big ones." Try your luck!

Acknowledgment.

The President of the Bristol Homemakers' Club has received a letter of acknowledgment from the Secretary of the Quebec Branch of the Canadian Red Cross Society at Montreal, of the receipt of the following contributions from that Club:—

6 pairs bed socks,
20 hot water bottle covers,
60 handkerchiefs,
38 pairs socks,
11 pairs wristlets,
1 pair mittens.

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 } W. F. DRUM, Acting Mgr.
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.

Sweeping reductions in Ladies' Misses' and Boys' overcoats at A. Dover's.

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

We get our bread fresh every day from Shinn-Shouldis Co. Limited, the largest and most sanitary factory in Ottawa.

WILSON'S CONFECTIONERY.

FOR SALE—At J. A. Rennick's shop, (late Dr. Alexander building, Shawville) six pairs new sloops and two second hand cutters (one nearly new). All will be sold cheap.

PERSONAL MENTION

Mr. Frank McElroy, of Ottawa, spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Shaw and family.

Miss Bella Mee, of Radford, arrived from Creelman, Sask., on Saturday.

Mrs. R. G. Hodgins returned Friday from a visit to her parents, at Masham, accompanied by her father, Mr. O'Hara, and niece, Miss Shouldice.

Mrs. Charles Carr, and children of Foxwarren, Man., arrived last week to visit her relatives in this section.

Rev. J. R. Pitt, of the Wesleyan Methodist congregation, is at present at Ransenville, N. Y., assisting in revival services being held there.

Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert Edmondson, of Brightontown, Florida, are visiting friends in this neighborhood. Before her marriage, Mrs. Edmondson, was Miss Annie Ebert, of Litchfield.

Married.

On Dec. 10, at 29 Melgund Ave., Hull, by the Rev. Canon Smith, Nora, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. S. O'Neill, of Quyon, to Gerald G. Martin, son of Dr. Oliver Martin, of Ottawa.

Births

At Shawville, on Dec. 4th, to Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Woodley, a daughter.

At Shawville on December 1st, to Mr. and Mrs. W. D. McDowell, a son.

At Regina, Sask., Nov. 28, to Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Wanless, a daughter.

DEATHS.

RIMER—At the home of Mr. Wm. Horsfield, Starks Corners, on Monday evening, Dec. 7th, Mrs. Rimer, relict of the late Charles Rimer, of Portage du Fort.

Funeral to St. George's Church, Portage du Fort, at one o'clock on Thursday, the 10th inst.

SMILEY—At his late home, Radford section, on Monday night, Dec. 7, Henry Smiley, aged 82 years. Funeral to Shawville cemetery, at one o'clock on Wednesday, 9th inst.

The death occurred at Arnprior on Sunday of the Rev. D. J. McLean, for very many years the devoted pastor of the Presbyterian congregation of that town.

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.

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—Well located dwelling house property in Campbells Bay. For further particulars apply to DAN ROBILLOTT, 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. POSSELT-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 \$1.65 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.

BAZAAR

The Ladies' Guild, of St. Paul's church Shawville, will hold their annual Bazaar on Saturday, Dec. 12th, in the building occupied by Mr. G. A. Howard, on the corner of Main St. There will be for sale all kinds of fancy and useful articles suitable for Christmas gifts; also home made bread, buns, cake, candy, etc. Sale to begin at 2.30.

It is reported that the Militia department will require 8,000 horses for the second Canadian contingent, and that these horses will this time be purchased direct from the farmers, to the end that they may realize the full Government price.

THE HARDWARE STORE

.. Christmas 1914 ..

For a good, sensible, durable and always acceptable Xmas Gift go to THE HARDWARE STORE. In the following lines we have a fine, new Stock to select from:—

Carvers, in cases	Skates
Table Knives and Forks	Hockey Sticks
Scissors in cases	Boys' Sleighs
Pocket Knives	Sleigh Bells
Razors	Food Choppers
Bread Knives	Asbestos Irons
Trays	Coal-oil Heaters
Alarm Clocks	O-Cedar Mops.

Visit our Grocery Department, full of choice, fresh Goods and many table dainties, not often procurable outside city stores.

Come in; if we can't do business, we can at least exchange good wishes.

J. H. SHAW.

W. A. HODGINS

SHAWVILLE

CHRISTMAS 1914

"Business as Usual"

Our stock of Xmas. Goods is designed particularly for the children. War or no war we must remember the little ones. For the grown ups, we suggest that you select only useful and necessary things for them.

We Append a Partial List for Your Consideration:

Children	Ladies	Gents
Mouth Organs	Neckwear	Collars
Blocks	Hdkfs.	Ties
Whistles	Purses	Suspenders
Watches	Gloves	Tie Clips
Mugs	Papetries	Gloves
Pistols	Perfume	Belts
Brooms	Pins	Mufflers
Checkers	Sweaters	Socks
Dominoes	Jewel Boxes	Shaving Mugs
Candies	Hosiery	Razors

No 1 Apples \$4 per bbl.
Mix'd Candies 2 lbs 25c

A Choice Stock of
Fresh Christmas Groceries.

W. A. HODGINS

Making Requisition;

Or, The Bridal Dress.

CHAPTER XIX.—(Continued).

Mr. Southwood winced a little; perhaps he had not expected the heiress to capitulate quite so suddenly. But he recovered himself instantly.

"The sooner the better, as far as I am concerned, dearest," said he, with tender civility. "But unfortunately I must wait until I can receive remittance from my banker in Savannah. There's such a damned lot of red tape and delay to go through with in these money matters. And an elopement, Fenella, with a smile, is rather an expensive business."

"How long will you have to wait?" asked Fenella, rather wistfully. Southwood could scarcely conceal a smile at her naïveté.

"I can scarcely tell," he answered. "Perhaps ten days—perhaps a fortnight."

"Oh, Leon!"

"It is a long time, dearest, but que voulez vous? A man can't arrange that sort of thing on credit!"

"And how much money do you need?" persisted Fenella.

"Three or four hundred dollars would see us through it, I suppose."

Fenella jumped up and clapped her hands in a jubilant manner that very much astonished a literary lady in the adjoining gallery, who was writing a note-book criticism on a fine marine view that hung opposite her.

"Really," said the literary lady to herself, "these galleries should be kept quiet! I must write a paragraph for the 'Daily Day Book' upon people's deportment in public places."

"I have it!" cried Fenella. "I'll get the money, Leon!"

"I would like to know where?" demanded Southwood, incredulously.

"From papa, to be sure. He has plenty. I know. I heard him tell mamma only yesterday, that he had deposited twenty-five thousand dollars in the Croesus Bank to pay for a brown stone house that he bought somewhere at a great bargain. He's to pay it out on Monday."

"Yes, but how is it to do us any good?" demanded Southwood, with a shrug of his shoulders. "You don't expect to go to him and say, 'Please, papa, can I have a little money now?'"

"No, you goose," said Fenella, in high spirits. "I don't! Do you suppose a woman hasn't spirit enough to manage these matters for a piece of point lace that is ready by to-morrow night? Will that be soon enough?"

"Let me see," said Southwood, meditatively, "to-morrow is Thursday. I can't be ready before Friday."

"Friday, then," said Fenella, eagerly. "Where shall I meet you?"

"Upon my word," thought Mr. Southwood, "the little Lancaster is dead in earnest! She means business, and she means it at once!"

But, as there was very complimentary reflections passed through his mind, he cast his dark, pensive eyes on Fenella's face with the utmost devotion.

"Fenella," murmured he, tenderly, "you must not blame me for being overcautious and troubled about your future. I am trying to think how I can best arrange matters. Yes, meet me on Friday, at four o'clock."

"Where? Here?"

"No, not here. At the Hudson River Railroad Depot. We will take the four o'clock express to Albany, be married quietly there, and go on our journey."

"But why can't we be married here, first?" asked eager Fenella.

"Because, my love, secrecy and expedition are of the most vital importance to us in this enterprise. As long as we are in New York we are, so to speak, under your father's thumb. Once beyond his surveillance, all will be well."

"But why do we go to Albany? I thought our destination was to be your southern home?" questioned Fenella.

"So it will be, my little quester; but we must turn and double a little, to throw the people off the scent. Don't you comprehend?"

"Oh, Leon! you think of everything. I never should have remembered that."

"Because I don't want my pearl of great price to be snatched from me before I have fairly gained possession of her," Fenella, whispered the lover.

"Do you really love me so much, then, Leon?"

Mr. Southwood artfully stifled a yawn.

"Is it necessary to look in my eyes and ask the question, Fenella?" said he. "But yes, darling, people are dropping away one by one. They will be putting out the lights presently. Let me take you back home."

"Oh, dear, couldn't we stay a little while longer?" Fenella so much to say, pleaded eager Fenella.

"It would not be safe, sweet one! I have you to think of as well as myself," urged Leon. "And we have the war, yet. How did you steal away from home?"

"I did not come from home. I came from Mrs. Per Lee's," said Fenella. "Did you suppose they would let me come when there was the least danger of meeting you?"

And she laughingly related her stratagem, as she by side they walked back to Mrs. Per Lee's.

"Friday, at four o'clock, without fail!" said Mr. Southwood, remembering.

"I will be there," said Fenella, playfully nodding her head.

And so they parted.

Mrs. Per Lee reproached Miss Lancaster for being so late, while she had entered the salon, smiling and rosy.

"I looked for you at least an hour ago, my love," said Per Lee, who was a short, stout matron, with an extreme affection of juvenility, in cherry silk and black lace, with hair dressed à la Pompadour, and well-powdered face and neck.

"I couldn't come earlier," said Fenella, playing with the pearl sticks of her fan. "I was detained."

"Well, my dear, how did you enjoy your evening?" said Mrs. Lancaster, when Fenella returned home, a little after midnight.

"Oh! very much," said Fenella. "But I am tired, and I think I'll go to bed now."

Going to sleep, however, was quite a different affair. Vision after vision, bright and unreal as the tableaux of the Arabian Nights Entertainment, flitted through her brain. Leon Southwood's dark eyes lighting them all up, Fenella's last recollection, as she floated away into dream-land, somewhere about three o'clock in the morning, was of her projected elopement.

CHAPTER XX.

Fenella Lancaster had scarcely opened her eyes the next morning before Janet was in her room, moving softly around, with a feather brush in her hand.

"It's another note, miss," said she, in a mysterious undertone, as Miss Lancaster looked wonderingly at her.

"Another note?"

Fenella sat up in bed, wide awake enough now.

"Yes, miss; very particular, indeed!"

And Janet busied herself with the window curtains, while Fenella broke the seal and eagerly perused the contents of this new missive.

"Dearest Fenella—I find that I must have money at once, to settle some little outstanding accounts. Can you manage to bring or send me that five hundred dollars to-day? I will be at the Academy between three and four o'clock, p.m."

"Of course I can," said Fenella, radiantly to herself, as she slipped the letter into her bosom. "What would I not do, if Leon asked me for it?"

And Fenella made haste to dress herself, so as to be sure of intercepting her father before he went out for the day.

"Well, Fen," said the old shipping merchant, looking up from his newspaper as Fenella entered the room, breathless with the haste she had made. "You look as bright as a dollar to-day."

"But, Miss Fenella, if your mamma comes in and rings the bell for me while I am gone?"

"Then I shall tell her I sent you to Mrs. Per Lee's for a crocheting pattern!"

Janet nodded significantly, and ran away to put on her bonnet and eaque, while Fenella, leaning against the carved edge of the desk, abandoned herself to thought. Into what a tangled path of deception, trickery, and falsehood she was allowing herself to be led! Her conscience pinched her as she thought of her father's indulgence, her mother's blind confidence. But Leon Southwood's love—surely that would be a sufficient recompense for all she had undergone and sacrificed for his sake. Leon's love! And Fenella's foolish girl-heart beat high with pride and rapture, when she thought, that before ten days had rolled around she would be Leon Southwood's wife!

Meanwhile, that immaculate young person himself had called for brandy and opened a box of cigars, and seated himself at a table in his room, first taking the precaution to lock all the doors, and close the casements tightly.

"Now we'll see what can be done," said Mr. Southwood, as he sat down, copying the checks on the table before him, and drew the inkstand toward him.

All that lively night he still sat there, scarcely altering his position, copying and re-copying two words: "Jason Lancaster," "Jason Lancaster."

Sometimes he would pause and scrutinize the engraving with intense and critical eyes; sometimes he would tear up the paper, with an impatient "pshaw!" but always, at the end of the sheet, he would crumple it up, and fling it upon the coals that glared sullenly behind the fender. And the gray daylight was creeping in through the blind before he was satisfied with the last facsimile, carefully written on the right-hand lower corner of a slip of cream-colored paper that Fenella had sent him.

"By Jupiter!" said Leon Southwood to himself, as he started up, emitting the table with his hand. "I don't think the old chap himself could swear that that wasn't his own signature, if he was put on oath!"

And, locking the precious paper in his desk, he finished the last remnant of the bottle, and flinging himself, all dressed as he was, upon his bed, fell into the heavy sleep of exhaustion—mental and physical!

It was a little past noon the next day when Mr. Leon Southwood curled, prepared, and dressed according to the latest fashion bulletins, and looking as fresh as if he had retired at dark instead of at day-break, lounged into the Croesus Bank.

"What can we do for you, sir?" said the dapper little clerk, bobbing up from behind the polished walnut and plate-glass panels.

"Is the cashier in? Oh—ah—yes, I see him!" said Mr. Southwood indifferently. "Good morning, Mr. Lissand. Fine day?"

And he pushed the cream-colored slip of paper, which had been the cause of so much midnight study, across the shelf.

"Good morning, Mr. Southwood," said the cashier, as he took the paper. "I have never before formally introduced to Leon Southwood, but he knew him very well by sight, as the head of the shipping merchant's relatives and protégés."

"Pay to the order of Leon Southwood, Twenty-Five Thousand dollars."

"Jason Lancaster."

The cashier looked first at the signature—then at the date—that very morning. "Good morning, Mr. Southwood," said the cashier, as he took the paper. "I have never before formally introduced to Leon Southwood, but he knew him very well by sight, as the head of the shipping merchant's relatives and protégés."

"The money of course—a check for five hundred dollars!"

Southwood's eyes glistened.

"But, as the dearest little girl in the world," said he, "and how did you manage to obtain it so promptly?"

"Oh, I invented a story about an Easter ball that somebody or other was going to give, and a point lace dress that I wanted to wear at it. And papa wrote out the check at once. Will it be enough, Leon?"

He nodded, his eyes still fixed on the narrow slip of cream-colored paper, whose cabalistic characters represented so much in hard cash.

"Good morning, Fenella," nestled up more closely to him, "why can't we go at once?"

He shrugged his shoulders a little impatiently.

"It's quite impossible, my love," said he. "You don't understand. I've a thousand things to attend to before I can go. To-morrow evening, the very earliest moment I shall be at liberty."

"To-morrow evening?" repeated Fenella. "Well, that's not such a long time away."

Mr. Southwood's stooped looking face, with the check, with knit brows and compressed lips.

"Fenella," said he, half thinking aloud, "I should like to see five thousand, instead of five hundred."

"So do I," said Fenella. "But you see, I couldn't ask for any more without exciting papa's suspicions."

"Didn't you tell me he had twenty-five thousand dollars in the Croesus Bank?"

"That was what I heard him say," answered unhesitatingly Fenella.

Again Southwood scrutinized the check. Could it be possible, he asked himself, with a sudden guilty inspiration, to alter the check so as to represent ten times its actual value. Alas, no! Checks were scrutinized so carefully nowadays. Erasures and alterations, no matter how skillfully performed, were certain to be detected.

"And bank officers have a way of taking every man for a villain until he's proved an honest man," muttered he. "No! No! No!"

He bit his lip, drew his breath short, and looked up with reddening forehead.

"Fenella," said he, slowly, "where is the duplicate check?"

"The duplicate check?" repeated Fenella in surprise.

"The duplicate check, of course. You don't suppose they would cash this at the bank, without its corresponding duplicate, do you?"

"I don't know anything about business," said Fenella, reproaching herself for her ignorance of such affairs. "Shall I ask papa for another one?"

"By no means, unless you want the whole thing blown into a wreath of smoke. Don't you see, my love, if you say this out for a piece of lace, you need no duplicate check. Your father knew the perfectly well. But if you present it for payment at the bank, it's quite another matter, and needs a duplicate check—blank, remember—for them to keep."

"Does it?" said bewildered Fenella, who never once dreamed of doubting her lover's assertions. "No one ever told me!"

"Certainly," said Southwood, authoritatively. "And you must get me such a check before night, Fenella."

"Clip it out of your father's check-book, of course. He keeps one at the house, doesn't he?"

"I believe so," said Fenella. "In the big right-hand drawer of his study desk, can get one easily enough, but I don't believe I can meet you again without arousing suspicion."

"That isn't necessary," said Southwood. "Just put it in an envelope, and inclose it to me at my hotel. You know the address. Or, better still, send it by that handy little parlormaid of yours. But above all things, lose no time."

"But, Leon—"

"But, my love, don't stop to argue now. Lose no time. We can say all that is necessary to each other to-morrow afternoon."

And a little disappointed, in spite of her endeavors to convince herself that Leon judged rightly of everything, Fenella bade her lover a reluctant adieu, and once more entered the baroque, which was waiting at the academy doors.

"Home, Martin," she said to the coachman. "And drive as rapidly as you can." No one was in the house except the servant when Fenella ran up the broad black-walnut staircase. Mr. Lancaster never returned from his office until five o'clock, and Mrs. Lancaster was in full session among the lady directresses of St. Philip's, half a mile away. Hurriedly laying aside her hat and shawl, Fenella hastened down to the study, where she knew her father kept his papers.

The check-book lay in the upper drawer, and with trembling hands, Fenella tore out one of the oblong slips of paper, and inclosed it in an envelope.

"Janet," said she, when she had rung the bell and summoned the parlor-maid, "want you to take this note to the Wickham Hotel, for Mr. Southwood. Immediately!"

"Yes, miss," said Janet, who had the soul of an Italian intrigante, and delighted in mysterious messages.

"Remember, you are not to lose a minute."

Dress in Comfort

You need a good warm room to shave and dress in. A Perfection Smokeless Oil Heater will warm any ordinary room in a few minutes.

The Perfection is portable; you can take it to sitting-room, cellar or attic—any room where extra heat is needed—and it is specially convenient in very cold weather.

The Perfection is economical, too—it burns only when you need it. No coal, no kindling, no dirt, no ashes. Good-looking; easy to clean and rewick.



PERFECTION SMOKELESS OIL HEATERS

Odorless and smokeless. For sale at hardware and general stores everywhere. Look for the Triangle trademark.

Made in Canada

THE PERFECTION OIL CO., Limited
Toronto, Montreal, St. John, Winnipeg, Vancouver

the finest battle cry possessed by any people.

Nearly all the true crows, as well as many of their near relatives, will pick up more or less of human speech in captivity; and it is sometimes hard to believe that the slyness with which they invest their remarks, their aptness and intonation, are altogether accidental.

HEAD OF THE FLYING CORPS.

Sir David Henderson Has a Pilot's Certificate.

General Sir David Henderson is the link between the vast machinery of the British army and the delicate machinery of flight.

Not every master of an old-established craft—a craft based upon centuries of military experience—was ready to take the leap into the blue. Reconnaissance, in the strictly professional meaning, was brought down to date in the Russo-Japanese War (just before the exploiting of aviation), and no farther; and the British War Office was fortunate in finding a highly-trained soldier ready to volunteer for the laborious, difficult, and speculative task of bringing the brilliant achievement of the individual and independent British aviator into line with military usage.

Sir David set quietly to work and got his pilot's certificate. He was never anxious to do the fancy tricks that have been the ambition of the civilian aviator, but a working knowledge of air-craft he deemed necessary to the proper superintendence of the Royal flying Corps. Flying came easily to him; he has the flier's face, the capacious hand that instinctively gets to the right lever, and the sense of touch which runs, it is said through all the fibres of a flier's body. But it is not as a practical aviator Sir David is valued, but because he was one of a very few soldiers who grasped the aerial situation before the outbreak of the war. "From the time that troops leave ship or railway," he had said, "they will be under observation. If they move by day,

the most stringent precautions will not suffice to conceal them, and such precautions are certain to cause delay. Even if they move by night, large stationary forces are not easy to conceal. Aerial scouts will no doubt make mistakes; troops may be reported in places where there are none, troops in other places will remain undiscovered. But it must be expected that the principal dispositions and movements will be disclosed, and the fog which formerly obscured the initial strategic design will be cleared away."

His Achievements.

We know the result. Sir John French has already paid his tribute: "I wish particularly to draw attention to the admirable work done by the Royal Flying Corps under Sir David Henderson. Their skill, energy and perseverance

have been beyond praise. They have furnished me with the most complete and accurate information, which has been of incalculable value in the conduct of operations. Fired at constantly both by friend and foe, and not hesitating to fly in every sort of weather, they have remained undaunted throughout. Further, by actually fighting in the air, they have succeeded (at the time of writing) in destroying five of the enemy's machines." To these lines must be added General Joffre's testimony: "The precision, exactitude, and regularity of news brought in by members of the Royal Flying Corps are evidence of their perfect organization, and also of the perfect training of pilots and observers."

The organizer is Sir David. He is the go-between. On the one hand, you have the general, with every sort of thing to think about except the exact capabilities, or limitations, of the aeroplane; on the other, you have the all-daring aviator who possesses everything but the larger knowledge of a general's strategy. To both of these Sir David is invaluable. A soldier of over twenty years' experience, with distinguished service in Egypt and South Africa to his credit, he is able at a moment's notice to bring the demand and the supply into working relationship. Moreover, he is a strict observer of vital economies. He does not squander his most useful men. The inscription "Herr Flier, August 22nd, 1914," is the inscription placed by the Germans on a wooden cross on the grave of a British aviator who lies on the left side of the road between Enghien and Ath. But, on the whole, Sir David has husbanded his forces with extraordinary care.

A blasting accident occurred at Sterlinghill Quarries, near Peterhead, resulting in the death of Joseph Clark, fireman of the quarry, and serious injuries to two other men.

As a result of there being no applications for new licenses, no Licensing Court will be held in Clydebank this month, a state of affairs without precedent in the history of the town.

Lord Rosebery, the Chancellor of Glasgow University, has given \$10,000 to the university for the purpose of founding a scholarship to be called "The Rosebery Studentship in Scottish History."

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have been beyond praise. They have furnished me with the most complete and accurate information, which has been of incalculable value in the conduct of operations. Fired at constantly both by friend and foe, and not hesitating to fly in every sort of weather, they have remained undaunted throughout. Further, by actually fighting in the air, they have succeeded (at the time of writing) in destroying five of the enemy's machines." To these lines must be added General Joffre's testimony: "The precision, exactitude, and regularity of news brought in by members of the Royal Flying Corps are evidence of their perfect organization, and also of the perfect training of pilots and observers."

The organizer is Sir David. He is the go-between. On the one hand, you have the general, with every sort of thing to think about except the exact capabilities, or limitations, of the aeroplane; on the other, you have the all-daring aviator who possesses everything but the larger knowledge of a general's strategy. To both of these Sir David is invaluable. A soldier of over twenty years' experience, with distinguished service in Egypt and South Africa to his credit, he is able at a moment's notice to bring the demand and the supply into working relationship. Moreover, he is a strict observer of vital economies. He does not squander his most useful men. The inscription "Herr Flier, August 22nd, 1914," is the inscription placed by the Germans on a wooden cross on the grave of a British aviator who lies on the left side of the road between Enghien and Ath. But, on the whole, Sir David has husbanded his forces with extraordinary care.

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FROM BONNIE SCOTLAND

NOTES OF INTEREST FROM HER BANKS AND BRAES.

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

The Glasgow Relief Fund has risen to considerably over \$830,000.

Hamilton has responded nobly to the call, nearly 1,000 men having enlisted.

The number of recruits despatched from the barracks, Dunbar, has totalled 8,000 men.

A large whale has been washed ashore on the Solway Sands, opposite Mershead, Kirkcubright.

Since the outbreak of war no person has been allowed inside Stirling Castle "except on business."

Specifications have been issued for the erection of barracks in Stirling to accommodate an infantry battalion of 1,000 men.

Although the Eyemouth herring fleet have abandoned operations for the season an occasional boat ventures to sea.

The naval hospital at South Queensferry, which was gifted to Queen Mary and Princess Christian, has been completed.

Mr. Harvey Wendings Hall of Polmont has equipped a recreation and reading room for the use of Territorials at Grangemouth.

Prince Albert, who has been a patient in the Northern Nursing Home, Aberdeen, for some time, has now returned to London.

A new battalion of Territorials is about to be raised in Perthshire to act as a home battalion for the 6th Battalion of the Black Watch.

Private John Murray, Royal Scots, who was invalided from the front and is staying at his home in Cambuslang, had his rifle cut in two by a shell.

All the important bridges and viaducts on the Portpatrick and Wigtonshire Joint Railways are now being guarded.

While Lord Rosebery was riding at Dalmeny, his horse fell and threw him. Dr. Keith was called and found that Lord Rosebery's collar bone was broken.

A shocking accident occurred at Bent Coal Company's Palace Colliery Pits, Bothwell, when Robert McCaul was instantly killed by falling to the bottom of the pit.

Three human skeletons have been unearthed on Craigintenny Meadows, Edinburgh, where workmen are engaged in the construction of the Lothian Railway.

An outbreak of enteric fever has occurred in the Dennistoun district of Glasgow, as a result of which four persons have died and thirty others are under treatment.

A plan is under consideration by the War Office to give authority to Lieut.-General Sir R. Baden-Powell to raise a battalion of old scouts and scoutmasters in Edinburgh.

Owing to the war and the consequent abandonment of Musselburgh Fair and the Edinburgh race meeting, Musselburgh common good has dropped \$10,000 of revenue.

At a recent meeting of the directors of Arbroath it was resolved to provide 70 beds for sick and wounded soldiers and sailors in the temporary hospital at Greenbank.

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Sir David Henderson.

A Field Telephone.

The picture shows Belgian scouts operating a field telephone, which is an essential part of the equipment of a modern army. It is the link which makes possible the control by a single commander of the vast army working over a wide field.

His Achievements.

We know the result. Sir John French has already paid his tribute: "I wish particularly to draw attention to the admirable work done by the Royal Flying Corps under Sir David Henderson. Their skill, energy and perseverance

WHITE AS A GHOST

Pale or Sallow Cheeks One of the First Signs of Anaemia

Pale and sallow cheeks, with blanched lips and gums, and dark circles under the eyes, are the first signs that anaemia has begun its deadly progress. This first warning is followed by great weariness and breathlessness after any exertion. You grow melancholy, have frequent headaches, wake in the morning feeling tired. You become morbid and nervous, starting at the slightest noise, and your heart palpitates violently even on going upstairs. Most girls from fourteen to twenty suffer from anaemia. Neglect to supply new blood to the languishing, bloodless body, means a life of misery—indeed it is an open invitation to that most hopeless of all diseases, consumption.

The new, rich blood that cures anaemia and gives new health and strength is readily created by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. That is why these pills have cured more cases of bloodlessness and blood disorders than any other medicine. They have made thousands of girls and women strong, well and rosy, with bright eyes and new energy, just because they nourish the body with new, rich, red blood of health. Here is a typical instance. Miss Laura Dempsey, Auburn, N. Y., says: "For several months I was in a very bad state of health, with many of the symptoms that accompany anaemia. I was pale and bloodless, had terrible headaches, would be breathless at the least exertion. Having tried a number of medicines without relief I naturally became discouraged and began to fear that I was doomed to continued illness. At this stage a friend who had herself been benefited by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills urged me to try them. I did so and thanks to the pills I am now enjoying the best of health, and feel that I cannot recommend this splendid medicine to highly."

Other weak and ailing girls can also obtain new health and strength through the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. You can get these pills through any medicine dealer, or they will be sent by mail post paid at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 by writing The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

BELGIAN SOLDIER LIONIZED.

Emile Sapin Has a Great Record of Heroic Acts.

No Belgian soldier is receiving more acclaim in the French press than Emile Sapin, who, at the age of 22, has received the decoration of the Order of Leopold and the cross of the Legion of Honor. Le Matin, of Paris, confesses it could not believe all the brilliant exploits attributed to this young man, who was a private when war was declared, and who was made a Corporal only a month ago, but that it was investigated through inquiries not only of Sapin himself, who is now in Cherbourg hospital, but also of many others, and it cheerfully recognizes the following achievements:

First, during the siege of Liege, Sapin was in the fort of Loncin. Climbing a tree, and concealed by its leaves, he killed an entire battery of heavy artillery, said to number 42 men. It is claimed that the commanding officer of this battery reached the foot of the tree, revolver in hand, only to fall, as the rest had fallen, from a bullet sent out of Sapin's rifle.

Second, two weeks later he personally captured the flag of a regiment of Hussars, whose Colonel he also shot.

Third, near Louvain, sent out in a company of six men, Sapin succeeded in capturing 40 soldiers, including one officer.

Just how it has proof of such achievements, Le Matin does not say, but it adds that General Leo, of the Belgian army, and two Cabinet Ministers, have personally gone to Cherbourg to congratulate Sapin, who is not dangerously wounded.

CRYING CHILDREN

When baby cries it is because he is unwell—not because he is bad-natured as so many imagine. Crying is the way the little one has of telling of his pains and the wise mother can instantly tell what ails her little one simply by his cry. When baby cries a great deal give him Baby's Own Tablets and he will soon be happy again. Concerning the Tablets Mrs. Jas. Gaudreau, Notre Dame des Bois, Que., says: "My baby cried day and night and I was greatly discouraged. I began giving the Tablets and he was soon happy, healthy and fat." The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Lady—Is this a pedigree dog? Dealer—Pedigreed! Why, if that dog could talk he wouldn't speak to either of us!

Easy-mark—I've loaned so much money to my friends that I am almost broke. Owens—Let me make the finishing touch.

BRITAIN'S SUBMARINE HERO.

Lieut. Horton Would Sooner Hug a Torpedo Than Marry.

"The qualities demanded of a first-rate captain of sub-marine are extraordinary to the point of genius," says Admiral Bacon. It must be obvious to anybody who realizes something of the means and ends of the most obscure branch of naval service that the qualities required are extensive and peculiar. In aviation the range of control and change of conditions are wide enough; in submarine work they are even wider. The nearest point of resemblance is reached by aircraft travelling in cloud or fog; and even there the comparison is incomplete, for air-craft face none of the problems of torpedo launching. Bomb-throwing from an aeroplane is the most elementary form conceivable of getting at (or missing) your objective; you leave it all to the law of gravitation. The launching of a torpedo, on the other hand, is the most elaborate and delicate job that comes the way of a marksman.

Lieutenant-Commander Horton loves his torpedoes; they are perverse, erratic, and devious in their ways, and need the delicate handling that those who are wedded to the service can give them. "I'm married!" exclaimed a seaman who was being teased about his pet commander. "I'm married! He'd sooner hug a torpedo any day!"

The Double-Toothed Pirate.

The affection that Lieutenant-Commander Horton gives to his elaborate toy of a torpedo he gives likewise to his submarine. A few years ago, when it first attracted him, it was in reality hardly more than a plaything. That was before Sir Percy Scott declared that the "introduction of vessels that swim under water has, in my opinion, entirely done away with the utility of vessels that swim on the top of the water." Until then nobody had

it had never been done before, it will always be done in future. "E9" did, as stated, hoist a little yellow flag, decorated with the grim insignia after the sinking of the Hela in September, and on October 8 she again hoisted it along with a little white flag of the same design, in token of her second success. Lieutenant-Commander Horton has similar flags of other colors stored aboard his boat.

A Nova Scotia Case of Interest to All Women

Halifax Sends Out a Message of Help to Many People.

Halifax, N.S., Dec. 15.—When interviewed at her home at 194 Argyle St., Mrs. Haverstock was quite willing to talk of her peculiarly unfortunate case. "I was always 'blue' and depressed, felt weak, languid and utterly unfit for any work. My stomach was so disordered that I had no appetite. What I did eat disagreed. I suffered greatly from dizziness and sick headache and feared a nervous breakdown. Upon my druggist's recommendation I used Dr. Hamilton's Pills.

"I felt better at once. Every day I improved. In six weeks I was a well woman, cured completely after different physicians had failed to help me. It is for this reason that I strongly urge sufferers with stomach or digestive troubles to use Dr. Hamilton's Pills."

Dr. Hamilton's Pills strengthen the stomach, improve digestion, strengthen the nerves and restore debilitated systems to health. By cleansing the blood of long-standing impurities, by bringing the system to a high point of vigor, they effectually chase away weariness, depression and disease. Good for young or old, for men, for women, for children. All dealers sell Dr. Hamilton's Pills of Mandrake and Butternut.

MY RIVER.

By Dr. J. L. Hughes, Toronto.

Clear was the spring in the pasture field,

Close to the foot of the tall elm tree,

Source of my river a half yard wide,

Wonderful river it was to me.

Far to the heart of the woods it ran;

Often I followed it there alone,

Daring to go with a throbbing heart

Into the depths of the great unknown.

Barefoot and hatless I worked all day,

Changing its course with my wooden spade;

Building a bridge or a water wheel;

Sailing my ships on the lakes I made.

Mine were great visions of power to plan;

Mine were the joys of achievement, too;

Mine were the glories of earth and sky;

Mine was a wonderful world all new.

Back to the farm as a man I went,

River and spring and tall elm had gone;

But all they started to grow in me,

Vision, and power, and joy, live on.

TOWN WITH A HISTORY.

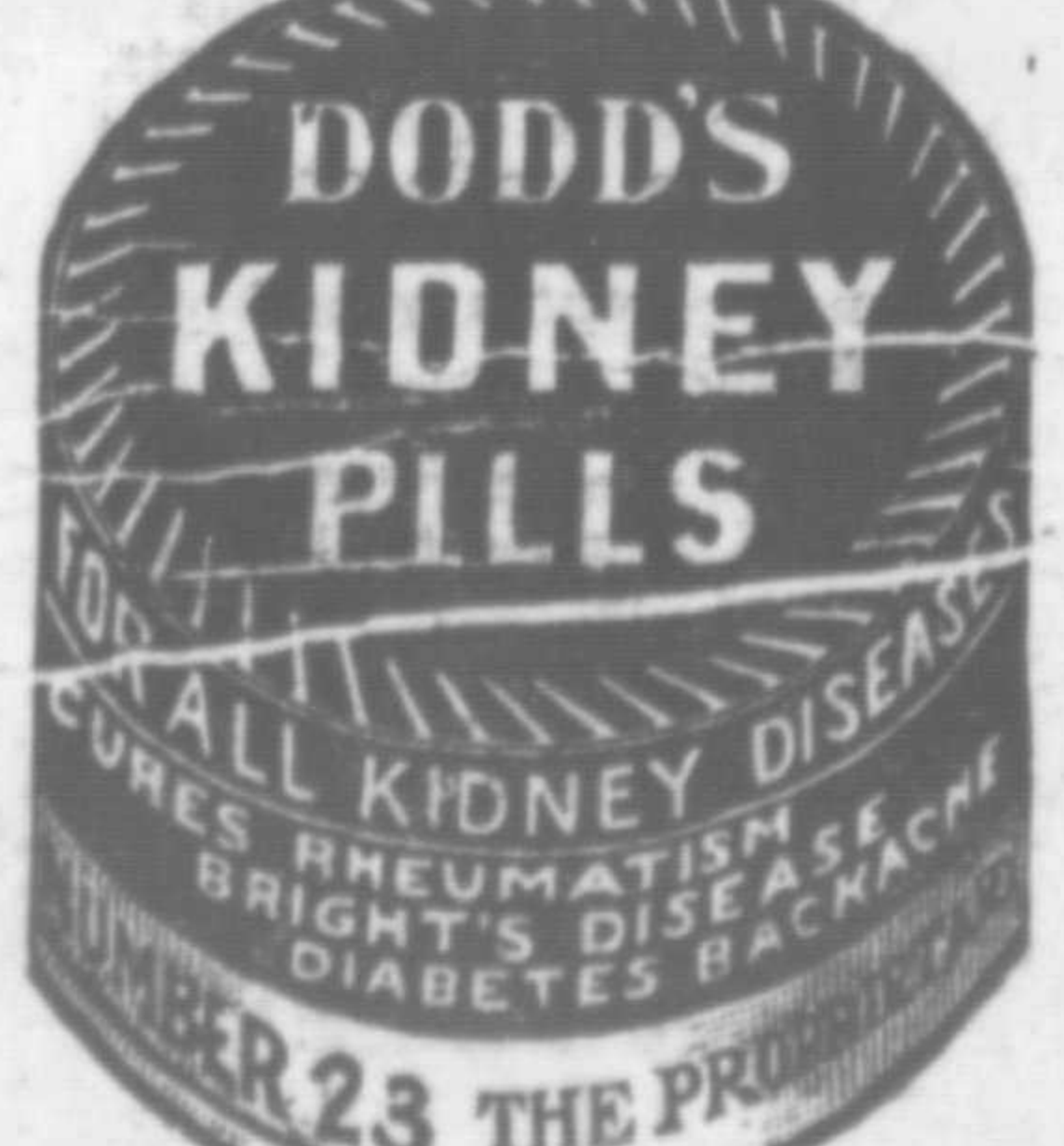
Something About Nieupoit, in Belgium.

Nieupoit, which is frequently mentioned in the press despatches from the European battle line, is a Belgian town situated half a mile from the sea coast and half way between Ostend and the French border. It has recently been the scene of some hard fighting. The town is on the Yser, a stream which the Germans succeeded in crossing only to be mown down by the guns of the Allies.

Although Nieupoit is badly situated and unhealthy, it is visited by many tourists in the summer who are attracted there by its bathing facilities. It was destroyed in 1383 by the English, but was rebuilt and fortified two years later by Philip the Bold. It was captured three times by the French—in 1745, 1792 and 1794. The battle of the dunes, in which the Spanish were defeated by Philip of Nassau, was fought there in 1600. It has a lighthouse that was erected in 1284. The chief industries of Nieupoit are ship-building, rope and net-making and fishing. Its population is about 4,000.

A man who is looking for trouble never loses his way.

"I think, William, I'll ask those new people next door to take dinner with us to-night." "What for?" "Well, the butcher, by mistake, left their meat order here, and it seems only fair."



DANDRUFF ON HEAD IN DRY CRUST

Hair Came Out. Scalp Itched and Burned. Scales Like Sawdust. Cuticura Soap and Ointment Healed in Six Weeks.

The Pas, Manitoba.—"Four years ago I began to lose my hair. It used to come out any time that I combed it. I think it was because my head was full of dandruff. Whenever I brushed it the scales flew off like sawdust. My scalp also itched and burned and my head was like a dry crust. The dandruff showed very plainly. "I applied several remedies but found no improvement till I used Cuticura Soap and Ointment. After using Cuticura Soap and Ointment a few days I found a great difference so I continued with them six weeks and they completely healed me." (Signed) L. D. Lockwood, June 4, 1914.

RASH OVER BABY'S CHEST

99 Folia Ave., Toronto, Ont.—"From birth my baby grandson had a rash over his chest which prevented his sleeping and seemed to irritate him a great deal. They were a mass of tiny red pimples on his chest and arms. He was too young to scratch but was very cross and fretful.

"I used the samples of both Cuticura Soap and Ointment and they appeared to afford him relief immediately so I bought more. In three or four weeks he was entirely healed." (Signed) Mrs. L. Compton, May 23, 1914.

Samples Free by Mail

Although Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment are sold throughout the world, a sample of each with 32-p. Skin Book will be sent free upon request. Address post-card to Cuticura, Dept. D, Boston, U. S. A.

MORTALITY IN WAR.

The Present War Will Set a New Low Record.

Since the outbreak of war, Sir William Osler, Regius professor of medicine at Oxford University, has supervised the work of the army hospitals in England. Toward the close of October, he said to a correspondent of the New York Times, "I think this war will set a new record for low mortality among the wounded. Formerly, with the best first-aid and hospital work, a mortality record of five or six per cent. of those who reached the base hospitals was considered creditable. Up to date, there has been only one fatality out of more than seven hundred wounded who have reached the base hospital at Oxford. That death was caused by tetanus. This result is owing partly to the self-sterilization of the modern high-velocity bullets, and partly to efficient field first aid. I have yet to see a wound inflicted by either a dum-dum or an explosive bullet. If the experience of the past counts for anything, the expeditionary force on the Continent has more to fear from the bacilli of typhoid fever than from bullets or bayonets. In the Boer War, bacilli accounted for fourteen thousand and of the twenty-two thousand lives lost. I have never seen a group of recruits marching to a depot without mentally asking what percentage will die legitimate and honorable deaths from wounds, and what percentage will perish miserably from the neglect of ordinary sanitary precautions."

5,000 OUT OF WORK

Not men, but corn that were put out of business last week by Putnam's Corn Extractor. No corn can live if treated by Putnam's. It is safe, painless and sure. Use only Putnam's, 25c. at all dealers.

Both Were Sold.

"Gentlemen, I can't lie about the horse; he is blind in one eye," said the auctioneer. The horse was soon knocked down to a citizen, who had been greatly struck by the auctioneer's honesty, and after paying for the horse he said—"You were honest enough to tell me that this animal was blind in one eye. Is there any other defect?" "Yes, sir; there is. He is also blind in the other eye," was the prompt reply.

The Helpmeet.

Mr. Newlywed—Did you sew the button on my coat, darling? Mrs. Newlywed—No, love; I couldn't find the button, and so I just sewed up the buttonhole.

A WARM WINTER.

June weather prevails in California, the ideal wintering place, reached comfortably and conveniently by the Chicago and North Western Ry. Four expedient trains daily from the new passenger terminal Chicago—The Overland Limited, fastest train to San Francisco; the Los Angeles Limited, three days to Los Angeles; the San Francisco Limited, three days to San Francisco; and the California Mail. Illustrated folders describing the great California Expositions, and also giving rates and full particulars, will be mailed promptly on application to B. E. Bennett, General Agent, Chicago & North Western Ry., 46 Yonge St., Toronto, Ont.

Sly.

O'Brien—Clancy's married a woman that weighs three hundred pounds. Mulligan—He's the shy wan! He knows nobody can fight at that weight.

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

Never say unkind things about acquaintances and friends. This world wants nothing so much as sunny people, who see the bright side of things, and find something good in others.

He—"You'll be sorry you didn't marry me." She—"Well, I'd rather not be married and be sorry I wasn't married than be married and be sorry I was married."

GURKHAS PARALYZE ENEMY.

Fury of Attack Has Pitiable Effect on the Germans.

It is a tradition of the Indian army that Highlanders and Gurkhas work together. Here is a description of a charge by the Highlanders, which, in spite of the unflinching heroism, might have failed but for the timely intervention of the terrible kukris of Gurkhas. The Highland regiment was sent forward to carry a line of hostile trenches, but their heroic charge was checked by a murderous fire and barbed wire entanglements on which they stumbled. Between the gaps in their ranks slipped the Gurkhas. They insinuated themselves like cats between and under the barbed wire. Their kukris on their left hand disappeared in the enemy's trenches, then those a terrible medley of cries, the harsh battle cry of the attackers and the groan or scream of the attacked, as the terrible knife went home. In the tumult of carnage the commands of German officers who sought to rally their men were lost. In the mud and slime of the trenches a terrible struggle, hand-to-hand and body-to-body, was proceeding. The end came quickly. In a mad frenzy of fear the Germans broke and ran, throwing their rifles from them and blundering into their own wire entanglements. Such prisoners as were taken bore in their eyes a nameless terror. For hours after they were brought into the British lines they trembled constantly. The terror of that charge deprived them of the power of volition, and almost of the power of motion.

Magic "Nerviline"

Ends Stiff Neck, Lumbago

Any Curable Muscular or Joint Pain Is Instantly Relieved by Nerviline.

GET TRIAL BOTTLE TO-DAY.

You don't have to wait all day to get the kink out of a stiff neck if you rub on Nerviline. And you don't need to go around complaining about lumbago any more. You can rub such things away very quickly with Nerviline. It's the grandest liniment, the quickest to penetrate, the speediest to ease muscular pain of any kind.

One twenty-five cent trial bottle of Nerviline will cure any attack of lumbago or lame back. This has been proved a thousand times, just as it was in the case of Mrs. E. J. Grayden, of Caledonia, who writes—"I wouldn't think of going to bed without knowing we had Nerviline in the house. I have used it for twenty odd years and appreciate its value as a family remedy more and more every day. If any of the children gets a stiff neck, Nerviline cures quickly. If it is earache, toothache, cold on the chest, sore throat, Nerviline is always my standby. My husband once cured himself of a frightful attack of lumbago by Nerviline, and for a hundred ailments that turn up in a large family Nerviline is by far the best thing to have about you."

Resisting Temptation.

Sunday School Teacher—"Willie, did you ever resist temptation?" Willie—"Yes'm, once." Sunday School Teacher—"And what noble sentiment prompted you to do it?" Willie—"The jam was on the top shelf and I couldn't reach it."

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited. Gentlemen,—Last winter I received great benefit from the use of MINARD'S LINIMENT in a severe attack of La Grippe. I have frequently proved it to be very effective in cases of inflammation. Yours, W. A. HUTCHINSON.

Boarding House Gossip.

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

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows.

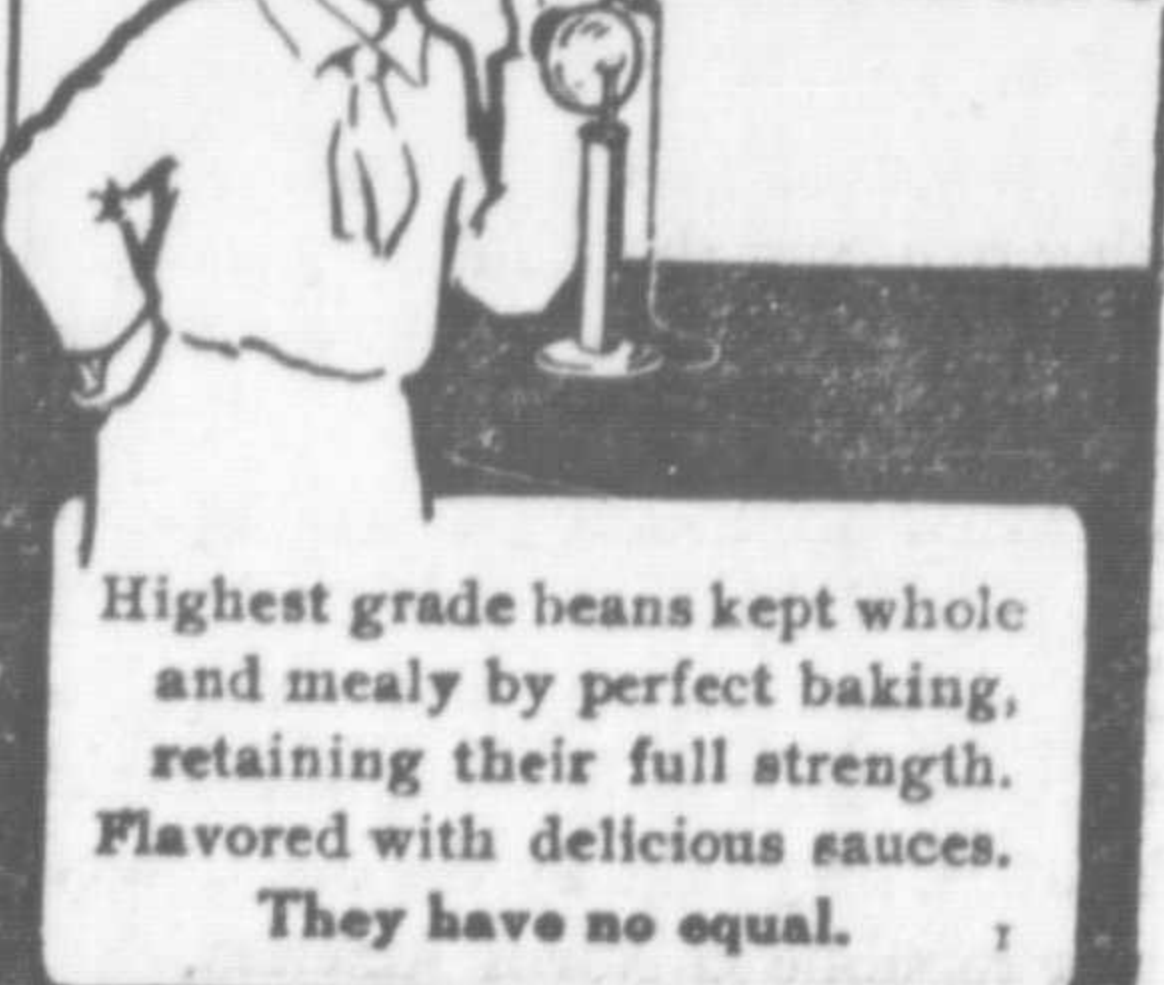
Second Year of Married Life.

It is, say the philosophers, during the second year of married life, when its glamor of newness is wearing off, that danger arises. The man then begins to settle down, but the woman is by nature retrospective. Much tact, therefore, is needed to harmonize the present with the past. Fortunately little Jenkins was eminently tactful. "Jack," said his wife to him one day, "I don't believe you love me any more, at any rate, nothing like so much as once you did." "Nonsense, dear!" replied the husband in a convincing, soothing voice. "But why?" "I don't know." A pause. "Lots of little ways." Another pause. "Why do you always let me get up to light the fire now?" "Nonsense, darling. Being able to come down to a nice warm room always makes me love you more."

Marriage often means exchanging a lot of little troubles for one big one.

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, &c.

Clark's Pork & Beans



His Choice.

First Laborer (gazing into jeweler's window)—How would you like to have your pick amongst that lot, Bill?

Second Laborer—I'd sooner have my shovel.

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

A Long Good-By.

"Come on, Bill," whispered the old burglar in disgust. "It's no use wasting time here."

"Don't you think those lovers will get off the steps soon?" queried the new burglar.

"No. I just heard him say that was the last kiss. They'll be an hour yet."

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

Doctors are not as wise as they think their patients think they are.

"I hear the sea captain is in hard luck. He married a girl and she ran away from him." "Yes; he took her for a mate, but she was a skipper."

FARMS FOR SALE.

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

IF YOU WANT TO BUY OR SELL A Farm, Stock, Grain or Dairy Farm, write H. W. Dawson, Brampton, or 90 Colborne St., Toronto.

H. W. DAWSON, Colborne St., 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.

Machinery For Sale.

Engine, shafting, belting, pulleys, etc., from large factory for sale. Wheelock engine, 18 by 42, complete with cylinder frame, fly wheel, bearings, etc., all in good condition. Shafting from one inch to three inches, pulleys thirty inches to fifty inches, belting six inches to twelve inches. Will sell entire or in part.

NO REASONABLE OFFER REFUSED. S. Frank Wilson & Sons, 73 Adelaide Street West, Toronto.



Chapped Hands Quickly Healed

CHAPPED hands and chaps always come with cold weather, but

Vaseline

Trademark.

CAMPHOR ICE

brings sure and speedy relief.

Children especially need "Vaseline" Camphor Ice for their rough and smarting hands.

In tubes and tins—at drug and general stores everywhere. Insist on "Vaseline" Camphor Ice.

Our new illustrated booklet describes all the "Vaseline" preparations. A post-card brings it.

CHESEBROUGH MFG. CO. (Consolidated) 180 CHABOT AVE. MONTREAL

THE EQUITY.

SHAWVILLE, DEC. 10, 1914.

THE PRICE OF LIBERTY.

In the naval debate in the House of Commons the Liberals made the issue a choice of no aid to Britain or separation from the Mother Country. After refusing to accept the Admiralty's statement of the immediate requirements for naval defence and how best Canada could assist in meeting these requirements, Sir Wilfrid Laurier's supporters made their position very clear—acquiescence in the Admiralty's request would be followed they said by the creation of another republic in North America.

It was Dr. Michael Clark who announced this separatist doctrine, and it was loudly acclaimed by Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his followers. "If you want to make another great free republic on this North American continent, go on with your contribution, continue your scheme," declared Dr. Clark, in publicly acknowledging the acceptance by the Liberals of Sir Wilfrid's separatist views that had been carefully concealed, but insidiously practiced while in office.

Aid to Britain and we will cut the tie which binds us to the Empire; refuse this aid and we will remain loyal and accept all the benefits such loyalty brings, but there must be no expense attached to Canada. This was the doctrine enunciated by the opponents of naval aid. Is it little wonder that Bernhardt believed that Canada would not come to the Empire's assistance in the day of peril?

Minutes Clarendon School Commissioners.

Board of School Commissioners met November 28th, 1914. Present—Chairman Palmer; Commissioners Draper, Smiley, Harris and Carson.

Minutes of last meeting read and adopted.

A communication was read from the Superintendent of Education requesting that the seven ratepayers who were too far from No. 12 School be conveyed to and from No. 12 School.

A delegation of three persons from School 12 waited on the Board, a request being made that the delegation (whose names were forwarded to the Superintendent of Public Instruction with reference to the centralization of No. 12 School) be cleared of certain charges made in contra-petition signed by 29 ratepayers and sent to the Superintendent; also a copy of same presented to the Board.

The petition states that a number of the delegation were non-residents—a statement which is not correct. It was therefore moved by com. Smiley, seconded by com. Carson that originator of said petition make the matter straight.—Carried.

Tenders for firewood for the different schools, opened and awarded as follows: No. 1—H. H. Sturgeon, hardwood, 6 cords at \$2.00 per cord. No. 1—W. T. Barber, pine, 2 cords at 2.00 per cord. No. 2—George McCagg, hardwood, 10 cords at \$2.00 per cord. No. 2—George McCagg, pine, 2 cords at 2.00 per cord. No. 3—John Cunningham, hardwood, 15 cords at 2.00 per cord. No. 3—Com. Harris will arrange about slabwood for kindling.

No. 4—John Greenfields, green hardwood, 10 cords at 2.00 per cord; dry hardwood, 5 cords at 2.00. No. 5—Edw. Dagg, hardwood, 8 cords at 2.00. No. 5—W. T. Barber, pine, 2 cords at 2.00. No. 7—Andrew McKnight, hardwood, 10 cords at 1.95; pine, 2 cords at 1.95.

No. 8—Robert Robitaille, hardwood, 12 cords at 2.00; pine, 2 cords, at 2.00. No. 9—T. A. Elliott, 8 cords at 1.75; Jas. Judd, pine, 2 cords at 2.00. No. 10—W. C. Belsher, hardwood, 8 cords at 1.95; James Judd, pine, 2 cords at 2.00.

No. 11—Wm. R. Grant, hardwood, 9 cords at 2.00; J. J. Cartie, pine, 2 cords at 1.75. No. 12—James Kennedy, hardwood, 6 cords, at 1.75. No. 13—Richard McCord, hardwood, — cords at 1.50. No. 14—Alex. Desjardins, hardwood, 8 cords at 1.75; Albert Elliott, pine, 2 cords at 2.00.

Moved by com. Smiley, seconded by com. Harris, that the following parties measure the wood, which is to be put in for the different Schools: No. 1, Truman Draper; No. 2, Thompson Johnston; No. 3, James Crick; No. 4, T. B. Draper; No. 5, James Wilson; No. 7, Silas Armstrong; No. 8, Andrew Perie; No. 9, H. B. Hodgins; No. 10, Fred Richardson; No. 11, Robert Telford; No. 12, John L. Sparling; No. 13, Thos. Murphy; No. 14, D. B. Stevenson.—Carried.

Moved by com. Carson, seconded by com. Harris that the following bills be paid: Truman Draper, supplies and visiting schools, \$7.65; E. T. Hodgins, 7 desks sold to municipality by auction, \$8.00; Hans Shadel, clock for No. 14 School, \$4.75; W. J. Stark, chair for No. 14 School, \$2.00; John H. Elliott, gluing desks, new door on outbuildings,

for past school year, \$2.00; Mrs. C. H. McCagg, sulphur and fumigating No. 2 School, after diphtheria scare, \$1.50; Miss C. J. Argue, supplies for No. 8, \$1.20.—Carried.

Moved by com. Draper, seconded by com. Smiley that the chairman arrange for the purchase of two stoves—one for No. 11, the other for No. 14 School.—Carried.

On motion of com. Harris the roofing of No. 10 School is awarded John A. Dean.—Carried.

Com. Draper paid over to the School Board \$1.25 for a table not needed in No. 13 School after new teacher's desk was put in.

Moved by com. Draper, seconded by com. Smiley that the School Taxes be collected as speedily as possible as the law directs.—Carried.

The Board of School Commissioners request the following statement published:—That Wm. John Dagg was nominally appointed Secretary Treasurer of the School Municipality of Clarendon and Mrs. McKinley was appointed to do the work, with the same Surety Bonds and the sanction of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, Quebec.

Next meeting at the call of the Sec. Treasurer.

M. A. MCKINLEY.
Asst. Secy.-Treas.

November School Reports

No. 1, CAMPBELLS BAY

Grade III, Model—Maria Smith, Ethel MacLean, Lillie Stevenson, Pansy Lunam.

Grade II, Model—Eric Smith.

Grade IV, Elem.—Lula Letts, Mildred Murray, Emma Brown, Agnes Gibson, Della Murray, Roy Smith, Jennie Morrison, Andrew Flood, Lurena Wilson, Murphy Farrell, Lola Anderson, David Lunam, *Jimmie Desjardins, *Fred Anderson.

Grade III—Wm Brown, Gwendoline Morrison, Jean Guthrie, Melvin Desjardins.

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

Grade I—Hilda Thompson, Greeta Wilson, Gerald Bennett, Mary Murray, Thomas Guthrie, Hugh Desjardins, Gladys Letts.

Primer II—Lloyd Anderson, Maggie Desjardins, Carrie Smith, Charles Bennett.

Primer I, Sr.—Velma Smith, Harry Farrell and Charles Morehead, equal; Clarence Morehead, Aleta Guthrie and Victor Brown.

Primer I, Jr.—Emily Stiles, Rose Murray and Ross Thompson, equal; Hazel Brown and Gerald Morrison, equal; Asa and Eric Sturgeon, equal; Edith Young, Silas Johnson, Mildred Desjardins, Fred Guthrie.

* Absent from part of exams.

No. on roll, 66; av. attendance, 52.

LIZZIE A. STEPHENS,
Teacher.

LITCHFIELD No. 1.

Grade V—Mildred Hayes, Laurenia Smith, Violet Smith.

Grade IV—Mabel Carswell, George Elliott.

Grade II—Madeline Clarke, Evelyn Needham, Everett Carswell.

Wilmer Elliott, Bryson Carswell.

Grade I—Vera Hayes.

Primer II, Sr.—Clifford Spinks, Lily Needham.

Primer II, Jr.—Mickie Needham.

No. of pupils enrolled, 14; average daily attendance, 13.

M. D. HAYES,
Teacher.

THE WAR.

Summary of the News

Spies Wrecked Train.

Moncton, N. B., Dec. 5.—A horse train was wrecked last night 33 miles west of Campbellton. A trackman found a rail missing and put up a red flag, while he went for torpedoes for signalling purposes. The red flag was removed while he was away. Thirty horses were killed. The removal of the rail is thought to have been the work of German spies, who probably knew the next train coming carried remounts.

ALLIES ATTACK GERMAN LINES.

Paris, Dec. 5.—From Flanders on the west to Alsace on the east, sporadic thrusts are now being made at the German line through Belgium and across northern France by the allied forces. Despite the return of extremely bad weather in Flanders, the Germans are being given little rest that might enable them to gather strength for a final assault in an effort to reach Calais.

The centre of the fighting in this region continues to be in the vicinity of Ypres. During the last few days a howling gale, driving before it sleet and snow, has swept the fighting line.

The number of men from the French and British trenches now in hospitals from illness is rapidly increasing, but the Germans are suffering heavier losses from this cause. There is a veritable epidemic of disease in the German lines, it is declared.

GERMAN FORCE CUTS WAY OUT.

Petrograd, Dec. 5.—The most tragic moment of the fighting about Lodz thus far, it is reported here, occurred between Tuszyn and Brzeziny, south east of Lodz. Heavy German forces which had penetrated to Tuszyn, it appears, were surrounded and obliged to fight their way to Brzeziny to unite with the main

body. The Russians assayed counter attack after counter attack to prevent the junction, but the Germans cut a passage, at the point of the bayonet, for a distance of fifteen miles.

This battle is called the bloodiest and most pitiless fight of the war. Ninety per cent of the German officers were put out of action and many regiments had less than 100 men left. The fighting lasted 36 hours. The Germans fell in rows, but their comrades pushed forward over the bodies and hurled themselves against the Russians.

GERMANS CAPTURE LODZ.

Berlin, Dec. 7.—It is officially announced that the Germans occupied Lodz on Sunday.

Lodz, a city of some 150,000, is the chief manufacturing centre of Russian Poland. It has numerous textile mills, the majority of them for the manufacture of cotton goods. In addition, it has flour mills, dyeing establishments, brickyards, machinery plants, breweries. The population is made up of Germans, Poles and Jews.

Petrograd, Dec. 4.—Lodz was subjected Friday to a vicious attack and bombardment. The heaviest fighting was for the possession of a Jewish cemetery on the outskirts of the city.

This position changed hands twice. As the result of many attacks and counter attacks, the German and Russian troops exhausted their ammunition but continued fighting with bayonets and rifle butts.

In Lodz fifty houses and a Catholic church were demolished. Thirty citizens were killed and two hundred wounded.

Belgrade has Fallen

London, Dec. 3.—Belgrade, which until the outbreak of the war was the capital of Serbia, was yesterday occupied by Austrian troops, the Serbians having previously evacuated the city.

Thus, on the sixty-sixth anniversary of the reign of Emperor Francis Joseph, who again is reported seriously ill, and four months after the outbreak of the war, his generals report one of the most important successes they have obtained. Belgrade was frequently under bombardment early in the war, and but for the general European war, which compelled Austria to send her troops against Russia, must have fallen an easy prey to Serbia's big neighbor.

Apparently Austria miscalculated the nature of the Serbian opposition, and only after Bosnia was invaded did she send a sufficient force against the Serbians to drive them back. Now they are being forced backward and are eagerly looking for the advance of the Russians into Hungary to afford them relief.

Russia has been sending Cossack raiding parties through the Carpathians, with the object of diverting Austria's attention, but the dual monarchy seemingly is determined to finish with Serbia first.

WHY BELGRADE FELL.

London, December 2.—In a despatch dealing with the evacuation of Belgrade and its occupation by the Austrians, the Daily Telegraph's Athens correspondent says:

"As the result of a Serbian concentration on a new defensive line Belgrade became isolated, and, being ill-prepared to stand a siege, was evacuated by the garrison Monday night."

THE DOLLAR-A-DAY MYTH.

German Prisoners Are Well Treated But They're Not Paid.

The "charge" has been made, if charge it can be termed, that the German and Austrian prisoners interned at Stanley Barracks, are treated with undue consideration. So firm a hold has this idea got in the imagination of some portion of the public at least, that the assertion is freely made by the fellow "who knows it for a fact," that the prisoners even receive a dollar a day for any work they may do around their place of confinement. Such rumors, stories and "relations of facts" increase, multiply and become prolific simply as a result of the close guard that is kept over the prisoners, and the fact that they are cut off so completely from everyday life that the general public knows next to nothing as to how they fare.

When it became necessary to have a detention camp in Toronto, the military authorities altered and "fortified" the old Dragoon building to make it suitable for its new class of occupants. The windows were all closely barred with heavy steel rods, the wooden doors were sheathed in iron, and even the small port-holes, part of the original ventilating system, through which a large-sized rabbit couldn't have squirmed, were barricaded up with sheet iron.

In each of the five dormitories there are sixteen cots of the same pattern. Make and quality the same as those supplied to the non-commissioned officers at the Exhibition camp. The rooms are well-heated, and so far as physical comfort is concerned, the prisoners have no cause to complain. The bugle does not sound the "lights out" in the detention camp. The lights burn the whole night through, so that the guard outside may peep through the small glass aperture in the door and satisfy himself that all is well within. In wet weather these dormitories are the prisoners' sitting rooms, as well as their sleeping apartments. Here, during the day time, when the weather is unfavorable outside, and they are not needed to do fatigue duty, they may retire and read books on any subject almost from the Descent of Man to Higher Civilization.

But they must not see a news-

Ready for Christmas Trade.

GREAT DISPLAY OF CHOICE ARTICLES
WHICH CANNOT FAIL TO MEET THE
WANTS OF THE TASTY CHRIST-
MAS SHOPPER.

22 Karat Gold Inlaid French Back Combs.

Side Combs and Barretts with fine quality Rhinestone Settings.

Hand Mirrors of all kinds

Leather and Coin Purses

Ladies' Combination Toilet and Manicure Sets

Ladies' Brush, Comb and Mirror Sets

Fine Jewel Cases, 22 K. Gold

Gents' Shaving Sets, Gents' Brush Sets in Cases

Combination Towel and Necktie Racks

Fine Jack Knives, Playing Cards, Cigar and Cigarette Cases in Leather

Leather Card Cases, etc., etc.

All kinds of Clocks, Watches and Silverware

Fine Bracelets, also Watch Bracelets at all prices

Gold Pearl Sets, Necklets, Brooches and Sunbursts

Our range of Sunbursts is well selected and of extra good value.

Good variety of Rings, including Pearl Set Rings

Pins, Baby Pins, Ladies' and Gents' Fobs, Vest Chains and Cuff Links at all prices.

Instead of the usual 10 p. c. disc. we
are offering a special disc. of 20 p. c.

We would invite you to come in and inspect our
Stock which we shall be very pleased to show you.

HANS SHADEL,
The Leading Jeweler
Shawville, Que.

THE MARKETS

SHAWVILLE

Flour per barrel \$7.00
Wheat, per bushel, 95 to \$1.15.
Oats, per bushel, 43c.
Butter, tubs, prints and rolls 25c.
Potatoes per bag, 65c.
Eggs, per dozen 30c.
Pork per 100 lbs, 7.50 to 8.00.
Hides per 100 lbs 10.00
Pelts 75 to \$1.00 each
Horse Hides each 2.50
Calfskins each 75 to 90
Woolper lb, 28c 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 35 to 40c
Potatoes per bag 65 to 70c.
Pork, per 100 lbs \$8.00 to 9.50
Beef, per 100 lbs, \$7.00 to 8.00
Oats per bushel, 52c
Hay per ton 19.00 to 22.00
Geese each \$1.00 to 1.25
Chickens—pair \$1.00
Fowl—pair \$1.00 to 1.50
Ducks—pair \$1.25

paper or a magazine. Some of them think that the denial of this luxury is a welcome relief, but from the anxiety expressed in the questions put to the guards, others would give all their worldly wealth for a resumé of the war's events to date. In the daytime, when the weather is not too unpleasant, the prisoners live in the open air. An erection, colloquially referred to as the "bull-pen," is provided for them on the lawn in front of their sleeping quarters. This area is enclosed by a high wire and steel fence, inside of which the interned exercise themselves by playing games, walking, lying, sitting, rolling or loitering. It is needless to add that the guards are never absent and never asleep. On high pedestals they stand with loaded rifles and fixed bayonets, and the six men thus armed in the day time, and the double guard at night, is all-sufficient to keep splendid order and prevent any outbreak of riotous conduct.

Exactly the same rations, in quantity and quality, are supplied to the prisoners as are supplied to the overseas contingent in the adjoining camp. The work they have to do is not heavy. It consists chiefly of tidying up the barrack square, cutting the lawns, sometimes they may have to repair a sewer pipe that is out of order, or help in the routine work if assistance is needed.

SHAWVILLE SASH AND DOOR FACTORY.

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

3 of the 41 advantages
of BEAVER BOARD:

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

R. G. HODGINS.

NO CRACKS

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

For sale by
R. G. HODGINS.

Winter Necessaries

Cutters, Robes,
Harness, Blankets, etc.

The above are a few of the necessities which the winter season suggests. If you are looking for anything in these lines, I would appreciate an inspection of what I can supply at figures which will meet with your approval.

ALL KINDS OF
FARM IMPLEMENTS

To fill the farmers' wants.

Call at our new stand, opposite J. H. Shaw's.

J. L. HODGINS

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
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Doctor of Medicine and Master of Surgery
McGill University.
Doctor of Dental Surgery, University of
Pennsylvania.
Licentiate of Dental Surgery, Quebec.

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R. A. DRAPEAU, LL. L.
ADVOCATE
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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.
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GEORGE HYNES
UNDERTAKER
Embalmer and Funeral Director
Main Street, Shawville.
Personal attention. Open all hours.

**SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN
NORTHWEST LAND
REGULATIONS.**

THE sole head of a family, or any male
over 18 years old, may homestead a
quarter section of available Dominion
land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Al-
berta. Applicant must appear in
person at the Dominion Lands Agency
or Sub-agency for the District. Entry
by proxy may be made at any Dominion
Lands Agency (but not sub-agency) on
certain conditions.
Duties.—Six months residence upon
and cultivation of the land in each of
three years. A homesteader may live
within nine miles of his homestead on
a farm of at least 80 acres, on certain con-
ditions. A habitable house is required
except when residence is performed in
the vicinity.
In certain districts a homesteader in
good standing may pre-empt a quarter-
section alongside his homestead. Price
\$3.00 per acre.
Duties.—Six months residence in each
of three years after earning homestead
patent; also 50 acres extra cultivation.
Pre-emption patent may be obtained as
soon as homestead patent, on certain
conditions.
A settler who has exhausted his home-
stead right may take a purchased home-
stead in certain districts. Price \$3.00
per acre. Duties.—Must reside six
months in each of three years, cultivate
50 acres and erect a house worth \$300.
The area of cultivation is subject to
reduction 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.

FURS ! FURS !

Now is the time to make your selections
the stocks are complete, and as a rule
the Best Furs are sold first.

Is it a Man's Coat you want ?
Then we can show you Natural Coons, Orenberg
Coons, Dyed Wambats, Black Curl, Imitation Buffalo,
Fur Lined and Fur Trimmed Coats.

Is it a Lady's Coat you want ?
In this we can show you Ladies' Rat, Astrachan,
Pony, Electric Seal, Persian Lamb, Fur Trimmed and
Fur Lined Coats.

Is it Small Furs you want ?
Collars, Stoles, Throws, Muffs and Caps. These
we are showing in Persian Lamb, Sable, Blue Goat,
Marmot, Black and Brown Cooney.

As there is no other line in which people can be
so easily deceived as furs, remember we are bound to
make good any article which proves defective after
being guaranteed.

G. F. HODGINS CO.

Apples For the King.
The prize barrel of apples of
Lambton County Fruit Show held at
Sarnia recently, has been sent to his
Majesty King George by the Depart-
ment of Agriculture. The apples
were grown by E. G. Augustine of
Alvinston. The prize box grown by
Johnston Bros. of Forest was sent
to the Duke of Connaught.

Nobody Wants Job?
Have you been asked to run for
Mayor of Barrie yet? What's that?—
Barrie Advance.

Dustless Street Cleaning.
Canada's climatic conditions, to a
certain extent peculiar to herself, im-
pose handicaps in the care of pave-
ments which are hard to overcome.
The dust of the asphalt pavements
on business streets is the admitted
cause of immense damage to stocks
of merchandise, and also is very dis-
agreeable to the individual. This is
especially so in early spring and late
autumn, when the water sprinkled
on the pavements freezes, resulting
in accidents to horses and pedes-
trians.

Water used on pavements at such
times is also the cause of serious
damage to them, as it soaks into the
crevices in the pavement, and freez-
ing, causes the upheaval and disinte-
gration of the asphalt. This is espe-
cially noticeable along the curbs and
street car lines.

Dustless street cleaners, operated
on the combined vacuum and sweep-
er principle, are in use in a number
of North American cities. It is
claimed that their work is entirely
satisfactory, that after cleaning, no
sprinkling is necessary, as the dust
has been thoroughly removed. The
advantages of this system are nume-
rous, including the absence of the
dust nuisance, resulting in conserva-
tion of both health and property;
the saving of water and a large per-
centage of the cost of sprinkling;
the saving of labor in street clean-
ing, and the avoidance of damage
done by water to pavements in frosty
weather.—Saturday Night.

Plenty of Excitement.
The "chicken thieves" at Coldwater
are now stealing turkeys. When last
week from Editor Chester's lone
luck was still safe, but its mate had
not been returned. Coldwater is not
like a town dependent solely on the
far news for excitement. — Orillia
Packet.

Have the Kaiser.
At a prayer meeting in a northern
Ontario town, a sturdy Briton was
singing in prayer, and referring to
the war, he prayed: "Lord help the
lilies. Don't help the Germans.
Lord, they don't need you. They
have the Kaiser!"—Milton Champion

Strawberries In November.
Five boxes of choice November
grown strawberries were sold on the
market at London, Ont., a few days
ago by a Middlesex woman who de-
clared that she would have still more
a few days.

light in Ottawa and furnish instruc-
tive illustrations of the methods in
vogue by the German agents.

The war had been on a week or so
and the Militia Department was at its
busiest preparing for the despatch of
the first division, when a well-dressed
man, polished in manners, approach-
ed one of the leading officers of the
Department.

"Would they tell him how many
rifles the Canadian militia possess-
ed?" was the modest question. When
asked his motive in making such a
query, he represented himself as be-
ing connected with a British arma-
ment firm, which could readily re-
plenish any paucity in the domestic
supply, but, of course, would like to
know all about our rifle equipment,
the ammunition used, and amount of
it and rifles on hand, and the capacity
of our factories in turning out more.

This man was no stranger. He had
been around Ottawa for a couple of
years, ostensibly a mineralogist, with
a reputation as a good fellow, and
more or less prominence in certain
social sets. It is needless to say that
the information sought was not forth-
coming, and the gentleman was, in
fact, advised to make his disappear-
ance in relatively short order.

The instance above cited is by no
means isolated. Just a few days ago,
a stylishly dressed young man, ob-
viously a German, but ostensibly a
former Swedish naval officer, now a
"naturalized and enthusiastic Cana-
dian," applied at a Department in
Ottawa for a clerical position. The
Department in question has much to
do with war correspondence.

Curiously enough he was highly
recommended by a Canadian of pro-
minence. The assumption is that the
good-hearted Canadian who furnish-
ed the letter of credentials was in-
nocently enough assisting the employ-
ment of a spy designing to get at
confidential information. Again the
proof is lacking but the strong sus-
picion remains. He didn't get the
job.

Care was very properly observed
and a censorship of news established
in regard to the movement of our
troops, but there is no reason to
foubt that Germany was kept advised
of doings at Valcartier; of the em-
barkation at Quebec, and of the date
of sailing of the contingent. The
mines strewn off the Irish coast, ac-
cording to despatches, are believed
by the Admiralty to have been laid
for Canadian transports. German sub-
marines likewise laid in wait. The
scheme failed, but the information as
to the movement of our troops was
passed indirectly to Germany and
doubtless it was done by German se-
cret service agents in Canada.

A more pacific but nevertheless
effective plan of activity, carefully
being watched by the Government,
concerns the maintenance of German
trade with Canada and the forward-
ing from Canada of supplies destined
for Germany. Evidence has come to
light of extensive attempts to buy up
Canadian produce, to ship to the
United States, have it forwarded from
here to Holland or some neutral
country, but ultimately to reach Ger-
many. No effort is being spared to
completely block any such hostile en-
terprise.

NEW JOB FOR MAYORS.
Chief Executives of Montreal and To-
ronto Now Matrimonial Agents.

A new vocation has sprung up for
Mayors of Canadian cities. They are
being called into service as matrimo-
nial agents. Every now and again
the chief executive of an eastern city
gets a letter from a bachelor some-
where, usually in the west asking him
to pick out a bride from the city's
attractive damsels. One of the civic
fathers with such a job on hand is
Montreal famous mayor, Mederic
Martin, M.P. Last spring he announ-
ced that he had work for everybody
that wanted it. There were five thou-
sand men at the City Hall the next
day looking for the job. They fol-
lowed him to his home on Logan ave-
nue and pestered him so much that
he had to have police protection. Be-
ing mayor he found was a strenuous
occupation.

Now, however, he has a worse task
than ever before him — one that
strikes terror even to his brave heart.
He has to find a wife for a burly west-
ern farmer. That might not be so
difficult in a city of 700,000 people if
the would-be benedict were not so
particular. She must be a Catholic;
he prefers Canadian-born, although
he would have no serious objections
to English-bred. She must be good
to look upon and be somewhere be-
tween the ages of 24 and 33 years.

The lady is going to get a model
man, for he says of himself that he
does not smoke, drink or swear, and
that he has property worth \$9,000
any day. Moreover, he says he is
good-looking.

This is what gets the mayor's
"goat": "I want a wife with dreamy
eyes, one to attract the attention of a
bachelor who has knowledge of the
world, and I know you can help me
get her." Mayor Mederic has the or-
der of his life now. It's a sticker of
a job, but Mederic will do his best.

In addition to his other duties,
Mayor Hocken of Toronto may also
be involved in the multitudinous wor-
ries of a matrimonial agency. Until
the first business arrived recently,
His Worship did not even know that
he had anything to do with the con-
jugal inclinations of bachelors and
maids. But this is the letter that
came to him the other morning:—
"I saw in a paper that any bache-
lors in need of a wife to apply to
either Hamilton or Toronto. I am an
engineer and mechanic; don't drink
or use tobacco, 34 years of age. Now
I don't like boarding out and I will
take a good wife as soon as I find
what I want. If you will give me the
address of a good person, I will write
and see about them. I will not have
anything to do with English people
as I am Scotch."

The mayor is waiting to hear from
applicants.

Tailoring

Suits to Measure

Leave your Order now, for now
is the watchword of the wise.

NOW IS THE OPPORTUNITY
to get exactly what you want in Fit,
Shape, Quality and Workmanship.

I have 23 years' experience behind
my work.

Own Material Made Up.

Note the Address :
S. MOORHOUSE
Russell House - - Shawville.

Market for Hay and Grain

To the Farmers of Pontiac :

Having obtained the use of the Dowd Milling Co. Elevator, and
also secured the services of Mr. Lewis Cuthbertson to attend to the
same, I am now in a position to buy your oats and hay.
Kindly deliver early and avoid the rush.

G. A. HOWARD - Shawville.

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.

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.

CANADIAN PACIFIC Round Trip Excursion Fares

Christmas and New Years
Excursions, 1914-15.

Lowest one way first class fare, good
going Thursday and Friday, December
24th and 25th, return limit Saturday,
December 26th; also Thursday and Friday
December 31st, and January 1st, return
limit Saturday, January 2nd.

Lowest one-way first class fare and one
third, good going Tuesday, Wednesday,
Thursday and Friday, December 22, 23,
24 and 25, return limit Monday, December
28th. Also Wednesday, Thursday and
Friday, December 30, 31 and January 1,
return limit Monday, January 4.

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

E. J. HEBERT,
1st Asst. Genl. Pass. Agent,
Montreal, Que.

Hog for Service.

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

For Service

Purebred Berkshire Hog for Service,
Fee—one dollar. Apply to
M. MERVIN DALE,
Shawville.

Shawville.

HOME

With the Potato.

Mashed Potato.—There is one essential thing to remember about mashed potato which we so universally serve: it is that it must not be allowed to stand after it has been mashed and seasoned. It loses all its quality by so doing. So true is this that thousands of people do not know what true mashed potato is. If it must be prepared beforehand, pack it into a hot earthen dish, brush the top with butter or egg, and put into the oven for ten minutes. A tablespoon of cream to each two potatoes and an ounce of butter to four medium potatoes seasons them well, with the salt and perhaps pepper. It is best to have the cream hot, or hot milk may be used instead with a little more butter.

Potatoes Baked and Stuffed.—Potatoes prepared in a little different way from those sometimes put in to bake with a roast, in the last hour, may be done as follows. Peel as many potatoes of medium size as are needed, making them egg shaped or pyramidal, or in any form you please. Cut off one end so that they will stand and make them with the roast or by themselves. When done cut off the top, dip out the pulp, mash, and season, refill the potatoes, put on caps or part cut off, set in oven ten minutes, and then pour some melted butter over them before serving. Butter, cream, and egg yolk may be used to season the inside and some finely chopped meat or bacon and some chopped mushroom may be added. These may be made a decorative garnish.

Potato Noisettes.—Noisette means nut, a hazel nut, and vegetable noisesettes are little vegetable spheres the size of a hazel nut cut out with a tiny scoop or round spoon cutter. One advantage of these is that they may be cooked quickly and are decorative. The cooking may be done in ten or twelve minutes. The cutting out takes some time and skill, but remember that the word used for this cutting is "turning," and the knack can soon be acquired. The scoop is buried in the vegetable and turned. Fried potato noisesettes are pretty and may be simply cooked in butter until a light brown, or in the pan with the roast, where they must be stirred and turned so as to brown on all sides. Another way is to boil the little pieces for eight or ten minutes, just covering with cold water, to make them more mealy, and quickly brought to a boil. These can be drained and finished with butter or added to a sauce. In either case potatoes so prepared can stand in the oven covered and not lose in flavor as do mashed potatoes.

Boiled Onions.—Small onions boiled in meat stock, boiled away and reduced to glaze, are delicious, but some butter or bacon with a little sugar and water may be used instead, just enough liquid to cover, so that it will all be boiled away. Cooked in plain salted water and served in a little hot cream they are delicious, but cannot so well be used as a garnish. Small onions will cook from twenty minutes to half an hour as follows: Remove the thin paper skin so as to leave them as comely as possible, cover with a little cold water or meat stock, boil up, then cover cooking vessel closely, and finish over the simmering burner. The steam generated helps to cook them better than in an open vessel.

Potatoes a la Brahanconne.—Cook one-half onion sliced. Add two tablespoons chopped ham, one tablespoon chopped parsley, butter, salt and paprika to season, cream if convenient. Mound in a greased baker, and smoothly mash six potatoes and cover top with fine bread crumbs and dots of butter. Bake twenty minutes, until the top is well browned.

Household Hints.

To brighten zinc rub it with soft soap and sand.

To clean tinware, try dry flour applied with a newspaper.

Bran muffins are better than griddle cakes every morning.

Roll sausage in a little flour before frying and it will not burst.

The better the flour, the better the bread made from it will be.

Part milk used in mixing bread improves both flavor and quality.

Every household should have a plentiful supply of apples for winter.

Tie a knot of red ribbon on scissors and keys if you want to find them easily.

Celery leaves should always be saved—even dried, if necessary—to use in soup.

Never put much sugar in bread; it is only used at all to help the yeast to ferment.

A jappaned tray can be freshened with two coats of white paint and a finish of enamel.

To make an old fowl tender, rub the bird all over with lemon juice, then wrap in buttered paper, and steam for two or three hours, according to size.

By adding soda before heating it, milk on the verge of souring may

be scalded and used for blanc mange or rice or tapioca pudding or squash pies.

To clean white buckskin and chamois shoes, try lump magnesia. Russet shoes can be cleaned by rubbing them with a banana peel, according to some.

When bedrooms are small, and trunks and hat-boxes have to be piled up in corners, it is a good plan to get four blocks of wood all the same size, and to make a groove in each for the casters to fit in. This raises the bed, and all trunks and hat boxes may be put under the bed, giving more room for moving about.

To preserve a paper document, pictures or a letter, dip them in a strong solution of alum water, drying thoroughly. If the paper is very thick, repeat the process.

To remove grease spots from carpets, rub on each spot a mixture of Fuller's earth, oxgall and water; then rinse this out with clear water and rub as dry as possible with a dry cloth.

To protect the finger-nails when doing rough and dirty work, rub them over with a piece of soap, and when you wash your hands after the task the soap will come out. Gardening work and blacking the stove are not so disastrous if this is done.

When you have a receipt that calls for baking a custard or other delicate egg pudding, which may curdle, try cooking it in this way: Put the baking dish into a steamer on the top of a stove, until it is solid, and put it into the oven only long enough to brown it.

TYPHOID FEVER.

Valuable Hints Issued by the Ontario Board of Health.

Typhoid fever, or enteric fever, is a communicable disease caused by the typhoid bacillus germ; it is more prevalent during the late summer and early autumn months, although in some portions of the Province serious epidemics have occurred during the winter months, indeed, it may be said to be always with us; it is both contagious and infectious. The contraction and spread of the disease can almost certainly be avoided by the strict observance of the rules set forth in this pamphlet.

The disease is usually transmitted by means of water, ice, milk or food containing typhoid germs; it may also be contracted by people who come into direct contact with those having the disease. Bad sanitary surroundings such as lack of drainage, defective plumbing, open cess-pools, sewer gas, decaying animal and vegetable matter, etc., may predispose a person to the disease; they cannot themselves cause the disease. It requires the presence of the typhoid germ.

Typhoid germs will live for a long time in the soil, and if a patient's discharges are thrown upon or put into the ground or thrown in cess-pool or privy pit without previous disinfection the natural drainage may infect a well or other supply of drinking water.

In order to prevent pollution of the well water the privy pit or cess-pool should be removed as far as possible from the well and always at a lower level.

Where septic tanks are operated and the sewage is disposed of in the ground by tiles, the land used for this purpose should be remote from your well and also from your neighbor's.

The tops of wells should be so constructed as to keep out all surface water and prevent pollution in this manner.

Ice is a frequent source of infection. Typhoid germs may remain alive in ice for several months, and they have been found in the particles of dirt often seen in ice.

Typhoid germs grow luxuriantly in milk, which may become contaminated by some one whose hands have come in contact with the discharges of a typhoid patient, by being in a vessel which has been washed by infected water, or by flies that have come in contact with typhoid discharges.

Uncooked food may cause the disease by being washed in infected water, or become infected by flies or being handled by infected hands. The eating of shell fish taken from polluted waters may also cause the disease.

Actual contact between typhoid fever patients and well persons is a frequent means of transmitting the disease when such well persons do not observe the proper precautions in handling the patient's discharges. Both the faeces and the urine contain the typhoid germs for weeks, in some cases months, after the patients have recovered. And many typhoid patients are so slightly sick that the disease is not recognized as typhoid; yet their discharges contain typhoid germs. Such cases are a great source of danger.

As the most important aid to the prevention of typhoid fever, the public should advocate and work for the installation of a proper system of filtration of public water supplies. House hold filters are, in a vast majority of cases, worse than useless, because they give a false sense of security to the user. The few that are really efficient require much skill in their proper operation and management, and this is rarely given in the average household.

The public should also support the Provincial Board of Health in



British Soldiers in the Trenches in Northern France.

"Our men have made themselves fairly comfortable in the trenches," wrote the "Eye-witness present with General Headquarters" in his descriptive account, dated October 13. "At all points subject to shell-fire, access to the firing-line from behind is provided by communication trenches. These are now so good that it is possible to cross in safety the fire-swept zone to the advanced trenches from the billets in villages, the bivouacs in quarries, or the other places where the headquarters of units happen to be. To those at home the life led by our men and by the inhabitants in this zone would seem strange indeed. All day, and often at night as well, the boom of the guns and the scream of the shells overhead continue."

its contention that no community or individual has a right to pollute any source of drinking water with sewage. Means have been devised for the satisfactory purification of sewage, and proper works should be installed by all municipalities, corporations and individuals now polluting our streams and lakes.

Cases of typhoid fever occur during the fall among families who have spent the holidays at summer resorts, the sanitary arrangements of which are inadequate. Intending visitors to a summer resort should demand evidence that the house and its surroundings have been recently inspected by the local health authorities and the sanitation reported upon as satisfactory.

Precautions Against Contracting the Disease.

1. For drinking purposes use only distilled or bottled water or water which has been boiled. Only boiled water should be used for all domestic purposes. Milk, the source of which is not absolutely beyond suspicion, should be boiled or brought to the boiling point. Raw shell fish should not be eaten during the months when typhoid fever is prevalent. Thorough cooking destroys the germs.

2. Bathing at beaches or in rivers or lakes near the opening of a sewer should be strictly avoided.

3. Observe strictly the ordinary rules of personal and household cleanliness and hygiene.

4. The windows and doors of all dwelling houses, and especially of the kitchen and dining-room, should always be well screened and flies kept out.

Rules to Prevent the Spread of Typhoid.

1. The sick room should be large, easily ventilated, and as far from the kitchen and living and sleeping rooms of other members of the family as possible. All ornaments, carpets, draperies and articles not absolutely needed in the room should be removed. A free circulation of pure, fresh air from without should be admitted both by day and by night. Place the bed as nearly as possible in the middle of the room, carefully keeping the patient out of draughts. The bed should be protected by a rubber sheet over the mattress.

2. If possible, one attendant should take entire charge of the patient, and no one else besides the physician should be allowed to enter the room. This attendant should avoid unnecessary contact with other occupants of the house.

3. Flies should be rigidly excluded from the sick rooms. Those found in the room should be killed and not allowed to escape. Household pets should be excluded from the sick room.

4. Plates, cups, glasses, knives, forks, spoons, etc., used by the patient should be kept for his use alone, and should not be mixed with similar utensils used by others. They should be washed in the room in hot soap suds, and then rinsed in boiling water.

5. Remnants of food should not be taken into the kitchen, but should be burned by the attendant in some other room or outside the house.

6. The attendant should wear clothing that can be laundered, and all soiled clothing, as well as all cloths, bed linen and clothing which have come in contact in any way with the patient, should be soaked for an hour in a carbolic solution (see pamphlet on Disinfection), before removal from the room, and then be boiled in water and soap suds for five minutes.

7. Any articles or surfaces soiled by discharges should be immediately washed with a carbolic solution (see pamphlet on Disinfection).

8. The discharges from the bowels and kidneys should be received into a bed pan or vessel containing a solution of carbolic acid or corrosive sublimate (see pamphlet on Disinfection), and enough of the same added to cover them, or boiling water may be poured over the discharges. Solid masses should be broken up with a stick, which can be burned, or a glass rod, which can be disinfected. They should stand in the vessels for not less than an hour, and then emptied into the water closet where there are sewers, taking care not to soil the seats or covers. In the country it is best to deposit the contents of the vessels in a trench, which must be remote from, and, if possible, down hill, from the well or nearest water course. The trench could be four feet deep and two wide, and each deposit should immediately be well covered with quicklime and earth well beaten down, the trench covered in with earth when half filled in this manner.

Never throw the discharges on the surface. Rinse the bed pans with disinfectant solution at the trench, never near the well or water course.

The urine or typhoid fever patients contains the disease germs for many weeks after recovery, and should be treated as above until the health officer certifies that all danger is past.

9. After waiting on the patient, after handling anything soiled by the patient's discharges and before eating, the hands of the attendant should be thoroughly scrubbed in hot soap suds. Care should be taken to avoid soiling door knobs or anything handled by others. The attendant should not touch any food or dishes used by others. The attendant should not eat in the sick room, nor put the hands near the mouth unless they have been disinfected.

10. When the final disinfection of the room and its contents has been ordered by the health officer, the entire body of the patient should be bathed and the hair washed with hot soap suds. The patient should then be dressed in clean clothes and removed from the room. Under no circumstances should the sick room be occupied or anything be removed from it until the final disinfection has been performed. (See pamphlet on Disinfection).

11. Cases occurring in the family of a milk dealer or dairy farmer must either be removed to a hospital or the sale of milk be stopped until after the final disinfection has been performed. The medical health officer may permit the continuance of the business if it is absolutely certain that the milk, the vessels containing it, and the persons who handle it are kept entirely apart from all possible contact with the sick or their surroundings.

12. In case of death the body should be wrapped in a sheet saturated with corrosive sublimate (see pamphlet on Disinfection), placed in a tight coffin, which should not be opened afterwards. The transportation of the bodies of those who have died from this disease by a railroad or steamboat company is generally prohibited, except in compliance with regulations respecting burials and transportation of the dead.

If actions speak louder than words deaf mutes must be a noisy lot.

Willie—Say, teacher, to-morrow's my birthday. Teacher—Why, what a strange coincidence! It's mine, too. Willie—Well, gee! How'd you ever get so much bigger'n me, then?

AIRCRAFT TESTED IN WAR

FOR SCOUTING PURPOSES ARE NOW INDISPENSABLE.

Germany Has Spent a Hundred Million on Air Craft in Ten Years.

No longer are aircraft an untried factor, or their value an unknown quantity in actual warfare between great powers. They have been fully tested under exacting conditions, in the most terrific fighting of the greatest conflict that has yet occurred upon this planet, and they have proved their absolute indispensability in the tactics of war.

How do the different nations compare as regards their aerial equipment? This (says William Merkel in the American Review of Reviews) is a matter about which it is impossible to give accurate and definite figures. Official figures are withheld from publication. Mr. Henry Woodhouse, editor of Flying, estimates the comparative strength in aircraft of the warring European nations approximately as follows:

Dirigibles. Aeroplanes.	
France	31 1200
Great Britain	15 500
Russia	16 800
Belgium	2 40
Servia	0 40
Germany	35 600
Austria	10 350

But whatever the accurate figures may have been at the opening of the war, they quickly became obsolete, for the aircraft factories of Great Britain, France, Germany and Russia immediately began working under greatly increased pressure, turning out aeroplanes with great rapidity, the entire output of machines being taken over by their respective Governments. The hard usage which the machines are receiving in the war service, however, keeps the total number of aeroplanes from rising to any great extent. It is said that Zeppelins are being turned out at the rate of six a month.

Germany Leads.

It will be seen that Germany leads large airships, among which are perhaps more than a dozen dirigibles of the Zeppelin type, while her aeroplanes and pilots have made wonderful advances in efficiency. France is weaker than her neighbor in dirigibles, but has a large snupply of aeroplanes and a host of talented pilots. England has greatly strengthened her aerial arm, both for land and water service.

The expenditures of the various Governments for aeronautical purposes during the past ten years are in approximate round figures as follows:

Germany	\$100,000,000
France	60,000,000
Russia	30,000,000
Great Britain	15,000,000
Austria	10,000,000
Belgium	1,000,000
Servia	500,000

Official appropriations for aerial equipment have in most cases come slowly, some of the Governments having had to be goaded or scared into giving money for this purpose. Germany has been most generous and progressive in aerial experiments.

A dozen or so of the German dirigibles are of the Zeppelin type, rigid in construction, metal cover-

ed, armed with machine guns, and equipped with wireless apparatus and searchlights. They range from 485 to 550 feet in length, with a horsepower varying from 450 to 1,080. They are capable of a speed of from 40 to over 60 miles an hour, and can stay up for 35 to 40 hours. The Zeppelins can carry a considerable crew and a large quantity of explosives.

Rival Dirigibles.

In the air fleets of the other belligerent nations there are few fighting monsters of this kind, their dirigible balloons being mostly of the non-rigid or semi-rigid kind. These are much smaller than the Zeppelins, are unarmed, and are used for observation purposes and for the laying of mines. Germany's ships of this class are principally of the Parseval type. There is little difference in the shape and equipment of the dirigibles of the non-rigid and semi-rigid class, and their functions and capabilities are similar.

Thus far the actual destruction caused by aircraft, while considerable in total amount, has not perhaps borne out the terrible predictions of the possibilities in this direction.

The bombs dropped down into the city of Paris by German aviators, early in September, did little damage and had little effect on the people except to create a momentary diversion. The people of the city quickly became used to the new terror. A news despatch says: "Parisians were disappointed to-day—no German aeroplanes flew over the city." Paris crowds have, in fact, wondered why French aviators did not promptly engage the German aeroplanes, furnishing them with the spectacle of a battle in the air. But this is not safe. A downward-plunging fire is most effective in aerial attacks, and therefore such a contest, taking place over a city, would subject the populace below to danger from shots that miss the mark. The plan adopted, therefore, to cope with an aerial invader of a city is to attempt to drive him out into the open country before opening fire on him. To allay any possible fear of danger to Paris from German aerial intruders, the French War Office announced on September 2 that a squadron of armored aeroplanes, equipped with mitrailleuses, had been formed to give chase to the Germans. Guns mounted on the roofs of many buildings also blaze a warm welcome to the "Taubes," as the French call the German aeroplanes.

DRAKE'S DRUM.

It Hangs in the Hall at Buckland Palace.

Will Drake's drum be beaten now for the third time! In the great hall at Buckland Abbey in Devonshire, a few miles from Plymouth,—the ancestral home of the family of Sir Francis Drake,—there hangs an ancient drum of a pattern not known these hundred years. It is the famous drum of the great English sea fighter, his companion throughout his whole adventurous career. It beat the signals on his flagship when he scattered the Spanish Armada; it went with him on the first British ship that went round the world, and it sounded the taps when, after his death at sea in the West Indies, his body was committed to the waters of the Atlantic Ocean.

When Drake lay dying, so runs the tradition, he commanded his brother, who was a captain of one of the ships in the British fleet, to take his drum back to England, and hang it in his hall at Buckland Abbey. Whenever danger threatened Britain let them sound on that drum, and his spirit would enter into the British admiral and scatter his country's foes as he had done in the days gone by. His brother did as he was commanded, and after three centuries the drum still hangs in Buckland Abbey, which is now in the possession of a descendant of Drake's brother.

Twice, runs the legend, has the drum been sounded—and not in vain; once, in the generation after Drake's death, when the Dutch sought to wrest the control of the seas from the British, and the doughty Admiral van Tromp sailed up the British Channel with a broom at his masthead, to signify that he would sweep the English from the ocean. At its sound the spirit of Drake entered into Admiral Blake, who triumphed over the conquering Dutch. Again, when the genius of Napoleon threatened the very existence of the British Empire, the drum was sounded, and Drake's spirit animated the greatest of English sea fighters—Admiral Nelson.

And now, when Britain is involved in the greatest war of her history, it is said that Drake's drum will again be sounded—to raise up, if the legend be true, the spirit of the old captain for the third time. The old tradition is the subject of a poem by an English writer, Henry Newbolt. The poem makes the great sea fighter, dying in his berth, exclaim:

"Take my drum to England, hang it by the shore,
Strike it when your powder's runnin' low;
If the Dons sight Devon, I'll quit the port o' heaven
An' drum them up the Channel,
as we drummed them long ago."



BRING THEM ON MOTHER!



Send for the
Edwardsburg
Free Recipe
Book.

Doesn't every boy love Griddle
Cakes! Especially when served
with delicious

CROWN BRAND CORN SYRUP

Mother knows it too, for she likes
CROWN BRAND SYRUP herself,
and uses it to make delicious pud-
ding sauces. And sister says it's the
"best ever" for candy-making.

Made in Canada.
Sold by All Grocers.

Manufacturers of the Famous Edwardsburg Brands.

THE CANADA STARCH CO., LIMITED
MONTREAL, CARDINAL, BRANTFORD, FORT WILLIAM.

THE VALUE OF ADVERTISING

KING GEORGE THINKS PUB-
LICITY IS NECESSARY.

Dr. Max Nordau Describes It As a
Vital Part of the Modern
Democracy.

The value of advertising has long
ceased to be a subject of con-
troversy. Men in all walks of life now
admit that publicity is a tremen-
dous factor in success. It might be
described as absolutely necessary to
healthy life of business, whether it
be the business of a nation or an
individual. As long ago as 1877,
Mr. Gladstone said, "Corruption
there must be wherever there is not
the utmost publicity. Publicity,
that is the great advantage, the
great security of English public
life." A number of the outstanding
men of England were recently
asked to express their opinions re-
garding the value of advertising,
and the pithy remarks of some of
them are worthy of attention, says
an English paper.

The statement of his Majesty
King George is very concise and
straight to the point. He said:—

"Experience has shown that, even
in the case of firms having an es-
tablished reputation and world-
wide connections, attempts to dis-
continue advertising have been usu-
ally followed by a diminution in
the sales effected, and it is not un-
reasonable to assume that the neg-
lect by Great Britain of one of the
most important forms of national
advertisement would be equally de-
trimental to her interests as a
manufacturing country."

The well-known British organizer,
John Morgan Richards, has the fol-
lowing to say on the subject:
"What is advertising? I have
often been asked. I venture to say
that a complete and exhaustive re-
ply to that question cannot be given
by any human being. I know
people who shudder at the word.
Others associate it with nothing but
vulgar acclaim. For my part, I
say it is the 'live wire' of all com-
merce, all enterprise, all progress
in every department of the world's
work. It is the 'live wire' of
thrones, of parliaments, of repu-
blics and congresses, the 'live wire'
of the bench, the bar, and the pul-
pit; of statesmen, preachers, heroes
and poets. It is the 'live wire' of
the army and navy. It is the all-in-
clusive form of communication be-
tween nations, tribes and peoples.
There may be other names for it,
but it is advertising just the same."

Voice of the Church.

One famous preacher, Bishop
Wellson, had the following to say:
"The value of advertisement has
been amply proved by experience.
Whether it is in itself a good thing
or not, it is indispensable to ef-
ficiency in business. For my own
part I cannot but approve it, as it
is the only means of bringing useful
new inventions or improvements
speedily and successfully to the no-
tice of purchasers who might ben-
efit by them all the world over. The
wide circulation of good articles is
as much a benefit to the persons
who buy them as to the firm which
sells them. Nor is it, in my opinion,
at all the truth that advertisement

increases the price of the article
sold; for it is easier to make many
articles than few at a cheap rate,
and profits, if they are diffused over
a wide area, accumulate fast, even
though the profit upon each sepa-
rate article may be less than it was
when the sale of the article was
small. I wish good luck, therefore,
to honest advertisers in their call-
ing."

The point of view of the democ-
ratic literary man is expressed by
Dr. Max Nordau as follows:

"It's amazing how few people
seem to be able to draw logical con-
clusions from patent facts. Every-
body agrees that the evolution of
civilization tends towards democ-
racy. Everywhere the number
rules. Everywhere the masses out-
weigh the classes. How is it that
it does not strike everybody as a
truism that advertising is the un-
avoidable outcome of democracy,
its obligatory corollary? In an au-
tocratic, and even an aristocratic,
society you only need to impose
yourself to the attention of one man
or of a few men whose authority
enforces its rules on the whole com-
munity. 'The eye of Louis XIV.
engenders masterworks,' as the
French flatterer said. There, ad-
vertising would be of no use. It is
necessary and sufficient to please
the King. His patronage carries
with it that of the nation. But, in
a democracy, a single, however ex-
alted, person, or a small circle's fa-
vor, would do very little for you.
You must impress direct the mind
of the million. And to effect this
there is only one means, Advertis-
ing. Of course, those who indulge
in the mad theory of the superman
may condemn advertising as vulgar.
But, then, let them be consistent.
Then they must condemn also the
chiming of church bells, which is
the advertisement of Divine ser-
vice. They must condemn the Paris
salons and all art exhibitions, for
they are the advertisements of art-
ists and their works. It would be
much more aristocratic not to ring
bells, but to wait nobly that the
faithful arrive on their own im-
pulse; not to exhibit creations of
genius to the crowd, but to reveal
them in the artist's studio to some
individual connoisseur. But who
dares to recommend that haughty
method nowadays?"

A Compliment From England.

It is also amusing to find H.
Hammond Fyfe, a British journal-
ist, lamenting the lack of imagina-
tion in the advertising done in En-
gland, and paying the following com-
pliment to America: "In an Ameri-
can magazine I turn to the adver-
tising section first because it is far
more entertaining than the other
part. I am made to feel how pleas-
ant it would be to wear different
kinds of underclothing, to eat dif-
ferent cereals for breakfast, to buy
new furniture, to take holidays in
new places, to respond to a hun-
dred and one appeals attractively
made to my taste and fancies and
appetites. If such appeals were
made by British firms, I should
quickly (but enjoyably) be ruined.
Fortunately, they are in America,
too far away. They do not ruin me,
therefore, but they teach me why
manufacturers and shopkeepers
make more money in America than
in this country. The reason is sim-
ple. They sell more things."

You can buy a thing cheap if
there are no other bidders.

VARIOUS KINDS OF GUNS

THE DIFFERENT WEAPONS EM-
PLOYED IN WAR.

And Their Comparative Effective-
ness under Different
Circumstances.

It is a truism that modern armies
are complex organizations, and this
applies with equal force to the artil-
lery with which a modern army is
equipped. The types of guns to be
found with a modern field army are
machine guns, field artillery guns,
field artillery howitzers, heavy guns
and mountain guns, and doubtless
in this present war all types will
bear their share in the fighting
which is taking place on such varied
lines. Let us glance at each type
in turn; says the Manchester
Guardian.

Machine guns are automatic guns
of rifle caliber, capable of delivering
a heavy, rapid fire. They are at-
tached (in our service) by pairs to
infantry battalions, as well as to
cavalry regiments, and in the infan-
try they render the closest co-opera-
tion with their own unit at their
final stages of the fire fight, acting
as a real reserve of fire in the unit
commander's hand, to use by sur-
prise and as the crisis approaches,
so as to insure that fire supremacy
is gained and that the bayonet can
be brought into play. Given suit-
able targets (of considerable depth)
and close ranges, these weapons are
capable of great results, but they
are unsuited to a long-drawn-out
fretful fire fight against a shallow
target.

Horse Artillery Guns

are the most mobile of all guns in
the field. They are intended to co-
operate with cavalry. Naturally,
when these guns gain in mobility
they lose in power, and in the latter
they are distinctly inferior to our
powerful field artillery guns, which
are intended for co-operation with
the infantry. By controlling the
hostile infantry fire their field guns
enable the infantry to advance
across the he-bless zone, when the
infantry could be fired at by hostile
guns without having the power to
respond.

In addition, the field guns pre-
pare a position for assault; and
finally they assist the assault by
battering down the enemy's fixed
resistance, shaking his aim, and de-
stroying his reserves as they show
themselves. Thus all through the
action the field artillery guns act
as the good comrades of their in-
fantry, and the greater the difficul-
ties of their infantry, the closer
is the support accorded by their
own quick-firing field guns.

The field artillery howitzers are
short, light pieces of mobile artil-
lery, capable of throwing a com-
paratively heavy shell at high an-
gles of elevation. Their role is to
search the reverse slopes of hills,
deal with redoubts, trenches,
shielded field guns, villages and
houses, and support an assault un-
til the last moment. Heavy field
howitzers—firing a 500-pound high
explosive shell, such as the Japa-
nese used at Port Arthur—do not
accompany an army in the field,
but are sent to the front when ne-
cessary for their employment arises.
The material effect produced by one
of their shells exploding in any
confined space, room, casement,
etc., is prodigious, and cover to
keep out their fire is rarely worth
the labor of construction, except
in the case of magazines. But in
line of battle these powerful wea-
pons have not proved so successful;
as the targets are less favorable,
and the slight modern field in-
trenchments are notoriously diffi-
cult to injure.

Heavy Artillery

are the most powerful and the
least mobile of all forms of artil-
lery accompanying our field army.
Their use is to destroy defended
buildings, knock out shielded field
guns by direct hits, to deliver an
enfilade fire against part of the
enemy's position that the less pow-
erful field guns can only reach with
frontal fire, and to mete out de-
struction to the enemy's reserve be-
fore they can be engaged.

Mountain artillery consist of
very light and less powerful wea-
pons; lightness is essential in their
case, as they have to be carried on
mules, or in some cases even on
porters' heads, but though the guns
are light they fire a comparatively
heavy shell. Mountain artillery
can move wherever an infantry is
not forced to climb, and in the
rough, mountainous country which
forms part of the present theatre
of war, doubtless these guns will
play a useful part.

All the guns mentioned—except
the machine guns, which naturally
fire rifle ammunition—use shrapnel
shell, the mankiller; while our how-
itzers and heavy guns also fire high
explosive shell, the defense-de-
stroyer. Shrapnel is fired with the
idea of killing or disabling the
troops themselves; the material
damage it does to a parapet is in-
finitesimal, while even a direct hit
by it on the shield of a gun may
inflict little damage. On the other
hand, a shrapnel hitting a wall will
usually penetrate before bursting,
and if it is then inside a room the
releasing of its 200 bullets may
have disastrous effects on the garri-

son. But it is shrapnel which kills,
and not as a defense destroyer. Its
bullet cone has great depth, cov-
ering 200 yards when burst prop-
erly in the air by a time-fuse at ef-
fective ranges; and thus for enfilad-
ing a fire trench, flanking a position,
raking a bridge or stretch of road,
the effect produced by shrapnel on a
line of troops of a marching col-
umn is excellent, and its moral
effect is deadly.

High Explosive Shell
is an aerial mine projected by a
heavy gun or howitzer, to burst
either in the air or on impact. The
effect of a direct hit by one of
these shells on the shield of a field
gun is disastrous both for the gun
and for the detachment; it is much
the same also when one pitches in a
house, the wreckage is considerable
and the number of splinters in such
a confined space has great effect.

Prominent houses can be render-
ed quite untenable by high explo-
sive shell fire in a very short time.
But against the modern low-com-
mand fire trench parapets the effect
is very slight; in fact, the material
obstacle presented by a modern
parapet is usually so small that it
is not worth destroying or breach-
ing, and thus energy is concentra-
ted on disabling the defenders, and
as a mankiller the high-explosive is
not a great success in the open. Its
radius of activity is too small—only
25 yards around the centre of im-
pact.

But although it is said that artil-
lery frightens more than it hits, it
must be remembered, that accurate
statistics are very difficult to get,
and men hit by shrapnel bullets and
splinters of shell are more often
killed outright than wounded, and
after an action the dead are buried
hurriedly, no note being taken of
how the casualty occurred, where-
as accurate records are always
made of patients who undergo hospi-
tal treatment. Thus it is proba-
ble that the artillery is not given
full credit for the actual havoc it
has wrought, although everyone
agrees as to the damage the guns
have done to the nerves of the com-
batants. But there can be little
doubt that the destructive effect of
modern quick-firing field artillery
is very great; and this is proved
by the ever-increasing desire to re-
nder troops and entrenchments as in-
visible as possible. This fact alone
speaks volumes as to the efficacy
and deadliness of modern field artil-
lery.

Even as the backbone of the artil-
lery of an army is its field artillery,
and the other types are adjuncts;
so the artillery arm itself is but an
accessory to its infantry, the real
queen of the modern battlefield,
and the duty of the guns is to in-
sure that at any cost their infantry
shall triumph.

OUR AMAZING PHONE.

Some of Its Wonders As Set Forth
by Britisher.

The electric current which op-
erates the telephone is perhaps the
gentlest and swiftest thing in the
world. Any description of it must
seem to be hopeless exaggeration.
It is about one five-millionth part
of the current required to light a
single electric lamp. To use a pic-
turesque illustration of Mr. H. N.
Casson's, if you cool a spoonful of
hot water one degree you will have
released sufficient energy to run a
telephone for ten thousand years.
If you catch the falling tear of a
child you will have enough water
power to carry your voice from Lon-
don to Paris.

For an idea of what the telephone
system can do, we have to look to
America. In spite of the fact that
it was built up largely by English-
men, the telephone stands as the
one characteristic product of Ameri-
can civilization.

"In America they had to face and
subdue natural obstacles of the
most formidable kind. They had to
traverse great forests where their
poles looked like toothpicks beside
the enormous trees. They had to
drive off Indians who coveted the
bright wire for earrings and brace-
lets, and the bears who mistook the
humming of the wires for the buzz-
ing of bees, and persisted in gnaw-
ing down the poles."

The above is an extract from a
pamphlet in "What is Wrong With
the Telephone?" recently issued by
Mr. C. S. Goldman, chairman of
the British Parliamentary Tele-
phone Committee, in which the
writer complains of the "hopelessly
unbusinesslike" methods of tele-
phone arrangements in Great Brit-
ain, and gives their history at length.

Record for Volunteers.

The far-away island of Lewis has
surely created a record in the mat-
ter of volunteering for service. A
correspondent of a Scottish news-
paper points out that during the
first week practically all the men
on the island answered the call to
take up arms in one or other branch
of the service. One in eight of the
whole population of 25,000 is already
under arms. If the whole country
contributed proportionately to the
services, we should have to-day be-
tween five and six million men in
arms. The island of Lewis and its
neighbor, the island of Skye, have
a long military tradition which
dates from the elder Pitt.



E. W. GILLETT COMPANY LIMITED
WINNIPEG TORONTO, ONT. MONTREAL

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



GERMANY REALIZES TRUTH

NO CHANCE TO WIN, SAYS A
COPENHAGEN CITIZEN.

Their Industrial and Professional
Leaders Depressed and
Melancholy.

The London Times publishes a
despatch from Copenhagen quoting
"a distinguished citizen of a neu-
tral country, a banker by profes-
sion, whose long standing business
relations with the country required
him to spend the past seven weeks
in Germany," where he has profes-
sional connections with Germans of
eminence in politics and commerce,
as gleaned by him, are at complete
variance with published reports.

"It would be a grave fallacy,"
said the Times' informant, "to
judge German affairs by the Ger-
man newspapers of to-day. They
must not only suppress what the
Government does not want printed,
but are required to publish practi-
cally that, and that only, which the
Government lays before them. I re-
fer, of course, to news and views of
all sorts bearing on the war. Every-
thing, for instance, tending to sug-
gest that the rigors of war are
slowly but surely undermining the
national economical fabric is strictly
contraband. It is that feature
of the situation, naturally, which
makes the liveliest appeal to the
imagination of a business man."

Realize Tragic Truth.

"My every-day contact with Ger-
mans of my class, extending over a
period of many weeks, leaves me
firmly convinced that those of them
who must know now realize that
Germany has been plunged into a
tragic and pathetic adventure. Even
the great industrialists of Rhine-
land-Westphalia, though many of
their works are occupied in the pro-
duction of war materials to a wholly
unprecedented extent, are de-
pressed and melancholy over the
awful struggle into which Germany
has been precipitated."

Delusions of General Staff.

"These are men who cannot be
deluded by official optimism and
bluster. They are men accustomed
to deal with facts. Nothing else
impresses them. What are the
facts? The General Staff told the
great captains of industry, who in
Germany are hardly a less impor-
tant factor in the conduct of a war
than the staff itself, that the plan of
campaign—reduced to essentials—
was this: We shall smash France
within three weeks, then wheel
about and deliver Russia a knock-
out blow before she has had time to
complete her mobilization. Bel-
gium will offer only the resistance
of sullenness. England will not
'come in' at all. The German Gov-
ernment had the positive assurance
of leading Englishmen to that ef-
fect. Not a single one of the Gen-
eral Staff's objectives had been at-
tained. Checkmated in all direc-
tions, Germany has little but an
enormous death roll to counterbal-
ance the terrific effort the first 100
days of war have cost her."

Ruined Commercially.

These are the immutable things
which thinking business Germans
see and know. They know more
than that, thanks to a very farsee-
ing and economic and financial or-
ganization, their trade and com-
merce have thus far—barring the
annihilation of the German mer-
chant marine—been dislocated per-
haps to no greater extent than the
trade and commerce of their ene-
mies. They look across the Atlan-
tic and see that even America, as
could not be otherwise in a truly
world-war, feels the blight of Eu-
rope and Asia's colossal blood-let-
ting. But what German industrial
leaders also realize is that prolonga-
tion of the war into months and
years must spell eventual ruin.

Pressure of Facts.

"I could see no traces that Ger-
many, as yet, has actually felt the
effect of her great adventure. But
the cumulative effect of the condi-
tions which war brings, especially
now that intelligent Germans know
it is to be a prolonged struggle, is
measured at its full value. It is be-

coming increasingly plain to them
that they cannot win. How can
they? A military nation trained
from the cradle up to believe in the
might of numbers must, viewed
merely from that standpoint, now
see that the odds are overwhelm-
ingly against them."

They Know.

"Men like Ballin and Heineken,
whose liners have been swept from
the seas as if by some all-devastat-
ing hurricane; people like the tex-
tile magnates of Westphalia and
Saxony, whose looms are silent
when no more American cotton can
be imported; iron masters like
Krupp, Thyssen, and Stinnes, elec-
trical magnates like Rathenau and
the Siemens-Schuckerts, who know
what uninterrupted supplies of
staple rawstuffs from abroad such
as copper and petroleum mean;
bankers like von Gwinner and Fur-
stenberg, who know the havoc
which the financing of war and stop-
page of exports work to German
credits at home and abroad—these
men are under no delusions as to
what the war is doing and will do,
the more it develops into a protract-
ed victorious affair of mere give-
and-take on three or four vast fir-
ing lines. They are immensely pa-
triotic, all of them. They cannot
truthfully be described as down-
hearted or hopeless. They are not
grumbling. But neither can they
be said to be even remotely cheer-
ful over the ultimate prospect. The
war has not yet sapped the prosper-
ity at the zenith of which business
Germany found itself three and a
half months ago. But war has
placed that prosperity in terrible
jeopardy."

England and the Enemy.

"A man cannot get away from
Germany these days without hav-
ing it borne in upon him with what
ferocious fury all classes of the pop-
ulation hate England. England is
blamed for the collapse of the gen-
eral staff's grand plan of campaign.
To judge by the language and the
headlines of the press, a stranger
could hardly tell that Germany's
enemies included France and Rus-
sia. England is depicted as 'the
one and only foe.' Everybody will
tell you that on throttling England
all German's energies are now be-
ing bent. The 'great settlement' is
to come with her. It has become a
niece fix among all strata of the
nation that England 'organized'
the war and herself went into it
for the sheer purpose of ruining a
feared and despised commercial
rival."

At Least 50 Years Lost.

"The Emperor William once said
that Germany would emerge from
even a successful war set back at
least 50 years in her economic de-
velopment. Kaiserworte are not
soon forgotten by the Germans.
When they recall the famous dictum
above quoted, and contemplate the
eventualities of this struggle, they
cannot be blamed, I thought, for
gazing into the future with troubled
eyes."

New Dyeing Process.

The shortage of German aniline
dyes has led to experiments being
made at Huddersfield Technical
College in England that have re-
sulted in the patenting of a new
process in which sulphur dyes are
used. Sulphur dyes are the cheap-
est series in the market, and it has
been found that by the new process
wool and silk, artificial silk and
hemp can be dyed, either separat-
ely or in any combination, as loose
material, tops, yarns or pieces. At
present sulphur dyes are exclusiv-
ely used for cotton fabrics. Present
machinery can be used for the new
process with little alteration, ex-
cept that copper fittings cannot be
used, and it is stated that the pro-
cess can be learned by a competent
dyer in half a day.

Every girl ought to know that
fishing for compliments is a poor
way to land a husband.

Christmas Booklets

bought from us
save you money.
Each booklet, 11
the covers are
pretty designed and in great variety,
all have appropriate greetings, leaves tied
with silk ribbon, each in an envelope,
mailed free on receipt of price. 7 for 25
cents, 16 for 50 cents, 36 for \$1.00, 50 for
\$2.50, regularly sold at 5 and 10 cents each.
Christmas Post Cards, 8 for 10 cents, 22
for 25 cents, no two alike, strictly first
class. Toronto Card Co., 199 Kingswood
Road, Toronto.

The Shawville Boot and Shoe Store

Hockey and Skating Boots.



As the season is at hand for skating, we beg to inform our many customers that we have a very complete and up-to-date line of Hockey & Skating Boots for Men, Women and Children.

Prices the same as last year. Come early and have best choice.

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 thaw and rain last week played sorry havoc with the good roads, which everybody had enjoyed for some days.

Rev. G. W. Mylne, M. A., of Eganville Presbyterian church, has received a call to Spencerville. It offers \$1,000 a year, with manse and glebe and four weeks' vacation.

The Monarch Knitting Company of St. Thomas, Ont., is working on a government order for 108,000 sweaters, to form part of the winter equipment of soldiers at the front.

The new hotel at Roddy's Bay, near Sand Point, will be ready, if all is well, for the opening of the summer holiday season next year. Mr. John McNeill, is a hustler, and has the work well forward. The spot is an ideal one for a summer hotel, and will fill a want for a popular resort, with good bathing and cool breezes.

Farmers in Australia will tell you that rabbits are their chief bane, for they are almost as numerous as mice, and quite as hard to exterminate. But the war in Europe has created a demand for them for food. Within a fortnight recently, four ships reached London from New South Wales with 576,336 frozen rabbits, all in good condition for rabbit stew.

Toronto, Dec. 1.—As it was recently announced some time ago Massey-Harris company, which practically closed down three months ago, that they would re-open on December first, having secured a contract for 2,000 military wagons for the British government, this morning at 7 o'clock one thousand men were lined up at the works but only a few were taken in. The company promises to take on more men from day to day.

December Rod and Gun.

Frank Houghton contributes a vivid account of a polar bear hunt in the Arctic regions to the December issue of Rod and Gun in Canada, published at Woodstock, Ont., by W. J. Taylor, Limited. "The Hermit of White Otter Lake" tells the story of a canoe trip that led to a wonderful house in the woods built by old Jimmy McQuat, sportsman recluse. "Toik's Soliloquy" is a fascinating tale of a brindle bull terrier who saved his master from financial ruin by his ability to fight, and who later straightened out the crooked course of true love. "The Bird Dog" will appeal to all those interested in this "embodiment of canine intelligence." Other articles there are of outdoor life from Atlantic to Pacific and departments full of interest to the sportsman hunter and fisherman.

Major Beatty, M. P. for London, Ont., died last week, from paralysis.

Automobile machine gun batteries have been offered by C. R. Gordon and other Montreal capitalists and J. C. Eaton, of Toronto.

King George visited the battle front in France last week. It is over a century and a half since a British sovereign did likewise.

The Montreal city council made a grant of \$10,000 for the destitute in France, the northern part of which country has been desolated by the war.

London (Ont.) Board of Control decided to insure the 150 London men going with the second contingent, paying two years premiums to an Indianapolis company, averaging \$61.50 each.

Winnipeg, Man., Dec. 3.—An order-in-council has been passed by the provincial cabinet requesting licensed hotels and social clubs to discontinue the sale of intoxicating liquors on their premises after the hour of 7 o'clock in the evening throughout the province of Manitoba. It is also requested that all wholesalers close at 6 o'clock in the evening. This order is to go into effect on December 10 of the present year.

Irl R. Hicks 1915 Almanac.

The Rev. Irl R. Hicks Almanac, now ready, grows more popular and useful with each passing year. It is a fixed necessity in homes, shops and commercial establishments all over this continent. This famous and valuable year book on astronomy, storms, weather and earthquakes should be in every home and office. Professor Hicks completes this best issue of his great Almanac at the close of his seventieth year. The Almanac will be mailed for 35 cents. The Rev. Irl R. Hicks' fine Magazine, Word and Works, is sent one year, with a copy of his Almanac, for only one dollar. Send for them to Word and Works Publishing Company, 3401 Franklin Ave., St. Louis, Mo. You will never regret your investment. Try it for 1915.

Canada's Finances.

The October statement of the Finance Department reports that in the month the net debt of Canada increased \$9,288,814, and now stands at \$352,675,399. The revenue for the month was \$10,641,254, a decrease of \$3,584,344, as compared with October last year. For the first seven months of the fiscal year the revenue totaled \$80,872,466, a decrease of \$20,130,848 as compared with the same period last year.

The total gross debt of the country on October 31 was \$609,478,952, as against \$498,894,937 on October 31, 1913.

The customs revenue for October was \$5,331,508, as against \$9,044,845 a year ago. For the seven months the total is \$47,238,177, a drop of \$19,000,000. The excise for the month was \$1,613,641, a decrease of \$320,000, while for the seven months it was just even with last year. The postoffice revenue was \$950,000, an increase of \$25,000 for the month.

Toys for Christmas.

Lots of Toys for the Little Folk
Our Display of Christmas Toys
Is Now Ready
And Everyone is Invited.

A Handsome Calendar for 1915 will be given to our customers during the holidays, and as the quantity is limited, customers are requested to call early in order to secure one.

E. B. CAYLER - PORTAGE DU FORT.

Back in Business

In the Old Stand, with a Full Line of
Cutters, Harness ...
... Robes, Blankets
... And Deering Machinery ...

Thanking you for past patronage and hoping to be favored with a share of your trade in the future,

Yours, truly,
G. A. HOWARD, Shawville.

P. S.—Horses bought, sold and exchanged.

A Number of SUITS

Made to Your Measure
for **\$18.00**

While they last.

MURRAY BROS., SHAWVILLE.

Received News of Atrocities.

Miss Linda Boyd, Belleville, has received a letter from a friend in England, saying that in Nottingham, a village of about 500 people, within 20 miles of London, about 20 Belgian refugees were being cared for. Amongst these homeless people were five little children who had both hands and feet cut off, and one woman who had a thumb pulled out of her hand.

Elgin County for Refugees?

Dr. Bryce, of the Immigration Department, was in St. Thomas recently looking into the matter of having some 500 acres of farm land in Elgin County purchased and divided up into ten-acre farms for Belgian refugees. Other Western Ontario cities are to be visited by the official also.

Gas Below Standard.

The gas inspectors of the Dominion Inland Revenue Department have found some remarkable conditions in a few Canadian cities, according to the annual report of the department issued at Ottawa.

In regard to illuminating power 21 tests out of 23 in Victoria, B.C., showed the gas to be below the standard. In Winnipeg 75 out of 102 tests were below the standard, in Ottawa 26 out of 82 tests were the same.

In Toronto, Montreal, St. John and the majority of the other cities and towns the gas was up to the standard for illuminating power.

The inspectors of gas meters in Toronto found that 196 had to be rejected, of which 124 were too fast, in Hamilton 73 were rejected, in Belleville 34, and in Peterboro, Woodstock and Ottawa none.

The report on electrical energy shows that the amount generated for use in Canada was almost exactly equal to the amount exported in the last fiscal year. There was 117,955 horsepower for home use and 118,207 for export. The chief exporting companies were the Ontario Power Co., which exported 43,000 out of its total of 106,000 horsepower generated, and the Canadian Niagara Co., which exported 61,241 out of 62,988. The total horsepower generated in the country was 286,169.

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.

PATENTS PROMPTLY SECURED

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

MARION & MARION,
364 University St., Montreal.

Farmers Were Suspicious.

Farmers in the Counties of Wellington, Perth and Huron reported to Ottawa the erection of certain towers at long distances apart on which lights were seen at night.

It was suspected that this was a signal system used by alien enemies within the country. The Government found that the towers were erected by a party sent out by Dr. King of the observatory at Ottawa to make geodetic surveys. The lights were placed on the towers at night to establish accurate distances.

Kindly Warning.

County Constable Ward of Warton visited our neighborhood last week giving a kindly warning that the law would be enforced concerning raffles in the future. Some of our younger people are not aware of the seriousness of holding and attending a raffle, as the law provides a heavy fine for its violation.—Colpoys Bay cor. Warton Echo.

Christmas GIFT SUGGESTIONS

Gifts That Will Be Appreciated Above Everything Else.

Because nothing is so appreciated as something to wear.

SANTA CLAUS is growing more practical each year, and instead of the things that satisfy the eye alone—so common in years gone by—we now witness the giving of those wholesome, useful and practical things which one would buy for himself and which are not only gratefully received on Christmas day, but are a source of much joy and pleasure for many days to come.

You are cordially invited to inspect our magnificent showing of HOLIDAY GOODS whether you come to buy or not.

A New Suit or Overcoat

For Father, Grandpa, Brother or Son, would be just fine.

Men's Suits \$8.00 to 24.00
Boys' Suits \$2.00 to 7.50

Men's Overcoats \$8.00 to 21.00
Boys' Overcoats 2.50 to 8.00

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The season's very newest creations, put up in special gift boxes 35 to 75c.

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For Men and Boys—coats of quality—very reasonably priced. All colors \$1.00 to 6.50

Gloves

of all kinds are here in vast assortments, Wool, Kid and Fur, 30c. to \$3.00

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In all the popular styles and colors 50c. to \$1.50

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An immense stock of good Socks in all colors. Price 15 to 75c.

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A New Fur or Cloth Coat for Mother, Grandma, Sister or Daughter, would be a very acceptable gift.

Ladies' Fur Lined Coats

A very pretty Hampster Lined Coat, Marmot Collar in black covering, special price \$19.50

Ladies' Fur Coats

A 50 inch Muskrat Coat. All picked skins, well matched and well lined. Special price \$57.00

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An extra large stock to choose from. All colors and styles \$8.50 to 15.00

Misses, Childrens' Coats

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Mink Marmot and Electric Seal Sets. Large Stole and Large Pillows to match. A snap at \$14.75

Ladies' Silk Waists

A new lot of Silk and Net Waists for Xmas. trade. Just came to hand. All colors. Newest styles, \$2.50 to 4.00

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Ideal Christmas Shop

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We will gladly exchange after Christmas, any gift bought here and bearing our label for anything else in the store.

ARCHIE DOVER

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