

THE EQUITY.

No. 32, 32ND YEAR.

SHAWVILLE, PONTIAC COUNTY, QUE., THURSDAY, JAN. 28, 1915.

\$1.00 A YEAR IN ADVANCE.

THE BANK OF OTTAWA

ESTABLISHED 1874.

Total Deposits Nov. 30, 1893 . . . \$ 4,100,382
Total Deposits Nov. 30, 1903 . . . 13,928,367
Total Deposits Nov. 30, 1913 . . . 40,807,499

In each of the Bank's numerous Branches throughout Canada there is a

Savings Bank Department

where an account may be opened with \$1. or more.
No delay nor formality necessary either in depositing or withdrawing money.

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

When she wants a portrait of him, or he one of her, we make them—the kind that pleases.
H. IMISON, Artist.

There will not be any service in St. Paul's Church on Sunday morning next, nor at Yarm; but the usual service will be in St. Paul's Church in the evening at 7 p. m.

PICTURE MOULDINGS.—I have a lot of odd lines that must be cleared out to make room for our Spring shipment. These will be cleared at a reduced rate. Bring along your pictures and have them framed.
H. IMISON.

Tenders are being asked for by the P. O. Department for the carriage of a new Rural Mail Route, to be known as Charteris No. 1 (See Notice.) The establishing of this route will result in the closing of North Clarendon post office.

JUST THINK OF IT—500 yds good 10 cent wrapperette given away for 5 cents. 500 yds of 15 cent wrapperette given away for 10. Save your coupons. Jan. 22—30 at W. A. Hodgins Big Sale.

The children of St. Paul's Church School enjoyed their annual sleigh-drive on Friday evening last, although the weather was a shade on the frosty side. Supper was afterwards served at the Orange hall.

The family in a group photograph—before they have left the old fireside and gone out into the big world. Ever think of it? When the family is scattered, how glad you will be that you had it done in time.
H. IMISON, Artist.

WHAT ABOUT THIS?—A few pieces of 72 inch sheeting never sold for less than 25 cents offered for 19. Large flannelette blankets worth \$1.50 for \$1.19, at W. A. Hodgins' big Sale, Jan. 22nd to 30th.

DON'T BRING WOOD—No more wood will be taken on subscription account at this office, unless from those who have called and made arrangements to that effect. Just now our wood supply has outgrown our needs for some time to come, but our other requirements are suffering for the lack of "the sinews of war."

When U R in Arnprior call on Sullivan, the grocer. He keeps a full stock of groceries, etc. Tea in 5, 10, 20 and 50 lb boxes. Tons of sugar. Standard Granulated Sugar, \$6.50 per 100. Flour, meals and cereals by the bag; coarse, fine and rock salt, any quantity. Fresh and pickled fish, etc., and in fact anything and everything that is to be found in a first-class grocery, all at rock bottom prices. Remember the place—sign of the Big Red Teapot, Madawaska street.

The Wyman Homemakers' Club will meet at the home of Mrs. Jas. A. Graham on Friday, Feb. 5th at two o'clock. Subject: Household Sewing; also contest in making button holes. Roll call. Helpful hints.

Sowing Weeds in Seed Grain.

In the spring of 1913 officers of the Seed Branch took samples, representing as accurately as possible the average seed used in the districts visited, from over 2000 farmers throughout Canada. 978 samples of oats were analysed at the Ottawa Seed Laboratory and 547 of these, or 56 per cent, contained an average of 76 noxious weed seeds per pound, the highest number 4,838 in the pound. 890 or 88 per cent of the samples contained an average of 239 of other weed seeds, the highest number being 6,951 per pound. With this weed seed content and the rate of seedling reported an average of 9,400 noxious and 20,800 other sorts of weed seeds would be seeded on each acre of land in oats. Barley and wheat showed similar results. Some of these weed seeds are difficult to clean out, but most of them can be separated by a fanning mill properly equipped and well operated.—Seed Branch, Ottawa.

AUCTION.—J. J. Turner has in hand the auction sale of the stock, implements and household effects of Mrs. Noble Armstrong, Green Lake, for Monday afternoon, Feb. 1st.

Amateurs, arrange your "snaps" in a neat album during the winter evenings. I still have a few left.
H. IMISON.

Mr. "Bob" Scott, of Beachburg, motored through Shawville on his way home from Ottawa on Friday evening last and the performance was not a bare ground one, either, as the going for runners could hardly be better. It looks as if "Bob" had established a record for autos in this part.

A sleigh-load of Quyon ladies while en route home after the hockey match here on the 18th, met with the misfortune of being up-set, and one of the number got injured. The load returned to Shawville, and the ladies awaited the morning train to reach their homes.

Mr. King reports that the series of agricultural meetings, held under the co-operative auspices of Macdonald College and the Councils or Clubs of the respective localities interested, was a decided success, the attendance at each meeting being very encouraging to the promoters. Much interest, also, was taken in the proceedings.

A note accompanying his subscription from Mr. W. J. McNeill, merchant, of Kinistino, Sask., says the present is one of the finest winters the writer has experienced since he settled in the West. January 18th was warm enough to go in one's shirt-sleeves, and previous to that date there were only three or four cold days. The early part of the month seems to have been mild in all corners of this broad Dominion.

The Rev. Mr. Seaman sustained a very serious and painful accident on Saturday evening last, which will incapacitate him from his duties for some time. He had gone up into the hay loft to get some fodder for the cow, and in descending the ladder again, the top bar of the ladder suddenly gave way, and he was thrown heavily to the ground, in a manner that caused injuries to his face, neck and back, and inflicted a deep gash across his upper lip. After his unfortunate fall the rev. gentleman managed with difficulty to reach the kitchen door, and when he reached the inside he was so dazed and exhausted that it was some time before he was enabled to explain what had happened.

Owing to the accident, Mr. Seaman, could not, of course, officiate at the usual Sunday services, consequently there was none on Sunday morning, but the evening service was taken by Rev. Charles Reid of Charteris.

THE EQUITY is pleased to report that Mr. Seaman's condition is much improved.

In our report last week of the burning of Mr. Alex Murray's house at North Clarendon, there was a slight inaccuracy in stating that the family was awakened by a party outside giving the alarm. The family, it is true, were asleep, but something aroused the eldest boy, who immediately noticed that the house was afire, and awakened his father, who did not take time to dress, in the hurry to get the children out of house, and all the clothing save what was on their backs was consumed. In the rush out, Mr. Murray left his pants behind, and they were burnt, with \$15 in one of the pockets. He managed with difficulty to save his late wife's hand satchel, containing a sum of money, which he had placed under his pillow, as was his custom every night. In addition to the stock in the store, some postal notes, stamps and other supplies belonging to the North Clarendon post office, were also consumed. Mr. Murray has decided to return to his farm in North Ouslow.

The Merchants Bank of Canada.

ESTABLISHED 1864.

Paid up Capital \$7,000,000 Reserve Funds \$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 }

"Business as Usual"

has made the attendance at the

BOWLING Business College. OTTAWA, ONT.

the best in the history. Why not take advantage of the dull times and prepare for the wave of prosperity that is bound to sweep over the Great Country when the war is over?

Write for Free Catalogue.

H. G. W. BRAITHWAITE, W. E. GOWLING, Prin.

BABY—For adoption in a good Protestant home, a bright, healthy baby boy, 10 months old. For particulars address "Adoption" 55 James Street, Ottawa, Ont.

Save your Coupons

They are valuable at our Sale Jan. 22—30. A \$20.00 purchase will get you a large, handsome platter worth 75 cents, absolutely free.
W. A. HODGINS.

PERSONAL MENTION

Mr. Tom L. Clarke arrived from Foxwarren, Man., on Monday.

Mr. A. A. Armstrong of Clarendon spent the week end in Ross.

Mrs. A. E. Draper and Mrs. Geo. Prendergast spent the past week with Mrs. W. J. Connelly, Cobden.

Miss A. Junkin returned to town last week from an extended visit to Arnprior friends.

Miss Pearl Hamilton, Quyon, is at present enjoying a visit with Miss Gertrude McDowell.

Miss Edythe Hynes was the guest of Mrs. Sam Wallace, Queen's Line, Ross, for the past few weeks.

Messrs. George, Thomas and Miss Dale were in Ross last week attending the funeral of their cousin, Mr. Webster Rankin.

Mrs. Geo. Rooney, of Milestone, Sask., who has been in this district for the past month, renewing acquaintances, left for home on Monday.

Mrs. Jack McNeill and Mr. W. D. Campbell, Elmside, were in Ottawa last week attending the funeral of their aunt Mrs. William Richards.

Miss Margaret Laird, R. N., who has been visiting her aunt, Mrs. Wm. Cuthbertson, has returned to New York to resume her work. She is a graduate of the New York Hospital.

Married.

A quiet but pretty wedding took place on Wednesday, January 20th, at 2.30 p. m., at the home of Mr. and Mrs. William Barber, when their sister, Miss Margaret Louisa Wilson, daughter of Mr. Thomas B. Wilson, of Clarendon, was united in marriage to James Valant, of Beachburg, Ontario. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Rural Dean Seaman, rector of the church, in the presence of about fifty relatives and friends.

Miss Lola Barber played the wedding march.

The bride was unattended and was given away by her brother, Mr. Robert Wilson. The house was nicely decorated for the occasion.

The bride looked charming in a dress of white duchess satin with pearl trimming, wearing a net veil, caught with orange blossoms, and carried a bouquet of white roses and lilies of the valley.

After receiving congratulations, all sat down to a sumptuous wedding breakfast.

The bride received many handsome and useful presents.

The guests from a distance were: Mr. and Mrs. Vialant; Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Hobbs, Mrs. Robert Hobbs, Mrs. J. A. Smith, Ottawa.

Mr. and Mrs. Vialant will reside at Beachburg.
—COM.

HENRY'S SHORTHAND SCHOOL

Ottawa, Ont.

"I will study and prepare myself, and some day my chance will come."—Lincoln. That the times will be exceedingly good after the war is the general opinion. Why not, then, take up Shorthand and Typewriting, and be ready for the positions that will surely await every competent stenographer and typist? Send for circular.

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

WILLIS COLLEGE

It pays to get the best.

As a Willis Student you will have the most thorough and practical training possible.

As a Willis Graduate you can always point with pride to your training school.

As an earner you will find yourself trained to the minute—thoroughness counts.

Send for catalogue.

WILLIS COLLEGE,
N. I. HARRISON, Principal.
Cor. Bank and Albert Sts., OTTAWA, ONT.

FOR SALE—1 McLaughlin Cutter, used one season. Apply to R. J. GLENN, Shawville.

LOST—On Shawville streets, Jan. 21st, a \$5.00 bill. Finder please return to C. W. HODGINS.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—Desirable residential property on King st., Shawville. Comfortable brick dwelling house, with necessary outbuildings.

Also building lot, has been used as garden and is stocked with apple trees and small fruits of all kinds.

Apply to A. E. POSSELMWHITE.

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.

WANTED

A reliable man to sell HARDY CANADIAN CROWN STOCK in Shawville and Pontiac County.

Start now at the best selling season. Send for list of Spring Offerings, and terms to agents.

Liberal Commissions. Handsome free outfit.

STONE AND WELLINGTON.

The Fonthill Nurseries
(Established 1837)
TORONTO.

HOMEMAKERS' CLUBS.

TIME OF MEETING:

Wyman, - - First Friday,

Bristol, - - First Thursday,

Shawville - - First Saturday

Starks Corners, Second Thurs.

Murrells - Second Wednesday,
Elmside - Second Wednesday,
Austin - First Tuesday,
ot each month.

THE HARDWARE STORE

CLIP CLIP

Every horse worth keeping is worth clipping.
A clipped horse looks better, feels better, works better and is easily kept clean.

Stewart Ball Bearing Power Clipper, enclosed gear, the most perfect machine made, price \$8.50:

A Sheep Shearing Machine can be attached to above which makes a real money maker.

Hand Clippers, the leading makes, prices range from \$1.00 to \$1.75.

J. H. SHAW.

W. A. HODGINS'

ANNUAL

WINTER SALE

January 22 - 30.

\$10 Men's Suits 6.50
\$5 Boys' Suits 3.50
\$1.25 Men's Hats 75
\$1.25 Ladies' Blouses 75

10c Wrapperette 5
15c Empire Twills 10
12c Grey Cotton 9
12c White Cotton 9
25c Waistings 15
15c Muslins 10
10c Towellings 8
7 Towellings 5
50c Papetries 25
40 Cloths 25
Quilt Batts 13
L. Flannelette Blanket \$1.19

S. " 98
12½c Ginghams 10
10c Ginghams 8

Wonderful Reductions in some lines of Boots.

Boys' Oiltans \$1.25
Men's " size 6 and 7 1.50
Small Deerskin Moccs 50

Furs at Half price.

One-third off all Ladies' Jackets and Sweaters.

Scores of other Articles which we have not space to mention.

Big Bargains in Grey Enamel ware 10, 15 and 25

Big Bargains in a few Lines of Groceries

3 lbs Ev. Apples 25
3 lbs Raisins 25
6 Bars Soap 25
3 Cans Corn 25
3 Cans Peas 25
6 lbs Rice 25
10 lbs Sulphur 25

Extra Bargains in New Goods

12½ New Apron Gingham 10
15 " A. A. Ducks 12
10 34-in. Flannelette 9
25 Sheetting 19

Ten p. c. off all Regular Dry Goods, Boots and Gent's Furnishings . . .

5 Gallons of our good Coal Oil for \$1.00.

COUPONS

A Twenty Dollar Purchase at this Sale will get you a valuable Platter absolutely Free

W. A. HODGINS.

THE GREATEST WAR ARENA

BELGIUM'S PLAINS ARE RED WITH BLOOD.

Nearly Every Great Commander Has Fought on Her Soil.

As far back as history reads Belgium has been the battling ground of the races. Before the dawn of authentic history the legends of that land tell of battling between the tribes of antiquity. Quarternary man, too, probably battled there for the supremacy. There is no doubt but the Celtic peoples coming into Western Europe fought on the plains of Belgium with those who preceded them.

The first battle of the Aisne was fought 1,000 years ago. The Aisne river is a short distance south of the present boundary of Belgium, but it formed the original southern boundary, and it was across the Aisne that Julius Caesar had to cross to subdue the Belgians.

In writing about the battles with them Caesar said: "The bravest of the Gauls are the Belgians." Only after a terrific fight was Caesar able to conquer these fierce people. Caesar's main reason for fighting the Belgians was to get at the Germans. Running south from the Swiss Alps is a long range of mountains and hills extending into the plains of Belgium. These hills are fine places for defending armies to entrench themselves. Only by passing to the north of the hills can an invading army meet the defenders on equal terms.

These natural obstructions have made little Belgium, with its 11,373 square miles, the fighting ground of the ages.

Densely Populated.

In spite of the frequent invasions Belgium is the most densely populated country in the world. Its population is almost 8,000,000 people. Crowded in such a small space the people, naturally, cannot make a living from the land. The living is made chiefly in manufacture and trade with other countries.

In the earlier days Belgium was overrun by the migrating Teutonic tribes. The Vandals, Franks and other tribes of German peoples forcing their way into Western Europe, fought on the plains of Belgium for a passage. They usually crossed the land. The Vikings descended from Denmark, Norway and Sweden and for several hundred years ravaged the coasts. They crossed Belgium to get at the people farther inland. In all that time Belgium was known by various names and owed allegiance to various kings. It has been united with the Netherlands. It has been part of France. The Austrian and Spanish kings ruled over it. It was part of Caesar's empire and a part of the Holy Roman empire. For a time its princes paid fealty to the Danes but throughout all its history the Belgian people maintained their individuality in customs and language. Above all else they have maintained their reputation for bravery and love of freedom. Many of the cities of the land have been sacked repeatedly.

Take, for instance, the city of Maastricht. In the 500 years between the year 900 and 1,400 it was besieged, taken and plundered six times. In the war with Spain, which lasted fifteen years, it was taken by the Spaniards, the Prince of Orange, Prince Maurice, Frederick Henry and sacked every time. It was besieged four times in the wars between Louis XIV. and William III. and in the Napoleonic wars. Again it was taken during the revolution of 1830.

Maastricht's Many Sieges.

That makes fifteen sieges and captures for Maastricht. The worst siege probably was in 1579, when it was captured after a siege lasting 3½ months. The captors pillaged the city and butchered the inhabitants. Only 400 persons survived of a city of 34,000 population.

Brussels also has a career of destruction. The destruction caused by the movement of German troops is not nearly as serious as the destruction caused by the movement of other troops. Brussels was besieged in 1695 by the French. In 1706 it surrendered to the Duke of Marlborough. Forty years later the French besieged it.

It has been said that no great general in the history of the world, with the exception of Hannibal and Alexander the Great, missed fighting a battle on Belgian soil. Napoleon fought the final battle there. That was the greatest battle ever fought on Belgian soil unless some battles of this present war have exceeded it. The numbers then were small compared with the numbers engaged in the present conflict, but the Battle of Waterloo was of more significance because it ruined Napoleon and forever settled his career as the chief ruler of Europe. Napoleon's army in that battle numbered 122,400 men. Wellington's army numbered 105,900 men.

Wellington's army consisted of Englishmen, Hanoverians, Brunswickers, Nassauers, Germans and Dutch. Blücher had 116,897 Prussians. Although outnumbered almost two to one, Napoleon entered the fight with confidence. He attacked Blücher at Ligny and forced him to fall back.

The streets of Ligny were filled with dead and dying. Blücher reformed near Waterloo and Wellington came up to bear the brunt of the conflict. Napoleon's method of fighting was to divide an army and defeat the divisions in detail.

Blücher's Masterly Retreat

saved his army from annihilation. Napoleon was unable to follow up his pursuit of Blücher because Wellington was advancing and threatened his flank. He had to fight Wellington first. If he could have defeated Wellington on that memorable day 100 years ago next June 18th, he could then have turned his full force on Blücher. Wellington had the advantage of receiving Napoleon's attack. He did not have to win a victory in a hurry. Delay was in his favor because it would give time for Blücher to reform and come up. Napoleon had to win a decisive victory quickly. Hurling his force against Wellington he pushed the fight, but Blücher came to the rescue. The tide turned against Napoleon and he fled to Paris, leaving his dead and wounded on the field to be cared for by the hospitable Belgians.

That Belgium and Holland are separate countries is due probably to the fact that Spain once forced her rulership over the land. The countries are very closely related and there are no natural boundaries between them.

The Netherlands, of which Belgium was a part, permitted the Spanish to rule over them until Philip II. became king of Spain. The people of Antwerp, Amsterdam and other seaports objected to his interference with trade. They were even then a great commercial people. War broke out. Holland, now called the Netherlands, was more successful in resisting the Duke of Alva, Spain's chief general. William of Orange cut the dykes and flooded the Duke of Alva out of the lowlands, but the Spanish were more successful in the highlands. Although the Belgian part of the Netherlands gained its freedom, it took longer. In the meantime, the people living under the Spanish influence became Catholic in religion, while the Hollanders were for the most part Protestants. In these days Protestants and Catholics can live in harmony together, but 100 years ago the thing was impossible.

Demanding Independence.

Napoleon annexed Belgium to France. It remained a part of France until Napoleon's downfall, when the kings of Europe united it with Holland. The Belgians were restive under Dutch rule. Differences in religion were the chief cause of dissension. In 1830, when Europe suffered from rebellion after rebellion, the Belgians also demanded independence.

Placards with red letters were secretly posted one night on the street corners of Brussels defining the following programme: "Monday, fireworks; Tuesday, illuminations; Wednesday, revolution." The revolution came to pass as scheduled. The biggest fight of that war was in Brussels itself. The Belgians were led by a wooden-legged general from Liege. His name was Charlier. He is one of the national heroes of Belgium. Charlier had the women make dummies of straw. These dummies were shoved upon the breastworks and the Dutch would open fire. The dummies would fall behind the breastworks to be shoved up again. The Dutch wasted their ammunition and at the decisive time the Belgians rushed to the attack.

Four days the Belgians and Dutch fought in the streets. The streets were filled with the dead and wounded before the Dutch were finally driven out. Belgium named her own king, and since that time has been exceedingly jealous of her independence. Belgium has been at peace with the world, except with a few small uprisings, until the present war.

By industry and skill the Belgians have built up

A Country of Great Wealth.

They are a manufacturing people and their factories turn out products for sale in all lands. What farming is done is done intensively. The farmers have only a few acres and these acres are made to yield abundantly. Fertilization is carried on with the greatest care. Belgium owns the most fertile lands in Africa. The Congo State pays tribute to Belgium.

Under the reign of Leopold the Congo was cruelly governed. It was exploited for Leopold's private gain. The stories of his cruelty in the Congo astounded the world. Since his death the Congo has been governed with much more consideration.

The greatest horrors of this present war in Belgium are due more to the shutdown of the factories

than the horrors of war itself. While many cities have been damaged, and while many cities have been forced to pay tribute to the Germans, yet lack of employment is at the bottom of the greatest distress.

With the factories and shipyards idle the commerce Belgium had with the world is at a standstill. Because their agricultural lands are small and the German soldiers have eaten their food the people are starving. The atrocities against the Belgians by German soldiers have been exaggerated, but the suffering because of lack of employment that has not been exaggerated one bit.

Belgian refugees have thronged Holland, France and England. Yet there are more men left in Belgium who cannot get away.

ADMIRAL JELlicoe's MEDAL.

Incident in the Life of the Great Commander.

Sir John Jellicoe, who leaped into fame when at the beginning of the war he was given supreme command of the English fleets in the North Sea, entered the navy in 1872, when he was thirteen years of age. Ten years later, he carried off the £80 prize for gunnery at the Royal Naval College at Greenwich. Shortly after that feat, which is the more noteworthy because he has been instrumental in improving the marksmanship of the fleet by nearly thirty per cent., he was appointed a junior staff officer of a vessel under command of Captain—now Lord—Fisher; and in 1886, when serving in the Monarch, he was awarded the Board of Trade silver medal for gallantry in saving life at sea. The story is told in Tit-Bits:

The incident occurred near Gibraltar. The crew of a steamer had been stranded on a sand bank, and the seas were running so furiously that it looked as if the shipwrecked mariners might be washed away at any moment. Young Jellicoe, despite the imminent peril, volunteered to man a gig and set out over the raging waters to see if he could effect a rescue.

But the storm was too great. The boat could not live in the seething sea, and soon capsized. Fortunately, the crew were all provided with cork jackets, and, buoyed up by these, they managed to keep alive until they were washed ashore. That is how Jellicoe won his silver medal. Its loss was no less exciting.

In June, 1891, he was promoted commander, and appointed to the Victoria, flagship of Sir George Tryon, in the Mediterranean, and he was in that ship when she sank off Tripoli, having been rammed by the Camperdown.

When the fatal manoeuvre took place, he was on the sick list, owing to an attack of Malta fever, and his first intimation of the catastrophe came when he felt the ships come into collision. The Victoria at once took a decided list.

He leaped out of his berth and hurried on deck in his pajamas. Here he met two junior officers, who were hastening below in order to secure some of their belongings. But with half an eye Jellicoe saw that such a course might prove fatal for them.

"Come to the upper deck with me," he advised; and the officers, realizing that they were beside a man who knew how to keep his head, instantly obeyed.

Only just in time however. A few moments later the Victoria began to heel over, and all three were pitched into the sea. One of the two was killed by the propeller, but the other, although injured in his fall, was picked up with Commander Jellicoe.

Twenty-one officers and nearly 350 men in all were drowned in that collision.

When the Victoria went down, "J. J.'s" Board of Trade silver medal went down with it; and, unlike its recipient, it did not come up again. As soon as possible he notified the Board of Trade of his loss, and asked them if he could have another medal to replace the one he had lost; to which request the Board politely replied that he could certainly have another—if he cared to pay for it!

Battles of the 19th Century.

During the nineteenth century 586 battles were fought. This is excluding all the smaller engagements, which, if reckoned along with the rest, bring the total up to 8,102—that is, 81 battles per year, or a fraction over one and a half every week during the full hundred years. British battle-grounds were spread over the following nineteen countries:—France, India, Austria, Russia, Belgium, Egypt, America, Ashanti, Soudan, Afghanistan, China, New Zealand, Zululand, Persia, Abyssinia, Burmah, Mashonaland, Corea and the Transvaal.

After marrying in haste many a poor man has to hustle during his leisure.

"Do you think married people are happy, Uncle Jake?" "Dat ar' pends altogether how dey enjoy themselves."

Fond Mother—Do you detect any signs of genius, professor? The Professor—Madam, I am not a detective.

LORD ALVERSTONE.

Former Chief Justice of England Loves a Good Story.

To his never-failing kindness, geniality and consideration for others, as much as to the great legal knowledge which placed him on the pinnacle of his profession, Lord Alverstone, the former Lord Chief Justice of England, owes that affectionate admiration with which he is regarded by everyone with whom he has come into contact, and by those who have followed his career, which, in many ways, has been unique.

Many a young barrister, struggling to gain a footing, has had cause to bless the name of "Dick" Webster, and many a legal gathering has chuckled with delight over the stories he has related. For Lord Alverstone loves a good story, and tells it with all the more zest when it is against himself.

A short time ago, when speaking of the portrait of himself painted by the Hon. John Collier, his Lordship remarked that the pleasure of being painted by such a distinguished artist was not without its alloy. "The other day, he continued, 'a friend of mine, looking at this portrait, said: 'Do you think you would like to be as wise as Collier has made you look?' 'I should,' I replied. 'Well, you can't,' said the friend."

The Spinster's Rebuke.

There is another story, too, which Lord Alverstone tells against himself, apropos of his fondness for singing. On one occasion when, as Sir Richard Webster, he addressed a political meeting, he concluded by singing to the audience. His solo, a sacred one, was heard with even more attention than his speech. At the close a gaunt spinster arose at the back of the audience and said: "With your face and your voice, Sir Richard, you ought to be preaching the Gospel truth to the poor heathens instead of telling honest folk to be political."

As late as 1913 Lord Alverstone tells us, in his "Recollections of Bar and Bench," he was a member of the Kensington Parish Church choir, which he first joined 40 years



Lord Alverstone.

ago, and he is still a member of the Abbey Glee Club, which first knew him in 1867. And in Lord Alverstone's opinion the part-singing given at the meetings of the Abbey Glee Club, held on the second Tuesday of every month during ten months of the year, is quite the best that can be heard in London.

In his college days—half a century ago—he came out as a long-distance runner at Cambridge, and won the mile and two miles against Oxford in 1865. Lord Alverstone confesses that he did not work very well in those days, being more devoted to sport than to study, and racquets, sculling, running and cricket found in him an ardent devotee. It is to Lord Alverstone and his friends, Percy M. Thornton and the late C. B. Lawes, that the 'Varsity of Cambridge owes its Athletic Club of to-day, which, up to 1863, had not been organized in any way.

Is an Early Riser.

Thorough in his profession as well as in sport, there is no doubt that Lord Alverstone owes much of his success to his indefatigableness and custom of rising early. He has always been a firm believer in the maxim that an hour in the morning is worth four of five at night, and he thinks a barrister can best do his preparatory work before breakfast.

Lord Alverstone pays a tribute to the genius, wit and humor of Sir Frank Lockwood, "one of my most intimate friends." A new story concerns an occasion when the respondent in a certain divorce case was charged with cruelty to his wife, who alleged that he had thrown a heavily-bound book at her, which had cut her head open. Sir Henry James, to whom Sir Frank was acting as junior at the time, asked the respondent what explanation he could give of the incident. "Well, Sir Henry," he replied, "all that I can say is that we had a few words, and I was turning over the leaves of a book, when it flew out of my hand."

Frank Lockwood interposed quietly, "From a circulating library, I suppose?" Many stories have been told about barristers' clerks, but the following is one which Lord Alver-

stone does not remember to have seen quoted. Lord Herschell, then Mr. Herschell, had a clerk who was a great character. In the year in which Mr. Justice Willes died Herschell came back at the end of the Long Vacation, and asked his clerk what was going on. The clerk said, "Nothing particular." "Well," said Herschell, "but haven't they been asking you anything?" "Oh, yes," he said; "they have asked me whether we're going to take a pious judgment." "What did you reply?" said Herschell. "I said, 'Thank God we haven't fallen as low as that!'"

HISTORIC NANCY.

The City Is Beautifully and Spaciously Planned.

The city of Nancy, which is constantly mentioned in the dispatches from the region along the upper Meuse is one of the most interesting provincial towns of France. It was long the capital of the duchy of Lorraine, which began as a kingdom that stretched from the North Sea to the Alps, and in part, at least, maintained its independence down almost to the time of the French Revolution.

Belgium and Holland, Luxembourg, Alsace, and parts of Switzerland and Burgundy were originally parts of the Kingdom of Lorraine, or Lotharingia, as it was called in the ninth century when Lothair, the great-grandson of Charlemagne, inherited it. Little by little its territory diminished through the endless wars and dynastic marriages of the Middle Ages. Part of the time it was a member of the Holy Roman Empire; part of the time it was a fief of France; most of the time it was self-governing. Godfrey of Bouillon was one of its dukes. Charles the Bold, Duke of Burgundy, tried to add it to his domains, and failed. He fell in battle under the very walls of Nancy. The dukes of Guise, who disputed with the house of Valois the throne of France, were once rulers in Lorraine. Duke Francis of Lorraine married the Empress Maria Theresa, and his heirs male sit on the throne of Austria-Hungary to-day; but he had to give up Lorraine to Stanislas, ex-king of Poland, as part of the bargain. Stanislas's daughter Maria was the wife of Louis XV., and when Stanislas died in 1766 the duchy became part of France. Half of it, including the stronghold of Metz, Germany took after the War of 1870. The rest, including Nancy, is still French.

Few provincial capitals are so beautifully and spaciously planned as Nancy. The Place Stanislas is a splendid square, worthy of a much greater city, and it communicates through the fine arch of triumph erected in honor of Louis XV. with the Place Carrière, hardly less impressive. There are some fine old churches, especially the Church of the Cordeliers, built by old Duke Rene in 1482 to commemorate his victory over Charles of Burgundy, and the cathedral, which is copied from the church of Santa Andrea della Valle in Rome. There is the dual palace, too, a handsome building erected in the fifteenth century.

Nancy has seen its share of war. It was besieged again and again during the Middle Ages, and Sedan, Gravelotte and Rezonville, famous fields of the War of 1870, are near by. But it is no longer a fortified town; and since Verdun, a little to the west, is the strategic point of the region, it is likely this year, as in 1870, to bear the brunt of the fighting, while Nancy goes comparatively free.

PLANTING PEARLS.

A Company Is Experimenting in the Indian Ocean.

Many attempts have been made to encourage oysters to produce pearls. The Chinese have done so with a certain degree of success by dropping fragments of nacre into mussel shells. In time, these fragments are covered with pearly matter, and are attractive enough to be in considerable demand.

According to one authority, a company began scientific experiments in the Indian Ocean not many years ago. They put little balls of nacre, weighing from forty to fifty grains, between the shells of a particularly large species of oyster, known as the Australian type. After about ten months, these pellets are covered with a beautiful layer of pearly matter, and look exactly like true pearls. When these pearls come upon the market, they will no doubt have a ready sale.

Some of the experiments made by the company came to nothing, and for a curious reason. The cases in which they kept the oysters were bound with iron wire. The shells became impregnated with this iron, and the color of the pearls was seriously damaged. Since then, nickel-wires are used, and the success of the company's enterprise seems assured.

If ignorance were bliss most of us would be so happy we should choke.

An Irish editor says he sees no earthly reason why women should not be allowed to become medical men.

A "BLUE BOOK."

Annual Report of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association.

A great deal has appeared in the press of late regarding "White Papers," "Orange Papers," "Grey Papers," and Papers of other unsuspected colors. They have formed the basis for editorials, speeches and pamphlets, almost without end. We were beginning to look askance on books of any color, however unoffending. This time, a publication, equally innocently garbed—a "Blue Book"—claims attention. Let us at once reassure the reader: it has nothing in common with any of those referred to. It is the tenth annual report of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association at Ottawa. Whatever its color may be, its contents are varied and interesting. To those who either have not had the time or, perhaps, the opportunity to acquaint themselves with it, a summary may be of value.

It should be explained at the outset that the Association's object is to promote the use of, and to supply farmers with, high-class seed,—seed that is well bred, carefully selected and free from impurity. On such seed the Association sets its seal, and its seal is a guarantee that the seed supplied by its members measures up to the set standard; that it is the best produced in Canada.

Most farmers will admit the advisability of using seed that is of high quality, free from weeds, and unmingled with other varieties. They will recognize the desirability of growing only those varieties that are suited to conditions of soil and climate; but not all fully realize the extent to which these things affect the yields of their crops, and consequently the returns received from them.

The value of Registered Seed is becoming more and more recognized with each succeeding season. "I never had such a showing of crops; I am sure the seed had a lot to do with it," one grower writes. Another states, "I could never have believed the difference selected seed makes; my Marquis wheat yielded nearly 50 bushels per acre." Another: "I never had such a crop—potatoes—in my life. One short row planted with whole potatoes of Registered stock yielded 9 bushels."

In order to place buyer and grower in touch with each other, the Association issues a catalogue early in each winter containing the names of those who are offering registered seed for sale, together with the sorts offered and the price asked.

The organization of seed centres is a new development. The idea is to secure sources from which seed of a particular variety may be supplied in commercial quantities, and at reduced cost for freight. Instead of the supply being limited to the output of one grower, a number of farmers living near each other may combine to grow a variety for seed under the regulations of the Association. Here is an illustration:

Crop yields, declares L. S. Klink, formerly Professor of Cereal Husbandry at the Macdonald College, discussing soil management in relation to yield and quality in seed, are determined by the amount of available plant food in the soil, by textural and moisture conditions, and by the character and quality of the seed sown. Good soil management has more influence upon the yield than upon the quality, and the factors influencing quality are less perfectly understood.

How to produce larger crops and increase the net profit per acre without depleting the soil of its fertility is the pressing problem. In addition to good soil management, it is necessary that a systematic rotation be followed, that the product of the fields be consumed by live stock, and that the residue be returned to the land.

In general practice, the rotation should furnish a money crop, a hoed or cleaning crop, a live-stock crop, and a legume crop. All cereals are soil exhausters; all legumes are soil enrichers. Cereals produce larger crops when they follow a legume, such as peas, beans or clover. Therefore the cultivation of clover, and closely allied species, must have a place in any successful system.

In all classes of small grains, with the exception of peas, the largest average yield has been obtained from the earliest seeding practicable.

Moisture, not fertility, is usually the determining factor governing the rate of seeding. Failure to secure good crops, and especially the inability to maintain a satisfactory stand of grass and clover seed, is too frequently attributed to lack of fertility, when as a matter of fact, the supply of moisture is inadequate.

The report of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association also contains useful papers on alfalfa, rural school clubs, and other topics.

Paper for Warmth.

In 1870 the French army kept themselves warm during the winter campaign by padding their uniforms with newspapers. Even to-day the Japanese soldiers on active service wear paper shirts. These facts lead French scientists to recommend that the army be supplied with paper undergarments.

It takes a capable wife to yank the conceit out of a man.

THE EQUITY.

SHAWVILLE, JAN. 28, 1915.

It is reported from Quebec that in order to meet the increasing demands of municipalities for better roads all over the province, legislation will be introduced at the present session for another loan of ten million dollars, the first ten millions having been spent.

Next Monday, February 1st, will be nomination day in the following constituencies, where writs for by-elections to the House have been issued: South Waterloo and London, Ont.; Westmorland, N. B.; Terrebonne and Jacques Cartier, Que.; Prince Albert, Sask. Contests in any of these constituencies is not anticipated.

The chief events associated with last week's war operations were the aerial raid of German airships, during a calm, dark night, on the city of Yarmouth and eight unprotected towns in Norfolk on the east coast of England, and a second attempted naval attack of a German squadron, which was intercepted by Admiral Beatty's patrolling squadron and driven off with the loss of one battle cruiser, the Bluecher. The air raid resulted in damaging considerable property in several of the towns attacked and in killing four people—an aged maiden lady, an infirm cobbler, and a soldier's widow and her 15-year old son. That is all; yet the German "cultured" war lords, led by the Kaiser, gloated over the murderous enterprise!

According to a bulletin just issued by the Census and Statistics Office, the field crops of Canada last season had a value of \$639,061,300. This is equal to about \$85 for every man, woman and child in the Dominion, or about \$425 for each family—further proof of the truth that, when well treated, the soil is our best friend, and that the people on the land are our greatest producers of wealth. It was not a favorable season for production, and the wheat crop was only one hundred and sixty-one million bushels, but prices were good and it had a value of \$196,418,000. Owing to the war there is going to be a greatly increased demand for wheat. The farmers are being urged to increase their sowings and the hope is that three hundred million bushels will be harvested.—Standard.

Clarendon Council Minutes

Province of Quebec,
Municipality of Clarendon.

An adjourned session of the Clarendon Council was held this 23rd day of December, 1914, at 1 o'clock, p. m., in R. W. Hodgins' office, Shawville.

Present: Mayor Barr and Councillors R. McCord, George T. Dagg, J. J. Sly, W. T. Barber and Thos. Eades.

Communications were read from Department of Roads, Quebec.

Motion—Couns. Sly and McCord—That the Secretary be authorized to advertise a meeting to be held in Hynes' hall, Shawville, at the hour of 10 o'clock on the 4th day of January, 1915, at which meeting this Council will consider and pass, if necessary, a by-law for the purpose of doing away with the statute labor, and empowering the Council to take over all local and county summer roads within this municipality, to be made, improved and maintained by a direct tax.—Carried.

Rural Inspector Draper made a verbal report on side line between lots 3 and 4, range 2, and stated that fences were found satisfactory.

Rural Inspector Ed. Dagg made a verbal statement re. the road through Walter Elliott's property to the river. The matter was left over for further consideration.

W. H. Cotie was present and stated that the offer made him by this board at their last meeting was not acceptable.

Motion—Couns. Eades and Sly—That inasmuch as W. H. Cotie acknowledges that he encroached on municipal property when he built his fence on west side of lot No. 20, range 3, and as there is still a road allowance of 30 feet clear on this side line between lots Nos. 20 and 21, that this board agrees to accept twenty dollars from W. H. Cotie in full settlement for said piece of land now held by him (being at the rate of \$73 per acre).—Carried.

Coun. Armstrong then took his seat.

The list of properties having three years taxes or more was then read by the Secretary.

Motion—Couns. Armstrong and Dagg—That the Mayor and Secretary be authorized to take the legal action necessary to recover said taxes by Sheriff's sale, where effects are to be found, or by sale of lands March next, where sufficient effects are not found. (Three parties having specially declined to pay are Rhody Donahoe and heirs of L. Beaven).—Carried.

Motion—Couns. Sly and Barber—That the following bills be paid:—R. Draper, \$2.00; Langford Strutt, acct., \$12.40; Ed. Hodgins, rebate on saw-mill removed, \$4.40; Thos. Wallace, roadwork, \$2.00; George G. Hodgins, roadwork, \$9.25; Fred Richardson, \$5.00.—Carried.

Regular session of Clarendon Council, held in Hynes' hall, Shawville, on Monday, January 4, 1915, at 1 o'clock, p. m. Present: Mayor Barr and Councillors W. H. Armstrong, J. J. Sly, George T. Dagg, Thos. Eades, R. McCord.

Minutes of last meeting read and confirmed.

Coun. Barber took his seat.

Re. By-law of which notice was given on December 26th, 1914: Whereas, public notice calling the ratepayers has been given at least seven clear days before the date of the present session, it is ordered and resolved by by-law of this Council as follows:

1. For the future all the municipal roads both local and county roads, for which the ratepayers of the said municipality of the township of Clarendon are liable and situated within its limits, shall be made, improved and maintained at the cost and charges of this corporation out of the moneys levied by means of direct taxation for such purposes on all taxable property in the municipality, the whole in conformity with the provisions of Act 535 of the Municipal Code, and the Act to amend the Revised Statutes of 1909, respecting grants to certain municipalities for the making, maintenance and macadamizing and gravelling of roads, assented to 14th of March, 1911.

2. The maintenance of winter roads shall remain at the charge of the properties of persons now liable therefor before the passing of the present by-law.

3. In conformity with the provisions of the last mentioned Act, the present by-law will come into force fifteen days after its promulgation.

Motion—Couns. Barber and Sly—That By-law No. 52 be read a first time.—Carried.

By-law read a first time.

Motion—Couns. McCord and Dagg—That By-law No. 52 be read a second time.—Carried.

By-law read a second time.

Motion—Couns. Eades and Armstrong—That By-law No. 52 be read a third time short and passed and homologated.—Carried.

Motion—Couns. Eades and Armstrong—That notices be published in THE EQUITY and also in the Secretary's office that all winter roads be kept open by the property owners who are respon-

FOR SALE

6 Boyne Cutters, at cost.

1 Driving Sleigh with Bobs, new.

1 Set Bobs, second hand, with box.

1 Robes, black.

1 Circular Saw, 7-ft. frame, new.

1 Set Sloops, 2 1/2 inch runners.

1 Milch Cow, due to freshen Feby 15.

A quantity of Hay.

Call and get a Bargain

As all the above must go to make room for
SPRING GOODS.

J. L. HODGINS

... UP-TO-DATE ...

TAILORING

Suits Made to Suit and Fit You.

Also a good variety of

Ready-Made Suits

Call and see them.

Gents' Furnishings, Gloves, Collars, Ties.

MURRAY BROS., SHAWVILLE.

SHAWVILLE SASH AND DOOR FACTORY.

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

3 of the 41 advantages
of BEAVER BOARD:

Can be applied in any season.

Anyone handy with tools by following instructions can apply it.

Is pure Wood Fibre throughout.

R. G. HODGINS.

TRADE MARK

NO CRACKS

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

For sale by
R. G. HODGINS.

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.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC

MUNICIPALITY OF THE COUNTY OF PONTIAC.

Public notice is hereby given by H. T. HURDMAN, Secretary-Treasurer of the Municipal Council of the County of Pontiac, that the lands hereinafter mentioned will be sold by public auction at the court house in the village of Bryson, on **Wednesday, the third day of March** next, (1915) at **Ten o'clock** in the forenoon, for the assessments and costs due to the municipalities hereinafter mentioned, upon the several lots or parts of lots hereinafter described, unless the same be paid to me with costs, before the aforementioned day of sale.

Name of the Municipality.	Name on the Valuation Roll.	Lot.	Range	Cadastral Number.	Area.	School Taxes.	Municipal Taxes.	Costs.	Total.
Township of Aldfield.	Estate Michael Foran.	33	1	33	165 acres	\$ 6 30	\$ 5 55	\$	\$11 85
Township of Allumette Island.	Estate Dufour St. Cyre.	N 1/2 42	4	N 1/2 42-a, N 1/2 42-b	50 "	10 39	5 53	1 50	17 42
Village of Bryson.	Camille Turpain.	West Part Reserve A	8	West Part Reserve A (1)	40 "	45 26	28 44	1 50	75 20
Village of Campbells Bay.	Estate W. P. Shea.	93		93	5445 feet		4 76	82	5 58
Village of Chapeau.	Estate Felix Turcotte.	46, 65, 71		46, 65, 71			3 66		3 66
	Teressa Kelly.	4	4	38	7920 "	24 49	14 33	1 50	40 32
	J. P. Gignere.	11	5	49	10400 "	26 23	16 70	1 50	44 43
Township of Chichester.	John Gagnon.	Part of 34-b	4	Part 34-b (2)	1 1/2 acres	2 50	2 00		4 50
Township of Clarendon.	Estate L. Beaven.	W 1/2 8	13	8-b	100 "		8 00	2 40	10 40
	Rhody Donahoe.	N 1/2 11	13	11-b	100 "		6 52	2 60	9 12
	W. J. Holt.	S 1/2 of E 1/2 13	7	S 1/2 13-a	50 "				
	Ralph Horner.	S Part 12-b	7	S Part 12-b	20 "	12 75	15 39	1 50	29 64
	Richard Richardson.	N Part 3	9	N Part 3	100 "		8 93	2 20	11 13
	John Thomson.	S 1/2 14	10	14-a	100 "	3 75	7 10	2 80	13 65
Township of Dorion.	Nix Crites.	W Part 28	2	28-c	23 "		6 74	32	7 06
Township of Leitchfield.	John Devlin.	1, 2	2		150 "		1 00	50	1 50
Township of Onslow.	Estate Thomas Rutledge.	23-a	6	23-a	133 "		28 76	2 45	31 21
	William Rutledge.	N Part 5	13	5-b	70 "		4 48		4 48
	James Ballie.	S 1/2 24	10	6-c, 6-e	50 "		5 60		5 60
Township of Sheen.	Estate Michael F. Sullivan.	15, 16	11	24-a	100 "		3 00		3 00
	Edward Bush.	26	9	15, 16	200 "	12 54	15 31		27 85
	Edward Bush.	25, 26	10	26	100 "				
	Timothy Sullivan, sr.	72	4	25, 26	200 "	6 00	5 45		11 45
	Martin Legg.	Part A-a	3	72	100 "		6 41		6 41
Township of Thorne.	James H. Riley.	2	4	Part A-a (3)	155 "	13 01	11 11		24 12
	Mrs. John J. Rooney.	49	1	2	100 "	6 60	16 25	9 70	32 55
				49	100 "	4 40	4 14		8 54

(1) That part of Reserve A, in range 8 of Allumette Island, located between the south ends of lots 22 and 23, in range 7 of Allumette Island and the Ottawa River.

(2) Bounded on the south by the 3rd concession line; east by lot 33, range 4; north and west by lot 34-b, range 4.

(3) A part of lot A-a, range 3, used as a summer resort by Martin Legg.

Bryson, Que., 12 Jan. 1915.

H. T. HURDMAN,

Sec.-Treas., Co. Pontiac.

(Clarendon Council Minutes continued.)

sible for said roads; all persons neglecting to do so will be held responsible for all damages arising therefrom.—Carried.

Motion—Couns. Barber and Dagg—That we call for tenders for 25,000 feet board measure of cedar squares, 8x8, 50 per cent to be 16 feet long and the balance to be 12x8 feet respectively.

(See notice in another column giving quantities and where required).

Motion—Couns. Barber and Armstrong—That Mayor Barr and Coun. Sly and Road Inspector E. Dagg be appointed to examine the Carson bridge, Dean bridge, Andrew Hodgins bridge and one west of W. A. Hodgins, make an estimate of cedar or other material required and call for tenders for same.—Carried.

Motion—Couns. Barber and Sly—That Mayor Barr preside at election of councillors on Jan. 11th, 1915.—Carried.

Motion—Couns. Barber and Sly—That the following bills be paid:—W. J. Stark, scraper, \$7.50; Robt. Burgess, balance on Quyon bridge, \$4.50; W. G. Chisnell, official work, \$16.70; David Olmstead, per order of Council, \$6.15.—Carried.

E. T. HODGINS,

Sec.-Treas.

RESOLUTION

Re. Taxes in Bristol.

Moved by Couns. Young and R. Campbell, that all taxes due the Municipality of Bristol, not in the hands of the Sec.-Treasurer before the First day of February will be handed to a lawyer for immediate collection, with costs to the parties owing the same.

G. T. DRUMMOND,

Sec.-Treas.

Wood for Sale

A quantity of 4-ft. Mixed Wood, in lots to suit purchasers, \$2.00 per cord, at Clarke farm, Bristol.

Apply **G. F. HODGINS CO.**
Shawville, Jan. 14, 1915.

Pigs and Corn For Sale.

Comprising aged and young sows, bred to litter first week in May.

1 boar, for sale or service; some suitable for spring breeders and some for feeders.

Also a quantity of corn stocks.

Apply to **A. E. POSSELWHITE,**
Shawville.

PATENTS

PROMPTLY SECURED

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

MARION & MARION,
364 University St., Montreal.

NEW BLACKSMITH SHOP THE SHAWVILLE MEAT SHOP

SHAWVILLE.

A General Blacksmithing

Business has been opened

by the undersigned, on the

property of the late Dr. Alexander, Victoria Ave.

All kinds of Blacksmith Work executed at reasonable prices and satisfaction assured.

A Call Solicited.

J. A. RENNICK.

GEO. PRENDERGAST, Proprietor.

(Successor to Jas. D. Horner)

A supply of...

Fresh and Cured Meats

... Always in stock.

Highest Market Price paid for

Hides and Pelts.

Your Patronage Solicited.

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 instructions accompanying them will be inserted until forbidden and charged for accordingly.

Birth, marriage and death notices published free of charge. Obituary poetry declined.

JOB PRINTING.

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

JOHN A. COWAN,
Publisher.

Professional Cards.

DENTAL.

DR. A. H. BEERS

SURGEON DENTIST

CAMPBELLS BAY - - - QUE.

Doctor of Medicine and Master of Surgery
McGill University.
Doctor of Dental Surgery; University of Pennsylvania.

Licentiate of Dental Surgery, Quebec.

LEGAL.

R. A. DRAPEAU, LL. L.

ADVOCATE

Ville Marie - - - Que.

S. A. MACKAY

NOTARY PUBLIC

Shawville, - - - Que.

R. MILLAR, L. L. L.

ADVOCATE,

Bryson - - - Que.

Will visit Shawville every Saturday.

D. R. BARRY, K. C.

BARRISTER, ADVOCATE, & C.

Office and Residence

Campbells Bay, Que.

Visits Shawville every Saturday.

GEO. C. WRIGHT, K. C.

ADVOCATE, BARRISTER, & C.

196 Main St. - Hull.

PHONE BELL

J. ERNEST GABOURY, LL. B.

ADVOCATE

BARRISTER & SOLICITOR

CAMPBELLS BAY, QUE.

Will be in Fort Coulonge every Wednesday and Shawville every Saturday.

GEORGE HYNES

UNDERTAKER

Embalmer and Funeral Director

Main Street, Shawville.

Personal attention. Open all hours.

Mail Contract

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon, on Friday, the 5th February, 1915, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails, on a proposed contract for four years, six times per week over

Charteris R. M. D. No. 1,
via North Clarendon.

from the Postmaster General's pleasure. Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Office of Charteris, Tipples and North Clarendon, and at the office of the Post Office Inspector, Ottawa.

Post Office Inspector's Office.
Ottawa, January 12, 1915.
P. T. COOLICAN
Post Office Inspector.

Card of Thanks

In grateful recognition of the many acts of kindness voluntarily accorded her by many friends and neighbors, and for the unbounded sympathy shown during the illness and death of her husband, Mrs. John H. Elliott desires in this manner to thank all concerned.

Sovereign Cure for Rheumatism

Mrs. E. W. Hazlett, 163 Wyandotte Street, Windsor, Ont., says there is only one Kidney Remedy in the world for her—GIN PILLS.

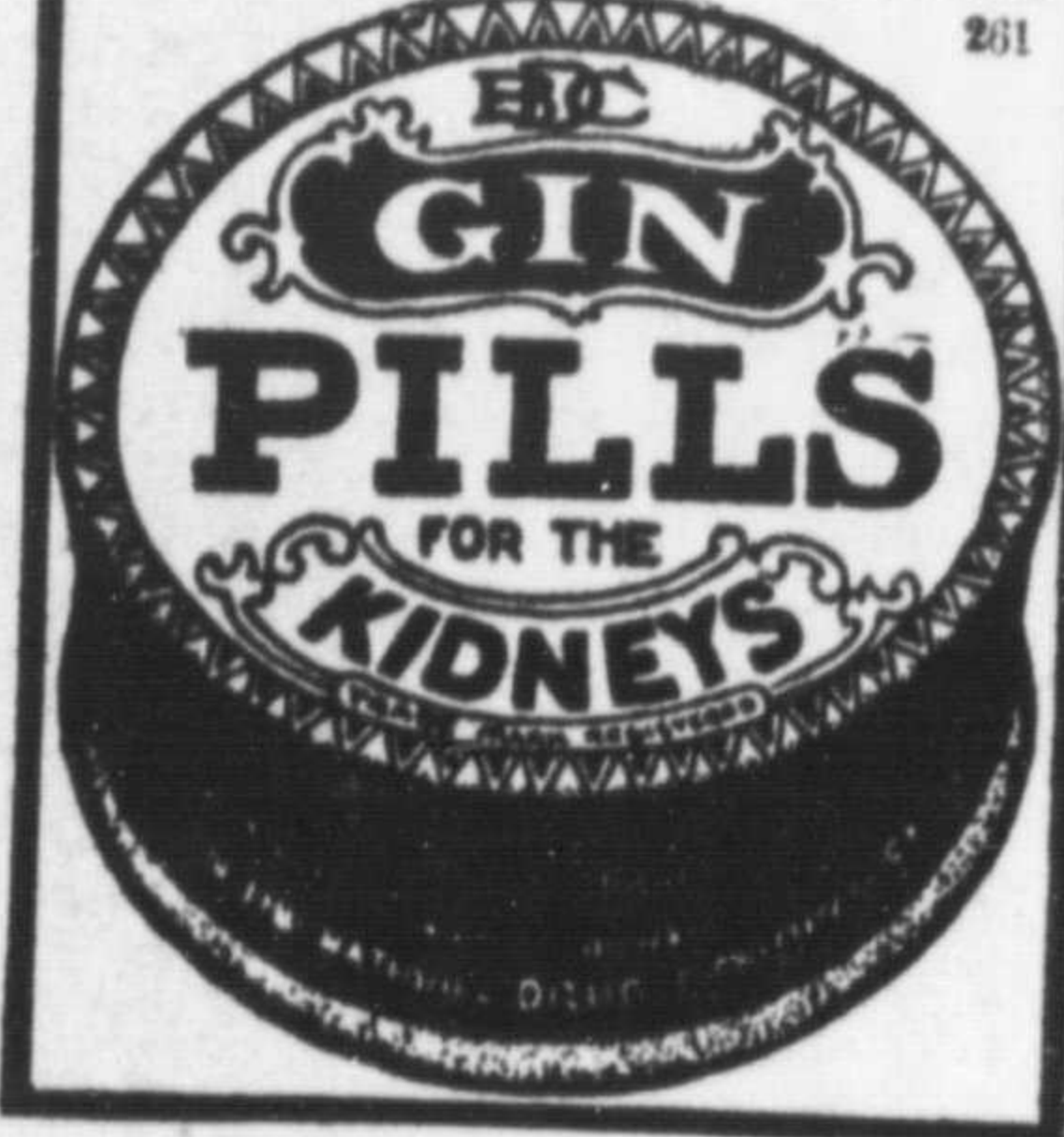
"Gin Pills, I know from personal experience, are the sovereign remedy for Rheumatism and Kidney Trouble in any form. I was cured by them after months of suffering. I was helpless—had several doctors and many other remedies but all failed to cure me. Then I tried Gin Pills with the result that I am well today. I heartily recommend them to any person suffering from Kidney or Bladder Trouble."

Gin Pills FOR THE KIDNEYS

cure because they act directly on the Kidneys and Bladder—cooling and healing the inflamed tissues, and neutralizing uric acid.

Trial treatment free—regular size, 50c. a box, 6 boxes for \$2.50 and every box sold with our spot cash guarantee of satisfaction or money back. Sold in the United States under the name "GINO" Pills.

National Drug and Chemical Co. of Canada, Limited. Toronto 261



ELMSIDE

Jan. 23.—The Home-makers of Elmside held their January meeting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Ross on Wednesday evening. The Home-makers' Club, Wyman, and the Farmers' Club, Bristol Mines, were invited, and about sixty were present.

After a pleasant half hour of general conversation, the President called order, and the meeting was opened by singing "O Canada". The minutes of previous meeting were read and adopted and the business was dispensed with for the month. The chair was then taken by Mr. J. C. Jamieson, who filled it in his usual amiable style.

Subject for debate: Which has the most influence in the community—Men or Women?

Mrs. Ross, Miss Davis, Mrs. McCredie and Miss Cuthbertson spoke on the influence of women, while Mrs. McNeill, Mrs. Campbell and Mrs. Young were in favor of the men.

Mrs. T. Graham and Miss Pritchard, Wyman, and Mr. W. D. Campbell acted as judges, and after careful consideration the chairman stated the women had won by a margin of one point.

Needless to say, the applause was very great.

Messrs. R. W. Edey, W. Davis, W. C. Young, J. McCriston and H. Ross made some pleasing remarks, and hearty votes of thanks were extended to the chairman, judges and the host and hostess; then the meeting closed by singing "God Save the King."

Refreshments were served and a very sociable hour was spent, when all left for their respective homes, feeling that Mr. and Mrs. Ross were influential in making things pleasant for the community. Com.

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 Alberta. 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 conditions. 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 homestead right may take a purchased homestead 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 this advertisement will not be paid for.

Farm for Sale

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

G. F. HODGINS CO'S CLEARING SALE January 25 to 30 Discounts on Everything.

The Largest Stock of General Merchandise in Pontiac, offered at CUT RATE PRICES for Six Days!

Ladies' Cloth Coats.

The balance of our Fall Stock, comprising Chinchillas and Curls, from \$8 to \$16, at a Cut Rate of 25 per cent.

A special lot of 7 Coats in plain brown and navy Blanket cloth, formerly \$7.50 and \$8.00, to clear at \$5.00

Furs! Furs!

Furs have always been a strong line with us. Our values this year were exceptionally good. Men's and Women's Fur and Fur-lined Coats at 25 p. c. Discount.

Small Furs of all descriptions at a Cut Rate of 30 p. c.

Clothing.

Listen to the good Clothing News:

A Cut Rate of 25 per cent. will be given off Men's and Boys' Clothing, Overcoats, Reefers, Pants.

Big Bargains in Boys' Clothing.

A bigger Cut Rate than 25 per cent will be allowed off some special lines of Boys' Clothing.

Underwear, Sweaters, Wool Hosiery.

There is no doubt but what you will pay a big price for your Underwear next season. To buy now at regular prices is a sure saving. To buy now at a Cut Rate of 25 p. c. is a good investment.

168 Pieces of Grey Mottled Enamel Ware, assorted, at prices never before offered in Shawville.

Groceries.

Nearly everything in this line has gone sky high since the war. A 10 p. c. Cut Rate is worth considering.

Boots and Shoes, Moccasins.

This is another line that will be very high next season. At a 15 p. c. Cut Rate it will pay you to anticipate your needs.

List of Specials.

15 lbs Granulated Sugar	..	\$1.00
5 gals American Oil	..	1.00
40 lb bag Rolled Oats	..	1.55
20 " " "	..	.80
6 lbs Rice	..	.25
1 bag Coarse Salt	..	.75
6 bars Comfort, Gilt Edge, Sunlight	..	.25
4 packages Cornstarch	..	.25
10 lbs Sulphur	..	.25
3 tins Tomatoes	..	.25
2 lbs Soda	..	.05

Summary of Discounts.

50	per cent Cut Rate on certain Small Furs
30	" " on balance of Small Furs
25	" " on Fur Coats
25	" " on Clothing, Cloth Shirts, Caps, Sweaters, Wool Hosiery, Aviation Caps, Mufflers.
20	per cent Cut Rate on Dress Goods, Silks and Trimmings.
15	per cent Cut Rate on Mits, Gloves, Moccasins, Rubbers, Boots and Shoes, Furniture, Crockery, Horse Covers.
10	per cent Cut Rate on Groceries, Hardware, Oilcloth, Linoleum, Flannelette, Print, Cotton, Towelling, Overalls, Paints, Oils.

No Discounts on School Books, Coal, Butter or Eggs

G. F. HODGINS CO. - SHAWVILLE.

THE INVADERS

A village in Belgium. Its name? Any one of a score. It is a village that has changed in a day and a night, less than 30 hours, from something unspeakably dull, unspeakably insignificant, to something tragic.

It is a village whose breath has stopped. When that breath comes again it will hurry the blood through the brains of men who no longer are stolid peasants.

They are standing bewildered now, helpless. In the fields and the middle of roads stand their farming implements, their carts. These inanimate things seem bewildered, aghast, like the men. On the village street lie three objects—a cap, some meat and bread tied in a yellow handkerchief, and a clay pipe. Yesterday, such wicked carelessness would have caused serious gossip among these people who are so frugal that they pick up pieces of straw. To-day even Pierre Lanier, the most frugal man in the village, does not so much as look at them.

The men are gesticulating around Pierre Lanier. He, their maire, must know something. Vain for him to hold out his hands, palms up, in mute show that he knows no more than they. Has not Henri here seen a machine that flies, and is he not sure that it had Prussians in it? Has not Maurice—"Here, Maurice! Come forward, then!"—seen men running who said that our troops, our brave troops, had been defeated? What then! Did the government lie to us when it told us that the accused Germans would be driven back into the Rhine. Why should one be the maire, and know nothing? Or is it that he is afraid to speak? Answer then, in the name of heaven!

Lanier shakes his head, slowly, mildly.

"These Uhlans! They come all at once, as if from the sky, and spear everybody! Everybody, I tell you! They eat children. Leon declares it on his word as an honest man. He remembers that it was so in the Franco-Prussian War. They are all murderers, these Germans. It is for this that the regiment of their crown prince wears a death's head on its uniform—a ghastly head, white on black!" The peasant who speaks shakes his fist in the maire's face.

Again Pierre Lanier shakes his head. He is a man not far past middle age, and his hair still is black, but there is a great, slow patience in his face that makes him look old.

"Behold!" cries Maurice. "One comes!"

The one who comes is a man on a motor cycle. Man and machine are so coated with dust, with sweat, with mud, that even without war in the land and one would stare at this thing flying so desperately, one would wait with eyes and lips open to learn what frightening message it carries.

Man, mud, roaring motor and their brother pillar of dust crash by. The man has disappeared before the slow brains realize that he has waved an arm at them and screamed: "Uhlans!"

"Guns! Get your guns!" It might have been the voice of all. "We will barricade ourselves in the stone house, in thy house!" cries a young man, shivering forward and addressing the maire. He is Lanier's brother Louis, sturdy, handsome, ferocious.

"Listen!" says Pierre. "My neighbors! My friends! You have no right to fight."

"What?" the peasants scream. "No right to defend our land! Art thou crazy, Pierre Lanier?"

The patient man shakes his head again. "No!" he answers. "That we, civilians, men not of the army, men not in uniform, should take arms and fire from ambush—that is against the rules of war!"

"Then curse the rules of war!" cries Louis. "Art thou a coward, then?"

The maire reaches out and touches his brother's arm. It is secret, almost a timid act. Louis throws off the appealing hand.

"Tell me not that thou lovest me!" he yells. "If thou art coward and traitor, I damn thy love through all eternity! Again! And for the last time! Wilt thou fight?"

Pierre raises his hand, appealing dumbly to the men. They howl at him and rush away. He stands still, looking on while they gather guns, pitchforks, clubs.

"Open all your houses wide!" shouts Louis. "Let them see that the village is empty. Thus they will come to our trap!"

While some do this, others under his orders barricade the windows of the stone house. "Have care!" he cries. "Nothing must show! The house must look innocent from without! Ha! We shall kill Prussians this day!"

He is foremost in everything. His eyes are bright with pride. "Go, now, my brother, and meet thy beloved Germans!" he bellows at Pierre, when all is done. Pierre, without a word, enters the stone house with the rest.

Some miles away, half a dozen Uhlans canter over a ridge and examine the village through field glasses. They study the ground foot by foot, almost inch by inch. Then they trot onward.

They come, suddenly, on a little crowd of fleeing women and children, who scurry, screeching, into the ditch and bushes. A bearded Uhlans head off an old woman who is carrying a child. He bends to her from his tall horse. "Why do you all run, mother? Call thy flock of foolish geese together, old woman, and tell them to go on boldly, in God's name. We are not man eaters. Is it thy grandchild there? See, little one! Come to me!" He stoops and swings the child out of the trembling woman's arms. "When thou growest up, shalt tell thy sweetheart that once an Uhlans kissed thee." He kisses the baby. "And here! Art a brave little woman. See! I have some chocolate! That shall just fit the little mouth." He gives the baby back. "I have one just like that!" he says to the grandmother. "At home in Leipzig. Farewell, old woman. Accustom thyself to it, to see Germans. There are many behind us, and there will be many, many more."

"A million!" laugh the other Uhlans, and canter on.

They enter the village. These completely open, completely empty houses, do not lure them, as the simple peasants had expected. They ride swiftly but cautiously. When they come in sight of the stone house, they halt. A moment's inspection shows them that it is dangerous. Louis grinds his teeth when an Uhlans points his lance at it, laughing.

One soldier gallops back at top speed along the road by which they have come. The others encircle the house. They leap their horses over hedges and walls, they ride through gardens, always remaining out of shot from the stone house and always keeping it in view.

Having examined it from all sides, they sit at rest. They sit, straight and sedate, as if they had been halted on parade Unter den Linden. A half hour passes. The immobility of the Uhlans, their passionless, inexorable watch, is driving the peasants frantic. More than once Louis has to growl at a man who wants to shoot. "Would you waste a cartridge? Every bullet we have must kill a German."

Suddenly the tension ceases. There comes a strange, great ominous sound. It might be thunder, if thunder could grow and grow like enormous music. It might be a river in flood, that but now was a murmur afar, and approaches with a rumble that swells into a slow roar. So does this rumble swell on the ears of the men in the stone house.

"They come!" says Louis hoarsely. It is hard for him to speak intelligibly. The defenders are all violently thirsty and they have forgotten to bring in any water.

They come indeed! They come along the great highway that leads through the far end of the village. Though it is far out of range of the stone house, the peasants can see them plainly. They are mounted men, cavalry. "Now!" says Louis, his eyes shining. He watches for the waiting Uhlans to call their comrades to attack.

The Uhlans do not stir. The Germans move along the road. They do not turn on to attack the house. They do not even turn their heads to look at it. This infuriates the peasants.

Horses, horses, horses! Helmets, helmets, helmets! It is advance cavalry, but not the advance cavalry of past puny wars. They pass, and more come on, and still more. If the men in the stone house could see the other roads of their land, they would see each one so filled with a silent, steady, implacably moving tide.

Suddenly, from nowhere, a little party appears before the house. It wheels, long before it is within reach of rifles. A shining, glossy little thing points at the house. It is a rapid-fire gun, sleek, beautiful.

An Uhlans rides toward the house. He has a white cloth, a flag, on his lance, and waves it. It is the bearded Uhlans who kissed the child on the road.

Louis thrusts his gun through an aperture. His brother, who is unarmed, grasps the barrel. "Thou must not! It is a flag of truce!" "What is a flag of truce?" demands a peasant.

"It means that the soldier has a message for us. They will not attack us while he carries it."

The Uhlans approaches and halts. "Holla!" he cries. "Within there!"

Louis rips the gun from his brother's grip, runs to another window, and fires. The Uhlans falls from his horse without a quiver. He lies on the ground like a bundle.

Along the highway the cavalry army moves silently, steadily. No man has checked his horse for so much as an instant at the sound of a shot. Horses, horses, horses! Helmets, helmets, helmets! The machine moves on.

It moves on, eyes front, while the captain commanding the little gun snaps a sharp order.

It moves on, horses and helmets bobbing out of sight ahead, and bobbing past, and bobbing on from behind, while the gun crackles with explosions that dwindle to a steady snore of noise. The stone house as if it were afire, spouts clouds of swirling dust and powdering stone. In a moment it is a fragment that stares phantom like through the clouds, something that seems to be looking with horribly expended eyes at the gun. In a moment it is nothing. If the besieged have fired, the



The "Scrap of Paper" German Chancellor.

"I did not want this war," "We Germans do not cherish hate," "I have labored steadily to develop a good understanding with England." These are some of the striking statements made by the Imperial German Chancellor, Von Bethmann-Hollweg, in a long interview on the war, its causes, and its probable results. The ravages of war have not spared even the "Reichkanzler." In his uniform of Lieutenant-General, with grizzled, close-cropped beard, he seemed much older than the scholarly, frock-coated statesman of Reichstag debates. Only recently his oldest son had been wounded on one of the battlefields of Poland. As a reward for his efforts the Kaiser has presented him with an Iron Cross which is suspended from the ribbon in the third buttonhole of his coat. The chancellor is firm and obdurate, and in spite of many reverses is firmly confident of ultimate victory for Germany.

men at the gun do not know it. The little steel beast had drowned their tiny efforts in roar and fire. They have passed as a breath.

The soldiers advance to the ruin. A half wall is standing, jagged. The rest is a mound of dirt. Nothing living is in there. The gun and its men join the horses and the helmets that are flooding Belgium.

In Germany, in the city of Leipzig that night, a mother guides her child's hands to clasp themselves in prayer, and make it repeat after her: "Lieber Gott im Himmel, behüte meinen Vater im Krieg."

The captain of the little rapid-fire gun, as he lies in his blanket, thinks of his home, of his people, even of his dogs. He does not think of the stone house. It was an episode.

Under the ruins of the stone house the women of the village that night find their husbands. They find their maire. His face is more patient now than ever. Perhaps that is because he has his arm around his brother.

DROP GLADNESS ON YOUR PATH.

Dr. James L. Hughes, Toronto.

Drop gladness on your path
Where'er you go;
It will take root to cheer
Hearts full of woe.

Plant the sweet flowers of joy
Where you find tears;
Perfume will rise from them
Through all the years.

Pressed flowers of happiness
Stored in the breast,
When sorrow comes, or fear,
Bring hope and rest.

January 1915.

Quite the Contrary.

"The boss accuses you of being blind drunk."
"Well, the boss's mistaken. I'm sheen twice as much as I she when I'm sober—twice as much, understand!"

Austrian Adjutant—Our equipment is no good. General—So much the better! When the Russians get it they can't use it.

Mrs. Newlyrich, having come into a fortune through a lucky strike, set up a country home near a big city, where she lived in style. One day while she was showing some of her old-time friends about the place they came to the poultry yard. "What beautiful chickens!" the visitors exclaimed. "All prize fowl," haughtily explained the hostess. "Do they lay every day?" was the next question. "Oh, they could, of course, but in our position it is not necessary for them to do so."

KITCHENER'S NEW ARMY.

It is a Triumph of Democracy, Like the Tubes.

Writing in the Westminster Gazette, a member of Kitchener's New Army says:—

"The New Army," "Kitchener's Army"—we go by many names. The older sergeants—men who have served in regular battalions—sometimes call us "Kitchener's Mob" and swear that to take us to war would be another Massacre of the Innocents. At other times they affirm that we are a credit to our instructors (themselves); but such affirmations have become rarer since beer went up to 3d. a pint.

We are a mixed lot—a triumph of democracy, like the tubes. Some of us have fifty years to our credit and only own to thirty! Others are sixteen and claim to be eighteen. Some of us enlisted for glory, and some for fun, and a few for fear of starvation. Some of us began by being stout, and have lost weight. Others were weedy and are filling out. Some of us are aggressively cheerful, and were never fitter in our lives. Some miss their glass of claret, others their fish and chips; but as we all sleep on the floor, and only possess one suit, which is rapidly becoming very disreputable, you would never tell of other from which.

We sing as we march. Such songs we sing! All about coons and girls, parodies of hymns, parodies about Kaiser Bill, and sheer unadulterated nonsense. We shall sing

"Where's yer girl?
Ain't yer got none?"

as we march into battle.

Battle! Battle, murder and sudden death! Maiming, slaughter, blood, extremities of discomfort and fear and pain! How incredibly remote all that seems! We don't believe in it really. It is just a great game we are learning. It is part of the game to make little short rushes in extended order, to lie on our bellies and keep our heads down, snap our rifles and fix our bayonets. Just a game—that's all, and then home to tea.

Some of us think that these young officers take the game a blanked sight too seriously. Twice this week we have been late for dinner, and once they routed us out to play it at night. That was a bit too thick! The canteen was shut when we got back, and we missed our pint.

Anyhow, we're Kitchener's Army and we are quite sure it'll be all right. Just send us to Flanders and see if it ain't. We're Kitchener's Army, and we don't care if it snows ink!

HOME

With Fish.

To Thaw Frozen Fish.—There are two ways to thaw fish. If they are thawed at room temperature there is no chance of their losing their flavor, unless they are allowed to stand after they have thawed out, when they will "break down" somewhat and spoil more quickly than a fresh caught fish, which spoils quickly enough, as everybody knows. A quicker way is to put them in cold water, and as this is the method used by dealers when customers demand fresh caught fish, although there is none in the market, or those to be had are at prohibitively high prices.

Baked Trout Steak.—Put two strips of bacon under the steak and two over it, and then some fresh tomatoes on top, and bake. It is necessary to understand that there is much good in a fish, like the trout, that is large enough for steaks, although we like that species best in the smaller sizes.

To Broil Any Fish Steak.—Do not have your dealer cut the steaks too thin. A steak an inch thick can be broiled in from twelve to fourteen minutes, about six minutes to a side, and a fillet from the side of a thick fish will cook in about the same time. A fillet is a thick, flat slice of fish without the bone, just as a fillet of beef is strip or slice of muscle or lean meat without bone. For a single large steak use half a teaspoonful of salt, a pinch of pepper, a tablespoon of vinegar and three of oil. Mix these together and add some slices of onion and other seasoning if you choose, turn the fish over and over in this seasoning, and let it lie for an hour, if there is time, turning several times. This is an excellent way to season fish, even if you cannot let it lie an hour. You will not taste any of these things, but will know that your fish has an excellent taste, as it will not have unless well seasoned. Small fish need but little seasoning; those of a coarser grain need a good deal to make them fine. Serve with Hollandaise sauce or plain melted butter and slices or quarters of lemon.

Boiled Fish Steaks.—Fish steaks may be boiled on top of the stove or in a chafing dish. A halibut steak of a pound weight can be boiled and used with a sauce, or be boiled and flaked and used as a salad or for timbales. Cover the steak with boiling water and add a bit of bay leaf, some green pepper, or carrot and onion, and salt and pepper, and cook gently until done. It may take twenty minutes. Save the liquid in which it is boiled for sauce or soup.

If you want to make timbales flake the fish, add to it about an equal measure of cracker crumbs, and what seasoning you choose; bind with white of egg, allowing one egg for each timbale cup two-thirds full of the mixture, fill the buttered timbale cups, set them in hot water, and cook until the egg is well set, turn out of timbale mold and serve with a cheese sauce. You may decorate the bottom of the mold with strips of green pepper before you put in the fish, or you may drop in an egg which is poached in the cooking of the whole.

Cheese Sauce.—This sauce has many names, but is simply a white sauce made by cooking together a large tablespoon of butter with one of flour, and then adding to it, stirring all the time, a cup of hot milk. When this is well blended, cooked, and seasoned, add from half a cup to a cup of grated cheese. Too strong a cheese taste with fish is not liked by some people. If the sauce should happen to be lumpy, by any accident, put it through a strainer before adding the cheese.

Butter Sauce.—The old fashioned butter sauce for boiled fish is still in favor, although there is some question about its being wholesome; the white sauce is also questionable. This is made exactly like the white sauce, except that boiling water is used instead of milk, or better yet, the boiling liquid in which the fish was boiled. Finally cut up one or two hard boiled eggs into the sauce.

Uses for Kerosene Oil.

Here are nine uses to be made of kerosene oil. Wash out your dustless mops in kerosene and soak your dusters in kerosene. Let the kerosene dry on your dusters and you will have dustless dusters!

A spoonful of kerosene added to a kettle of very hot water will make windows, looking glasses, and picture glasses bright and clear. Use a small, clean cloth, wring it dry, and rub it over the glass, after wiping down the framework with an oiled cloth. Then proceed to the next window and treat it similarly on both sides. After that go back to the first one and wipe it dry with a large, clean cloth. No real polishing is required and the window or glass will look clear and shiny.

Kerosene will clean your hands better than anything else after blacking a range or stove. Pour a little in the water, wash your hands

in it, then wash them in tepid water, and finally with plenty of soap and a stiff brush in hot water. Finish up by rubbing the hands with lemon and rosewater and glycerine. When your kitchen sink is rusty, rub it over with kerosene.

Squeaks in shoes are prevented by dipping the soles in kerosene.

The white spots appearing in the spring on the lining of your refrigerator will disappear if you rub the zinc with kerosene. Leave the refrigerator open several hours, then wash with water, soap and ammonia. The refrigerator will then be clean and sweet and all spots will have disappeared.

To clean painted walls wipe them first with a cloth wet in kerosene and let stand fifteen minutes. Then wash the walls with good, warm soapuds, but do not rub soap on the cloth or the paint will be streaked. Rub spots of tar or pine pitch on clothing in kerosene before washing them.

Household Hints.

The home milliner generally makes the mistake of using too many stitches in sewing on flowers or feathers. "Few but strong," is the rule.

Brass polished with oil and rotten-stone will have a deep rich yellow tone. The whiter, more brilliant tone is caused by acid polishes.

If you have to pack bottles in a trunk, tie in the corks, and wrap them in soft towels, garments, etc., and place in the middle of the trunk.

If the stepladder slips, paste a piece of old rubber over each support; this will not only prevent a fall, but it will protect the floors.

If you have casters put on your woodbox, it will be much more convenient to sweep around and under it, or to move it from place to place.

When cooking mushrooms it is safe to put a silver spoon in the pan. If the spoon turns dark you can be sure there is a toadstool in the pan.

Excellent school sandwiches are made of large ripe olives stoned and chopped fine and spread on bread and butter sandwiches with mayonnaise.

Apples pared, cored and set into a dish with sugar and water to bake until tender, but not broken, are delicious served with custard poured over them.

A double thickness of material, put shieldwise and stitched under the arm while a dress is being made will prove a great resource when the dress begins to wear out.

DO A KINDLY DEED.

Blest be the tongue that speaks no ill
Whose words are always true,
That keeps the law of kindness still,
Whatever others do.

Blest be the hands that toll to aid,
The great worlds ceaseless need—
The hands that never are afraid
To do a kindly deed.

ECONOMY IN FOODSTUFFS.

Comfort in England Depends Largely in Prevention of Waste.

The London newspapers are devoting prominent space to the consideration of the steady increase in the cost of foods and other necessities, which in many cases are from 20 to 50 per cent. dearer than before the war. Coal has risen 10 per cent. higher. Flour, which sold in July at 25 shillings (\$6), is now 45 shillings; and fish has trebled in price.

The middle classes particularly are feeling the pinch because of the limitation of income owing to the war. The working classes, on the other hand, generally are all well employed, except in certain trades.

The editorials urge economy in the use of foodstuffs with which the English households are proverbially prodigal and wasteful. The Daily Telegraph says:

"The war should teach us that comfort depends largely on the prevention of waste. We shall do well to reform the internal economy of our homes wherever it is possible. This war will increase the cost of living throughout the world, in neutral as well as belligerent countries."

The Chronicle has this to say: "Despite the increase, bread and many other articles are cheaper in England than in any other country in the world. Therefore, we cannot expect amelioration of the increase, due largely to the high shipping rates, which have quadrupled in five months."

Strength to Stand It.

Grateful Patient—"By the way, I should be glad if you would send in your bill soon."

Eminent Physician—"Never mind about that, my dear madam; you must get quite strong first."

Maddening Unanimity.

She (sighingly)—I wish I had been born a man.

He (gloomily)—So do I.

Who Would Get the Cores?

Teacher—Mary, how would you divide five apples among six children?

Mary—Make apple sauce.

DISEASE IS DUE TO BAD BLOOD

To Cure Common Ailments the Blood Must be Made Rich and Red.

Nearly all the diseases that afflict humanity are caused by bad blood—weak, watery blood—poisoned by impurities. Bad blood is the cause of headaches and backaches, lumbago and rheumatism; debility and indigestion, neuralgia and other nerve troubles, and disfiguring skin diseases like eczema and salt rheum show how impure the blood actually is. No use trying a different remedy for each disease, because they all spring from the one cause—bad blood. To cure any of these troubles you must get right down to the root of the trouble in the blood, and that is just what Dr. Williams' Pink Pills do. They make new, rich blood and thus cure these diseases when common medicine fails. Mrs. John Jackson, Woodstock, Ont., suffered from both nervous troubles and a run-down condition and experienced a complete cure through the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. She says: "I was a sufferer for a number of years from neuralgia, and a general debility of the nerves and system. I had tried several doctors and many medicines, but to no avail until I began Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. At the time I began the Pills I had grown so bad that I could hardly be on my feet, and was forced to wear elastic bandages about the ankles. The pain I suffered at times from the neuralgia was terrible. I had almost given up hope when I began the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. In the course of a few weeks I felt an improvement, and I gladly continued the use of the Pills until I was once more quite well and able to attend to all my household duties."

If you are ailing begin to cure yourself to-day with Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Sold by all medicine dealers or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50, from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

SURE OF IMMORTAL FAME.

Man Who May Succeed in Recapturing Metz.

Ever since Marshal Bazaine surrendered the capital of Lorraine, certain keys of the gates of Metz, says the Boston Herald, have been held in Paris awaiting the time when France should reclaim the city, which up to that disastrous day in 1870 had never been conquered as a fortress by an enemy.

One of the centres of conflict today is the region between Metz and Verdun, and French aviators are scouting over the city and dropping bombs upon its great circle of forts. La Pucelle, as the city has been called because of its impregnability, is far stronger to-day than half a century ago, yet the forts were intact when the capitulation yielded 175,000 prisoners of war to the Germans and left the road to Paris open without obstacle to their troops. A new chain of forts has been built since 1890, and Metz and Strassburg are now the chief fortresses of the western frontier of the German empire.

The man who succeeds in taking Metz will insure for himself an immortality of fame measurable only by the depths of chagrin and the furious anger into which its loss plunged the people of France. Gambetta had escaped from Paris in a balloon and was earning the admiration of the world by his superhuman exertions at Tours. Bazaine had fought well in Algeria, Spain and the Crimea, and had been the leader of the French in Mexico in the time of Maximilian. Opinions will always differ as to the degree of his culpability for the surrender of October 27, 1870.

Three years after he was tried by court-martial and sentenced to degradation and death. The sentence was commuted to imprisonment for twenty years. But the condemnation was doubtless due in part to the necessity of making some concession to the popular cry for vengeance and a victim. Through all these intervening years the French people have cherished the memory of that fallen capital, and, characteristically, they have draped monuments for its fall and treasured the keys that were brought safely away when the army of the Rhine marched out of the gates. No event would cause such a frenzy of rejoicing throughout France as the capture of Metz.

A MOTHER'S PRAISE OF BABY'S OWN TABLETS

Mrs. Fred Tinkham, South Canaan, N.S., writes:—"Please send me another box of Baby's Own Tablets as I do not care to be without them. I have used them repeatedly and consider them the best medicine in the world for little ones." Thousands of other mothers say the same thing. The tablets cure all the minor ills of childhood such as constipation, sour stomach, colic, colds, simple fevers, etc., and are guaranteed to be absolutely safe. Sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

ELIZABETH OF BELGIUM.

Stays With King Albert at the Battlefront.

"Long live Queen Elizabeth, a great sovereign, but above everything else, a great, a good, and a true woman," was the toast drunk to Belgium's Queen at a banquet of the Municipality of Brussels, long before the war became a reality.

"A great, a good, and a true woman." It is a phrase which is in no sense an exaggeration of the virtues of the Queen, whose heroic deeds since the War of the Nations broke out were only to be expected from one who was idolized by her husband's subjects, and known among them as the "Angel Queen." It is fourteen years ago since King Albert wooed and won the daughter of Duke Charles Theodore of Bavaria, who was so famous as an oculist. Inheriting that kindness of heart and consideration for the weaknesses of others which led her father to establish a free hospital at Munich, where he performed over 5,000 operations on the poor, Queen Elizabeth has always striven to ameliorate the lot of those in distress.

When still in Antwerp, King Albert said to the Belgian Prime Minister: "If necessary, you, my dear Minister, and I will take our rifles and go into the battle." "So will I," added the Queen, "and with me all the Belgian women." Queen Elizabeth has kept this pledge, for she is constantly on the battlefield aiding the wounded, cheering the fighters, and comforting her husband.

Kept Her Pledge.

No sooner had she placed her three children—Prince Leopold, born in 1901, Prince Charles, born in 1903, and Princess Marie-Jose, born in 1906—in the care of Lord Curzon of Kedleston, at Basingstoke, when the Kaiser and his



Queen Elizabeth of Belgium

Huns, violating the neutrality of her husband's country, invaded Belgium, than she hurried back to the King's side, insisting on sharing his dangers and discomforts. "I am not a Queen at present. I am a fellow-sufferer and helper," she replied, in a simple, dignified tone, when her husband and his officers urged her to leave the zone of danger.

As a nurse and the organizer of hospital equipment, Queen Elizabeth has rendered invaluable aid. Before her marriage she gave serious attention to the study of medicine, and after some years obtained a degree of M.D. at Leipzig, being of great service to her father in his many good works, and herself gaining experience in surgical affairs.

Is Practical-Minded.

Apart, however, from hospital and nursing work, Queen Elizabeth has given further evidence of her practical-mindedness by her interest in the industries of the people, and her endeavors to further their work. After the funeral of King Leopold, who died in 1909, Queen Elizabeth did a patriotic thing in a characteristically womanly way. She gave orders for large quantities of Brussels lace to be used for her robes of State when she came out of mourning, and for her ordinary dresses. This was at a time when, for various reasons, Brussels lace had ceased to please its own country, and the industry required a fillip. And it was Queen Elizabeth who provided that fillip in a manner which gladdened the hearts of the lace-makers of the country.

The home life of the King and Queen of Belgium has always been of the happiest description. Their favorite hobby is the study of the violin, of which they are both extremely fond, and one of the most popular pictures in Belgium is that which depicts King Albert reading while his wife helps Prince Leopold to master the violin.

Revenge.

A contributor to Pearson's Weekly tells us that after Jimmy's tooth was drawn, he rose from the chair, held out his little hand and said: "Give it to me, please."

With an accommodating smile, the dentist wrapped the tooth in paper, and extended it to Jimmy. "But what are you going to do with it?" he asked.

"I am going to take it home," was the reply. "I am going to put it in my pocket, and watch it ache!"

Magical Effect on Neuralgia Throbbing Pain Goes Quickly

A YEAR'S SUFFERER CURED BY "NERVILINE."

No person reading this need ever again suffer long from Neuralgia.

Nerviline will quickly cure the worst Neuralgia, and Mrs. G. Evans, in her strong letter written from Russell post office, says:—"One long year, the longest of my life, was almost entirely given up to treating dreadful attacks of Neuralgia. The agony I experienced during some of the bad attacks was simply unmentionable. To use remedies by the score without permanent relief was mighty discouraging. At last I put my faith in Nerviline; I read of the wonderful pain-subduing power it possessed and made up my mind to prove it valuable or useless. Nerviline at once eased the pain and cured the headache. Continuous treatment with this magic-working remedy cured me entirely and I have ever since stayed well."

Mrs. Evans' case is but one of hundreds that might be quoted. Nerviline is a specific for all nerve, muscular or joint pain. It quickly cures neuralgia, sciatica, lumbago, lame back, neuritis and rheumatism. Forty years in use, and to-day the most widely used liniment in the Dominion. Don't take anything but "Nerviline," which any dealer anywhere can supply in large 50c. family size bottles, or in a small 25c. trial size.

BELGIANS TO SHOW ENGLISH.

Refugees Will Instruct in Secrets of Intensive Cultivation.

England is to reap benefits from the agricultural skill of the Belgian farmers who are exiles in Great Britain. As a token of their appreciation of English hospitality, the Queen of the Belgians has suggested that the agriculturalists from her country instruct English farmers in the system of intensive cultivation which has made Belgium famous the world over.

A committee headed by Sir Richard Paget has been appointed, and arrangements are being made to delegate Belgian experts who will direct their fellow-countrymen in preparing English land for intensive cultivation. The English and Belgians alike are eager to have all Belgians return to their homes as soon as possible, but, meantime, there is a desire to make the Belgians as little burden as possible on England and the agricultural colony plan has been hit upon as a desirable means of employing Belgians where they will not be in direct competition with Englishmen.

As many as five crops of vegetables are grown in a single year by the Belgians on tracts under glass. Only rough frames with ordinary glass are required for this work. The Belgian farmers are able to make these themselves, and, in many places in England they are already employed preparing the frames.

The Belgian knowledge of soil culture is the secret of the great success the farmers of the little kingdom have achieved. A tiny tract of land is sufficient to support a Belgian family in comfort, and the refugees are willing to impart their knowledge of soil treatment to their English hosts, who are in no sense competitors in the Continental markets dominated by the Belgian gardeners.

SOUND SLEEP

After Change to Postum.

"I have been a coffee drinker, more or less, ever since I can remember, until a few months ago I became more and more nervous and irritable, and finally I could not sleep at night for I was horribly disturbed by dreams of all sorts and a species of distressing nightmare." (The effects on the system of tea and coffee drinking are very similar, because they each contain the drug, caffeine.)

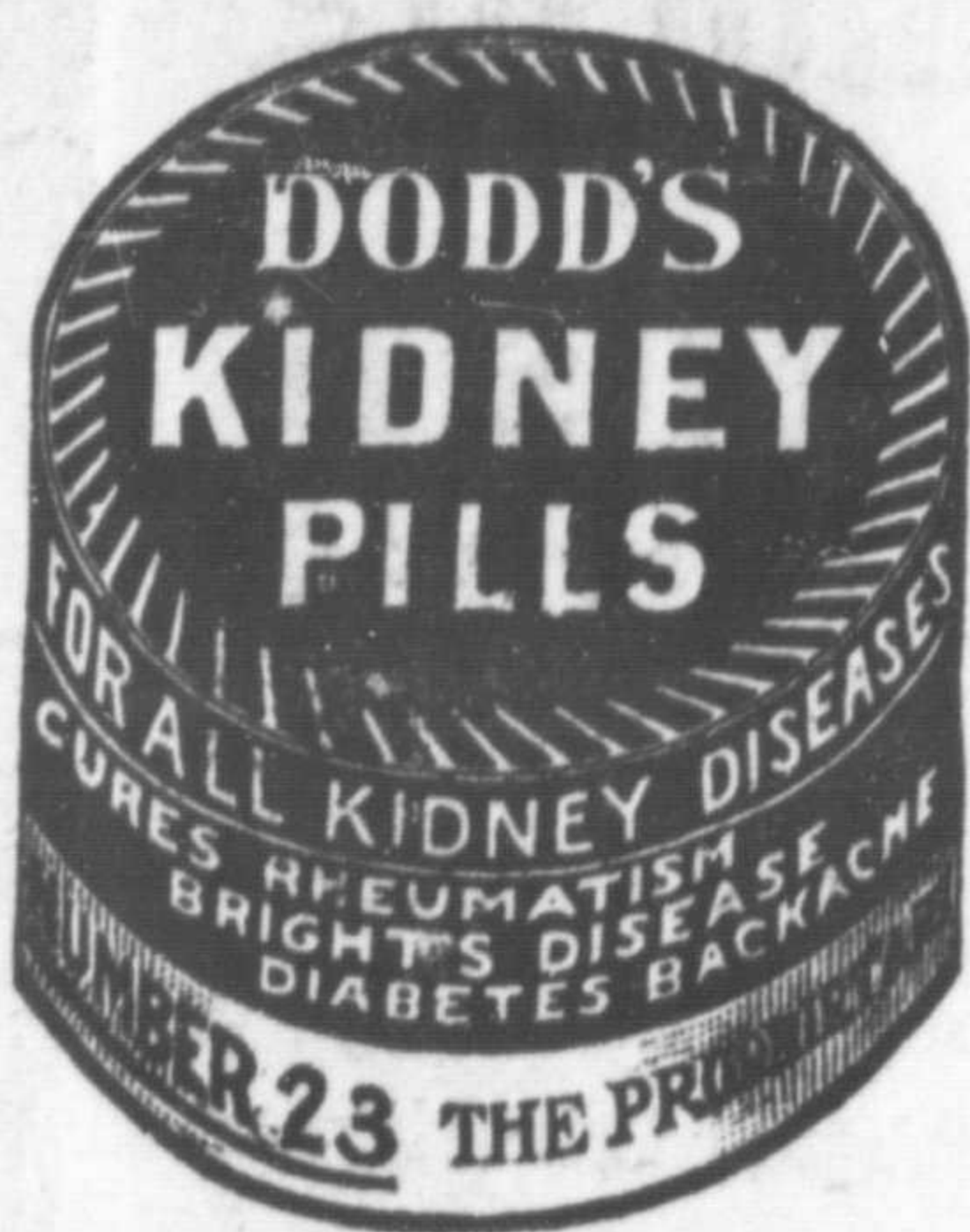
"Finally, after hearing the experience of numbers of friends who had quit coffee and were drinking Postum, and learning of the great benefits they had derived, I concluded coffee must be the cause of my trouble, so I got some Postum and had it made strictly according to directions.

"I was astonished at the flavour and taste. It entirely took the place of coffee, and to my very great satisfaction, I began to sleep peacefully and sweetly. My nerves improved, and I wish I could wear every man, woman and child from the unwholesome drug-drink—coffee."

"People do not really appreciate or realize what a powerful drug it is and what terrible effect it has on the human system. If they did, hardly a pound of coffee would be sold. I would never think of going back to coffee again. I would almost as soon think of putting my hand in a fire after I had once been burned. Yours for health."

Postum comes in two forms: Regular Postum—must be well boiled. 15c and 25c packages. Instant Postum—is a soluble powder. A teaspoonful dissolves quickly in a cup of hot water and, with cream and sugar, makes a delicious beverage instantly. 30c and 50c tins.

The cost per cup of both kinds is about the same. "There's a Reason" for Postum. —sold by Grocers.



GERMAN DUPLICITY.

Military Orders at Liege Were Dated "Liege 1906."

At the University of Liege, which was all knocked to pieces, I ran into something that convinced me beyond doubt of the responsibility for this war, writes A. E. Cantrell, an American who recently escaped from Belgium.

Yellow German military orders were pasted up in a good many places. They had the German arms at the top, and were dated from the city of Liege; "1906," printed on the orders, had been crossed out and "1914" written in with pencil.

The posters were all the same color, a kind of dark yellow, and of different shapes and sizes. I saw them principally around the Place de l'Opera. They were on regular bulletin boards and in some cases pasted to the walls of buildings. Some were long and narrow, some broader than they were long, and some were about the size of a sheet of paper for typewriting. The posters included orders, such as that no drinks other and stronger than beer and wine should be sold. I remember one that said persons having horses for sale might bring them to a certain place. Every one of the posters was headed, in German, "City of Liege." And every one had the printed date "1906" crossed out in blue pencil and "1914" written with the same pencil.

The Kaiser was eight years late getting to Liege.

\$5,000 Limerick Prize

The winning of it can't ease the pain of the corn, but "Putnam's" will ease, cure and prevent corns and warts. Guarantee goes with every bottle of "Putnam's." Use no other, 25c. at all dealers.

Continuous Performance.

Gorman—We were at the dinner table from one till five.
Dyser—And what did you do after dinner?
Gorman—Why, it was so late we had supper.

INFORMATION FOR INVENTORS

Messrs. Pigeon, Pigeon & Davis, The Patent Solicitors of 71a St. James St. Montreal, report that 156 Canadian Patents were issued for the week ending December 29th, 1914, 108 of which were granted to Americans, 34 to Canadians, 10 to residents of Great Britain and Colonies, and 4 to residents of foreign countries.

Of the Canadians who received patents, 15 were of Ontario, 5 of British Columbia, 5 of Quebec, 3 of Manitoba, 3 of Alberta, 2 of Saskatchewan, and 1 of Nova Scotia.

French Endure War Well.

The French people are enduring the emotional shock and strain of the war well, said Prof. Anatole Chaffard, an eminent member of the French Academy of Medicine. The early closing of wine shops and cafes, the prohibition of the sale of absinthe, and physical education, Prof. Chaffard said, were among the things which explained the strength of the race supporting the shock, and these, he contended, also would contribute to the restoration of the birth-rate and to the moral and physical condition of the nation.

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows.

The Later the Better.

Husband (firmly)—Understand me, madam, your extravagance will have to cease sooner or later.
Young Wife—Well, then, we'll make it later.

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, Etc.

"Here I am breakin' stones by the roadside," said Patsy Bryan to his friend, "when I'm heir to half of a splendid estate under my father's will, so I am. When the old man died he ordered my brother Phil to divide the house with me, and by St. Patrick so he did—for he took the inside himself and gave me the outside."

Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills

are just the right medicine for the children. When they are constipated—when their kidneys are out of order—when over-indulgence in some favorite food gives them indigestion—Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills will quickly and surely put them right. Purely vegetable, they neither sicken, weaken or gripe, like harsh purgatives. Guard your children's health by always keeping a box of Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills in the house. They

Keep the Children Well

Dangerous Wood Alcohol.

There is an enormous amount of wood alcohol used in the trades—about 8,000,000 gallons per annum. About 4,000,000 workers are more or less exposed to inhalation of it, and it has been shown by investigators to be exceedingly dangerous. Heretofore we have thought of wood alcohol as dangerous chiefly in relation to its effects when taken into the stomach, but it also is very injurious when inhaled. Legislation is urgently called for providing for better than ordinary ventilation in establishments handling the wood alcohol, and also for the labeling of all articles containing it. Regulation has been strongly resisted by manufacturers, particularly those interested in the making of perfumes, into which deodorized wood alcohol enters largely.

Will Quickly Cure Any Sour Stomach

Relieves Fullness After Meals

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

Refuse a substitute for Dr. Hamilton's Pills of Mandrake and Butternut, sold in yellow boxes, 25c. All dealers, or The Catarrhzone Co., Kingston, Ont.

George's Leash.

Mother (at the breakfast table)—You always ought to use your napkin, George.

George—I am usin' it, mother; I've got the dog tied to the leg of the table with it.

Sore Eyes

Granulated Eyelids, Eyes inflamed by exposure to Sun, Dust and Wind quickly relieved by Murine Eye Remedy. No Smarting, just Eye Comfort. At Your Druggist's 50c per Bottle. Murine Eye Salve in Tubes 25c. For Book of the Eye Freckle Druggists or Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago

His Final Threat.

Driver O'Flannagan (to his horse which refuses to get up after falling)—Well, of all the lazy spalpeens. Get up, will yez, or O'll drive right over yez!

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

Foot-and-Mouth Trouble.

Clinton—Did you get in without your wife hearing you last night?
Clubleigh—No; nor without my hearing her, either.

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited. Sirs—I have used your MINARD'S LINIMENT for the past 25 years and whilst I have occasionally used other liniments I can safely say that I have never used any equal to yours.

If rubbed between the hands and inhaled frequently, it will never fail to cure cold in the head in 24 hours. It is also the Best for bruises, sprains, etc. Yours truly, J. G. LESLIE.

Dartmouth.

On Exhibition.

Briggs—We are coming around to see you this evening.

Griggs—That's right; but do me a favor, old man. Don't let your wife wear her new suit; I don't want my wife to see it just now.

Briggs—Why, man alive, that's just why we are coming.

LOW FARES TO THE CHICAGO EXPOSITIONS.

Via Chicago & North Western Ry. Four splendid daily trains from the New Passenger Terminal, Chicago to San Francisco, Los Angeles and San Diego. Choice of scenic and direct routes. Double track. Automatic electric safety signals all the way. Let us plan your trip and furnish folders and full particulars. E. H. Bennett, Gen. Agt., 46 Yonge St., Toronto, Ont.

A man who doesn't exaggerate a little is seldom an interesting talker.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

His Report.

"What did they say to you?" asked little Henry's mother after his first visit to the new Sunday School.

"The teacher said she was glad to see me there."

"Yes!"

"And she said she hoped I would come every Sunday."

"And was that all she said?"

"No; she asked me if our family belonged to that abomination."

The owner of a barking dog is always the first to complain about the noise made by the neighbor's children.



Delicately flavoured—Highly concentrated. WHY WORRY! Choose your variety and ask your grocer for "Clark's".

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.

FOR SALE.

REGISTERED SHORTHORN AND Holstein Calves. T. J. Morrison, Durham.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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

PATENTS OF INVENTIONS

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

BOILERS

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

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.



The First of ALL "Home Remedies"

"VASELINE," in its many forms with their innumerable uses, is the foundation of the family medicine chest.

Vaseline

It keeps the skin smooth and sound. Invaluable in the nursery for burns, cuts, insect bites, etc. Absolutely pure and safe.

AVOID SUBSTITUTES. Insist on "Vaseline" in original packages bearing the name, CHESEBROUGH MANUFACTURING CO., Consolidated. For sale at all Chemists and General Stores.

Illustrated booklet free on request. CHESEBROUGH MFG CO. (Consolidated) 1880 CHABOT AVE., MONTREAL.

Hard Work.

"I should think you would work, instead of begging for your living."

"I do, mum."

"You do! Then why are you asking me for money?"

"That's my profession, mum. But if you knew how hard it is to pry a dime out of some folks you'd never accuse me of not working."

PILES.

You will find relief in Zam-Buk! It eases the burning, stinging pain, stops bleeding and brings ease. Perseverance, with Zam-Buk, means cure. Why not prove this? All Druggists and Stores—50c box.

Zam-Buk

The Shawville Boot and Shoe Store

**WHEN YOU BUY YOUR SHOES
YOU WANT THE BEST YOU CAN
GET FOR THE MONEY, Don't You?**

Most Folks come here for that.

People expect more off us than they do off others. They know we can give more and they know we have been in the habit of doing so ever since we started business.

They know that we are determined to give them always the biggest possible value for the least money, and we do it.

We never have any Cheap Fake Sales. We sell cheap at all times.

P. E. SMILEY,
The Busy Store
Where Good Shoes Cost Little.

AGENTS—It's new—your opportunity. We trust you to \$3.60 worth. Starr's Powdered Enamel. Repairs chipped and rusty spots on granite. Stops all leaky metalware without heat, soldering iron or tools. Agents coining money. Sample with particulars, 10c. Starr, 1910 Monroe St., Toledo, O. U. S. A.

HOCKEY.

Two scheduled events have been pulled off since last week's report, namely: P. D. Fort at Campbells Bay, Jan. 21st and Coulonge at Shawville, Jan. 22nd. The first mentioned was won by the home team, with a score of 3-2, and the second went to the credit of the shield-defenders, score—5-1.

To not a few the result in both instances came as a surprise, while the chaps with the "I-told-you-so" dope, were not lacking.

The match at the Bay, in which the home team ably defended the local laurels against P. D. Fort's fast seven, was played under very cold, although calm weather conditions, which naturally have a depressing influence on the attendance at an open-air event. A fairly good crowd, however, saw the game, which is described as having been strenuous and exciting. Mr. T. Shore of Shawville acted as referee.

The game Coulonge vs. Shawville proved a big drawing card, as besides the number who came by excursion train from Coulonge and C. Bay, there was a large attendance of hockey fans from the village and surroundings.

Since the erection of the new rink here quite an absorbing interest in the great popular winter game has been awakened in the rural districts, and every game seems to produce some new faces, who thereafter may be regarded in the most of cases, as rink fixtures, when any hockey stunts are to be pulled off.

The home team faced their Coulonge antagonists with the same line-up as they started with in their exhibition game against Quyon on New Year's day, and pulled out strong in the final session with a tally of 5 goals which would have been increased to many more, had it not been for the phenomenal work of the Coulonge goal tender, upon whom many hot ones were driven in quick succession. Liberty is a good one.

Some of the Coulonge people claimed that their team was seriously crippled by the absence of Frank Davis and other players; but whatever the cause, the opinion, generally expressed, was the visitors were outclassed by their more speedy opponents.

The match was handled in a most satisfactory manner by Mr. H. Westwick, one of Ottawa's veteran hockeyists, who knows the game from A to Z.

The Band furnished music between periods under difficulties, as the boys found it very hard to keep their instruments from clogging up with the frost. The Rink Co. should do something to make the Band quarters a little more comfortable. The outlay would not be much, and the consideration thus shown would be most highly appreciated.

The Shawville team faced the snow storm on Monday afternoon and drove to Quyon to play the return match with the local seven, who were unable to down the shield-holders in a strenuous 4-

U Need A Safe

TO PROTECT YOUR BOOKS,
PAPERS AND RECORDS
FROM DESTRUCTION

In Case Of Fire

I have received the agency for this District for the far-famed "Reliable" Fire Proof Safe and Lock Co., whose goods are guaranteed to stand the severest test, and will be pleased to quote prices on the several styles manufactured.

The Combined Office Desk and Safe should be part of every business, professional man's or farmer's equipment. It is the most convenient outfit ever invented.

M. R. McGUIRE,
Shawville.

Province of Quebec,
District of Pontiac.

CIRCUIT COURT.

THE RENFREW MACHINERY COMPANY, LIMITED, a body politic and corporate, duly incorporated, having its principal place of business in the town of Renfrew, in the Province of Ontario,

Plaintiff,

vs.

MICHAEL DAGENAIS and JOSEPH DAGENAIS, both farmers, domiciled in the Township of Leslie, in the District of Pontiac,

Defendants.

The Defendants are ordered to appear within one month.

Bryson, January 18th, 1915.
(Signed) HENRI A. SAINT PIERRE,
Clerk Circuit Court,
District of Pontiac.

period contest, which came off towards evening, when snow ceased falling. The score was 2-0 in favor of the visitors. Referee—R. Leger, Campbells Bay.

The P. O. Department has changed the date of receiving tenders for the Charteris Rural Mail Route from February 29th to February 5th. The change will be found in the notice published in this issue.

One of the promising young men of Queen's Line died on Sunday last in the person of Webster Rankin, the son of Mr. and Mrs. James Rankin, of Queen's Line, in his eighteenth year. The deceased, who was a student at the Renfrew Collegiate Institute, took ill the first day of the present term. Pneumonia developed and he died after but two weeks' illness. His untimely death is much regretted. It terminated what gave every evidence of a bright career, and the sincere sympathy of the entire district goes out to the parents of this popular and worthy youth. —Renfrew Journal.

Mr. "Bert" Billings, a well-known Barry's Bay man, died on Sunday last in the Pembroke Hospital as the result of injuries sustained through an explosion of an acetylene plant. His father, Mr. John Billings, who is the proprietor of the Balmoral Hotel at Barry's Bay, lighted the premises with the gas, which was generated in a plant nearby. On Saturday evening "Bert" Billings went into the plant, which was leaking gas. He lit a match, and in the explosion that followed he was badly hurt. The injured man was hurried to Pembroke, but his injuries were mortal, and he died the next day. —Renfrew Journal.

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.

Canadian Pacific Railway.

Condensed Through Time Table from and to
Shawville, Que.

STATIONS.

2.55, p.m.	7.35, a.m.	lve Shawville arr.	10.15, a.m.	6.57, p.m.
5.25, p.m.	9.30, a.m.	—arr. Ottawa lve—	7.30, a.m.	5.01, p.m.
10.30, p.m.	6.20, p.m.	—Montreal—	9.45, p.m.	9.05, a.m.
6.45, a.m.	6.30, a.m.	—Quebec—	1.30, p.m.	11.30, p.m.
6.45, a.m.	5.40, p.m.	—Toronto—	10.40, p.m.	9.20, a.m.

Explanation of marks—(a) daily except Sunday : (S) daily.

In Memoriam

In loving memory of our dear father and husband, John Mulligan, who died at St. Luke's Hospital, January 30, 1907. With tearful eyes we watched you, Father,

Going on your homeward way. Although we loved you, Father, dear, We could not make you stay.

Far and oft our thoughts do wander, To a grave, so far away, Where they laid our dearest father, Eight years ago to-day.

Eight years have passed and still we miss him— But they little know the sorrow, That lies in our hearts, concealed.

WIFE AND FAMILY.
Semans, Sask., Jan. 30, 1915.

In loving memory of our dear mother, Mrs. Wm. Metcalfe, Morehead Station, Que., who died suddenly January 24, 1912.

Three years have passed since that sad day,

When one we loved was called away : God took her home—it was His will, But in our hearts she liveth still.

Rest, dear wife, thy labours o'er, Thy willing hands will toil no more : A loving mother—true and kind— No friend on earth like thee we find.

HUSBAND AND FAMILY.

Card of Thanks.

Mr. Alex Murray of North Clarendon, who was recently sorely afflicted first by the death of his wife, and then by the burning of his home, desires through THE EQUITY to express his most sincere thanks and gratitude to the many friends who have given him assistance in many ways since he met with the misfortunes referred to above. He desires especially to thank those who so kindly gave their attention and care to his children, in their time of need and distress, and wishes to assure one and all that he will ever feel grateful for all that was done in his behalf.

Equity Advs. Pay.

FOR SALE.

A quantity of Dressed Lumber, consisting of Basswood and Birch flooring, wainscoting, clapboards—Spruce and Balsam. Also a quantity of rough lumber—Pine and Spruce, and 400 cords mixed slabwood from 2 to 4 feet long—50 cents per cord at mill. Apply at the Armstrong Mill, Clarendon.

HODGINS BROS.

Tenders for Cedars

Sealed tenders will be received by the undersigned Secretary up to noon 1st February, 1915, for twenty-five thousand feet, board measure, of Cedar Squares, 8x8 inches. Fifty per cent to be 16 feet long; balance to be 12 and 8 feet, respectively. All cedars to be sound throughout.

1500 ft. to be delivered at E. T. Brownlee's.

3000 ft. " " " Henry Armstrong's.

2500 ft. " " " Stewart Hodgins' Bridge.

2500 ft. to be delivered at Ralph's Corner, North Clarendon.

1500 ft. to be delivered at Newton Lewis's, also 16 round cedars, to be 16 ft. long and 8 in. at top end.

2000 ft. to be delivered at Brown's Mill.

Balance " " " Shawville.

ADDITIONAL QUANTITIES.

Bridge at Orr's Side Line—

8 pieces 10 x 10 20 feet long

4 " 10 x 10 18 "

24 " 10 x 10 12 "

14 " 8 x 8 12 "

18 " 8 x 8 16 "

16 " 8 x 8 12 "

22 " 8 x 8 8 "

Andrew Hodgins' Bridge—

30 feet broad of covering, 4 inches thick, 16 feet long.

Carson's Bridge—

2 round cedars 20 ft. long, 8 inches at top end; 8 cedars 16 feet long.

Wm Dean's Bridge—

27 feet of covering, 18 ft. long, 7x8. 14 pieces 26 ft. long, 8 in. at top.

15 " 18 " 8 " " "

9 " 22 " 7 x 8 "

21 " 12 " 6 x 6 "

E. T. HODGINS,
Jan. 8, 1915. Sec.-Treas.

**If You don't see what you
want Ask For It.**

We have many articles and lines of goods which we have no space to display, and which our many patrons are not aware that we handle. We will be glad to have the opportunity of satisfying your requirements if you will kindly ask for what you want, if you don't see it.

E. B. CAYLER - PORTAGE DU FORT.

Bargains in Cutters On Easy Terms.

"Four-Door Auto Cutter," regular price \$58.00
Reduced to 53.00

"Brockville-Beauty," regular price \$50.00 **Now at 45.00**

"Lady of the Snow," regular \$50.00 **Reduced to 46.00**

"Miss Canada," regular \$50.00 **Reduced to 43.00**

Two McLaughlin Cutters also at big reduction.

The above have all to be cleared out by Feby. 1st, so come in early if you want a bargain.

G. A. HOWARD, Shawville.

Good Horses taken in exchange for Machinery.

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.

SALE CONTINUED

Owing to the mild weather and bad roads, fully 50 p. c. of our customers did not get a chance to get out to our great $\frac{1}{2}$ reduction sale, and in order to give everyone a chance and to clear the balance of our stock we will let our sale run until January 30th.

We claim to have the best values ever offered the Shawville public and to be convinced give us a call and see for yourself. Our heavy goods simply MUST GO at any price as we will not carry over any heavy goods if prices will at all sell them. Our goods are new and all high class and of the best variety procurable. Drop in any time and look over our values. One third off every article in the store.

We have 10 Ladies' Fur Trimmed Coats, regular \$18.00 which we will clear at \$3.50—colors Green and Brown. This is certainly a snap to anyone needing a coat.

Remember Sale ends Jan. 30th.

ARCHIE DOVER

The Store of Quality