

# THE EQUITY.

No. 35, 32ND YEAR.

SHAWVILLE, PONTIAC COUNTY, QUE., THURSDAY, FEB. 18, 1915.

\$1.00 A YEAR IN ADVANCE.

## THE BANK OF OTTAWA

ESTABLISHED 1874

Head Office: - Ottawa, Canada.

Capital Paid Up - \$ 4,000,000  
Reserve and Undivided Profits - 4,978,299  
Total Assets over - 50,000,000

### Board of Directors:

HON. GEORGE BRYSON, President.  
JOHN B. FRASER, Vice-President.  
SIR HENRY N. BATE, DAVID MACLAREN,  
RUSSELL BLACKBURN, DENIS MURPHY,  
SIR HENRY K. EGAN, HON. SIR GEORGE H. PERLEY,  
R. C. WHITNEY.  
GEORGE BURN, General Manager.  
D. M. FINNIE, Asst-General Manager.  
W. DUTHIE, Chief Inspector.

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

The next meeting of the Shawville Home-makers' Club will be held at Mrs. R. R. Corrigan's, on Thursday, Feb. 18th.

A reply to the communication of "Shareholder" in last week's issue, in reference to the affairs of the Pontiac Tel. Co., arrived too late for insertion this week.

Messrs. Ed. Finnigan and Heman Lester, Thomas Wall and others are engaged in the erection of a new butcher shop for Mr. George Prendergast on the lot west of G. F. Hodgins' Co. Store on Main Street.

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.

### Shawville Seed Fair.

The farmers of Division No. 1, of Pontiac should keep in mind the date of the Annual Seed Fair at Shawville on February 24.

It has been estimated that the farmers of Quebec spend several million dollars annually for Seeds and Seed Grain. It is important therefore they get good seed.

This Seed Fair is intended to help the farmers of Pontiac County to get good Seed and their aid and sympathy, together with a good supply of exhibits and large attendance is requested.

A grain judging competition will be held at 11 a. m. and a public lecture will be given at 2.30 p. m. and 7.00 p. m. on the subject of the production of or the selection and purchase of suitable seeds.

Posters have been distributed announcing the List of Prizes, Rules, Judging Competition, etc. Copies of same will be mailed on application to R. W. Hodgins, Secty. C. P. A. S. No 1.

### Saw Air Craft Searchlight.

About midnight Saturday last whilst Messrs. Clifford and London Workman were driving home from Shawville, their attention was attracted by a dazzling light in the north-eastern sky, and apparently not a very great distance above the horizon. They were puzzled at first to know what the light proceeded from; but as they drew nearer home, they became convinced that it must be the searchlight of some kind of air craft, as it was observed to dip towards the earth several times, and as often again soar heavenward. All the while it was quite evident the machine was making a bee-line in this direction, and the thought struck the boys that they should return to Shawville and give the alarm, in case the aerial visitor should be a hostile craft, bent on the bombardment of this defenseless town. But just about then, the light was observed to turn to the left or eastward, and in that direction it proceeded till lost to view, the light of course becoming obscured when the machine reached a point at right angles to the point of vision.

The light was visible to the boys for a period of 15 or 20 minutes, during which time they unbitched their horse, and then went across the fields and aroused Mr. W. J. Dagg's household, who had a view of it before it disappeared. This would indicate that the machine must have been many miles away when the light was first observed, and probably was sailing at a much higher altitude than the boys supposed. Even when it turned to the eastward it was still far off, as no sound of the propelling force was heard. There is no doubt of the visitor being an air craft, and the only question is, where did it come from, and was it seen in any other locality?

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

Mr. G. A. Howard left last Wednesday to join a party composed of Mr. Alex Johnston and others, who were bound for the celebrated Hot Springs down in "Old Arkansas," where they will spend a few weeks recuperating. G. A. has not been feeling very well for some months past, and he was recommended to take the trip south.

### The Local Newspaper.

No business man, professional man or manufacturer in any town should allow a newspaper published in his town to go without his name and business being mentioned somewhere in its columns, says an exchange. This applies to all kinds of businesses—general stores, dry goods, groceries, furniture dealers, manufacturing establishments, automobile dealers, mechanics, professional men, etc., etc. This does not mean that you should have a whole or half or even a quarter of a page ad. in every issue of the paper, but your name and business should be mentioned if you do not use more than a two line space. A stranger picking up a newspaper should be able to tell just what business is represented in a town by looking at the business mentioned in the paper. This is the best possible town advertiser.

### Sow the Best Variety.

The 1913 investigation into the condition of seed grain and flax actually being used on Canadian farms showed that the variety name of 34 per cent of the 2065 samples taken was not known by the farmers. Varieties of cereal crops differ in time of maturity, strength of straw, freedom from disease, yield, per cent of hull in oats and hardness in wheats. The three highest yields of oats obtained at each Dominion Experiment Station in 1912 averaged 334 bushels more per acre than the three lowest. Experiments have shown that four or five varieties of oats cover all the conditions of Canada, yet forty farmers in one district were found growing seventeen different varieties. Each district should grow only the variety of crop best suited to soil, climate and markets. The variety might be chosen on the advice of the nearest Experiment Station.—Seed Branch, Ottawa.

### The Effect of Meadow Weeds.

Weeds growing in hay crops may actually increase the tonnage of cured hay. But if farmers had parts of plants of wormseed, mustard, false flax, shepherd's purse, mayweed, etc., finely ground and mixed with their porridge, they would better appreciate why dairy cows or horses toss weedy hay out of their mangers. Some inconsiderate farmers chop weedy hay in a cutting box thus preventing their stock from picking it over and avoiding the weeds. They do not seem to realize that many such weeds are unwholesome or even poisonous and that when forced to eat them animals fail to make gains, or yield a small quantity of badly flavored milk and become generally unthrifty. If forced to eat such feed they will consume only sufficient for their existence. The most economical gains are obtained from seeds which are not only highly nutritious from a chemical standpoint but are also relished by the stock. This is a condensed item from the introduction to "Fodder and Pasture Plants" copies of which may be procured by Canadian Farmers from the Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa, for the nominal price, 50 cents. This book has twenty-five full-page illustrations showing the principal grasses and clovers in their natural colors.—Seed Branch, Ottawa.

## The Merchants Bank

Of Canada.

ESTABLISHED 1864.

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

Total Assets over Eighty-three Millions of Dollars.

President — SIR H. MONTAGUE ALLAN.

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

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. BRAITHWAIT, W. E. GOWLING, Prin.

LOST—On Saturday night, Feby. 6th, a sleigh robe, somewhere in the village. Finder kindly return to HAROLD HODGINS, Shawville.

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.

### PERSONAL MENTION

Mr. Carleton Wainman spent a few days in Ottawa last week.

Miss Edna Armstrong left last week to visit her sister, Mrs. Wilson at Lacolle, Que.

Mr. John Y. Morrison, of Laurentian View, Ont., favored THE EQUITY with a call while in town last Thursday.

Mr. R. J. Wilson, churchwarden of St. Paul's, was among the representatives of this district who attended the meeting of Synod at Montreal last week.

Mr. W. J. Boland, of Quyon, president of the Pontiac hockey league, witnessed the star exhibition game which was featured at the Shawville rink by the P. D. Fort and Campbell's Bay teams last Friday evening.

### Births

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. A. McKnight, Feby 5th, a son.

At the Mather Annex Apartments, 250 Cooper St., Ottawa, on Feb. 9th, to Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Smiley, a son.

### Deaths.

DIED, at Radford on Feby 14th, the infant son of Mr. and Mrs. A. McKnight.

Ex-mayor James Coxford, of Pembroke, a brother of the late Robert Coxford, the murdered turnkey, died at Pembroke last week.

Mr. Jas. J. McGuire, postmaster of Allumette Island, and a highly respected resident of that section, died on Wednesday last.

The death occurred at Calumet Island on February 5th, of Mrs. Gustav Mahlitz, of Ladysmith, from pneumonia, from which malady she was recovering when she suffered a relapse, which produced heart failure. The deceased was 45 years of age, and was born at St. Paul, Minn. She was a person who was held in high esteem by those who knew her and her death is universally regretted by many friends, especially around her late home. She is survived by her parents and one brother at Ladysmith, also a family of five daughters and two sons, as follow: Mrs. Wm Thrum of Greermount; Otto, Margaret, Annie, Verner, Ella and Frieda all at home. Mrs. Mahlitz had been employed as housekeeper for some time at the home of Mrs. Reeder who had much confidence in her trustworthiness. The remains were conveyed from Calumet Island to Ladysmith where interment took place in the Lutheran cemetery.

## 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.

CONCRETE CULVERTS, PIPES AND curbs for wells sold at Works Contracts made with Municipalities to manufacture Pipes in their own localities. H. T. McDOWELL & SON, Shawville, Que.

LOST—A Persian Lamb Teamster's Cap, on road from Quyon to Shawville, on Feby 10th. Finder will very much oblige by leaving at this office.

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. POSSELWHITE.

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:

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

## THE HARDWARE STORE

## Bibby's Calf Meal . . .

Now in Stock

Price \$1.90 per 50 lb. Bag.

## Clover and Timothy

also in stock.

Would advise early buying of Timothy Seed, as prices are sure to be higher.

J. H. SHAW.

## W. A. HODGINS

SHAWVILLE

## .. FEBRUARY ..

Stock-taking, House-cleaning and General Clean up Month of the Year in our Store . . .

The Economical Housekeeper should not fail to visit us some time in February. Goods which have been overlooked, hidden, or otherwise neglected have come to light, and are placed on our bargain tables at very tempting prices.

It is impossible to give a detailed list of the good things we may find, but we assure our customers of the splendid values which they may find.

## This Is A Sample:

Three pieces A. A. Duck (you know the quality) old price 15c. Feby. price 12c.

Four pieces Apron Print, full yard wide Feby. price 11c.

Nice quality Grey Cotton, Feby. price 7½c.

10/4 W. Flannelette Blankets Feby. price 98c.

## Spring Goods . . .

An advanced shipment of our New Spring Goods, Repplettes, Crepes and Prints have reached us, and await your inspection.

## W. A. HODGINS







## \$25.00 FOR A LETTER CAN YOU WRITE ONE?

Thirteen Prizes to be Awarded  
in a Letter Writing  
Competition

Some years ago the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., of Brockville, Ont., offered a series of prizes to residents of the Province of Ontario for the best letters describing cures wrought by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. Hundreds of letters were submitted in this competition and yet there must have been thousands of other users of the pills who did not avail themselves of the opportunity to win a prize. To all these another letter-writing competition is offered. Thousands of cures through the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have never been reported. These will furnish the material for the letters to be written in this contest. There is no demand upon the imagination; every letter must deal with facts and facts only.

### The Prizes.

The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., of Brockville, Ont., will award a prize of \$25.00 for the best letter received on or before the 1st day of March, 1915, from residents of Ontario, on the subject, "Why I Recommend Dr. Williams' Pink Pills." A prize of \$10.00 will be awarded for the second best letter received; a prize of \$5.00 for the third best letter, and ten prizes of \$2.00 each for the next best ten letters.

### The Conditions.

The cure or benefit from the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills described in the letter may be in the writer's own case, or one that has come under his or her personal observation.

More than one cure may be described in the letter, but every statement must be literally and absolutely true.

Every letter must be signed by the full name and correct address of the person sending it. If it describes the cure of some person other than the writer of the letter, it must also be signed by the person whose cure is described as a guarantee of the truth of the statements made.

The writer of each letter must state the name and date of the paper in which he or she saw this announcement. Fine writing will not win the prize unless you have a good case to describe. The strength of the recommendation and not the style of the letter will be the basis of the award. It is understood that The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co. shall have the right to publish any letter entered in this contest if they desire to do so whether it wins a prize or not.

The contest will close on March 1st, 1915, and the prizes will be awarded as soon as possible thereafter. Do not delay. If you know of a cure write your letter NOW. Observe the above conditions carefully or your letter may be thrown out.

Address all letters as follows:

The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co.,  
Brockville, Ont.  
Letter Contest Department.

### GERMANY IS BEATEN.

Military Peer Believes Kaiser's  
Forces Are Becoming Weaker.

Lord Sydenham, who is a noted authority on military subjects, contributes to the London Times an article reviewing the situation at the end of six months of war.

"No reasonable grounds for any reversal of the verdict of the past six months," he says, "can be suggested. Relatively to the allies the Germans must grow steadily weaker in men and material. Every plan of their strategists has come to naught. The surprise which the Germans held in store has not materialized and their vaunted Zeppelins are beginning to be regarded as failures.

"The inspired propaganda to which we have grown accustomed is peculiarly significant of the confidence in German arms and German valor having left. Victories have to be invented for popular consumption, and frantic efforts are being made to break the solidarity of the entente and to enlist the United States as champions of everything that they were created to prevent.

"The ruthless barbarity shown to non-combatants, the deliberate violation of all international conventions, framed to promote humanity in war; the mendacious reports spread by all available agencies; the violent disturbances directed against Great Britain—even the high honor preferred upon the obscure author of the 'Hymn of Hate'—combine to tell their fate to any student of psychology.

"When the leaders of a great nation resort to methods of this kind it is a sure indication that they believe their cause to be lost. Neither nations nor individuals vilify opponents whom they feel able to overcome. Germany, though still unconquered, is beaten. And if the

allies remain steadfast, sparing no effort and grudging no sacrifice, the forces already at work will complete what the Germans' lack of success on land and sea has begun."

### CAPT. WILMOT S. NICHOLSON.

Naval Hero Always Lands in the  
Thick of Things.

In the battle in the North Sea the cruiser "Aurora," the first of those exceedingly fast vessels which have been completed and which are termed "destroyers of destroyers," was in action with the German cruiser Kolberg, and left her in a sinking condition. The captain of the Aurora is Wilmot S. Nicholson, a Scotchman whose parents, General and Mrs. Nicholson, live at St. Andrews. As commander of the Hogue he was mentioned in despatches for the seamanlike manner in which he took the Arethusa in tow on a pitch dark night after the naval action at Heligoland on August 28th.

It was in that same spirit of rendering aid to a helpless ship that led him to endeavor to rescue the Cressy, when she was torpedoed on September 21st, and when his own



Capt. Nicholson.  
Who seems to find fighting everywhere.

cruiser, the Hogue, was also sent to the bottom. Captain Nicholson was one of the fortunate ones on that occasion, and soon afterwards he was made commander of the Aurora.

Numerous adventures have been the lot of Captain Nicholson during his 27 years in the navy. He joined in 1887 and two years later was on the Calliope at Samoa, when that vessel alone, by excellent seamanship of her captain, steamed out of the harbor to safety while seven other men-of-war of other nations were driven ashore. Later he was commander of the Prince George when she was rammed in a gale of wind in the Bay of Biscay, and having to do with the interior economy of the ship, he contributed largely to her being saved. In 1909 he gained his captaincy, and for some years held an appointment with the Admiralty.

The high esteem in which he was held was apparent when he was appointed to the Dreadnought as Flag Captain to Admiral Sir Charles Briggs, then commanding the Fourth Battle Squadron. This was his last appointment prior to that on the Hogue.

### SENSE ABOUT FOOD.

#### Facts Worth Knowing.

It is a serious question sometimes to know just what to eat when a person's stomach is out of order and most foods cause trouble.

Grape-Nuts food can be taken at any time with the certainty that it will digest. Actual experience of people is valuable to anyone interested.

A woman writes: "I had suffered with indigestion for about four years, ever since an attack of typhoid fever, and at times could eat nothing but the very lightest food, and then suffer so with my stomach I would wish I never had to eat anything.

"I was urged to try Grape-Nuts, and since using it I do not have to starve myself any more, but I can eat it at any time and feel nourished and satisfied, dyspepsia is a thing of the past, and I am now strong and well.

"My husband also had an experience with Grape-Nuts. He was put under the doctor's care, but medicine did not seem to do him any good until he began to leave off ordinary foods and use Grape-Nuts. It was surprising to see the change in him. He grew better right off, and naturally he has none but words of praise for Grape-Nuts. "Our boy thinks he cannot eat a meal without Grape-Nuts, and he learns so fast at school that his teacher comments on it. I am satisfied that it is because of the great nourishing elements in Grape-Nuts."

This mother is right. Grape-Nuts food is a certain and remarkable re-builder of body, nerves and brain.

"There's a Reason."  
Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

## It All Started From a Bad Cold

WATFORD MAN FOUND RELIEF  
IN DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS.

Mr. Robt. Taylor, Sr., After Suffering  
for Two Years, Tells of the  
Benefits He Got From Dodd's  
Kidney Pills.

Watford, Ont., Feb. 8th (Special).—Mr. Robert Taylor, Sr., a very estimable man living here, is telling his friends that the pain in his back, from which he suffered for some time, has disappeared, and that he gives all the credit to Dodd's Kidney Pills.

"My trouble started with a cold," Mr. Taylor states, "and though I was treated by a doctor I got no permanent relief. I had cramps in my muscles and stiffness in my joints, my sleep was broken and unrefreshing and I perspired freely with the least exertion. I had attacks of rheumatism and sciatica, and though I tried many medicines I found no relief till I tried Dodd's Kidney Pills. I must say they were a great benefit to me."

Mr. Taylor's troubles came from his kidneys. The diseased kidneys failed to strain the uric acid out of the blood and the results were as he has stated. Dodd's Kidney Pills put the kidneys in working order, the uric acid was strained out of the blood, and the troubles went with it.

### COAL FAMINE A WAR DANGER

Diminished Supply May Be Offset  
by Diminished Demand.

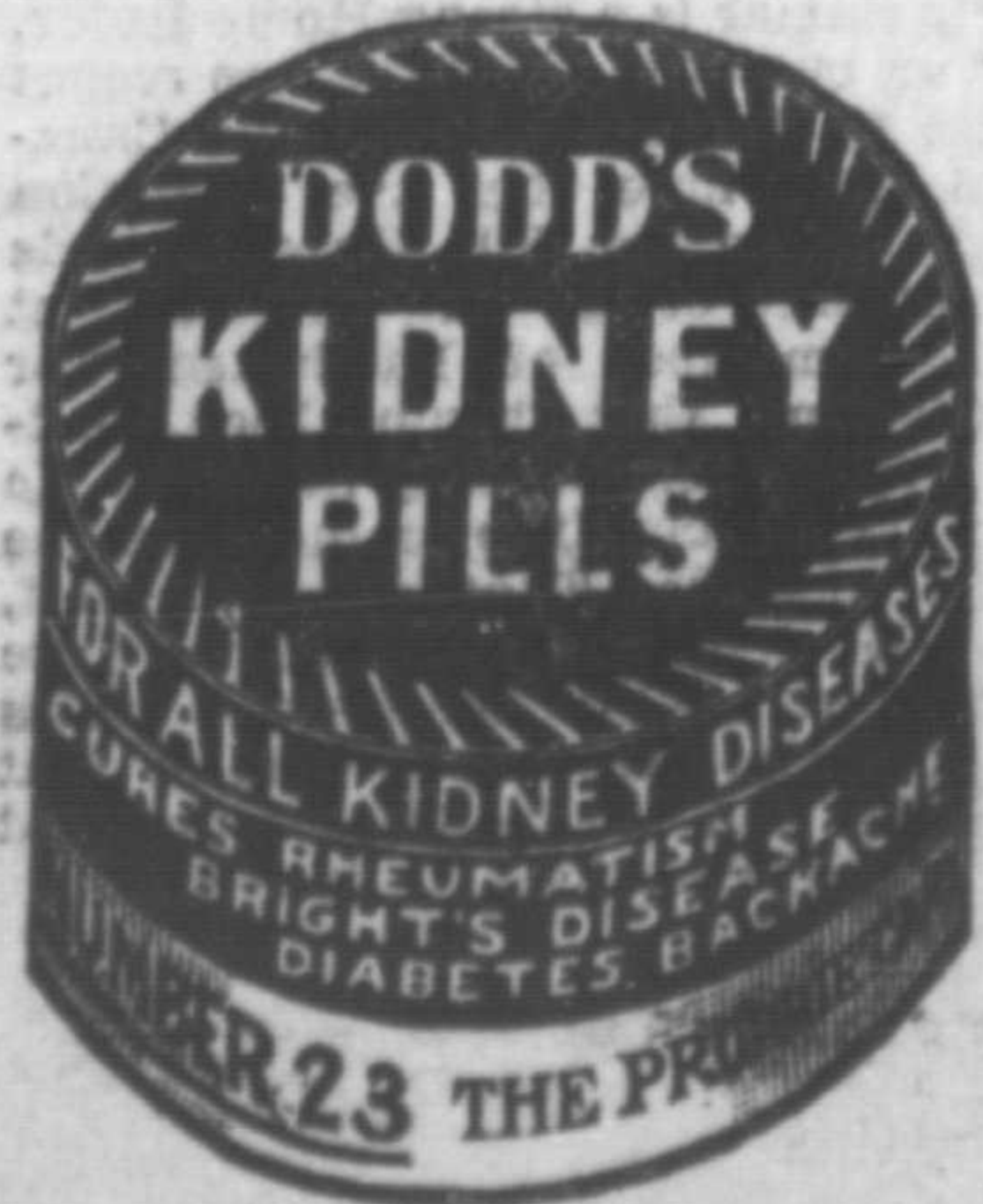
A coal famine in the grip of winter may add its terrors to the situation in continental Europe. The degree of interruption to coal mining in Germany, Austria-Hungary, France and Belgium is not known outside those countries. The interruption to this essential business is no doubt negligible in Great Britain and Russia. Coal mining is very likely prostrate in Belgium, but the production of the coal mines in that country, 32,000,000 tons a year, is not an important factor, especially now that the industrial life in that country has been annihilated.

Coal production in Germany—280,000,000 tons a year—has probably been safeguarded by the systematic and thorough German government despite the need for able-bodied men as soldiers. Austria-Hungary has a normal annual output of 57,000,000 tons, and the indications by many persons are thought to point to the derangement of this supply. The coal production of France is 45,000,000 tons a year, and with the need of that country for every man capable of bearing arms, curtailment of the coal output there may be apprehended. Russia brings to the surface of the earth on the average 23,000,000 tons a year. The great coal digger of Europe is Great Britain, where annually 332,000,000 tons are brought from out of the earth.

The slackening of industry in Europe and consequent slump in the demand for coal for manufacturing, for locomotive driving and ship driving may avert a coal famine and the production may not fall below the demand for domestic or house-warming purposes in the countries at war and those neutral countries which in times of peace have depended for coal on the countries at war.

On the other hand, there may be a stimulation of industry in those neutral countries, and hardship may be experienced in driving the wheels of the factories and mills. Italy is an illustration of this. She produces only 700,000 tons of coal a year and is dependent mainly on importation. Great Britain, because of overtime work in many industries on account of the war and because of the non-interruption of her over-sea trade, is probably burning more coal than in normal times and has less to export.

Coal experts, however, incline to the belief that in Europe the diminished supply will be offset by the diminished demand and that the people of the fighting countries—those who have been left at home—will not suffer from a coal famine. In the neutral countries dependent on the importation of coal—Italy, Greece, Sweden, Denmark and Norway and the countries of South America—there may be a demand for coal which will make a terrible pull on the coal shipping capacity of Great Britain and the United States.



## A Nova Scotia Case of Interest to All Women

Halifax Sends Out a Message of Help  
to Many People.

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

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

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

### AVIATORS' NARROW ESCAPES.

Flying Against Wind Is An Almost  
Stationary Mark.

Some of the British military aviators have lately had very narrow escapes owing to the effect of the high winds which have been blowing. It must be remembered that if an aeroplane which does, say, seventy miles an hour in calm air, goes up in a wind which at high altitudes is blowing perhaps at sixty miles per hour, its speed against that wind will only be about ten miles an hour, whereas if it turns and flies with the wind, the wind-speed will be added to its own speed, and it will then be doing about 130 miles per hour—just as the speed of a boat on a river is decreased or increased when going against or with the current.

When an aeroplane is flying against the wind, it thus offers an almost stationary mark. The Germans, of course, know this as well as the British do, and therefore apparently hold their fire till they see the machine is flying against the wind, and as a result they are now getting very much closer to their targets than they did during the early part of the war, when the weather was practically calm for weeks at a time.

The consequence is that when British pilots are flying against the wind, and find the shells coming too close, they promptly turn and sail off down wind, and then, of course, their speed is so terrific that it is almost impossible to hit them.

### Are Hard Times Coming?

Yes, for the man that wears tight boots, but his corns are relieved quickly by Putnam's Corn Extractor. No pain and certain cure. That's Putnam's. Use no other, 25c. at all dealers.

### Looking.

Friend—What are you doing for a job?  
Another—Looking for one.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

### Around the World.

Mazie—Artie, where are we going on our honeymoon?  
Artie—Around the world, darling. They're going to give it in seven reels at the picture show."

The Nova Scotia "Lumber King" says: "I consider MINARD'S LINIMENT the best LINIMENT in use. I got my foot badly jammed lately. I bathed it well with MINARD'S LINIMENT and it was as well as ever next day."

Yours very truly,  
T. G. McMULLEN.

A youth always wants to marry a pretty girl because his parents want him to marry a sensible one.

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, Etc.

### Family History.

Miss Curley kept a private school and one morning was interviewing a new pupil.

"What does your father do to earn his living?" the teacher asked the little girl.

"Please, ma'am," was the prompt reply, "he doesn't live with us. My mother supports me."

"Well, then," asked the teacher, "how does your mother earn her living?"

"Why," replied the little girl in an artful manner, "she gets paid for staying away from father."

Little Mary's mother was writing a letter to her sister one day, and Mary, who did everything her mother did, was writing also. As she began she looked up and asked: "Mamma, how do you spell 'aunt'—the kind that ain't a bug?"

### WOUNDS OF WAR.

Amputations in Present Conflict  
Comparatively Small.

Dr. Henri de Varigny of Paris says that in the present war the amputations are few in comparison with those of the wars of forty or fifty years ago. Surgeons now have to make no minor amputations. Out of seven thousand wounded men, for example, who were received at the Vichy Hospital in November, only six hundred amputations were made—an average of twenty a day. In the Franco-Prussian War in 1870, the ratio between the number of wounded and the number of amputations was at least forty per cent. The decrease is owing to the fact that the emergency treatment on the field has been so much improved that the danger of infection is almost entirely gone away with. According to the Army and Navy Journal, each French soldier now carries his own iodine, and the British soldier will soon be following his example. Every man will have in his kit a small capsule of iodine, in a shape so simple to apply that the wounded man or his neighbor can dress a slight wound instantly. The importance of this immediate dressing can hardly be overestimated, for small wounds, from bullets, shrapnel, or fragments of shell, if not attended to, are quite as likely to become infected as more severe ones.

## Painful Swellings Reduced Muscular Strains Ended

Such Troubles Now Quickly Rubbed  
Away by Powerful  
Remedy.

If you have any muscles that are strained and weak, that are frequently subject to rheumatic pains; if you have any painful swellings that refuse to go away—get busy with Nerviline. This is the very sort of trouble that Nerviline is noted for curing quickly. "I have proved Nerviline simply a wonder in reducing a hard, painful swelling. It followed an injury I received in my left leg and caused me great pain and discomfort. The muscles were strained and sore, and no other remedy gave the ease and comfort I got from rubbing on Nerviline. There is a soothing, pain-relieving power about Nerviline that touched the root of my trouble. Nerviline reduced the swelling, it destroyed the pain, it brought my limb back to perfect condition." The experience of Mr. Bowen, whose home is in Middlesex, is not unusual. Thousands are proving every day that muscular pains of every kind, chronic rheumatism, lumbago, neuralgia and sciatica will yield to Nerviline when nothing else can possibly cure. Nerviline is an old-time family pain remedy, used nearly forty years with great success. The large family size bottle costs 50c., trial size 25c. at all dealers.

### Polar Theory.

"I wonder why so many men seem to enjoy polar exploration?" "I don't know," replied Mr. Growcher, "unless it is because they like to find a place where they are not perpetually admonished about catching cold or tracking snow into the front hall."

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

### Troublesome Devotion.

"Is she a member of many afternoon clubs?"  
"No, poor thing, she isn't. She's married to one of those husbands who insist on coming home to all their meals."

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

### No Doubt.

"Can you tell me which class of people live the longest?"  
"Why, centenarians, I believe."

Minard's Liniment Cures Cargat in Cows.

A young lawyer had been appointed to defend a negro who was too poor to employ counsel for himself. Eager for an acquittal the young attorney challenged several jurors who, he said, might have a prejudice against his client. "Are there any others?" he whispered to the negro. "No, boss," said the defendant, "but Ah wants yo ter challenge dat Judge. Ah's been convicted undah him several times now and Ah think he's got er prejudice ergainst me."

## MOTHERS

REMEMBER! The ointment you put on your child's skin gets into the system just as surely as food the child eats. Don't let impure fats and mineral coloring matter (such as many of the cheap ointments contain) get into your child's blood! ZAM-BUK is purely herbal. No poisonous coloring. Use it always. 50c. Box at All Druggists and Stores.

USE ONLY  
**ZAM-BUK**  
FOR CHILDREN'S SORES

## CLARK'S SOUPS

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  
Fruit, Stock, Grain or Dairy Farm,  
write H. W. Dawson, Brampton, or 90 Col-  
borne St., Toronto.

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

### NURSERY STOCK.

STRAWBERRIES, RASPBERRIES, PO-  
TATOES. Catalogue free. McConnell  
& Son, Port Huron, Ont.

### MALE HELP WANTED.

LEARN BARBER TRADE—ALWAYS  
sure employment at good wages; few  
weeks required to complete course with  
for full particulars and catalogue today.  
Moler Barber College, 219 Queen East,  
Toronto.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

CANCER, TUMORS, LUMPS, ETC.,  
internal and external, cured with-  
out pain by our home treatment. Write  
us before too late. Dr. Bellman Medical  
Co., Limited, Collingwood, Ont.

GROCERY BUSINESS IN TORONTO  
for sale with store and  
dwelling, well established, good location.  
Doing good business which can be large-  
ly increased. \$3,000 will handle. Onta-  
rio Realty Co., 35 Yonge St., Toronto.

## ENGINE FOR SALE

New Wheelock 18 x 42  
Automatic Valve

Complete operating condition,  
flywheel, frame, belt, cylinders  
and all parts. Can be shown  
running at present time.

Will sell at less than half  
cost price.

S. FRANK WILSON & SONS  
73 Adelaide St. West, Toronto

## THE Scientific Treatment OF BOILER FEED WATERS

Comprises knowledge of the  
water conditions, application of  
the correct reagents, careful  
supervision as to quantity and  
regulation of treatment.

Such thorough, scientific  
handling of Boiler Water propo-  
sitions, results in the preven-  
tion of scale, corrosion, pitting  
and foaming, and consequently a  
great saving of money.

Individual analysis of water  
from your own boilers by our  
chemist will be made free of  
charge if you are interested in  
ridding your boilers of scale.

DEARBORN CHEMICAL CO.  
OF CANADA, LIMITED.  
Engineers. Chemists.

General Offices and Works:  
1220-1230 DUNDAS STREET,  
Toronto, Canada.



## What Is Your Mirror's Story

You can't have a beautiful  
complexion for the asking.

**Vaseline**  
COLD CREAM  
Made in Canada

used regularly will remove blem-  
ishes, and make the skin smooth,  
clear and sound.

Vaseline Cold Cream contains  
no animal or vegetable fats. It is  
sterilized in the making and deli-  
cately perfumed.

"Vaseline" preparations are for sale  
at all Chemists and General Stores.  
AVOID SUBSTITUTES. Insist  
on "Vaseline" in original pack-  
ages bearing the name, CHESE-  
BROUGH MANUFACTUR-  
ING CO., Consolidated.

Illustrated booklet free on request

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



## THE EQUITY.

SHAWVILLE, FEB. 18, 1915.

The Hon. P. A. Leblanc, K. C., of Montreal, former Conservative leader in Quebec and ex-speaker of the Assembly has been appointed Lieutenant-Governor of the Province in succession to the late Sir Francis Langelier, who passed away last week.

It is expected that official announcement of Mr. J. M. Tellier's coming retirement as leader of the Conservative Opposition in the Quebec Legislative Assembly will be made in a few days. Mr. Philemon Cousineau, who represents the constituency of Jacques Cartier in the Legislative Assembly, will succeed Mr. Tellier as leader of the Opposition, being the unanimous party choice. Mr. Cousineau was born at St. Laurent on Oct. 25th, 1874. He studied at Ste. Therese College and graduated in Arts at that institution. After studying law at Laval he became professor of constitutional and municipal law and secured the degree of LL. D. from his Alma Mater.

### Summary of the Canadian Budget.

The budget introduced by the Minister of Finance last Thursday, and which the business interests all over the country had been looking forward to with keen interest, is summarized by the Montreal Gazette as follows:

"Briefly stated, with a small list of exceptions, there is a general all-round increase of 7 1/2 per cent on the general and 5 per cent on the British preferential tariff.

Special war taxes are imposed upon banks, insurance companies, railways, cable and telegraph companies and patent medicines.

On bank note circulation there is to be a tax of one per cent, and on trust and loan companies a tax of one per cent on the gross income.

Insurance companies, except life and marine concerns, will pay one per cent of net premiums.

All cable and telegraph messages will pay a tax of one cent each.

From all railway and steamship tickets the Government will collect five cents from each, where the ticket costs up to \$5.00, and five cents for each additional \$5 of cost.

On parlor car seats and sleeping berths there will be a tax of 10 cents each.

A tax of \$1.00 is levied on steamship tickets costing up to \$10 to all points other than in Canada, U. S., or West Indies; \$3 for berths exceeding \$30; and \$5 for berths over \$60.

There will be a stamp tax of 2 cents upon commercial paper, such as receipts, cheques, transfer and business agreements, as well as on all express and money orders.

Every letter and post card will bear a one-cent war stamp, bills of lading a two-cent stamp and postal notes one cent; patent medicines will pay a tax of one cent for each ten cents of cost.

Upon non-sparkling wines there will be a tax of five cents per quart; upon champagne 25 cents per pint.

By reason of the trade conventions with the British West Indies and France the increased duties do not apply to silk fabrics, velvets, ribbons and embroideries.

From the increased duties the following general items are excepted: wheat, flour, tea, anthracite, Newfoundland fish, fishermen's supplies, reapers, mowers, binders, harvesters, binder twine, ditching machines, sugar, tobacco, news print paper, newspaper presses, typesetting and casting machines.

A revenue of from twenty to twenty-five millions is expected to be realized from the operation of the new tariff and eight millions from the stamp taxes.

### Past Week's War Review.

The incident of temporary interest in the war news of the week was the announcement from Petrograd that the Russian troops engaged in the second invasion of East Prussia were retiring from the Mazurian lakes to their own frontier. Strategic reasons are given for the line of action. The real cause appears in the German report which claims that in the fighting that has recently taken place, besides their dead and wounded, the Russians lost 26,000 prisoners. Evidently for the defence of their own territory, the Germans concentrated a strong enough force to break the Russian combinations and force a retirement. The same thing happened in the same region early in the war, but though the blow struck at the Russian army then was more severe than that which it has just suffered, there was no permanent gain. The Germans were checked by the masses of men sent against them, and in time they had to retire to the frontier before their reinforced enemy. That history will repeat itself again is what is to be expected from what has been told of Russia's tremendous reserves. The Germans and Austrians also made some gains at Bukovina; but here, also, they appear to have been checked before their stroke was made decisive. They have lost heavily also in the indecisive fighting in the Carpathians and along the Vistula.

Their strength is going gradually, and as it declines, their power to paralyze with one tremendous stroke any one of their enemies grows less. There has been nothing in the western field of operations to encourage them. Along the whole line from Belfort to the sea there has been canonading with attacks on trenches, with gains and losses for each side, but with the French apparently having some advantage. Here, also, the wearing out process is going on, making it more reasonable to expect that when the British forces now moving into France in large numbers are all transported and arranged for the stroke they are to deal, the end will be satisfactory. There is no ground, however, for hoping for an easy or an early victory. There can be no rest in the work of preparing men and material for driving home the first breaking blow the enemy sustains.—Montreal Gazette.

### Clarendon Council Minutes

Province of Quebec, Municipality of Clarendon.

Shawville, Feb. 1st, 1915.

A regular meeting of the Clarendon Council was held on the above date in Hynes' hall at 1 p. m. Present—W. H. Barr, Mayor; Councillors Geo. T. Dagg, A. Bean, Bert Hodgins, W. T. Barber and H. McCord.

The two newly elected members having taken their oaths of office, the minutes of last meeting were then read and confirmed.

Motion—Couns. Dagg and Barber—That W. H. Barr be elected mayor for the ensuing term.—Carried.

The newly elected mayor then took the oath of office.

Robert Carswell being present asked for a road to his property—Lot 26-b, range 8. Action deferred.

Motion—Couns. Dagg and McCord—That balance of road labor under M. Sinclair (\$303.00) be passed.—Carried.

Motion—Couns. Barber and Bean—That the Secretary be authorized to forward the statements of roadwork done and tile used, to the Department of Roads, Quebec. Statements to include work under Roy Macfarlane, R. J. Wilson, W. T. McDowell, Jas. Belsher, R. J. Burgess, J. A. Wall, W. H. Laughren, George Connelly, Matt Sinclair, for the year 1914.—Carried.

Motion—Couns. Hodgins and McCord—That we call for tenders for a cement culvert at H. B. Armstrong's bridge, and that coun. Barber and the secretary draw out a plan of same. Tenders to be in the hands of the secretary by March 1st at 10 a. m.—Carried.

Motion—Couns. Hodgins and Dagg—That we offer Walter Elliott 65 cents each for 16 round cedars, 16 feet long and 8 inches at top end, delivered at N. Lewis's bridge; also \$15 per m. for 15 cedar squares 8x8, 16 feet long, at H. B. Armstrong's bridge.—Carried.

Motion—Couns. Barber and Dagg—That we accept Wm. Cameron's tender for the following lots of cedar:

1500 ft. 8x8 squares at E. T. Brownlee's bridge.

2500 ft. 8x8 " " Stewart Hodgins bridge.

2500 ft. 8x8 " " Ralph's Corners.

2000 " " " Brown's Mill.

All the above at \$15 per m.

10,000 ft. at Shawville at \$14.50, 11.

All the foregoing cedars to be 16 ft. balance 12 and 8 ft.

Andrew Hodgins' mill, as per tender, \$16 per m.

Orr's bridge, as per tender, \$15.50, m.

Dean's " " " 16.50, "

and round cedars at 25c. each.

Carson's bridge, round cedars, 75c. each.—Carried.

Motion—Couns. Barber and Dagg—That the following bills be paid: Chas. Cartie, work on Young's hill, \$2.50; R. Richardson, fixing bridge, \$3.00; Stewart Hodgins, repairing bridge, \$4.00; D. T. Hodgins, tile, \$18.12; Wilfred Howes, board bill.—Carried.

Motion—That we adjourn to meet at call of mayor.—Carried.

E. T. HODGINS, Sec.-Treas.

### ONSLOW CORNERS.

(Too late for last issue.)

Mrs. Robbie Woolsey, and Mr. Robbie Woolsey, of Melfort, Saskatchewan, and Miss Myrtle Woolsey spent a few days at Bristol guests of their cousin, Mrs. Truman Draper.

Mrs. Andie Alexander's little boy, Lloyd, was very low with pneumonia, but we are pleased to know he is fast recovering.

Mrs. Joseph Woolsey, sr., who has been on the sick list is recovering.

Revival meetings are closed for the present. They were conducted by the Rev. O. Baron, Methodist, and Rev. G. Nussey, H. M., and they were good meetings. The spirit of unity, which never before reigned in our little corner, is now reigning supreme.

Rev. O. Baron christened two little babies Sunday in the church here—Mrs. J. Armitage's and Mrs. Tom Woolsey's.

Miss Mabel Moffat and Miss Letta Young also Rev. G. Nussey attended the H. M. Convention at Shawville.

We regret to learn of Mrs. Fred Woolsey's serious illness at Aymer and earnestly pray for a speedy recovery.

Mrs. Rule, of Kingston, is at present visiting her daughter, Mrs. Nussey.

Mr. and Mrs. Mooney and three boys paid a flying visit to P. D. Fort, Starks Corners and Yarm last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Christie Hall, of Masham, are visiting in our section at present, the guests of their uncle, Mr. R. Moffat.

Mr. A. Armitage is busy hauling logs to Phillips' mill, Quyon. That looks suspicious, Amy.

Mr. T. Alexander's twin babies were very ill last week.

Mrs. Wm Woolsey is on the sick list. Mr. Richard McC. Armitage paid a visit to Dunrobin last week.

Mr. Frank Murdoch, who has been ill, is able to be around again.

Mrs. Mick Allen is very low at present. The doctor is in attendance.

Mr. and Mrs. Stanley McKechnie, of Star City, Sask., and Mr. and Mrs. Christie Hall, of Rupert, Masham, spent Sunday the guests of Mr. and Mrs. E. Mooney. The two last named were former pupils of Mrs. Mooney.

Miss Eliza Rutledge is the guest of Mrs. J. J. Turner.

Coal.

### MURRELLS.

February 6, 1915.—Mr. Jas. Bennett, of Rouleau, Sask., paid a flying visit to his aunt, Mrs. Jas. A. Telford, last week.

We are sorry to report Mrs. James Telford, sr., still on the sick list.

The young people of Morehead and Leitchfield spent quite an enjoyable evening at the home of Mr. A. Somerville, Tuesday. Dancing was the chief amusement. We hear that all went home satisfied.

The hockey match, played on Cameron's Rink by the Radford and Murrell teams, on Monday night came off fine, considering the disagreeable weather. The boys had the rink well lighted and a comfortable fire built. Quite a number of people gathered to witness the game. The score was 15-3 in favour of Radford. Orval Armstrong starred for Radford, while "Mike" McGuire, scintillated for the home team. The game was ably handled by Mr. Lorne Armstrong, as referee and Mr. Jack Lester as timekeeper. Don't be discouraged boys; you may have better luck next time.

Miss Cecelia Argue spent the week end with her friend Mrs. Jas. Allen, Starks Corners.

WHISTLER.

### January School Report

SCHOOL NO. 1 CAMPBELLS BAY.

Grade III Model—Marie Smith, Lillie Stevenson, Victoria Bennett, Ethel MacLean, Pansy Lunan.

Grade II Model—Eric Smith.

Grade IV Elem.—Lula Letts, Fred Anderson, Della Murray, Roy Smith, Murphy Farrell and Agnes Gibson, Emma Brown, Lola Anderson, Lurena Wilson, Andrew Flood, John Stevenson, Jennie Morrison, Francis Letts and David Lunan, Jimmie Knox.

Grade III—Willard Brown and Grace Flood, Asa Smith, Francis Flood, Gwendoline Morrison, Hillis Smith, Silas Gibson, Lorne Flood, Lila Young, Melvin Desjardins, Jean Guthrie, Hilliard Letts, Ira Sturgeon.

Grade II—Austin Harrison, Hilda Thomson, Greeta Wilson, Mary Murray, Gerald Bennett, Thomas Guthrie and Grace Letts, Margaret Brown, Irma Guthrie, Hughie Desjardins, Gladys Letts.

Grade I—Carrie Smith, Maggie Desjardins, Lloyd Anderson, Charles Bennett.

Primer II—Charles Morehead, Clarence Morehead, Victor Brown, Harry Farrell, Mildred Desjardins, Aleta Guthrie, Velma Smith, Edyth Young, Emily Stiles.

Primer I—Ross Thompson, Rose Murray, Silas Johnson, Hazel Brown, Freddie Guthrie.

Average attendance for month—57.

Conduct of pupils—Good, with a few exceptions.

LIZZIE A. STEPHENS, Teacher.

### LEFT MANY MONUMENTS.

Late Thomas C. Keefer, of Ottawa, Was an Eminent Engineer.

The announcement of the death of Thomas C. Keefer, C.M.G., of Ottawa, caused deep regret throughout Canada in all parts of which he was well known.

Thomas Coltrim Keefer was one of the best known civil engineers in the Dominion and his name is connected with many important public works.

Thomas Coltrim Keefer was born November, 1821, and was in his 94th year when he died. His grandfather was a United Empire Loyalist and took part with the royal troops in the war of 1776. He lost his life and his property was confiscated. Later his two sons settled in the Niagara peninsula where George, one of the sons, was granted 400 acres of land by the Government. He cleared the land and in conjunction with other United Empire Loyalists founded the village of Thorold, where he brought up a family of 10 sons and five daughters. The last survivor of this large family was the eminent engineer, Thomas C. Keefer, C.M.G., of Ottawa.

Thomas Keefer was educated at Upper Canada College and was a member of the first cricket club of that academy in 1836. He began his career as an engineer on the Erie Canal in the United States and later was employed on the Welland Canal, remaining on that work until 1845. He was then engaged to take the chief position in connection with the Ottawa river works, the object of which was to facilitate the immense lumber trade of that river and its tributaries.

He carried on these works until 1849, designing important improvements which are in use at present. In 1849 he produced his Philosophy of Railways, a work which had a great influence on the policy of the Government in respect to the construction of railways in Canada. In the following year he won Lord Elgin's prize for the best essay on the Influence of the Canals of Canada on Her Agriculture, and subsequently published various essays, and reports, among them one favoring the construction of the Canadian Pacific

Railway and another dealing with Canadian waterways from the Great Lakes to the Atlantic.

In 1850 he was employed by the Government in making a survey of the rapids of the St. Lawrence with a view to their improvement; also in examining the river below Quebec for a harbor of relief and in exploring routes with a view to the building of a canal or railway between the St. Lawrence and the upper St. John waters of Lake Temiscouata. He was afterwards engaged in preliminary surveys for the Grand Trunk Railway between Montreal and Toronto and in preparing plans for the famous Victoria bridge at Montreal, which was undertaken on his survey and report.

Later he was employed in constructing water works for the cities of Montreal, Hamilton and Ottawa. For some years he was the engineer of the Montreal Harbor Commission. He served as chairman of the Royal Commission on ice floods. It was through his efforts that the railways of Canada adopted the standard gauge in place of the narrow. In 1857 he was Canadian commissioner for the first international exhibition in London and again for the exhibition of 1862 and 1878 he was executive commissioner of the Paris exhibition. He was elected an officer of the Legion of Honor and a Companion of St. Michael and St. George.

Mr. Keefer was elected vice-president of the Society of American Engineers in 1886 and 1887 and president in 1888. He was one of the founders of the Canadian Society of Civil Engineers in 1887 and was its first president. His engineering works have made his name familiar throughout Canada and his writings have stamped him as a man of remarkable foresight in public affairs.

The late Mr. Keefer was married in 1848 to Elizabeth, daughter of the late Hon. Thomas McKay, M.L.C. Of this union one son, Charles H. Keefer, of Ottawa, is the sole survivor. His first wife having died, the deceased married in 1872 Annie, widow of John McKinnon, of Ottawa. She died in 1906. Besides his son, C. H. Keefer, he leaves two grandsons, T. C. Keefer, jr., and Allan Keefer, both well known in Ottawa. The late Mr. Keefer was an Anglican in religion.

### No Harm Done.

Her friends had asked their young hostess to play for them, and she was performing a difficult selection from Wagner. In the midst of it she suddenly stopped in confusion.

"What's the matter?" asked one of the visitors.

"I—I struck a false note," faltered the performer.

"Well, what of it?" cried another guest. "Go ahead. Nobody but Wagner would ever know it, and he's dead."

### GREENWOOD'S CAREER.

It Reads Like a Page From a Romantic Novel.

Sir Hamar Greenwood comes into his baronetcy not at all unexpectedly, for the British Isles have been the fortunate isles for him, without any qualification. His career in England is looked upon by many Canadians as a sort of miraculous romance, somewhat resembling that of Sir Gilbert Parker.

Sir Hamar was born at Whitby, Ontario, in 1870. He graduated at the Toronto University. He practiced law a short time, spent a brief period as a civil servant in the Ontario Department of Agriculture, and then went to England without fortune or friends; with nothing but a lawyer's degree, a good physique, and plenty of self-confidence and ability.

The following story throws light on both Sir Hamar's temperament and position shortly after arriving in England. It is related that on one occasion when he was lecturing on temperance (his first occupation in the Old Country) he was a guest at a magnificent country house in an English village in which he was to speak. In the morning a valet entered the guest chamber and proceeded to arrange the guest's apparel. Out of a trousers' pocket dropped a two-and-sixpence, which was at the moment the entire liquid capital of the coming statesman. After a time the guest opened his eyes. The valet, who no doubt had his own impressions about the meagre contents of the guest's pockets, remarked: "The two-and-sixpence which fell out of your pocket I have laid on the table, sir."

Greenwood quickly replied: "Oh, that is for you, my man. I left it in that pocket for you in case I did not wake up."

Following his temperance work Mr. Greenwood made himself known as a stump speaker.

The first success of the aggressive young Canadian was to run for the British Parliament as a Liberal in York, a stronghold of Conservatism, and win a seat. Once in the limelight he stayed there. He won powerful friends, notably Rt. Hon. Winston Churchill, now First Lord of the Admiralty, for whom he was for some time Parliamentary private secretary.

Mr. Greenwood made powerful connections in the law as well as in politics, and now has a large and lucrative practice in London. In 1911 he married Miss Margery Spencer, of Townhope Court, Herefordshire, Eng., whom he met at Kingston, Jamaica, at a lunch during which the first shock of the great earthquake was felt. His wife is the daughter of a wealthy landowner.

Sir Hamar is a strong Home Ruler, and on one of his more or less recent visits to Toronto he told the Canadian Club here that "the Dominion ought to do her full share towards the defence of the Empire. He is at present member of Parliament for Sunderland, Eng., having been elected for that constituency in 1910. He has made himself prominent in the same way that Theodore Roosevelt, Sam Hughes, and many others have carved riches for themselves. This is not to say that he is vain or that he talks too much—but simply that he is best described as "a force."


## 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.



## 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.

## FOR SALE

6 Bain Cutters, at cost.

1 Driving Sleigh with Bobs, new.

1 Set Bobs, second hand, with box.

4 Robes, black.

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

1 Set Sloops, 2 1/2 inch runners.

1 Milch Cow, due to freshen Feb'y 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

New Spring Goods

Just Arrived

... Fancy Imported English Tweeds ...

Also a choice lot of Serges and Suitings made to satisfy you

Call and see our stock of . . . . .

## Ready-Made Suits

MURRAY BROS., SHAWVILLE.

## NEW BLACKSMITH 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.

**PATENTS PROMPTLY SECURED**  
In all countries. Ask for our INVENTOR'S ADVISER, which will be sent free. MARION & MARION, 384 University St., Montreal.

## THE SHAWVILLE MEAT SHOP

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

A supply of . . .

Fresh and Cured Meats

... Always in stock.

—O—O—

Highest Market Price paid for Hides and Pelts.

—O—O—

Your Patronage Solicited.

### 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.



## THE EQUITY,

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

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

### ADVERTISING RATES.

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

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

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

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

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

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

### JOB PRINTING.

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

JOHN A. COWAN,  
Publisher.

## Professional Cards.

### DENTAL.

## DR. A. H. BEERS

SURGEON DENTIST  
CAMPBELLS BAY - QUE.  
Doctor of Medicine and Master of Surgery  
McGill University.  
Doctor of Dental Surgery, University of  
Pennsylvania.  
Licetate 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. G. 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 Wed-  
nesday and Shawville every Saturday.

## GEORGE HYNES

UNDERTAKER  
Embalmer and Funeral Director  
Main Street, Shawville.  
Personal attention. Open all hours.

## 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.

## PUBLIC NOTICE.

Province of Quebec,  
Municipality of Shawville.  
To the inhabitants of the Municipality  
of the Township of Clarendon.  
Public Notice is hereby given by E.  
T. Hodgins, Secretary-Treasurer, that  
the Council of this Municipality, at a  
regular session held on the fourth day  
of the month of January one thousand  
nine hundred and fifteen at one o'clock  
in the afternoon, in the said municipi-  
pality, at the ordinary place of the  
sittings of the Council, has passed a  
resolution requiring that all winter roads  
be kept open by the property owners  
who are responsible for said roads in  
this Municipality. All parties neglect-  
ing to do so will be held responsible for  
all damages arising therefrom.  
Given at Shawville this seventh day  
of the month of January nineteen hun-  
dred and fifteen.  
E. T. HODGINS,  
Sec.-Treas.

## Remnants ..

### Some Odds and Ends at a Clearing Out Price

1 only Heavy Tweed Short Coat, large collar,  
size 40, regular \$5.00 for \$3.00.

4 pairs Men's long all Wool Mackinaw Pants,  
size 38 and 42, regular \$3.50 for \$2.25.

1 pair of Lined Horse Covers with Circingle,  
size 66 x 72, regular \$4.00 for \$2.75.

3 only pairs of Men's 2 Buckle Overshoes,  
2 pair size 6, 1 pair size 10, reg. \$2.00 for \$1.50.

4 only pairs of Men's 1 Buckle Overshoes  
1 pair size 6, 1 pair 7, 2 pair 11, reg. \$1.50 for \$1.15

4 only pairs of Boys' Buckled Overshoes  
1 pair size 1, 1 pair 4, 2 pair 5, reg. \$1.25 for 90c.

3 pairs Men's Rubber Boots, 7 in. leather leg,  
fully guaranteed. 2 pair size 6 and 1 pair size 11,  
reg. \$3.00 for \$2.45.

## G. F. HODGINS CO.

### Canadian Pacific Railway.

Condensed Through Time Table from and to  
Shawville, Que.

### STATIONS.

2.55, p.m., 7.35, a.m., -Ive Shawville arr. -10.15, a.m., -6.57, p.m.	
5.25, p.m., 9.30, a.m. -arr. Ottawa Ives - 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.

## THE MARKETS

### SEAWVILLE

Flour per barrel \$8.00  
Wheat, per bushel, standard \$1.40.  
Oats, per bushel, 55c.  
Butter, tubs, prints and rolls 25c.  
Potatoes per bag, 65c.  
Eggs per dozen 30c.  
Pork per 100 lbs. 7.50 to 8.00.  
Hides per 100 lbs 10.00  
Pelts 75 to \$1.00 each  
Horse Hides each 2.50  
Calveskins each 75 to 90  
Wool per lb. 30c to 32c  
Hay per ton \$16.00  
Chickens 8c  
Turkeys 12 to 13c  
Geese 8 to 9c  
Ducks 10c

### OTTAWA.

The following are last Saturdays quot-  
ations:  
Butter, in print 32c to 35c  
Butter in pails 28 to 30c.  
Eggs, fresh, per dozen 40 to 50c  
Potatoes per bag 65 to 70c.  
Pork, per 100 lbs \$9.00 to \$11.00  
Beef, per 100 lbs, \$10.00 to 12.00  
Oats per bushel, 66c  
Hay per ton 17.00 to 20.00  
Geese each \$1.00 to 1.25  
Chickens - pair \$1.00  
Fowl - pair \$1.00 to 1.50  
Ducks - pair \$1.25

### Seed Fair.

The annual Seed Fair with Lectures  
and judging competition under the  
auspices of the C. P. A. S. No. 1, will be  
held in Shawville on February 24th. The  
prizes given will be the same as in 1914,  
except that a section has been added for  
Marquis Wheat. Watch for announce-  
ments later.

R. W. HODGINS,  
Secretary C. P. A. S. No. 1.

### Packers and Fishers at War.

A conflict has arisen in the Mari-  
time Provinces between the lobster  
cannermen and the fishermen as a result  
of the war. The packers have been  
unable to sell all their output this  
season and will be obliged to carry a  
considerable proportion of it till next  
year. They request that no cannermen's  
licenses be issued next year so as to  
prevent the market being overstocked  
and the price being reduced. The  
present prices for canned lobster,  
which the packers wish to maintain,  
were only obtained after years of ef-  
fort and gradual increases. If the  
industry does not take a rest next  
year they fear that prices will tumble  
down. They also allege that the fish-  
eries are being depleted, and a year  
of rest would do much to replenish  
them.

The fishermen, on the other hand,  
who have been depending on this  
means of livelihood, are strongly op-  
posed to a policy that would close the  
canneries and kill their market for  
the lobsters.

### Celebrates Diamond Wedding.

At the residence of their eldest  
son, W. H. Fleming, lockmaster at  
Chaffey's Locks on the Rideau, was  
celebrated recently the diamond wed-  
ding anniversary of Capt. Fleming  
and his wife, who were married in  
1854. To tourists and forwarders  
on the Rideau waters the name of  
Capt. Fleming has been a familiar  
one for the past 60 years. There has  
not been a season in all these years  
but has seen the captain actively en-  
gaged in navigation on these waters  
between Kingston and Ottawa. At  
the respective ages of 81 and 82,  
Capt. Fleming and his wife are  
bright and active.

The wedding anniversary brought  
together a large gathering of rela-  
tives and invited guests, among the  
latter being J. R. Dargavel, M.P.P.,  
who acted as toastmaster at the ban-  
quet.

### Net Debt Increases.

The monthly statement of the Fin-  
ance Department shows an increase  
of \$11,900,916 in the net debt of the  
Dominion during December. This is  
due to the war expenditures and the  
falling revenues resulting from the  
war. The total revenue for the  
month was \$9,167,940, or \$3,763,526  
less than December, 1913. The cus-  
toms revenue was \$4,706,117, a de-  
crease of \$2,931,068. The excise  
totalled \$1,952,837, a drop of \$87,-  
000.

### Wheat For 1915.

It is predicted that by 1915 west-  
ern Canada will produce 600,000,000  
bushels of wheat annually. The popu-  
lation is increasing more rapidly  
than the railroad development, and  
there is serious apprehension that it  
will not be possible to handle the  
enormous crops.

### POOR SEED.

Canadian Farmers Lose Heavily By  
Not Taking Enough Care.

Only nineteen out of one thousand  
Canadian farmers visited last year by  
the representatives of the Commis-  
sion of Conservation were found to be  
following a systematic selection of  
seed grain.

An alarming state of affairs is dis-  
closed, when investigation demon-  
strates that less than two per cent.  
of the farmers visited follow a system-  
atic selection of seed similar to that  
followed by members of the Canadian  
Seed Growers' Association. It is true  
that quite a number keep the best  
part or parts of their fields for seed  
but, in Prince Edward Island, less  
than one-third of the farms visited  
do even this and only fifty per cent.  
claims to do it on the two hundred  
farms visited in Ontario. In Nova  
Scotia, forty per cent. of the farmers  
and, in Quebec, thirty-one per cent.,  
bought their seed grain. Too often  
this purchased seed is only feed grain  
shipped in from the west and sold as  
seed. Frequently it contains foul  
weed seeds and, when, as in Nova  
Scotia, only sixty-four per cent. of  
the farmers claimed to clean their grain  
in any manner whatever, these weeds  
are introduced to the farms. The  
western oats are sometimes frosted,  
and, as the farmer does not test for  
germinating power, a poor and thin  
stand often results.

The purchasing of seed often  
brings in new and unsuitable vari-  
eties. In one district in New Brun-  
swick, seventeen varieties were found  
on forty farms, and in one district in  
Ontario, there were nineteen varieties  
on fifty farms. The farmer will buy  
these new varieties without knowing  
their strength of straw, susceptibility  
to disease or general suitability to  
his district.

Seed selection is not costly. If  
the farmer will save the best portion  
of his crop and then thoroughly clean  
that portion, by running it several  
times through the fanning mill, he  
will not find it necessary to pay out  
money for seed no better than, and  
often not so good as, his own, well  
cleaned. In many tests on the Illu-  
stration Farms of the Commission, it  
has been clearly demonstrated that it  
pays to sow good seed. In the case  
of clover, the crops from home-grown  
seed have proved, in nearly every in-  
stance, to surpass those produced  
from purchased seed. In many dis-  
tricts where farmers think clover  
and grass seeds can not be grown,  
it has been proven that these seeds  
can be successfully produced. They  
are often found growing to perfec-  
tion on roadsides and in fence cor-  
ners, which goes to show that, with  
care, they will grow in the fields.

During the winter months is the  
time to prepare the seed grain for  
the spring sowing. Clean out all the  
weed seeds and poor and shrunken  
kernels so that the good grain will  
have a chance to do its best. The  
question of the quality of seed a  
farmer shall sow is largely in his own  
hands. It rests with him whether it  
shall be clean or dirty, good or poor.  
Good and clean seed will pay.—Con-  
servative.

## THE MIDNIGHT SUN

Really Seen but Once a Year In  
the Polar Regions.

### A SWING ROUND THE HORIZON.

For One Whole Day, About June 21 at  
the North Pole and About Dec. 22 at  
the South Pole, Old Sol Keeps His  
Blazing Face in Full View.

"The midnight sun" is one of those  
seemingly mysterious natural phenom-  
ena which exercise a perpetual charm  
over the popular imagination. The  
northern part of Scandinavia has ac-  
quired for itself the distinctive name  
of the "Land of the Midnight Sun,"  
but the title should be extended to in-  
clude a complete circuit of the earth  
along the arctic circle. Then, too, the  
southern hemisphere has a precisely  
similar phenomenon, which occurs  
along the antarctic circle, including a  
portion of Wilkes Land.

Properly speaking, a midnight sun  
is seen but once a year in either hemi-  
sphere.

Confining our attention to the north-  
ern hemisphere, the midnight sun is  
visible near the arctic circle on the  
late of the summer solstice, which oc-  
curs about June 21 at the time when  
the sun in its apparent annual circuit  
of the sky reaches its greatest north-  
ern declination, which means its great-  
est distance north of the equator. This  
distance in angular measure is about  
23½ degrees, which is precisely equal  
to the inclination of the earth's axis  
of rotation from a perpendicular to the  
plane of its orbit around the sun.

The arctic circle is situated this same  
angular distance (23½ degrees) from  
the north pole. When the sun is di-  
rectly over the equator, about March  
21, its light reaches simultaneously  
both poles of the earth. As the sun  
begins to move northward the light  
reaches the south pole, which then en-  
ters its period of six months' night.  
But at the same time the sun rises  
higher at the north pole, which in its  
turn enters upon its period of six  
months' day.

In the meantime, along the arctic  
circle, the days grow longer and the  
nights shorter, as the sun comes con-  
tinually northward, until, at the sol-  
stice, when the sun is 23½ degrees  
north of the equator, there will be one  
period of twenty-four hours during  
which the sun does not set at all in  
the arctic circle.

At the hour of midnight on that day  
the sun, describing a circle through  
the sky, just touches the edge of the  
horizon in the north, like the bob of a  
gigantic pendulum, and then, without  
disappearing, immediately begins to  
rise again to describe the other half  
of its sweep in the sky.

This is the phenomenon called the  
'midnight sun.'

Conversely at the time of the winter  
solstice, which occurs about Dec. 22,  
when the sun is at its greatest south-  
ern declination, there is one absolutely  
uninterrupted day on the arctic circle,  
when the sun skims just under the southern  
horizon at noon.

As a matter of fact, owing to the  
effects of the refraction of the atmos-  
phere, which means the power of the  
air to bend the rays of light so that  
the sun appears to be above the hori-  
zon by about its own diameter, when  
it is really its own diameter below it,  
the phenomena just described are vis-  
ible half a degree (about thirty-five  
miles) south of the arctic circle.

After the day of the solstice the sun  
begins to dip below the horizon again,  
because it is then going south once  
more, and the nights, beginning with  
a length of only a few minutes, grad-  
ually increase until they, too, for one  
single occasion, attain the length of  
twenty-four hours.

Within the arctic circle the days and  
nights, alternately, greatly exceed  
twenty-four hours in length. At the  
very pole, as we have seen, they each  
last six months. In Lapland they may  
be a month long and at the North  
ape three months.—Garrett P. Serviss  
in Spokane Spokesman-Review.

### Shoes For Soldiers.

A study of the orders given by Na-  
poleon indicates the care he exercised  
to have a sufficient supply of shoes  
provided. On one occasion he wrote,  
"You know that shoes are always  
needed in war, and at another time he  
said to Baron Lefevre, "Shoes help  
in marches, and marches win battles."  
To Sir John Burgoyne's question ad-  
dressed to Wellington, "What was the  
first requirement of a soldier?" "A  
good pair of shoes," he replied. "And  
the second requirement?" "A good  
pair of shoes for a change." "And the  
third?" "A pair of soles for repairs."  
—Scientific American.

### Ways of Iceland.

There are no trades or guilds in Ice-  
land, every man being compelled to de-  
pend upon his own skill for his sup-  
plies. The natives make their own  
shoes, shoe their own horses, and man-  
ufacture their saddles. A few artisans  
are found in the capital—for example,  
a bookbinder, a jeweler and others.

### Helping Him Along.

"I want to improve my language,"  
said the conscientious man, "so I  
bought a book entitled 'One Thousand  
Words Often Mispronounced.'"  
"You didn't need the book. You  
knew more than a thousand now."—  
Washington Star.



SEALED TENDERS addressed to the  
undersigned, and endorsed "Tender  
for Coal for Departmental Dredges, On-  
tario and Quebec," will be received at this  
office until 4.00 P. M. on Monday, March  
1st, 1915, for the supply of Best Quality,  
Steam Coal, to be delivered in quantities  
and at places mentioned on forms of  
tender.

Forms of tender can be obtained at this  
Department.

Persons tendering are notified that  
tenders will not be considered unless  
made on the printed forms supplied, and  
signed with their actual signatures.

Each tender must be accompanied by  
an accepted cheque on a chartered bank,  
payable to the order of the Honourable  
the Minister of Public Works, equal to  
ten per cent (10 p. c.) of the amount of  
the tender, which will be forfeited if the per-  
son tendering decline to enter into a con-  
tract when called upon to do so, or fail to  
complete the contract. If the tender be  
not accepted the cheque will be returned.  
The Department does not bind itself to  
accept the lowest or any tender.

By order,  
R. C. DESROCHERS,  
Secretary.

Department of Public Works,  
Ottawa, January 28th, 1915  
Newspapers will not be paid for this  
advertisement if they insert it without  
authority from the Department.



## Mail Contract

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to  
the Postmaster General, will be received  
at Ottawa until noon, on Friday, the  
12th March, 1915, for the conveyance of  
His Majesty's Mails, on a proposed  
Contract for four years, six times per  
week, over

CAMPBELLS BAY R. M. D. No. 2  
via Collfield and Morehead Post Offices,  
from the Postmaster General's pleasure.

Printed notices containing further in-  
formation as to conditions of proposed  
Contract may be seen and blank form  
of Tender may be obtained at the Post  
Offices at Campbells Bay, Collfield and  
Morehead, and at the office of the Post  
Office Inspector, Ottawa.

P. T. COOLICAN,  
Post Office Inspector,  
Post Office Inspector's Office,  
Ottawa, January 25th, 1915.



## SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTHWEST LAND REGULATIONS.

THE sole head of a family, or any ma-  
over 18 years old, may homestead a  
quarter section of available Dominion  
land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Al-  
berta. Applicant must appear in per-  
son 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 condi-  
tions. 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 30 acres extra cultivation.  
Pre-emption patent may be obtained as  
soon as homestead patent, on certain  
conditions.

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

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

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

## HELP PROTECT THE DEER.

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

### N. McCUAIC

Prov Game Warden.  
Bryson January 1913.

OVER 65 YEARS'  
EXPERIENCE

## PATENTS

TRADE MARKS  
DESIGNS  
COPYRIGHTS & C.

Anyone sending a sketch and description may  
quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an  
invention is probably patentable. Communications  
strictly confidential. HARRISON & CO. PATENT  
ATTORNEYS, 303 Broadway, New York.  
Patents taken through HARRISON & CO. receive  
special notice, without charge, in the  
Scientific American.

A hand-drawn illustration of a steamship, largest cir-  
culation of any scientific journal. Terms for  
Canada, \$1.50 a year, postage prepaid. Sold by  
all newsdealers.

MUNN & CO., 363 Broadway, New York

Branch Office, 225 W. 2d St., Washington, D. C.

## Equity Advs. Pay.



## THE ARMORED TRAIN IN WAR

HAS BEEN MUCH IMPROVED SINCE BOER WAR.

And It Has Guns Which Fire High-Explosive Shrapnel Shells.

The armored train is stated to have been the idea of Lord Fisher, and it played a prominent part in the Boer War, where it proved highly serviceable in spirited attacks upon roving parties of the enemy, and also in patrol duties. But in reality it was a somewhat crude weapon. An engine was combined with a flat deck truck to form a single unit, the whole of which was enclosed in a steel plate envelope. In general appearance the train resembled a steel box, the walls of which were continued upwards to a sufficient height to protect the marksmen when standing upright upon the deck of the truck. The whole of the engine was encased so as to secure complete protection of the vital parts, only the top of the funnel being visible.

The walls of the train were loopholed to facilitate rifle fire, while, in some instances, provision was made also for the mounting and manipulation of machine guns. These novel weapons of war created considerable astonishment and produced decided discomfiture upon their first appearance among the unsophisticated Boers.

### Locomotive in Centre.

But the armored train of to-day is a far more formidable and useful military weapon. In one or two instances, what might be described as armored railway motor cars, similar to those which was utilized in the South-African War, have been brought into service, but their value is relatively negligible when ranged against a foe, which depends vitally upon its artillery.

It is an armored train in the fullest interpretation of the term, since it comprises a number of vehicles coupled together, with the locomotive placed in the centre. This central disposition of the locomotive is decidedly advantageous and enhances the formidable character of the train. An equal number of vehicles being attached to either end of the propelling vehicle and a similar armament being carried in each section, the train has complete command of the country on all sides of the railway.

This train, however, is not improvised from existing stock, but is of special construction. The vehicles are of the two four-wheel truck type with substantial steel girder framing.

The walls are of heavy steel plate carried from floor of the truck to the roof. In some instances the walls are vertical, but in other cases they have an inward slope. In the former instance the vehicle is roofless, but in the latter case a roof is provided thus securing protection against shrapnel fire. The forces accommodated in the open armored truck, however, are extended, a measure of protection, since on either side of the vehicle a semi-roof is fitted, supported by vertical steel posts rising from the floor of the truck. This protection is closely similar to that adopted in the trenches, and, to a certain degree, performs the self-same purpose, because the marksmen are protected from shell fire while at the loopholes with which the walls are dotted.

### A Central Gangway

extends from end to end of the train, so that the members of the crew have free movement and are able to concentrate their efforts at any desired point. Some idea of the roominess of the vehicles may be gathered from the fact that meals may be cooked and enjoyed aboard with every comfort. The outstanding feature of the armored trains, however, is the artillery equipment. Light guns, throwing high-explosive shrapnel shells, are placed at intervals. The guns are centrally mounted and provided with steel shields for the benefit of the gun crew. The walls of the truck on either side of the guns are fitted with doors so as to facilitate the transference of ammunition. The guns are so disposed as to be trained through a fairly high elevation, and may also be swung through a complete circle so as to be fired upon either side of the line.

The installation of guns of such calibre upon an armored train is somewhat unusual, but it enhances the fighting value of the train to a very pronounced degree, as experience has shown. One might wonder how a train could possibly withstand the recoil arising from the discharge of a weapon, but owing to the solid and heavy construction of the truck, and the fact that the centre of gravity is placed somewhat low, the whole battery of guns may be fired simultaneously over one side without imperilling the stability or the safety of the train in the slightest degree. In fact, when a broadside is discharged, the only perceptible effect of the recoil is a slight "kick" sideways on the part of the train, and the flying open of the doors on the depressed side.

Although confined to the rails, in

the armored train has come to be regarded as a substantial force and difficult factor with which to reckon in warfare.

### IS LIFE GROWING LONGER?

Scientists Say It Has Steadily Increased.

We often hear of people of former times having lived to a great age, and we have been led to believe that it was a common thing in days gone by to live longer than we do now. There are early historical records of individuals who lived hundreds of years. The more we advance in scientific knowledge of past conditions the more reason there appears to doubt the literal truth of these statements.

We must take into consideration that these stories of long ages come down to us from a time when man had no such accurate understanding of the actual passage of long periods as we have to-day. They did not have our calendar as a basis for reckoning.

Men who have made a study of the subject tell us that the people who are said to have lived to such great ages in the past probably did not live as long as we know is possible to-day, as the period then recorded as a year was probably much shorter.

Scientific investigation has given us reason to believe that the average duration of life has steadily increased. More attention is given now to the care of our bodies. We have improved living conditions, made them more sanitary and have learned to fight, check and eradicate diseases which formerly were regarded as necessarily fatal.

Records show that people live longer to-day than only a few years ago, and it is concluded that the average length of life is greater now than at any time in the world's history.

### HAVE HAD ENOUGH OF WAR.

The German Soldiers Are "Fed Up" With It.

Some remarkable instances have come to light of German soldiers who are getting sick of the war. A lance corporal in the Gordon Highlanders in a letter to his parents tells of the interchange of opinions men of his regiment had on Christmas Day with German soldiers in the trenches. The Germans, he writes, are "fed up" with the war, and will not fire unless the British soldiers do. They admit that they have been bluffed by the Kaiser, and say they were told the Germans had captured 160 guns from the Russians, but knew now that it was all lies. One fellow, who was a teacher in England, when asked what he thought of the war, said, "The war is finished here. We do not want to shoot." An even more remarkable incident is vouched for by a British officer. He says that one day a German who had been slightly wounded in an attack on the British was pulled into one of our trenches. He at once said, "Give me a rifle. I have lived 27 years out 30 in England, and it is time some of those swine over there were wounded." He fired at the Germans all day, and was taken to the rear a prisoner in the evening.

### WHEN YOU CAN'T SLEEP.

Watching Breathing Will Soon Lull You to Slumber.

If you are troubled with insomnia let your breathing mesmerize you. The objection to repeating the alphabet over and over, or counting up to thousands, or counting imaginary sheep jumping over a stile, is that you must keep your mind awake to keep on doing them. As soon as the mind drowns the process is apt to stop, and this stopping is apt to jerk the would-be sleeper back from the very edge of sleep. That is why these plans so often fail.

But watching the breathing needs no mental effort. It goes on whether you think of it or not, and the soothing regularity of it is apt to lull the mind speedily to slumber. It will fill the mind, too, and prevent all other thoughts from entering, getting the louder as sleep comes nearer.

The plan is not to think of the breath as coming from the rising and falling of your chest, for this makes you think of chests, then of colds, and so on, till your mind is distracted with scattered thoughts again. The correct way is to keep your eyes, in imagination, looking at the breath as it comes from the nostrils.

### On the Road!

"Has he reformed?" "Not exactly." He is just flirting with conscience."

First Countryman—"We're doin' fine at the war, Jarge. Second Countryman—"Yes, Jahn; and so be they Frenchies. First Countryman—"Ay, and so be they Belgians and Roussians. Second Countryman—"Ay, an' so be the Allies. I do be uncertain where they come from, Jahn, but they be devils for fightin'."

## SIR DAVID BEATTY.

Hero of the Big Victory Over Germany's First Line Ships.

Two previous episodes in the career of Rear-Admiral Sir David Beatty, K.C.B., M.V.O., D.S.O., hero of the big naval victory over the German fleet, prove him to be a very brave man. He led a forlorn hope to try and disable some Chinese guns, and proposed to the only daughter of a multi-millionaire. Though he had 200 bluejackets to help him he failed to silence the guns and got wounded in the attempt. With only one ally to assist him he silenced the millionaire's objections and married that ally. But then he is a very handsome man. He is such a jolly one, too, that it is impossible to help liking him. Even those over whose heads he has passed swear by him and bear him no grudge. It seems only natural that he should command—he is so strong, so fearless, so resourceful. So says a writer in the London Tatler.

Many good things as well as horses come out of Ireland, and David Beatty was one of them. He is the son of a soldier, Captain D. L. Beatty, of Borodale, County Wexford, and was born forty-three years ago. When thirteen he entered the navy, and as midshipman put in some time on board the royal yacht, the Victoria and Albert, whose first lieutenant at the time was the Hon. (now Sir) Stanley Colville. The two men were destined to meet again.

While serving in the Mediterranean in 1896, Beatty was landed with the naval brigade as second in command under Colville, and did excellent work in getting the gunboats over the cataracts. Every one said that he was so handy and quick. Indeed, it was just about this time he got known as a fast man (not about town), and he has been getting faster ever since. At Hafir, Colville was wounded and Beatty took command, and the men who served with him that day say that the way he silenced first the enemy's gunboats and then disabled their guns in the forts at Dongola was "a fair treat." At any rate he got a D.S.O. for his trouble.

### Jumped Over 395 Heads.

Two years later he was at Athara and Khartoum, when he was mentioned in despatches, got a medal as well as the 4th Class Medjidie, was made a commander, and did a record in the way of jumping, i.e., over 395 men's heads. He was only twenty-seven. It was about then that the navy began to discover that they really had got hold of an infant prodigy and that he was getting fairly into his stride, for in 1900 when commanding the Barfleur he made a most dashing at-



Rear-Admiral Sir David Beatty.

tempt to silence two Chinese guns at Tientsin during the Boxer Rebellion. Even though twice wounded he still gallantly advanced with the 200 bluejackets in the storming party attempting an impossible task. He proved, however, that he possessed just that quality which used to make Marshal Soult so angry. "These English," Soult used to say, "know nothing about war, they never know when they are beaten." For this exploit David Beatty was made a captain—a captain at twenty-nine. Great Nelson's ghost, something was wrong! Grey-haired men shook their heads and feared that the service was going to the devil. But Beatty, quite unabashed by their prophecies, proceeded the next year to make another conquest and married Ethel, the only daughter of Marshall Field, the American multi-millionaire. Rumor had two remarks to make concerning the marriage, the one that every evening after dinner Admiral Beatty drank to his wife's beautiful eyes—and this not merely as an excuse to have an extra peg. The other that Mrs. Beatty would not allow her husband to take a title. However, now that he has been made a K. C. B., his wife becomes Lady Beatty, doubtless very much against her will. How Americans are maligned. He has a splendid town house, a fine shooting and fishing at Invercauld, where he has entertained royalty, and a beautiful place in the shires. Was there ever a more lucky man? But stop. One bit of bad luck he has had. Some years ago thieves broke into his residence, Brookby Hall, Melton Mowbray, and robbed him and his wife of

thousands of pounds' worth of jewellery and valuables. They did the thing quite in motion picture style, with a motor car, shaded lamps, etc., and they got off safe with the swag. None of the booty was ever recovered save Beatty's medals and decorations, which in their haste they dropped in the grounds.

### Rear-Admiral at 39.

When thirty-nine years of age he was made rear-admiral, and as became an infant prodigy, was by far the youngest admiral in the service. Even Nelson was a year older before he got flag rank. Years ago, however, Rodney, who was thirty-one, and Keppel, who was thirty-seven when made admirals, beat him in the race for promotion. Still he has not had much to complain of from fortune, for in addition to the trifles already mentioned he was made an A.D.C. to the King, one of whose shipmates he formerly was, and on Mr. Churchill coming into office he could not resist a man of such dash and courage as Beatty, and made him Secretary to the First Lord of the Admiralty. "He is undoubtedly a man of ability, but don't you think he is rather too inclined to run risks," said a colleague to Winston. "There is only one thing he would rather run and that is a horse," replied Churchill. And Beatty is fond of horses; was there ever an Irishman who was not? Because it runs in the family, his brother, Major Charles Beatty, is one of the most successful trainers at Newmarket.

### History-Making Days.

History has filled pages rapidly of late. In 1913 Admiral Beatty hoisted his flag on the battle-cruiser Lion as rear-admiral of the battle-cruiser squadron. In June of last year he and his ships were entertained by the Russians at Revel and Kronstadt and immediately afterwards in the Kiel Canal by the Kaiser. What Englishman could have pierced the fog of German deceit and treachery, and known that even when feasting them the Kaiser had decided on war—that "the day" was at hand? On July 20 the King called Admiral Beatty on board the Victoria and Albert and personally invested him with the Order of K. C. B. By this time the mutterings of the coming storm were audible. How it broke all of us know.

Vice-Admiral Beatty's luck is, of course, phenomenal. Ever since he was a middy he has always happened to be in the right place at the right moment, and by the same token he has always been able to take full advantage of the opportunities that have offered. As a writer of despatches he is by no means a dulard, as his despatch on the Battle of Heligoland affords shows. What a vivid pen-picture of the power of the battle-cruiser Lion we have in the following words: "At 12.56 p.m. sighted and engaged a two-funnelled cruiser ahead. Lion fired two salvos at her which took effect, and she disappeared into the mist burning fiercely and in a sinking condition."

At the time these two salvos were fired the enemy cruiser was steaming at high speed at right angles to the Lion, who was herself steaming at 28 knots! Then: "She was sighted again at 1.25 p.m. steaming S. E., and with colors still flying. Lion opened fire with two turrets, and at 1.35 p.m., after receiving two salvos, she sank—a foretaste of what will be later!"

## A GUARANTEED MEDICINE FOR LITTLE ONES

Baby's Own Tablets are a good medicine for little ones. They are guaranteed by a Government analyst to be absolutely free from the opiates and narcotics found in so-called "soothing" mixtures. They cannot possibly do harm—they always do good. Once a mother has given them to her little ones she will use no other medicine. Concerning them Mrs. Jos. Desrosiers, St. Alphonse, Que., says: "Baby's Own Tablets saved my little one's life when he was suffering from worms, and I would not be without them." The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

### Guard the Tongue.

You would not think of taking your neighbor's life or wounding him with any physical weapon. But you perhaps do not realize that when you say an evil thing about him you are wounding him more grievously than you could possibly wound him with gun or dagger. You may be killing his reputation, which may be a worse calamity to him than killing his body. It is strange indeed that this terrible item of wrongdoing is so easy and so widespread. It is hard to understand the peculiar pleasure which many people seem to feel in saying unkind things about others. Bad as it is simply as a breach of good neighborliness and good citizenship, it is unspeakably bad from the standpoint of Christianity and the teachings of Christianity's founder.

But, alas! The things we want to do are usually the things we shouldn't.

The automobile has it on the horse in one respect. It doesn't shed its hair in the spring.

## ENGLISH SPARROW A PEST

HAS BECOME VERY TROUBLE-SOME IN AMERICA.

Spread All Over the Country in the Space of Sixty Years.

The English sparrow was introduced into America about 60 years ago, and is now distributed over nearly all of the United States and Southern Canada. This rapid dissemination is a result of the bird's hardiness, extraordinary fecundity, diversity of food, aggressive disposition, and almost complete immunity from natural enemies, says the New York Sun.

Ned Dearborn, biologist of the Department of Agriculture, is severe on the English sparrow. He says they are cunning, destructive and filthy, although admitting that sparrows consume quantities of weed seed and in summer numerous insects.

During an investigation of birds that destroy alfalfa weevil in northern Utah English sparrows were found to be feeding their nestlings largely on weevil larvae and cutworms, both very injurious to alfalfa. Wherever this bird proves useful it is entitled to protection and encouragement.

Under normal conditions its choice of insects may be unfavorable. Out of 522 English sparrow stomachs examined by the biological department of the Agricultural Department, 47 contained noxious insects, 50 held beneficial insects, and 31 contained insects of practically no importance. The Agricultural Department does not say what was found to the credit or discredit of the other 394 specimens examined. A report on only one quarter of the specimens examined can hardly be considered satisfactory to earnest people enquiring into this subject.

### Destroys Fruits.

The English sparrow is condemned for its destruction of cherries, grapes, pears, peaches, buds and flowers of cultivated trees, sprouts and vines. In the garden, the scientists say, sparrows eat seeds as they ripen, nip off tender young vegetables, especially peas and lettuce, as they appear above ground. We have never experienced this trouble although sparrows are abundant about the garden. They are a nuisance with their muss, building nests in troublesome places, in the gutters on the roof, causing the water to overflow and littering up the building generally, but this is the worst charge we are able to bring against the English sparrow.

Mr. Dearborn says the English sparrow reduces the number of some of our most useful and attractive native birds, such as bluebirds, house wrens, purple martins, tree swallows, cliff swallows and barn swallows, by destroying their eggs and young and by usurping nesting places. It attacks the robin, wren, redbird, catbird and mockingbird, causing them to desert parks and shady streets of towns. Unlike our native birds, whose place it usurps, it has no song, but is noisy and vituperative. It defiles buildings and ornamental trees, shrubs and vines with its excrement and with its bulky nests.

No where is the English sparrow included among the birds protected by law, and as individuals and flocks have an extremely narrow range, each flock occupying one locality to which its activities are chiefly confined, they are easily exterminated. When a place has once been cleared of sparrows it will be some time before it is reoccupied.

English sparrows are good to eat, and their use as a food is recommended because of their nutritive value and as a means of reducing their number. Sparrows feed in close flocks, and when thus assembled a large number may be killed by a charge of shot from a small bore, 12, 16 or 20 gauge Parker shotgun. Sparrows can be baited by scattering grain about, shooting the birds and then rebaiting the places. The baiting places should be far enough apart so the birds at the second and third feeding places will not be

frightened by the discharge of the gun at the first flock.

### Traps Are Best.

In many places traps must be employed where a gun cannot be used or where it is not desirable. Besides being safe, properly designed traps have other advantages. Native birds caught in the traps can be liberated unharmed and trapped sparrows can be kept alive for food like poultry. In Europe sparrows have been utilized for food for centuries. In captivity the birds must be kept clean, supplied with fresh, clean water daily. A variety of food is required to keep them in good condition; bread, oats, wheat, corn-meal mash, lettuce and cabbage will be relished.

To mercifully kill a trapped sparrow place the thumb nail at the base of the skull and dislocate the neck by hard and quick pressure. To dress sparrows cut off the legs, the wings at the outer point and the neck close to the body; strip off the skin, beginning at the neck; make a cut through the body wall extending from the neck along the backbone till the ribs are severed, then around between the legs to the tail, and remove the viscera.

Sparrows may be cooked by any of the methods employed for reed-birds or quail, and compare favorably with the best kinds of small game.

We rarely appreciate game for the food itself, but more often for the name. Several years ago a party of duck hunters arrived tired and hungry at a tavern near the shooting grounds, and where they were to put up for the night. The host has the reputation of setting a splendid table, the food usually consisting of fish or game.

A bird pie was served for dinner and all agreed that it was delicious, the best quail pie they had ever tasted.

In England sparrows are trapped with a sieve, one end held up by a short stake to which a long string is tied. The trap is baited with bread crumbs, oats or wheat. The birds are permitted to eat the bait until a number have gathered under the sieve, when the cord is pulled, removing the stake and allowing the trap to fall over the birds gathered under the sieve.

### HORSE POWER.

How and Why the Term Came to be Used.

Many years ago, before most of the motors of to-day were thought possible, man used the horse to turn the wheels of his machinery by means of a tread-mill. In this way the horse came to stand for a unit of power according to the size of the machine he could work effectively.

When engines began to displace horses, because they could develop several times the motive power, it was natural to refer to their capacity on the basis of a horsepower unit, by speaking of an engine as being able to do the work of two, three, four, five or more horses. And so the custom was established of making use of the term as descriptive of power.

The fact is that a "horsepower"—or simply h.p. as it is generally figures in engineering descriptions—really means a greater power than is expected of a horse and greater than he is capable of. It means the power to lift 30,000 pounds one foot in one minute.

The continued use of the old term to indicate this modern unit of power for an engine or motor illustrates how, for want of a suitable substitute, custom will keep alive a term that has lost its apparent significance.

### Why Lead Is So Heavy.

Although lead is the softest metal in general use it is very dense. That is, its particles are very compactly united, and there is no room for air to circulate in between these particles. Most apparently solid substances are penetrated by more or less air, and this, of course, affects the weight in proportion to the bulk. A piece of wood is lighter than a piece of lead of exactly equal bulk because the little particles which make up the piece of wood are not very close together, and it contains a lot of air.

## DON'T HAWK, SPIT, SNEEZE, CURE YOURSELF! BREATHE "CATARRHOZONE"!

Gives Instant Relief. Clears Out Nose, Throat and all Breathing Organs

In this fickle climate, repeated colds very easily drift into Catarrh. The natural tendency of Catarrh is to extend through the system in every direction.

Exposure to cold or dampness intensifies the trouble and nasal catarrh is the result.

Unless a complete cure is effected, inflammation passes rapidly to the throat, bronchial tubes and then to the lungs.

You can't make new lungs—hence Consumption is practically incurable. But Catarrh can be cured, except in its final and always fatal stage. Catarrh sufferers, meaning those

with colds, sore throats, bronchial trouble, etc., can all be cured right at home by inhaling "Catarrhozone."

In using Catarrhozone you don't take medicine into the stomach—you just breathe a healing piney vapor direct to the lungs and air passages.

The purest balsams and the greatest antiseptics are thus sent to every spot where catarrhal trouble exists, germs are killed, foul secretions are destroyed, nature is given a chance and cure comes quickly.

Colds and throat troubles can't last if the pure healing vapor of Catarrhozone is breathed—sneezing and coughing cease at once, because irritation is removed.

Use Catarrhozone to prevent—use it to cure your winter ills. It's pleasant, safe and guaranteed in every case. Complete outfit \$1.00. Smaller size 50c., at all dealers.



# HOME

## Pot Roasts.

Pot roasts have long been known among the thrifty poor, for by this method of cooking the coarse, cheap cuts of meat may be rendered tender and palatable. Moreover, very little fire suffices for a pot roast, and this is a great consideration when coal is at winter prices. An ordinary roast requires a prime joint of meat, a large fire and constant attention. A pot roast gives results almost as good with an inferior cut of meat, a small fire and scarcely any attention.

The primitive way of producing a pot roast is to use an iron saucepan, but it must be confessed that better results are obtained if use is made of a covered pot of coarse earthenware, which should be placed in the oven instead of being stood over the fire. Such a pot can be bought in many different sizes.

In pot roasting the meat is placed in the pot with a little boiling water; the lid is kept closely covered to shut in the steam, the heat of which penetrates the meat and softens the gelatine and the coarse fibres of the meat. By the time this is done the outer part of the meat begins to take unto itself the rich color and flavor which are usually associated with baked or roast meats. Even pot roasts can be modified to make them more savory than plainly cooked meat, and the directions below show how cheap and despoiled foods may be used to the best advantage.

**Pot Roast Beef.**—Take 6 pounds of brisket of beef and remove the bones and cartilage, which can be used later for soup making. Coil the beef and keep it in position with skewers and string. Place the beef in a saucepan with a pint of boiling water. Before putting on the lid cover the top of the pot with a layer of kitchen paper to shut in the steam. Place the saucepan in a hot oven or stand it over the fire and allow the water to boil rapidly for an hour. See that the pot does not boil dry. At the end of an hour stand the pot on the hob or in the corner of the kitchen range. Stand it in a cool part of the oven and in either case let the cooking continue slowly for three hours. This joint may be eaten hot, but it is more delicate if it is placed while hot under the pastry board with one or two flatirons on top and allowed to remain until it is quite cold.

**Speed Beef.**—Take a piece of shin beef weighing about four pounds, brush over the outside with vinegar and dredge it lightly with powdered allspice. Place the meat in the pot with a pint of boiling water and proceed as for roast of beef, but let the slow cooking last for two and a half hours only. This may be eaten either hot or cold. If hot serve it with well boiled carrots, turnips and onions, mashed with a little butter; if cold serve salad or sliced cucumber as accompaniments.

**Breast of Mutton.**—Remove the skin from a breast of mutton, roll the breast and place it in a pot with a pint of boiling water. Cover the pot well and let the cooking proceed very briskly for an hour. At the end of that time lift out the breast and spread it on a chopping board. As soon as it is cool enough to handle remove all the bones. Mince finely a large Spanish onion, add a teaspoonful of white bread crumbs, a small teaspoonful of powdered sage and a seasoning of pepper and salt. Spread the mixture evenly over the surface of the breast of mutton, which should then be rolled round and secured with skewers and string. Replace the meat in the pot and allow the slow cooking to continue three hours. A savory variation of this dish can be made by omitting the sage and onion stuffing, and sprinkling the meat with a little curry powder before rolling it.

**Oyster of Veal.**—Buy three pounds of the stewing part of a shoulder of veal. Remove the bone and fill the cavity with a stuffing made of one-half pound of sausage meat mixed with a teaspoonful of chopped parsley and half a teaspoonful of sweet herbs. Place the meat in the pot with a pint of boiling water. Cover the pot closely, cook the meat fast for one hour and slowly for two. A great improvement will be found if a few rashers of bacon or thin slices of salt pork are placed in the pot when the slow cooking is commenced.

## Household Hints.

Freshen leather by polishing with linseed oil.

It helps in the kitchen to use zinc on the working table.

If cauliflower is good, it is heavy and compact in appearance.

For layer cakes the oven should be hotter than for loaf cakes.

Ceilings must be white, as they are to reflect and diffuse the light.

When jelly will not set add the juice of a lemon or some white vinegar.

To prevent honey becoming "sugary" keep tightly covered and always in a dark place.

Warm-up meat loses flavor,

therefore the gravy should be very good and well seasoned.

Kneading boards and such things should be kept in a cupboard or some place entirely free from dust.

Keep a small box in the kitchen, and into this throw all matches. The contents of this box will be most useful for lighting fires.

Children's dresses may be rendered almost fireproof if in the last rinsing water, or in the starch in which they are stiffened, one ounce of alum or sal-ammoniac is dissolved.

To polish aluminum make a mixture of borax, ammonia and water. Apply with a soft cloth.

To waterproof boots melt together two parts of beeswax with one part of mutton fat and apply to the leather at night.

Soak new brooms in strong hot salt water before using; this toughens the bristles and makes the brooms last longer.

See that anything stored away for future use is tightly covered, otherwise it absorbs impurities or may taint eggs, butter and milk.

When making pies cut your apples into irregular pieces instead of slicing them. The pieces will not pack together as closely and will cook much more quickly.

For those having asparagus ferns that do not seem to grow try putting a spoonful of castor oil around the roots and notice the change in about six weeks.

If you rub a bit of dry soap across the new spool of silk you will not be bothered by having the silk unwind too quickly when threaded into the machine.

For home-made camphorated oil take one ounce turpentine, one ounce sweet oil, one cake of camphor. Cut camphor into small pieces, put into a bottle with turpentine and sweet oil, and shake well until dissolved. It is then ready for use.

Washing in hard water and neglecting to thoroughly dry the hands after washing are frequent causes of chaps and chilblains on the hands. The most effective water softener in winter is oatmeal, though a little trouble is entailed in preparing it for use.

When fruit for stewing is very acid, a pinch of borax will correct the acidity. It may not be generally known that to prevent the juice of fruit soaking into pudding or piecrust, thus making it heavy, the crust should be brushed over with beaten white of an egg.

Many persons are fond of baked fish but hesitate to have it often because the pan is so unpleasant and difficult to clean. If you will grease your pan well and then cut a piece of paper to fit the bottom of it, lay this on the greased pan and then grease the paper you will have no difficulty in cleaning the pan. The fish will come out easily and will not stick. Scalding water with a little washing soda will cleanse the pan quickly and thoroughly and leave it absolutely sweet with no lingering odor of fish.

## FEAR CHOLERA IN SPRING.

Thousands of Dead Lie in Shallow Graves on the Battle Fields.

It is only a matter of time, in the opinion of physicians who have visited the battlefront in France and Belgium, when cholera will make its appearance among the armies in western Europe and perhaps cross the Channel into England. The men fighting in the east, notably the Austrians, have suffered from cholera, more or less epidemic, throughout the campaign, but so far as is now known, there have been no cases in the west.

But with the coming of the spring thaw in France and Belgium, the thousands of dead lying in shallow graves will render a vast field of operations highly unsanitary, menacing the health of those whose powers of resistance have been broken down or weakened by the strain of unwholesome trench warfare.

Moreover, the Germans have from time to time shifted forces from east to west and vice versa. In view of this, it will be surprising if cholera does not follow these shifts. The Germans have been criticized for burning their dead; but even English physicians are now inclined to admit that this after all is the most humane method, in that a body once incinerated is no longer a menace to the living.

Presumably, the French and British authorities are doing all in their power to forestall a cholera epidemic; but they have not inoculated the troops as the Germans have done in the east.

They have met with enough opposition as it is in their endeavors to inoculate against typhoid, a procedure to which so many soldiers, supported by anti-vivisection societies and similar organizations, have violently objected.

Never blow your own horn in public—unless you are a musician.

Don't be a kicker, but if you feel that you must kick, put your best foot forward.

She looked at him doubtfully after the proposal. "The man I marry," she said, "must be both brave and brainy." "Well," he declared, "I think I can lay just claim to being both." "I admit you are brave," she responded, "for you saved my life when our boat upset the other day; but that wasn't brainy, was it?" "It certainly was," he retorted. "I upset the boat on purpose."



The King, Accompanied by Lord Kitchener, Inspects Troops at Winchester. Soldiers lining the road heartily cheer as the Royal car passes. Lord Kitchener is seated in the car beside the King.

## NEWS FROM SUNSET COAST

### WHAT THE WESTERN PEOPLE ARE DOING.

#### Progress of the Great West Told in a Few Pointed Paragraphs.

In the waters near Prince Rupert, B.C., shrimp fishing has been resumed.

While lost in the bush near Port Alberni, B.C., Lorne Adams died from exposure.

Paul Johnson, a Vernon, B.C., trapper, hung up a record of 65 miles in seven hours on skis.

Vernon, B.C., provides a free skating rink for its 57 German and Austrian prisoners of war.

Great Northern Railway officials state the company's shops at Grand Forks will re-open shortly.

The profits of the Trail, B.C., smelter in 1914 were \$474,092. In 1913 they totalled \$998,367.

One shipped from Rossland mines in December was 6,699 tons heavier than the same month in 1913.

A 24-pound trout was caught in Okanagan Lake, near Kelowna, B.C. It was 3 feet 4 inches in length.

At New Westminster, B.C., Mayor Gray was elected for the second time.

Last year the Standard mine at Silverton, B.C., paid a dividend of \$475,000.

The burning of the wharf and warehouses at Skagway caused a loss of \$210,000.

J. W. Patten, of Armstrong, B.C., in good years, makes \$500 an acre profit on celery.

Vernon, B.C., fruit growers complain that they paid out \$150,000 to middlemen last year.

Vernon, B.C., has laid off all its civic outdoor staff but one man and one team, thus saving \$540 a month.

R. Glenane, a member of the Kamloops police force, was found dead on his beat, and foul play is suspected.

The Blue Funnel Line, sailing from B.C. to Britain, will, on June 1st, advance its rates on lumber 10s. per 1,000 feet.

Thomas Walker and Thomas McKay, who beat and robbed an old man in Vancouver, were sent to the pen for seven years each.

Wong Wing, a young Chinaman, shows the best record for school attendance at Golden, B.C. His percentage was 94.6 per cent.

Lieut. Angus McAllister, formerly one of the best golf players in Vancouver, lost an arm in the war. He was in the Royal Engineers.

The Boy Scouts of Victoria, Troop 3, won the Lieut.-Governor's Challenge Shield for 1915, getting 46 points out of a maximum of 60.

Vancouver's percentage from the street railway in December, 1914, fell off \$4,342 from that in the same month of 1913.

One mill in British Columbia makes 65 tons of pulp daily, and ships it to Japan, South America and other countries.

In 1896, when John Clements died in Vancouver, his estate was valued at \$5,000. Now it has reached a value of \$47,000.

Officials of the B.C. Dept. of Agriculture, say the dairying industry is making great strides in the lower mainland of B.C.

The Nelson, B.C., civic relief organization has 40 men at work cutting wood at the mountain depot of the Great Northern Railway.

A man named George Davis was sent to the pen for seven years for holding up and robbing the inmates of a gambling den in Vancouver.

A Vancouver man dug up on his

property a tin can containing \$500 in gold. It had been buried by a Hindu now serving a term in the pen.

The Granby smelter at Anyox, B.C., produced 2,000,000 pounds of copper in November. The finished product cost less than seven cents a pound.

About 60 men have lost their lives by snowslides in the Slokan since that district was opened up. The first men were killed at the Freddie Lee mine, 22 years ago.

An attempt was made to burn the C.P.R. railway bridge south of Revelstoke, B.C. A tool house was burned and the bridge itself was charred.

At Revelstoke, B.C., a monster snowman 40 feet in height will be erected as an ad. for the city. It will carry an electric torch and have electric bulbs for eyes.

Kelowna, B.C., Farmers' Institute will ask the Dominion department of agriculture for a loan of \$32,000 to enable ranchers to purchase dairy cattle.

A forest reserve of approximately 100 square miles has been set aside in East Kootenay in the vicinity of Elk River, according to the British Columbia Gazette.

The B.C. Government is to furnish relief to miners in the Alberta towns of the Crow's Nest pass, where the mines have been idle almost the entire season.

Princeton, B.C., farmers, who lost all from drouth and grasshopper pests, are after the government for seed wheat, oats, barley and rye.

An Okanagan, B.C., trapper reports furs plentiful, but is marketing only a few on account of prevailing prices. The bulk of his catch he is saving for next season's market.

Never in the recollection of the most grizzly of B.C. old-timers living in the mountain districts has the winter up to the present time been as mild or accompanied with less snow than this year.

A Vancouver policeman found an old horse, too weak to rise, lying on the street one night. He scoured the neighborhood for old clothes and blankets, and covered the animal till daylight, when the S.P.C.A. took it away.

## WAS GERMANY JUSTIFIED?

### All Her Claims for Her Invasion of Belgium Shown to be Untenable.

By Chas. M. Bice, Denver, Col.

In justification of Germany's invasion of Belgium—a neutral state, whose neutrality the Kaiser himself pledged his honor to maintain—we are gravely informed by German apologists that between July 24 and August 4, 1914, the date of invasion, Belgium violated her own neutrality rights by certain hostile acts, which afforded ample reasons for Germany's action.

This general statement of Germany's case is backed up by a "bill of particulars," as the lawyers would call it, and which we will briefly consider.

First: It is alleged that the presence of French officers and soldiers, who were captured at the taking of Liege, proves that Belgium and France were acting in unison before war was declared. It is significant, in answer to this claim, that though often demanded, no names, rank, or regiment have ever been forthcoming, while France has unequivocally denied the assertions. The only proofs offered by German advocates are a few extracts from a private irresponsible letter, without authority or approval of the German Government or its accredited officers.

But suppose French officers and

soldiers were there previous to the outbreak of the war, the act could not be construed as hostile to Germany any more than to the other nations. Germany declared war against France late in the afternoon on August 3, and before 6 a.m. August 4 she invaded Belgian territory. The French officers, therefore, did not have time to return to France before invasion.

Second: It is next claimed that the Belgian Government, on July 31, ordered certain cargoes of grain consigned to Germany, held up.

This is undoubtedly true, though not exceptional to German consignments, for the Belgian Government on July 30 prohibited the exportation of grains generally to all countries, but upon the complaint of Germany, ordered the release of all grain intended for Germany. While the German Government at first claimed this was a hostile act, she soon abandoned it when informed that all exportations of grain had been prohibited to all other countries as well.

Third: Complaint was made that Belgians permitted the flying of certain French aeroplanes over the country prior to August 4, and that this was a casus belli.

It is yet a mooted question just how far a neutral power is responsible for aerial flights which it is powerless to prevent, and surely the Belgians are not answerable for failing to settle the question so early in the war, which in fact has not yet been settled by any recognized authority.

Fourth: It has been charged that British military stores were allowed to be placed at Maubeuge, a French fortress near the Belgian line before the outbreak of the war.

This, surely, has nothing to do with Belgian neutrality, for the storage was not on Belgian soil, and therefore beyond her control.

Besides all this, the British Foreign Office officially denied that any munitions of war of any kind were ever sent there, except such as were placed in that locality after the war began.

Fifth: It was next claimed by Germany that Belgium, while protesting against invasion, had actually entered into an agreement with France that French troops might freely enter Belgium, and that it was subsequent to this that Germany ordered the invasion of Belgian territory.

This statement has received the official sanction of Prince von Buelow, and several distinguished persons in Germany, and on any other matter their word would be accepted as a verity, but their zeal for the Fatherland makes their statements open to suspicion, especially when flatly negated by certain dates.

On August 1 the French Government notified England and the Belgians that it would not enter Belgian territory so long as its adversaries kept out, and on August 3 the French Minister to Belgium offered the aid of France (which was at first declined) and before any further steps could be taken Germany entered Belgium (August 4) with her army.

In this short interval, there was absolutely not sufficient time to consummate the alleged agreement of which Germany complained.

Sixth: The last excuse given by the friends of Germany for its breach of the neutrality treaty, is the indefinite claim that German officers found in the archives of the Belgian Foreign Office documents which showed that England in 1911 was determined to throw troops into Belgium without the assent of the Belgian Government, if war had then broken out, as was threatened. These so-called documents have never been published, and at best we only have a German interpretation of their contents. Their existence is denied by England and Belgium.

The net results of an examination of these claims and excuses is that there is scarcely one which official Germany has dared to back up with any degree of certainty or persistency, and they may all be dismissed as the idle vaporings of German zealots who have scoured the shades of fiction in herculean efforts to find some excuse for precipitating this terrible holocaust that is deluging European soil with the best blood of all the land.

Lastly: It has been disreputably attempted to squirm out of responsibility by claiming that the present German empire is not bound by treaties entered into by Prussia, or even by the North German Confederation, but this is clearly untenable, because if this were true, Germany would be deprived of many advantages derived from these treaties which she has for many years appropriated and enjoyed, including the one with the United States. Besides, Bismarck, in 1870, fully recognized that his country was bound by this same treaty of 1839, and the German nation confirmed him in that interpretation, though the treaty was signed by Prussia alone on that side.

Nor can it be shown that these early treaties have been superseded or repealed by the general convention of the Hague in 1907, for unless expressly abrogated by its terms, they are still in force and effect, and no one so far has ever claimed a repealing clause therein. The nearest approach to the doctrine that treaties are made to be broken, or cease to have force when inconvenient or in the way, is what was contained in Imperial Chancellor Hollweg's speech in the Reichstag, in which he said: "We are in a state of legitimate defense: necessity knows no law."

But independent of any and all treaties, every nation has the inherent and God-given right to remain neutral whenever desired, and neither the treaty of 1839 nor that of the Hague Conference added anything to the right of Belgium to remain neutral. We merely cite these agreements between the nations to show the perfidy of the Kaiser, and his utter disregard for his own promises and pledges when he thinks he can secure an advantage by so doing. The demonstrations of Euclid, therefore, are not more mathematically complete than the ratiocative certainty that the whole argument of Germany's apologists is as false as God is true. What right then have our German savants to give themselves insolent airs of philosophical assurance and superiority when they stand upon such untenable ground?

CHAS. M. BICE.  
Denver, Col., Jan. 29, 1915.

KNOWING, GROWING, SEEING.

Dr. James L. Hughes, Toronto.

Yes! I am thankful for the glow That fills my heart because I know So much of what mankind has done;— Of noble efforts, triumphs won.

My heart is full of gratitude, Because I know that life is good, And that, however much I know, Towards higher truth I still may grow.

Still deeper gratitude is mine, Because I see the light divine Revealing ever problems new In wider, truer, clearer view.

I should rejoice because I know, And more because my power may grow, But highest joy should come to me, For what is yet to know and see.

Diplomacy is the art of concealing our dislikes. Many a fellow has such dazzling prospects that he becomes blind to his own interests.

A little change in the weather is almost as welcome as a little change in the pocket.



## The Shawville Boot and Shoe Store

### FEBRUARY SPECIALS

- 10 pairs Men's Tan Leather Top Snag Proof Rubbers, regular \$3, sizes 6, 7, 10 **\$2.45**
- 6 pairs Men's Felt Boots, regular \$2.75, sizes 6, 7 and 10 **1.95**
- 6 pairs Men's Dongola Foxed Felt Boots, sizes 7, 8, 9, regular \$3.50 for **2.50**
- 15 pairs Boys' 2 Buckle Overshoes at **1.25**
- And other Winter Goods proportionately low in price, while the stock lasts.

**P. E. SMILEY,**  
The Busy Store  
Where Good Shoes are Sold Cheap

### DESIRABLE FARM FOR SALE

"Edgewood," known as the Wait Farm, beautifully situated, overlooking Madawaska river, 1 1/2 miles from Arnprior; soil mostly sand loam; about 135 acres tillable. Exceptionally well built upon, with water system in house and barn. Has half acre vineyard and about 75 apple trees. Soil ideal for gardening.

Any person who is on the look-out for a good property, desirably situated, should visit this farm before purchasing elsewhere.

Terms made known on application to A. GRIERSON, Wait's Office, Arnprior.

### HOCKEY.

The league event staged for Wednesday afternoon last—Fort Coulonge at Quyon—came off during the afternoon on the home club's open rink and resulted in a trimming for the visitors by the decided score of 6-2. The home team during the first period ran up a string of 5 and stood much on the defensive for the remainder of the match, which was witnessed by a large crowd among whom were several Shawville fans.

A team composed partly of Quyon seniors, and spares visited the Elmsiders on Thursday night and had an exhibition game with the local team, who came out on top with a score of 4-2. There was a big turnout to witness the match. The Elmsiders will likely be candidates for the league next year as some good players are developing in that section.

"Cy's Pets" won out in a game with Portage du Fort juveniles on Saturday afternoon by a score of 4-2. The game was pretty hotly contested, but the hockey displayed was rather poor, on account of the ice, which, exposed to the sun, had become slushy. Cy handled the game himself and got his medicine from the side in liberal doses.

Portage du Fort and Campbells Bay teams figured in a hockey stunt at the Shawville arena on Friday night, and people of this community, who saw it, have been wondering since, what was the particular object in view. This first report that got abroad was that the match was a challenge affair, with money—real money—at the back of the prospective contestants. It was whispered around, rather audibly, that the sum at stake was one hundred bones! Then, an hour or two before the puck was faced, the sum alleged to be at stake, like a de-ranged air craft, took a 50 per cent drop. Still later, when the first period of the game was over, and the farical side of the whole thing began to loom up, the money factor in the contest disappeared altogether, and spectators were informed that it was merely a friendly exhibition game they were being treated to. But as the remaining stages of the "exhibition" progressed, the local fans became obsessed of a large-sized doubt, whether it was really a game of that character they were witnessing, or only a bit of team practice they had paid their good money to see.

Our sporting editor is inclined, however, to place a more liberal construction on the whole matter

by venturing the opinion that the teams, having each won home games, were anxious to further test their abilities under equal conditions on a good sheet of ice, free from wind and tempest and other concomitant (hockey) evils.

By the way, it may be in order to add that the score stood 8-0 in favor of the P. D. F. boys.

Mr. Tom Shore was behind the whistle, and meted out impartial justice to each side. Nuff sed.

The league events for this week are:—Campbells Bay at Shawville and P. D. F. at Coulonge, Wednesday night, 17th.

Canada exported \$5,218,822 worth of nickel in the year ending with November, about three-fourths of it to the United States and most of the rest to Great Britain.

Canada's contributions to the relief of Belgium up to the end of last week amounted to \$1,745,563, according to a statement compiled last week by Mr. Hector Prudhomme, honorary treasurer of the Belgian relief fund.

Renfrew, Feb. 10.—Ernest Burwell, aged twenty-six, was instantly killed last night by the fall of a tree which he was chopping on Humphries' farm, three miles from Renfrew. He is the son of a farmer and leaves a father, eight brothers and one sister.

Rev. Father William Joseph Murphy, O. M. I., pastor of St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church, and former rector of Ottawa University, died after a long illness. Mr. Justice Murphy of the British Columbia Supreme Court Bench is a brother.

### In Memoriam

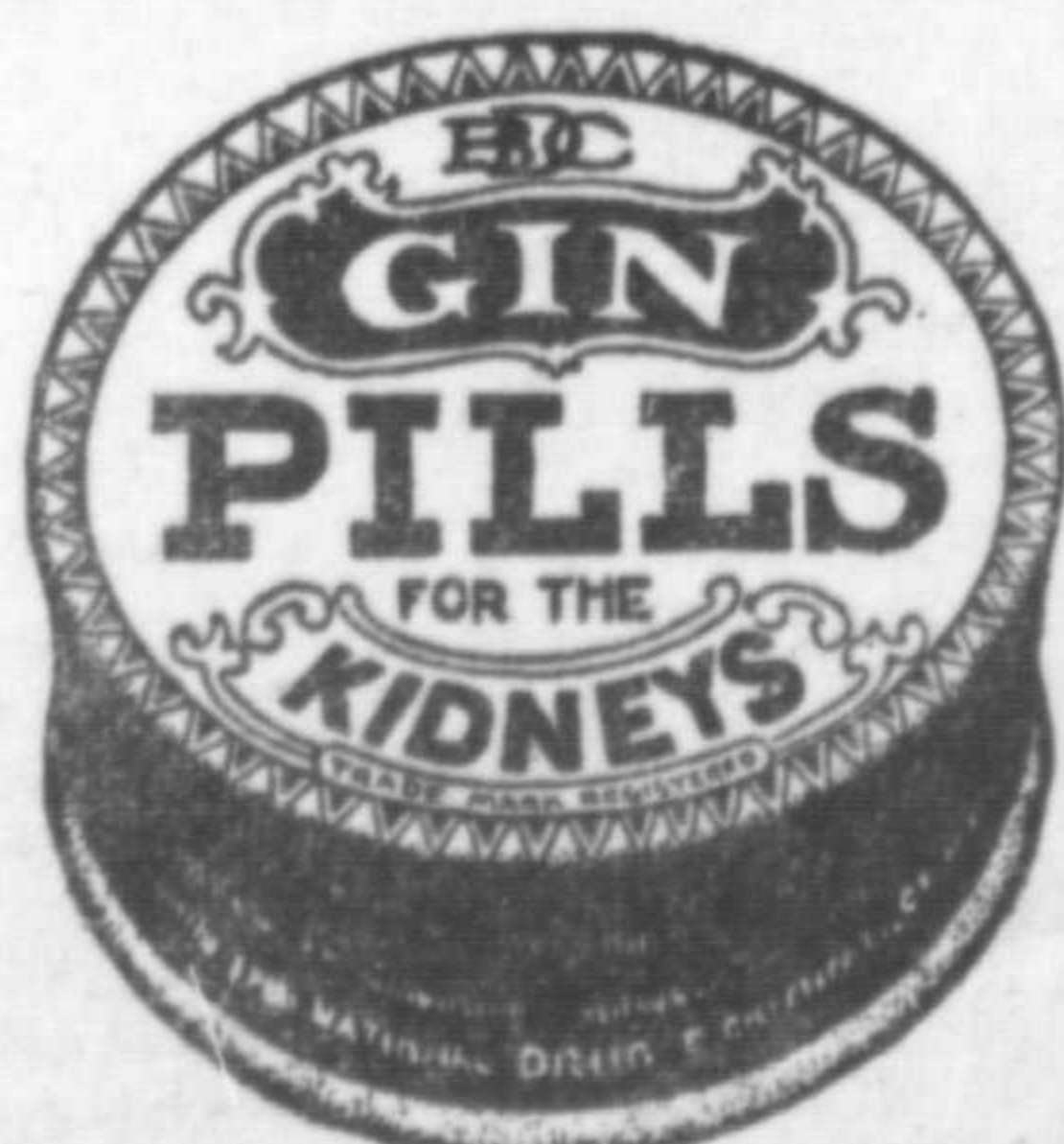
In loving memory of our dear father, John A. Richardson, who departed this life, Feb. 18th, 1914.

Softly at night the stars keep shining Upon a lone and silent grave, Where thou sleepest, darling father, One we loved, but could not save.

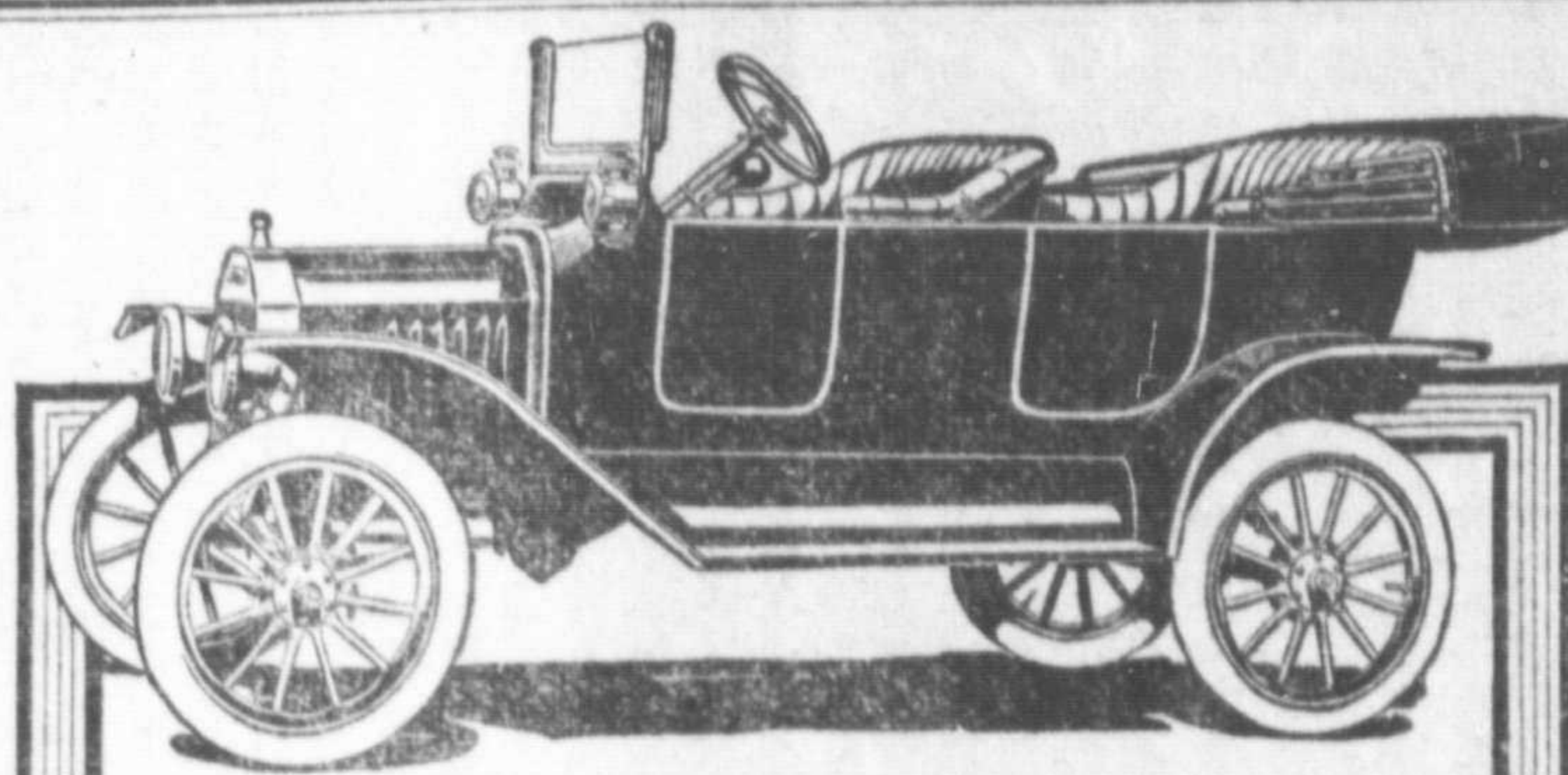
His loving face we'll not forget, Though years may pass away; The loss of him we sadly feel As keen as the first day.

Rest, dear husband—thy labors o'er, Thy willing hand will toil no more; A loving father, true and kind, No friend on earth like thee we find.

—Wife and Family.



will clear up your urine—neutralize uric acid—dissolve stone in the Bladder or Kidneys—stop the pain in the back—and cure all Kidney and Bladder Trouble. 30c. a box, 6 for \$2.50. Trial treatment free if you write National Drug & Chemical Co. of Canada, Limited, Toronto.

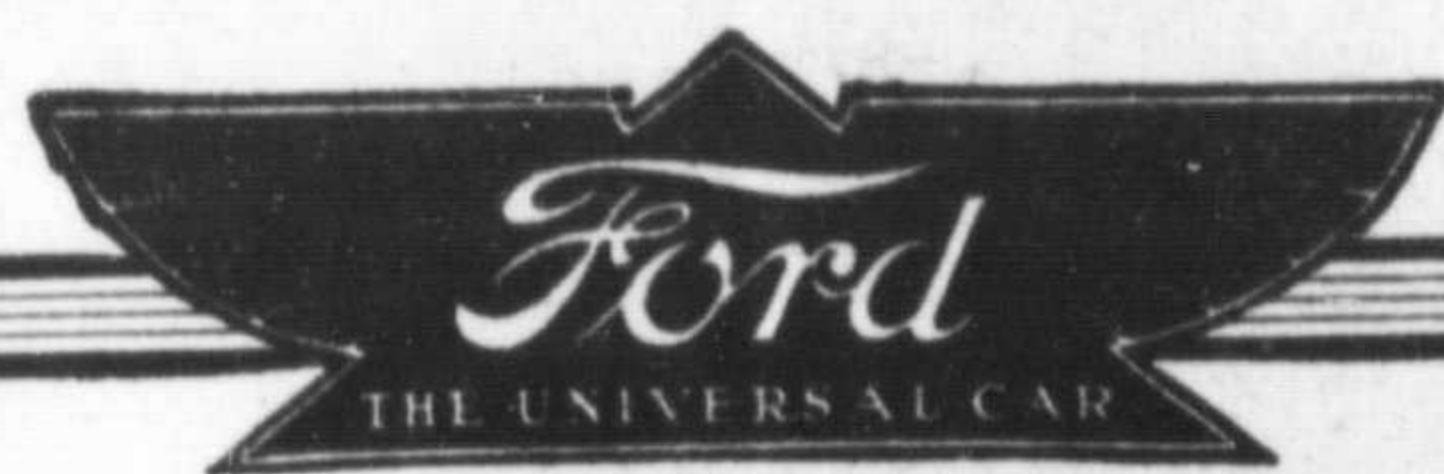


"MADE IN CANADA"

### Ford Touring Car Price \$590

Prices of other Ford Cars are: Two-passenger Runabout \$540, two-passenger Complete \$850; Five-passenger Sedan \$1,150. All cars fully equipped, including electric headlights. Prices F. O. B. Ford, Ont. All Ford cars are on exhibition at

**G. A. HOWARD'S**  
WAREROOMS  
Centre St. - Shawville.



## TAILORING.

### Listen!

Do you want to save \$6.50 in the buying of a Suit to Measure?

If so I give you the opportunity right now.

I have amongst other goods, 1 piece of Indigo Blue Serge, 30 yards length, direct from Huddersfield, England, it is the exact quality as sold in Ottawa and elsewhere at \$25; I offer this while the piece lasts

at **\$17.50**

Now is your time to get a smart, well tailored suit at 20 p. c. below cost I guarantee style, fit and workmanship.

I have 20 years' experience behind my work—7 years with 2-Macs, Ottawa.

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.**

To the Editor of THE EQUITY.

I should be very pleased if you would publish a letter of thanks to the persons of Shawville who helped me and my family in my time of need. I also wish that the ratepayers should know that what expense I and mine have been to the council, will be paid up in the course of the month. I expect to go to the war front in the course of three months or thereabouts. Hoping I go with the best wishes of the people of Shawville, I remain, an ex-soldier,

G. A. CLARKE.

### Indians Sent Their Share.

One of the most welcome subscriptions at the head office of the Canadian Red Cross Society recently was a check for \$46 from the Indian Orange Lodge at Moraviantown. In his letter enclosing the money ex-Chief Tobias says: "I leave it to you to send it to the society that will appreciate it most as coming from an Indian Orange Lodge and their friends."

Although the various tribes of Indians in Canada are unable to take their places beside their fellow-citizens in the trenches, or undergo the hardships and trials that they will be called upon to go through, the many tribes throughout the Dominion may well follow the example of the Indian lodge of Moraviantown.

### Muslims Are Numerous.

The Bishop of Calcutta recently pointed out in an appeal for the angelization of the Mohammedan world that Mohammedans form one-fifth of the world's population.

### Modern Fiction.

A young lady in Chicago wrote to a friend in a Canadian public library recently for a list of ten of the best works of fiction she had read during the last year. The recipient of the letter, a young lady well known for her ready wit, sent the following list: "The Truth About Germany: Facts About the War," by Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, and other Teutonic romancists; "The Secrets of the German War Office," a fine piece of imaginative writing by Dr. Karl Graves; "England as Germany's Vassal," a fairy tale by Von Bernhardi; "The Fatherland," running serially in New York; "The Vital Issue," also published serially in New York; "On to Paris via Sayville, R.I.," by Ambassador von Bernstorff; "Called Back! A Trench-ant Tale," by Von Kluck; "The Mailed Fist, or Returned for Better Direction," by William Hobenzollern; "The Uneaten Paris Dinner, or The Wrong Goose Cooked," by Franz von Speed; "Everything Normal in Berlin," by Sir Roger Casement.

## FRESH FISH

**Halibut  
Haddock  
Herrings.**

A supply on hand at

**E. B. CAYLER'S, 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 Feb. 1st, so come in early if you want a bargain.

**C. 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.

## Stylish New Suits for Boys



The kind that are built to stand hard knocks—the kind that will please both parents and boy in style, service and the lasting satisfaction that they give.

**Your Boy should Be Dressed as well As "Dad."**

You are assured of the best Boys' Clothing made when you buy it here.

PRICES

**\$8.00 to \$9.00.**

## ARCHIE DOVER

The Store of Quality