

THE EQUITY.

No. 21, 33RD YEAR.

SHAWVILLE, PONTIAC COUNTY, QUE., THURSDAY, NOV. 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:

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Messrs. McFarlane & Douglas, of Ottawa, have the job of putting the roof and cornice on the post office building.

On Dec. 1st, we intend adding 50 cents a year to all subscriptions over two years in arrears, and will place the accounts in a collector's hands. Fair warning.

Box Social—Friday evening, Nov. 19, at Ed. Hodgins', Charteris. Proceeds in aid of St. Matthew's new parsonage. Admission, 25c. Ladies with boxes free. A cordial welcome to all.

I wish to announce that I am in the poultry business for all kinds of live and dressed poultry at current market prices, or will sell on a commission basis. E. T. Hodgins, Manager of the Shawville Egg Circle.

Amateurs, you can fix up some dainty Christmas Presents out of your collection of snaps. In Calendars, Greeting Cards, Small Albums, etc. I have some beauties; call and see them. Finishing for amateurs a specialty. H. Imison's Studio, King St.

The advance in the price of metal and many other raw materials that go into the manufacture of a newspaper may have the effect of advancing subscription prices before very long. Some of the Ontario weekly papers have already raised the subscription price to \$1.50, payable in advance, and others are expected to follow suit.

Christmas Photos.—At the homecoming on Christmas day, they will be glad to have your picture, and you, theirs; and if, perchance, you can't go home this year, how pictures will help. Imison offers two extra Photos with every dozen. Arrange your sitting today. Perfect facilities. H. Imison's Studio, King St.

A small steamer called the Ailen plying between Haileybury and Temiscaming, foundered in a gale on Thursday last, and her crew of three men and one passenger, were lost. The passenger was, H. Lacoste, whose body was found. The crew were Capt. H. Kirby; Theodore Fournier, engineer, and Oliver Menard, deck hand.

Temperance advocates express confidence that when the petition asking the County Council to submit a by-law to the ratepayers to decide the question of county prohibition, is again presented to that body, it is likely to meet with more favor than at the September meeting. Influences have been at work in certain quarters since then it is claimed, which have wrought a change in sentiment, regarding the measure.

With the near approach of ice-making weather, the local hockey fans are beginning to discuss the prospects for the winter of 1916. Will there be a county league this year? is one of the questions that looms uppermost. The indications are that there will not be one, unless other towns get a rush on, as Shawville did two years ago, and build suitable rinks, the general consensus of opinion being that out-door hockey is played out.

CAPTURED LARGE EAGLE—Mr. W. J. Hayes, of Litchfield, while in town on Saturday dropped in to tell THE EQUITY of a large eagle which he captured about a week previously. The eagle measured seven feet across the wings, and weighed nine pounds. From the description given the immense bird is likely one of the "golden" variety. The eagle was captured in a trap, which, however, was not set to ensnare him, but for the purpose of capturing dogs, which had made serious raids on his sheep-fold, he having had nineteen sheep killed or worried by the marauding curs, a few nights previously. When found in the trap the eagle was caught by one toe, only, and had to be dispatched with a rifle bullet, aided by several blows on the head. Mr. Hayes says it was hard to kill.

I wish the people of this district to know that I am the authorized agent for DeLaval Cream Separators. S. E. Hodgins.

The Carleton Place Herald expects that one hundred recruits will be located in the junction town during the coming winter.

The young folk of the Methodist Church were entertained at the parsonage by Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Tripp on Monday evening.

Mr. L. C. Marechal, K. C., has been sworn in a puisne judge of the Superior Court of the province.

The weekly sewing and knitting meeting of the Shawville Home-maker's Club will be held on Thursday evening, at Mrs. P. E. Smiley's.

The town of Sorel experienced a disastrous conflagration on Tuesday afternoon of last week. The convent chapel and 23 houses and stores were destroyed. Damage estimated at \$225,000.

Friends of Mrs. H. T. McDowell will be glad to learn she is recovering from a somewhat serious fall received last week while attending to domestic duties.

Eggs have reached a price here hitherto unknown at this season of the year. It is because they are scarce or that the consumption is greater in consequence of the abnormal price of meat?

Another large shipment of stock was dispatched from the station here on Saturday, and as consequence a considerable sum of money found its way into the pockets of neighboring farmers.

Kodaks, Films, Developing Outfits, Velox Papers, Albums, Calendars, Flash Powders, Greeting Cards, Tripods—everything the amateur requires. Let us enlarge from your negatives. All sizes at a moderate price. H. Imison's Studio.

A MEASURING SOCIAL will be held in the Templars' hall, Austin, Nov. 24th. Admission—5 cents a foot and 1 cent for each additional inch. Children under 12 years, 15 cents. Supper will be served. Come and enjoy a social evening and good program. Proceeds in aid of the temperance cause.

Copies of Egyptian newspapers received last week, postmarked 'Alexandria, Egypt, and addressed in the familiar handwriting of Dr. Lippiatt, intimating to THE EQUITY that our old friend, the Dr. had reached the land of the Pharaohs, doubtless to serve on the staff of the large base hospital which has been established there.

Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Wainman, received on Saturday an interesting letter from their son Carlton, who, with the other Shawville boys, is now in the big military camp at Shorncliffe. Carlton has been much impressed with what he has seen since landing in England, and is particularly enamoured of the beautiful scenery.

Rev. Mr. Phillips of Aylwin, who was chosen as first choice of St. Paul's Church vestry as the successor to Rev. Mr. Seaman, has, we learn, been offered the rectorship of St. Paul's by His Lordship Bishop Farthing, and it is expected he will accept. He was here a few days ago looking over the rectory.

The opinion is freely expressed that potatoes will have to be brought into Ontario from outside points. While the rot due to the wet weather is likely to cause a great scarcity in Ontario, reports indicate that there is abundance in the North West as well as in the Eastern provinces. The city of Calgary gathered thousands of bushels this season and the complaint is now made that the price has been reduced abnormally low. In that case it should pay to have them shipped into Ontario.

The Merchants Bank of Canada

Established 1864

OFFICERS:

PRESIDENT . . . SIR H. MONTAGU ALLAN.
VICE-PRESIDENT . . . K. W. BLACKWELL.
GEN. MANAGER . . . E. F. HERDEN.

Paid up Capital . . . \$7,000,000
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits . . 7,245,140
Total Assets . . . 86,190,400

209 Branches and Agencies in Canada.

A SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNT

Of One Dollar and upwards draws Interest at best current rates.

Branches at Shawville and Quyon.

W. F. DRUM . . . Acting Manager, Shawville
A. A. REID . . . Acting Manager, Quyon.

Results---Not Claims

GOWLING
Business College
OTTAWA, ONT.

is not known by what it CLAIMS, but by what it DOES.

We give complete SHORTHAND, BOOKKEEPING, and CIVIL SERVICE COURSES.

WINTER TERM opens Monday, January 3rd.
For full information apply.

W. E. GOWLING, H. G. W. BRAITHWAITE,
President. Principal.

Frost & Wood and Cockshutt machinery for sale by S. E. Hodgins.

Remember the box social at Mr. Ed. Hodgins, Charteris, on Friday evening of this week.

Don't forget: Two Extra Photos with every dozen until further notice, which means 14 Christmas Presents. The most economical and appropriate gift you can buy. Arrange your sitting today. H. Imison's Studio, King St.

Personal.

Mr. Chas H. Wainman returned last week from a month's trip to Saskatchewan.

Mr. Fred McCagg, of Austin section returned from the West on Saturday.

Mr. Alf Posselwhite returned from the Central Experimental Farm last week, having decided to spend the winter with his family in town.

Mr. Cecil Walsh arrived from Macdonald College on Saturday, to attend the wedding of his brother, Garret.

Mr. Emerson Paul, who enlisted with the artillery, and is in training at Kingston, spent the week-end with his parents at Bryson, returning again Monday afternoon.

Mr. Ray Wilson, of Green Lake, has gone to the hospital to be treated for an attack of neuritis, with which he has been laid up for several days previously. One of his legs is seriously affected.

Mr. William Hodgins, Mrs. A. Hodgins, Miss Thomson and Miss Carey motored to Cobden on Saturday to attend the funeral of the late Mrs. Robert D. Boyle who died at Brockville, following a painful illness.

Mr. Claude E. Shaw, who was engaged on the Government geodetic survey in the Maritime provinces during the past summer, returned home on Saturday. Claude was working in a region where fish and game were plentiful, and has a few good yarns in store for the fireside evenings.

Equal parts of turpentine and ammonia will remove paint from clothing.

Louis Chevalier was instantly electrocuted at a brewery in Cornwall, and later in the evening, while Omer Latour was explaining how it happened, he, too, was instantly killed.

Industrially Pembroke has little reason for worry at present. There are no idle men in town and labor is becoming quite scarce. Quite a number of plants are running day and night and probably at the present time 400 men are engaged at night work.—Pembroke Observer.

Lily C. and B. Co Annual Meeting

The annual meeting of the Lily Cheese and Butter Co. will be held in Hynes' Hall on Friday, November 19th, at one o'clock, p.m. All patrons and shareholders are requested to be present.
E. T. HODGINS,
Secretary.

HENRY'S SHORTHAND SCHOOL

Ottawa, Ont.

Since January, 1913, more than 235 students have come to us from other local business colleges.

Our Civil Service record of FIRST, SECOND, and FOURTH places for all Canada has never been equaled.

Do not these facts indicate undoubted superiority?

Our instruction being individual, you may begin at any time.

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

WILLIS COLLEGE CIVIL SERVICE

The School of Efficiency for those who demand the best. Catalogue on request.

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

LOST—About 21st of October last, somewhere in Shawville, the sum of \$5 dollars, made up of one \$5.00 and a \$1.00 bill. Finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving the amount at THE EQUITY Office.

LOST—On Monday, between Cater's Hill and my property, a car-wheel chain. Finder will oblige by returning to the owner, H. T. McDOWELL.

FOR SALE—1 Short-Horn Durham Bull calf. Apply to J. H. BROWNLEE, Shawville R. R. No. 1.

NOTICE—For adoption of a big, strong, healthy Baby Boy, one year old. Good home desired. Address: The Home, 37 Turner St., Ottawa, Ont.

FOR SALE—A Two-Speed Big Twin "Indian" Motor Cycle, and Side Car, in first-class running order. An excellent machine for speed. Owner desirous of obtaining a car. Apply to Mr. R. E. NICOLLS, Starks Corners, or P. O. address Shawville, R. R. No. 2.

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

Important to Farmers

Having purchased the elevator from the Dowd Milling Co. at Shawville, I am prepared to handle all kinds of Farm Produce at the highest cash price.

WM. HODGINS.

Deaths.

Mrs. Hobin, widow of the late John Hobin, formerly of North Clarendon, died at her home in Ottawa, on Sunday last. Funeral on Tuesday at North Clarendon cemetery.

Dr. Freeland, collector of inland revenue at Ottawa, and one of the foremost champions of bi-lingual schools in the city, died suddenly on the 14th instant from heart failure.

The local ladies of the Shawville Homemakers' Club, who, during the past year have been devoting their energies to Red Cross work, received a liberal response from citizens last week when they appealed to them for funds to purchase material wherewith to make up necessities for our soldier boys at the Front. If similar appeals were made in other localities, we have no doubt they would be cheerfully responded to. Few Pontiac people would be found too selfish and mean to be moved by appeals of this kind.

THE HARDWARE STORE

Gun Bargains

You need not be a "cheap sport" to get sport cheap.

We have a few Rifles and Shot Guns still on hand, and are offering them at decided bargains to clear. Note the following:

1 only Winc. Rifle	32 Special reg.	\$21.00	now \$18.50
"	"	38.55	" 18.00
"	"	"	" 16.00
2 " Little Scout	22 Long	"	3.75
"	"	"	3.25
1 " H. & R.	32	"	5.25
"	"	"	4.50
1 " Stevens	32	"	4.75
"	"	"	4.25
1 " "	25	"	6.00
"	"	"	5.50
2 " Shot Guns	20 Gage	"	5.50
"	"	"	4.50
1 " "	20	"	6.50
"	"	"	5.50
3 " "	16	"	5.50
"	"	"	4.50

Don't miss this opportunity to secure a good Firearm cheap.

J. H. SHAW.

W. A. HODGINS

SHAWVILLE

Winter Supplies

FOR MEN

Sweaters

Heavy Pants

Mackinaws

Mitts and Gloves

Underwear

Caps

Overalls and Smocks
(Peabodys)

Mitts and Moccasins
(Wrights)

Felt Boots

Wool Mitts

Socks

Over Socks

Flannel Shirts

etc., etc.

Corduroy Pants for small men,
size 32, 34, 36, worth \$2.00

will sell for \$1.25.

W. A. HODGINS

About the Household

Dainty Dishes.

Steamed Indian Pudding.—One cup corn meal, one-third cup sour milk, one-half cup molasses, one-third cup chopped suet, one teaspoon salt, one teaspoon soda, few grains ginger. Mix soda with sour milk, add other ingredients, pour into buttered mold and steam four hours.

Meringued Apples.—Prepare apples as for baking. Cook until tender, but not broken. Fill centers with apple jelly or marmalade and coat each apple with meringue made with whites of eggs and sugar, one tablespoon of sugar to one egg white flavored with lemon. Brown in oven.

Cassell Pudding (English).—Take weight of two eggs in butter, in sugar and in flour. Rub butter and sugar together, add to them grated peel of half a lemon and yolks of eggs beaten light. Stir in flour and, last of all, whipped whites of eggs and one-half teaspoon baking powder. Grease small, deep patty pans and bake pudding in these for about one-half hour; turn out on hot dish and serve with hard sauce.

Johnnycake.—One-half cup sugar, one-half cup thick sour cream, one-half cup thick sour milk, one egg, one-half cup flour, one cup corn meal, one teaspoon soda, one pinch salt. Beat egg until light, add sugar and mix. Dissolve soda in sour milk, add to sugar and egg, together with sour cream. Add flour, corn meal and salt, beat thoroughly, pour into well-greased biscuit pan and bake twenty minutes in hot oven.

Rice a la Mode.—One pint cooked rice, six slices bacon or salt pork, three eggs, one tablespoon butter, one-fourth cup milk, one tablespoon chopped onion, salt, pepper and one teaspoon parsley. Beat eggs, add milk and pour into hot saucepan in which butter is melting. Stir constantly, adding onion, salt, pepper and parsley. When creamy add rice and when thoroughly heated again mound in platter, surround with hot fried bacon or salt pork, and serve.

Date Cake.—This cake is economical and quickly put together. One-third cup soft butter, one and one-third cups brown sugar, two eggs, one-half cup milk, one and three-fourths cups pastry flour, once sifted, one-half teaspoon cinnamon, one-half teaspoon grated nutmeg and one-half pound stoned and shredded dates. Put all in mixing bowl and beat three minutes, using slitted wooden spoon. Turn into buttered and floured cake pan and bake in moderate oven from forty to forty-five minutes. Sprinkle top with confectioner's sugar after removing from oven.

Carrot Soup.—Two cups chopped raw carrots, two slices onion, sprig parsley, one-fourth cup raw rice, four tablespoons butter, one and one-half teaspoons salt, few grains cayenne, two cups water, two cups scalded milk, two tablespoons flour. Cook carrots in water until tender and press through sieve, reserving liquor. Cook rice in milk in double boiler. Cook onion in butter. Add flour and seasonings. Mix carrot mixture with rice and milk and pour on to butter and flour. Bring to boiling point, strain and serve. Garnish with chopped parsley. If soup is too thick thin with cream or milk.

Breads.

Brown Bread.—Two cups of corn meal, one cup of flour, one cup of buttermilk, one of sweet milk, one egg, one teaspoon of soda, one teaspoon of baking powder, one-half cup of sorghum; divide batter into three equal parts and put into greased baking powder cans (pt. size). Cover with lids and set in a covered bucket or pot to steam for three hours, then remove lids and set in oven to dry for ten or fifteen minutes. This is especially nice for wash day.

Pocketbook Rolls.—One cup of yeast sponge, one cup of sweet milk, one-fourth cup of sugar, one egg, one-half cup of potatoes, flour to make thin batter; beat for five minutes or until smooth and light. Let rise four or five hours, or until air bubbles cover the surface and show that the batter is light. Now add one-half cup of lard and one teaspoon of salt; mix in flour to make dough as stiff as ordinary biscuit dough. Let rise two hours, roll out, cut in biscuits, dip in melted lard or butter, fold together, let rise until ready for oven. Cook quickly and brush tops with cream or butter.

Household Hints.

A quick and easy method of polishing linoleum is to wash it over with milk.

Change the lids of the kitchen range frequently, and you will prevent their warping.

Cold meat minced fine and mixed with mashed potatoes in potato cakes makes a good dish.

A good idea is to have egg spoons made of black horn; the silver ones discolor so badly.

Comfortable living is not a matter of money so much as it is a matter of foresight.

When buying nuts avoid the mixed nuts bait. They are generally made up of the cheaper nuts.

Never store any diseased potatoes in the cellar or anywhere else—they will ruin the good ones.

Wood alcohol will take vaseline

stains from wash goods. Soak them a few minutes in the alcohol.

Pack glass or china in hay which is slightly damp. This will prevent the articles from slipping about.

Rice flour or rice which has been boiled is excellent added to the cup of mutton broth served the invalid.

The second and third cuts from the top of the round of beef are not expensive, and they are not tough.

Tea and coffee should be kept in a cool, dark place as far as possible, as this helps to preserve their flavor.

Meat should be taken from the paper as soon as it arrives, and never put in direct contact with the ice.

Sugar is present largely in bananas, grapes, etc., and their food value is derived almost entirely from that.

The juice of a lemon added to a pan of water will freshen wilted vegetables. Let them stand in it for one hour.

It is wise to use either mustard or red pepper in preparing baked beans or lobster dishes, as these condiments used sparingly render the food more digestible.

Delicious tomato sandwiches are made by cutting the tomato very thin and spreading it with mayonnaise. Cut the bread rounds with a cookie cutter, spread and use the slices of tomato for filling.

Keep a bottle of glycerine in the laundry, a tea stain, however persistent, will often yield to this when other means fail. Wet the stain first with water and then with the glycerine. After a few hours wash well with soap and water.

COMING TO AMERICA.

A Movement to Make Uncle Sam a German After the War.

After the war there will be a tremendous flow of German emigration to America, says the London News.

This I gathered from many conversations in Berlin and elsewhere with Germans who foresee that their own land will be poor after the fighting is done, and that America is rapidly rising to the first place in finance and commerce.

The Germans who have gone over to Berlin and into the army from English jobs are intelligent enough to see that they will hardly be welcomed here after the war. I give here a conversation I had with a middle-aged German in Berlin.

"After the war," I said, "you will go back to London?"

"No," he answered, "I shall go to America."

"But it will be less easy there, in your game."

"Less easy, but less, shall we say, difficult. You see the English are, so far, children in running hotels and restaurants. Any old woman with a capital of fourpence could get rich in London if she knew how to cook—and to distribute eight chairs round two tables."

"They are the biggest fools in the world. It isn't only the German waiter, you know, who says that the bigger the tip the bigger the ass, and the bigger the ass the more surely he is the Englishman."

"Yet you will not return to these people?"

"No, the United States for me. The London newspapers talk and talk about keeping us out after the war. No need for that. If we win the war England will be a house of snakes. If we lose, it will be a den of braggarts. But in America, well, the future is there. What I say is that good Germans will go over there and colonize it and end by ruling it. We shall make Uncle Sam a German. Then God help England, with a Germany on either side of her!"

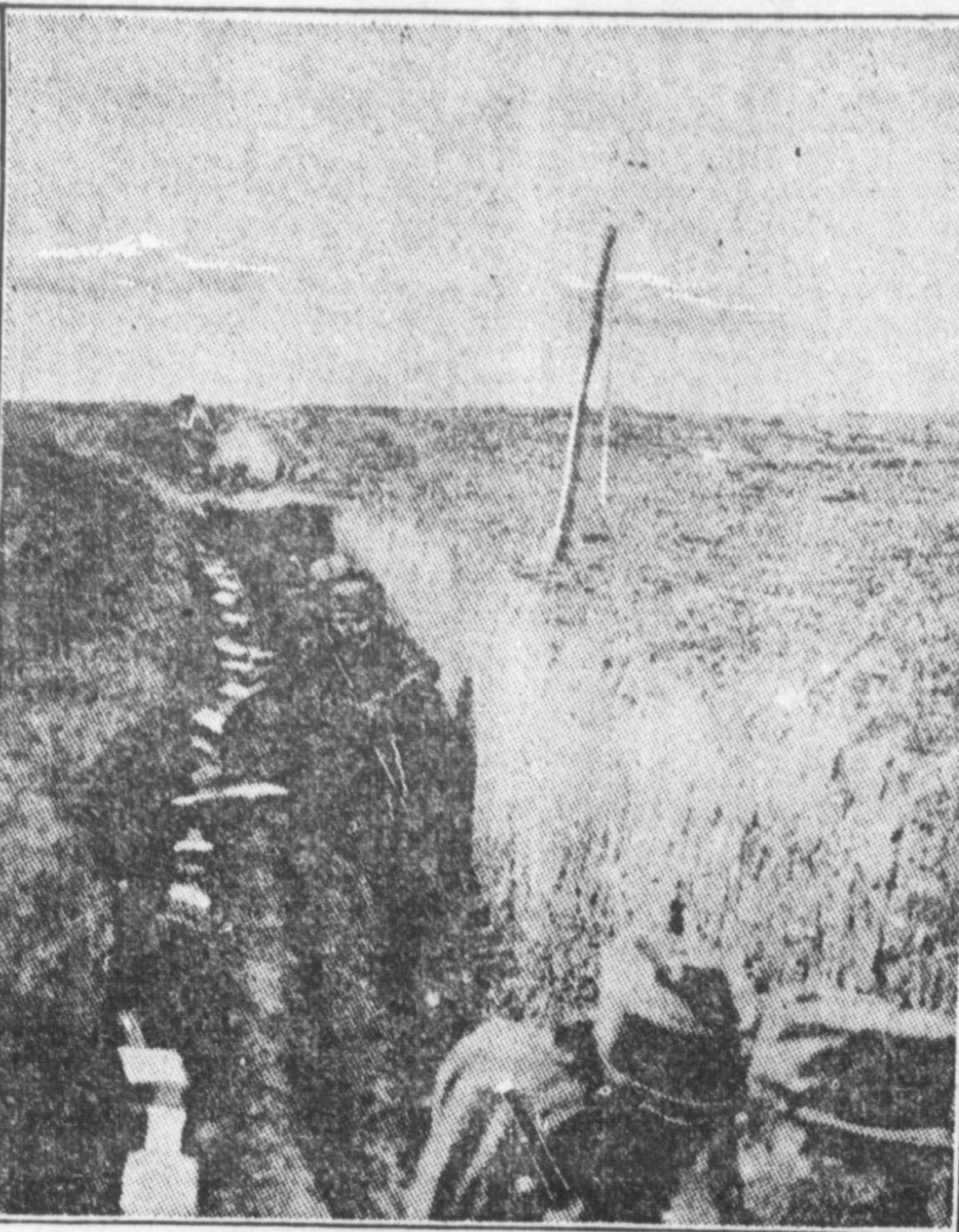
And if the emigration movement is serious the Germans are thorough enough to set up schools to teach the emigrants the American accent before they go!

AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND

Proud of Their Heroic Sons and Brothers.

Australia and New Zealand have made a most honorable and sacrificial offering to this war. A correspondent writes:—"I send you these few lines from a far back sheep station among the New Zealand hills. I assure you that the throb of emotion of patriotism reaches to the uppermost parts of the empire. Every man of eligible age on this station is either on the list of those accepted or has been rejected, like myself. Nevertheless, in New Zealand, as elsewhere, there are 'shirkers.' However, we are more proud than any words can say of our heroic sons and brothers, and some cases fathers (extremely few married men have gone from New Zealand). The New Zealand Minister of Defence, in reply to a deputation which waited on him to strongly urge increased contributions of men from New Zealand, stated reasons of a confidential nature, explaining why New Zealand could not send another Main Body. These reasons, which the Press was asked not to publish, quite satisfied this influential deputation. As it is, New Zealand is sending over 3,000 men as reinforcements every two months."

FRENCH TRENCH IN CHAMPAGNE



The picture shows a French trench in the Champagne region freshly supplied with cannon-balls and hand grenades.

WAS ONCE FEARED AS WITCHCRAFT

HYPNOTISM NOW HAILED AS AID TO MEDICINE.

Doctor Says That All Diseases Can Be Greatly Benefited If Not Cured.

Hypnosis as a medical aid has been extremely popular with authors and playwrights during the last few years, being set forth successfully and interestingly in two brilliant plays, "The Shadow," by Nicodeme, and in Belasco's "Case of Becky."

In "The Shadow" a woman who has been stricken by paralysis goes from physician to physician begging them to restore her to health so that she may have her husband's affection and companionship, instead of sympathy and mere pity. Her happiness is never complete, but her health is restored by means of hypnotism before the final curtain.

In the "Case of Becky" the patient, a young girl, has a number of diametrically opposed natures. After consulting many physicians to no avail, she comes upon a nerve specialist, who treats her by hypnotism, and he blends the diametrically opposed personalities into one happy personality.

Dr. Helling-Fabrics says: "My usual way in proceeding in treatments consists in getting the confidence of my patients and making them thoroughly believe in my method of treatment. Then I make the patients go through a set of exercises which I demonstrate for them. These exercises are first, active; second, passive; third, exercises of relaxation, which consist of exercises under the patient's control and hypnotic exercises which are under the operator's mental control."

Brain Controls All.

"I wait until the patients are thoroughly relaxed, and often talk to them to get them into a receptive mood. Now, whether I induce hypnosis at this point or not depends on the condition of the patient. In either case I speak to them such words as these: 'I want you to relax all your muscles and nerves thoroughly. By doing this you will quiet your nerves, you will suffer less pain and get well faster.'"

"You probably do not realize that your brain or mind controls the muscles, nerves and blood vessels of your entire body, but it does. Just the same as your brain or mind unconsciously controls your heart's action, your breathing, and your circulation, so does it control all other parts of your body. There are running to and from the brain innumerable nerves or wires to all the different parts of the body, just like telephone or telegraph wires. The brain or mind sends messages from all these different parts, consciously or unconsciously. It is only in sickness that sometimes there are breaks made in this communication, like the breaking of a wire, due to too much pressure on the brain or along the nerve's course. These breaks must be cured by the relieving of the pressure which means strengthening of the nerves and nervous system."

"You may wonder what disease can be treated by hypnosis. My experience prompts me to say that all diseases can be greatly benefited, if not cured; and I include the morphine habit, cocaine habit, St. Vitus' dance, drink habit, stuttering and hysteria. Dr. R. Osmond records one hundred and fifty cases of children treated for nervous insomnia and somnambulism by this auto-suggestion."

"The case of a boy who was a great coward, another of 19 possessed of a desire to commit suicide, a boy of 16 known for cruelty and malice—these, I recall,

Were Cured by Hypnotism.

"One of my most interesting patients was a 9-year-old girl, Grace De Young. She was a paralytic. After studying my little patient carefully I diagnosed that she had a clot on the brain and that the only possible way to remove it was to reduce the blood pressure and the circulation in those parts. There were times when I almost lost hope, because the child was blind in one eye and was paralyzed in speech, limbs and bowels."

"At first progress was very slow, but after a while I became encouraged when I saw she took interest in things. One morning she was able to say to her mother, 'Mamma, hear the church bells ringing!' The one blind eye showed the same slow but sure progress after treatment by hypnosis, aided by the use of lenses and glasses of different strength. At the end of ten weeks I found Grace a healthy and normal child."

"Another patient came to me suffering from acute stomach trouble caused by ulcers. Her tongue was paralyzed at times. I gave her twenty-five treatments and she is now a healthy girl. Her sister was suffering with deafness of the right ear caused by a catarrhal condition in the head, giving rise to many headaches, which lasted sometimes as long as two or three weeks. After a number of treatments, her catarrhal condition improved and caused her headaches to disappear and hearing to become normal. A pronounced consumptive under my care forgot the name of the disease and

Gained Thirty Pounds.

"Insanity, nervous trouble and heart trouble have all responded to this cure. The mental trouble called insanity is a condition in which the circulation in the brain is the same as when a patient is in a semi-sleep, in which they experience in their abnormal condition the vagaries of dreams, which they see enacted, and try to enact themselves. One of my most interesting cases was that of a woman suffering from religious insanity. Time and again she was declared insane until I took her in hand and treated her with hypnosis. She is now mentally strong."

"We know what influence a soft hand has on a tired head. We know that drowsiness and sleep depend on sluggish and diminished blood pressure in the brain. In hypnosis the same causes are at work, the same in fainting, in somnambulism and catalepsy, because they are all different degrees of blood pressure in parts of the brain. You may be so frightened as to turn pale while you feel your nerves shiver and your lips chatter. Sudden emotion of joy or fright creates the same effect."

"The normal state of circulation of the blood and the throbbing of the nerve centres means health. When any of these channels are weakened or destroyed, disease in some part of the organism or the whole organism is bound to be the result. There are many ways of trying to quiet tired nerves in a diseased body, but the simplest and the most natural is to reduce the blood pressure and create normal circulation by means of a strong personality working on a weaker one, as done in hypnosis and auto-suggestion in the right direction."

How She Got the Price.

"I suppose you were touched when your wife gave you that \$50 easy chair for you den?"

"I was touched before she gave it."

Don't let the badness of your neighbors worry you; they might do worse.

GERMANS ARE HARSH.

Military Training Has Brutalizing Effect on Men.

Owing to his curious mixture of emotion and stolidity the German is far more easily excited than most of his enemies. I read in English books of the "stolid German," says a neutral observer in the London Times. "If the German ever was a stolid person he certainly is not to-day. The German of to-day is noisy, shouting, staring, and over-bearing. Particularly is this so with the non-commissioned officers. Downtrodden for generations, they are now retailing on such unfortunate inhabitants of Russia, Poland, France, and Belgium as come in their way. The German Government sedulously circulates photographs and cinematograph films of posed German soldiers playing with enemy children. I have no doubt that in such cases such episodes have genuinely taken place, because many a Landsturm has sympathy with little people; but, on the other hand, I have witnessed absolute brutality on the part of German soldiers towards their own people."

Here is an instance. I had occasion to visit the office of the military commandant at Posen shortly after the Russian retreat. It was interesting to observe the cringing displayed by an Unterofficer before his superior. Immediately afterwards this man was approached by an old couple, two returned refugees, who humbly and civilly inquired where they should find a lodging. His whole attitude changed. Turning upon them savagely, yelling and screaming, he took them by the shoulders and kicked them out of the building, saying "You go to the right place to ask such questions. I have nothing to do with such people as you." This is a case of German harshness to Germans. The man had been browbeaten by his superiors all his life, and now the desire to browbeat others expressed itself.

One trembles to think of the attitude such men would adopt if they ever succeeded in their cherished ambition to land in England.

SHE KNEW COFFEE.

Sir Hiram Maxim's Stenographer Was Delighted.

A great many people who flatter themselves that they are judges of coffee or other beverages may learn a lesson of caution from the experiments carried on by Sir Hiram Maxim when he was trying to find a palatable preparation of wheat and coffee.

It occurred to me, says Sir Hiram in "My Life," that very few people knew much about coffee. One Sunday I brought out from the Maxim Lamp Works about thirty young men and women. My stenographer was also present; she was one of those young ladies that know all—from whose decisions there is no appeal.

I had cleared off a long bench and arranged on it a large number of cups, milk, sugar, cream, much coffee, and plenty of apparatus for making coffee. I got from the Army and Navy Stores various kinds of coffee that were supposed to be the very best in the world, such as Mocha, Java, and so forth, and I also got from a dealer in coffee some of the sweepings and siftings of his shop—small, imperfect, and broken kernels. These I freed from dust and dirt, roasted and ground, and mixed with three times their weight of chicory. I was ready for the test.

My shorthand writer came in, tasted the Mocha, the Java, the Costa Rica, and pronounced them all very bad. She then tried some of my wheat coffee, and some of what was half wheat and half coffee, which, she said, were also bad, but not so bad as the others. But when she reached the mixture of siftings and chicory she was delighted. "That is coffee!" she said, with an air of finality. "That's it. That's the right stuff!"

In all probability the young lady had never tasted a cup of genuine coffee in her life until that Sunday morning.

THOUGHTS FOR THE DAY.

The path of duty is the way to glory.—Tennyson.

Excessive distrust is as hurtful as towering presumption.—Swift.

Thirst teaches all animals to drink, but drunkenness belongs only to man.—Fielding.

I like to be at my post doing my duty, indifferent whether one set or another govern, provided they govern well.—Sir J. Moore.

Only he who lives a life of his own can help the lives of others.—Henry Ward Beecher.

Discretion is the perfection of reason and a guide to us in all the duties of life.—Addison.

Isolated discoveries born out of date would positively fall dead upon the world.—Leitch.

The eyes of other people are the eyes that ruin us. If all but myself were blind I should never want a fine house nor fine furniture.—Dr. Franklin.

If a man has ordinary chairs and tables no one notices it; but if he sticks vulgar, gaudy pictures on his walls, which he need not have at all, every one laughs at him for his folly.—Sydney Smith.

Economy.

He—if you made the dress yourself, what is this bill for? She—Alterations, dear.

FROM OLD SCOTLAND

NOTES OF INTEREST FROM HER BANKS AND BRAES.

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

Edinburgh's municipal rates are to be reduced this year.

At the lifeboat flag day recently held in Coatbridge the sum of \$734.32 was realized.

After an almost complete reconstruction, Maybole Gas Works have been formally opened.

The valuation of the burgh of Dunfermline shows an increase of \$34,120, as compared with last year.

Lord Doune has joined the Flying Corps and is putting in his preliminary training on the East Coast.

A flag day in aid of the National Lifeboat Institution was recently held in Kirkcaldy and a sum of \$575 was realized.

The Earl of Moray has got \$160,000 as compensation for lands taken over in connection with the Glasgow new water scheme.

Glasgow School Board has decided against the employment of married women teachers, unless in exceptional circumstances.

Lady Jellicoe, wife of the Commander-in-Chief of the fleet, was present at the re-opening of the Pathhead Tipperary Club, Kirkcaldy.

Richardson Russell, an Indian Mutiny veteran, has died at his home in Parkhead. He enlisted in the old 78th Foot nearly seventy years ago.

A proposal is on foot in Dundee to discontinue Sunday evening church services during the winter owing to the rigid lighting regulations.

Two hundred more members of the Glasgow police force have just joined the army, bringing the total of the Second City's policemen soldiers up to 600.

The Government has taken over the Freestone quarries at Corsehill, Annan, and at Cove, Kilpatrick-Fleming, and the wages of the workmen have been increased.

Mr. Tennant, Under-Secretary for War, who is present tenant of Hutton Castle, Berwickshire, is understood to be the new proprietor. The price paid was \$115,000.

Arrangements are being made for holding a Red Cross Flag Day throughout Scotland for the object of raising funds on behalf of the sick and wounded overseas.

Considerable damage was caused by a fire at Millbank Works, Dundee, owned by Messrs. Low & Bonar. About two hundred employees are temporarily thrown out of work.

Meetings arranged by the Paisley War Savings Committee have been held at several of the local public works to urge upon the workers the necessity of exercising economy.

Since the scheme of supplying the soldiers and sailors with refreshments passing through Perth general station was inaugurated, no fewer than 60,000 meals have been served.

The valuation of Stirlingshire this year is \$3,873,595, an increase of \$22,240. St. Ninian's Parish shows a reduction of \$17,000 caused by the decrease in the output of minerals.

GASOLINE EXCAVATOR.

Has the Speed and Efficiency of Fifty Men.

A new piece of machinery available for the farmer or the contractor has made its appearance in the shape of a device for excavating cellars, digging ditches or loading wagons and carts with material from the ground level or below it. It consists of a nine horse power gasoline engine mounted on a frame and capable of being moved from point to point.

Power is transmitted from the motor by a drive chain to a drum at the top of the machine, on which a fifty-foot cable is wound. A slip scoop at the end of the cable carries the dirt from the pit or basement at any angle and delivers it into the wagon at the opposite side of the machine with approximately the speed and efficiency of fifty men.

The loading part of the machine is in no way complicated. When the loaded scoop reaches the machine the cable draws it into a steel holder on the end of a pair of lifting arms, which elevate the scoop, dirt and all, and empty it into the waiting wagon.

A wagon can be filled in less than five minutes. The scoop is automatically returned to the ground after unloading by the release of the friction clutch that conveys the power to the hoisting drum.

WOMEN URGE REFORMS.

War Economy League Would Eschew Sweetmeats.

One of the first reforms proposed by the Women's War Economy League of London is to induce the people to try to get along without sweetmeats.

Other needed economies relate to the \$35,000,000 spent annually in motorcars, motorcycles and cycles and \$20,000,000 on imported gasoline. Britain spends also \$15,000,000 on skins and furs, \$7,500,000 on ornamental feathers, \$85,000,000 on silks, \$25,000,000 on wines and spirits, and nearly \$40,000,000 on tobacco.

The league also urges strict economy in coffee, tea and all imported articles of food, drink and war.

LEST WE FORGET!

The Story of Infamy and Wrong Perpetrated by the German Soldiery in the Plains of Flanders, Valleys of the Vosges and the Rolling Fields of the Marne.

In post-offices throughout England one finds small 12-page pamphlets, entitled "Germany's Dishonored Army." They are circulated by the Parliamentary Recruiting Committee and are free to the public. In occasional, very occasional, bookstalls, one finds leaflets of the Union of Democratic Control and other such parifist organizations, also free to the public. The Government pamphlet contains additional records of German atrocities in France extracted from the report of Professor J. H. Morgan, commissioned by the Secretary of State for Home Affairs to investigate the alleged breaches of the laws of war by German troops in France. When the time comes for peace terms, pacifists and sentimentalists will raise their voices, pleading for the enemy. There must be no leniency, no sacrifice of civilization to barbarians. When peace comes, peace terms must be secured which will insure as far as is humanly possible the freedom of the world from tyranny and greed and lust and oppression.

Protection, Not Revenge.

The Parliamentary pamphlet might well have been headed "Lest We Forget." Those who read it and remember—they can hardly forget—will demand of Germany a settlement which shall leave her too broken to dare to disturb Europe again. They will demand an atonement—not in the spirit of revenge, but in the spirit that the law demands the punishment of the criminal—for the protection of humanity.

It is a dreadful report, although not more dreadful than those of the Bryce Committee or the Belgian Committee. The result is to confirm the conviction that German atrocities were the result of deliberate military policy. Professor Morgan presents extracts from German diaries to prove that the killing of defenceless British and French wounded, the slaughter of civilians, and the destruction of towns were all the deliberate outcome of calculated policy.

One damning brigade order reads: "To date from this day no prisoners will be made any longer. All the prisoners will be executed. The wounded, whether armed or defenceless, will be executed. Not a man will be left alive behind."

Revolted Record.

As to the outrages upon women by German soldiers, "they have been so frequent," Professor Morgan writes, "that it is impossible to escape the conviction that they have been condoned and indeed encouraged by German officers. As regards this matter I have made a most minute study of the German occupation of Bailleul. This place was occupied by a regiment of German Hussars in October for a period of eight days. During the whole of that period the town was delivered over to the excesses of a licentious soldiery and was left in a state of indescribable filth."

"There were at least thirty cases of outrages on girls and young married women, authenticated by sworn statements of witnesses and generally by medical certificates of injury. It is extremely probable that, owing to the natural reluctance of women to give evidence in cases of this kind, the actual number of outrages largely exceeds this. Indeed, the leading physician of the town, Dr. Bels, puts the number as high as sixty. At least five officers were guilty of such offences, and where the officers set the example the men followed. The circumstances were often of a peculiarly revolting character; daughters were outraged in the presence of their mothers, and mothers in the presence or the hearing of their little children."

Hunted in Couples.

"In one case, the facts of which are proved by evidence which would satisfy any court of law, a young girl of nineteen was violated by one officer while the other held her mother by the throat and pointed a revolver, after which the two officers exchanged their respective roles. After the outrage they dragged the girl outside, and asking her if she knew of any other young girls ("jeunes filles") in the neighborhood, adding that they wanted to do to them what they had done to her."

"The officers and soldiers usually hunted in couples, either entering the houses under pretence of seeking billets, or forcing the doors by open violence. Frequently the victims were beaten and kicked, and invariably threatened with a loaded revolver, if they resisted. The husband or father of the women and girls were usually absent on military service; if one was present he was first ordered away under some pretext; and disobedience of civilians to German orders, however improper, is always punished with instant death. In several cases little children heard the cries and struggles of their mother in the adjoining room, to which she had been carried by a brutal exercise of force. No attempt was made to keep discipline, and the officers, when appealed to for protection, simply shrugged their shoulders."

The German troops were often drunk and always insolent. But, significantly enough, the bonds of discipline thus relaxed were tightened

at will, and hardly a single straggler was left behind.

"Deliberate Defilement."

Dealing with the subject of private property, and after recounting the destruction and pillage which everywhere marked the German presence, the professor concludes:—"I should like to draw the attention of the reader to some unpleasant facts which throw a baneful light on the temper of German officers and men. If one thing is more clearly established than another by my inquiries among the officers of our staff and divisional commands, it is that chateaux or private houses used as the headquarters of German officers were frequently found to have been left in a state of bestial pollution, which can only be explained by gross drunkenness or filthy malice. Whichever be the explanation, the fact remains that, while to use the beds and the upholstery of private houses as a latrine is not an atrocity, it indicates a state of mind sufficiently depraved to commit one. Many of these incidents, related to me by our own officers from their own observations, are so disgusting that they are unfit for publication. The point to deliberate defilement."

The Worst Not Told.

Under the heading: "Methods of Savages," the report reads:—"The public has been shocked by the evidence, accepted by Lord Bryce's Committee as genuine, which tells of such mutilations of women and children as only the Kurds of Asia Minor had been thought capable of perpetrating. But the Committee were fully justified in accepting it—they could not do otherwise—and they have by no means published the whole. Pathologists can best supply the explanation of these crimes. I have been told by such that it is not at all uncommon in cases of rape or sexual excess to find that the criminal when satiated by lust, attempts to murder or mutilate his victim. This is presumably the explanation—if one can talk of explanation—of outrages which would otherwise be incredible. The Committee hint darkly at perverted sexual instinct. Cases of sodomy and of the rape of little children did undoubtedly occur on a very large scale. Some of the worst things have never been published."

Story of Infamy and Wrong.

"There is very strong reason to suspect that young girls were carried off to the trenches by licentious German soldiery, and there abused by the hordes of savages and licentious men. People in hiding in the cellars of houses have all heard the voices of women in the hands of German soldiers crying all night long until death or stupor ended their agonies."

"One of our officers, a subaltern in the sappers, heard a woman's shrieks in the night coming from behind the German trenches near Richebourg l'Avoue. When we advanced in the morning and drove the Germans out, a girl was found lying naked on the ground 'pegged out' in the form of a crucifix. I need not go on with this chapter of horrors. To the end of time it will be remembered, and from one generation to another, in the plains of Flanders, in the valleys of the Vosges and on the rolling fields of the Marne, the oral traditions of men will perpetuate this story of infamy and wrong."

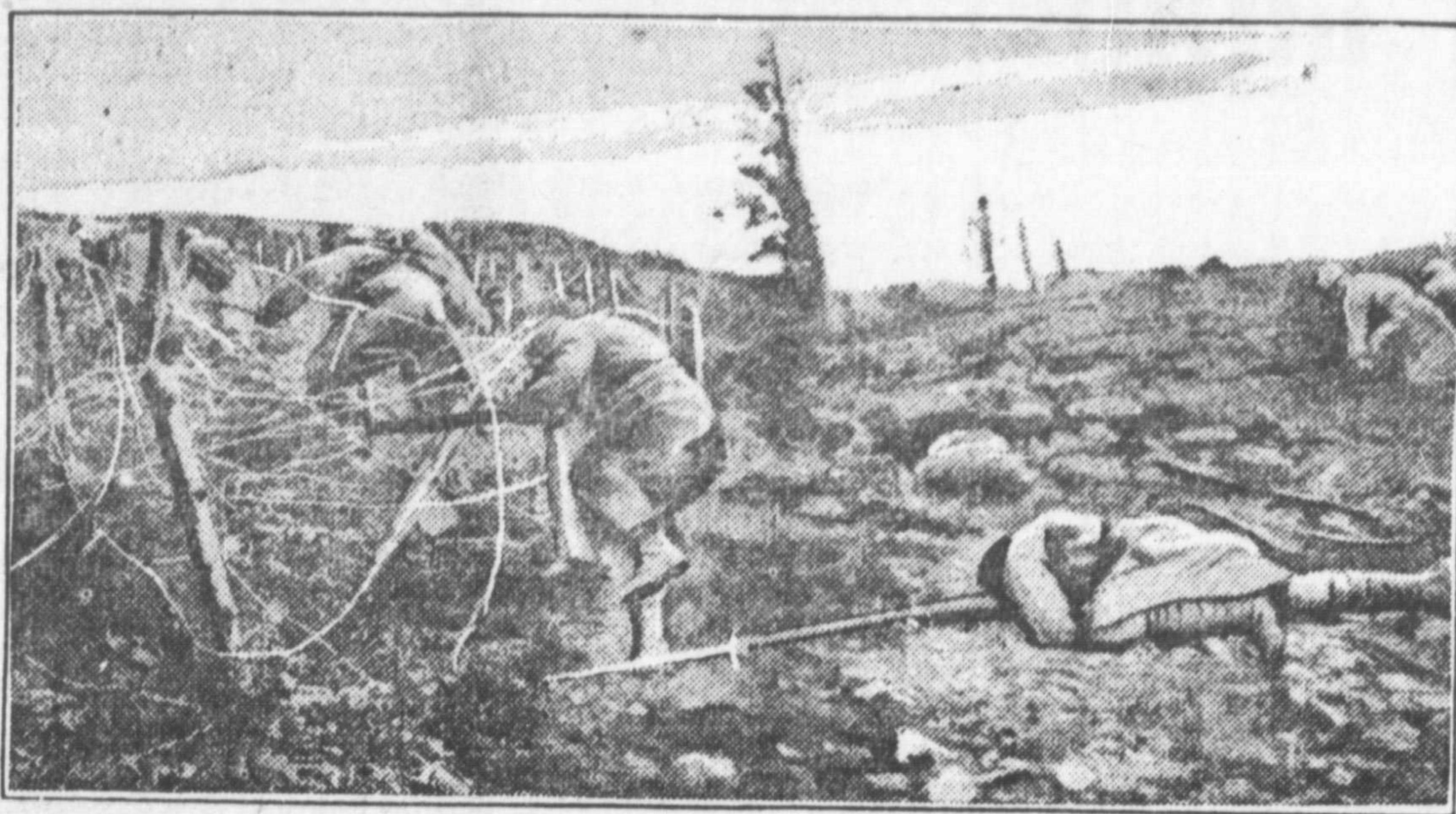
Pride of Insolence.

"Although I have some claims to write as a jurist, I have here made no attempt to pray in aid The Hague Regulations in order to frame the counts of an indictment. The Germans have broken all laws, human and divine, and not even the ancient freemasonry of arms, whose honorable traditions are almost as old as war itself, has restrained them in their brutal and licentious fury. It is useless to attempt to discriminate between the people and their rulers: an abundance of diaries of soldiers in the ranks shows that all are infected with a common spirit. That spirit is pride, not the pride of pure and high endeavor, but the pride of insolence which knows no pity and feels no love. Long ago Renan warned Strauss of the canker which was eating into the German character. Pedants indignant; generals intitled; the Emperor preached it. The whole people were taught that it was a normal state of civilization, that lust of conquest and the arrogance of race were the most precious of the virtues. On this Dead Sea fruit the German people have been fed for a generation until they are rotten to the core."—The Toronto Daily News.

Killed on British Railroads.

The British Board of Trade figures for a year, not including the most recent railway disaster, in which nearly 300 persons lost their lives, show that on the 23,700 miles of railway in the United Kingdom during the year covered by the report 125 passengers were killed while 2,440 were injured. Of railway employees, 425 were killed in this period and 5,065 injured. This is a vastly worse showing than ever before, a fact due perhaps to the changes in servants and schedules owing to the war.

INTO PROMISED LAND—TO REDEEM ALSACE



At last the soldiers of France are sighting their Promised Land—the ravished provinces which they have sworn to redeem from the hold of the Huns. This wonderful photograph, reproduced from J'ai Vu, shows how the French Armies of the Vosges have won their way through the barbed death-traps and grim desolation of a shell-swept zone. "A loud cheer hails our victory. The crest of Lorraine is ours! Now to reclaim the fair plains of Alsace."

NEW LIQUOR RULES.

Early Closing and Restrictions Felt in Berlin.

The restrictions regarding the sale of distilled liquors in Greater Berlin, which were proposed in August by Police President von Jagow to the governing authorities, have gone into effect. They are so drastic that landlords and distillers are in despair, and the general public feels that its indulgence in "schnappes" and similar drinks is to be very largely curtailed. The rules now laid down forbid the sale of distilled liquor except between 9 a.m. and 9 p.m., the sale in restaurants having woman waitresses and barmaids, the sale in "automatic" restaurants and the sale to drunken persons. The liquor may be sold only for cash and must be drunk on the premises.

Only casual examinations of the new rules does not reveal how drastic they are. Relatively few persons, because of the late working and eating hours in Berlin, have either desire or opportunity to indulge in spirituous liquors until after the new closing hour. Scores of reputable restaurants and cafes now have female employees in the place of the waiters who have been drawn into the army, and therefore these cafes are barred from making their formal profitable sales. The provision that the liquor must be drunk on the premises deals a blow to a bottle trade that heretofore has assumed considerable proportions, especially in the less pretentious cafes and saloons. Virtually the only provision to which there is no objection is that governing sales to drunken persons.

President von Jagow's suggestion against the restriction of distilled liquors included the provision that none should be sold after 7 p.m., and that only liquor of a comparatively high grade and cost might be dispensed. The distillers and liquor dealers breathed easier when they heard that the authorities did not favor anything so drastic, but all their hopes vanished when the authorities finally did make public their new regulations. It is asserted on every side that many cafes that do not specialize in beer—the so-called "wine rooms"—will now have to close at 9 instead of at 11 or 1 o'clock, and that many of them will have to go out of business.

These cafe proprietors allege that they cannot understand the new order nor the reasons for it. For months now it has been forbidden to serve soldiers or sailors with distilled liquors, and they say that therefore there is no military need for the rules. They maintain that there is a great sufficiency of liquor for army, medicinal and hospital needs now on hand, so that there is no necessity for extra measures to conserve the supply in this dramatic way. Also, they assert with the utmost positiveness that Berlin suffers not at all from any undue indulgence in liquor which would require correction through restriction of the supply.

KING GEORGE AND THE TOWER.

Much Improved By Valuable Gifts From His Majesty.

Rich as the Tower of London, has always been in armor, it has, only recently, been very much improved by valuable gifts from King George V. The King was told that he possessed at Windsor Castle certain pieces of very old armor which really formed parts of Tower suits, and, he accordingly gave orders that these should be sent to the City, so as to complete the sets there. The armor is very old indeed, having belonged to King Henry VIII., William Somerset, the Earl of Worcester, and others. The helmet of the latter warrior alone weighs close on twenty pounds.

These additions are by far the finest made to the Tower armories since the year 1661, when the whole collection was brought from Greenwich, Hampton Court, and other palaces, and placed in its present position. Amongst some of the special suits now to be seen is one which is attributed to King Charles I.

Pluck is all right, but good luck often leaves it at the post.

HOLLAND HAS BIG PROBLEM.

Belgian Women Want to Be Near Interned Relatives.

There are about twenty thousand Belgian girls and women who consider themselves, and are considered by those who have taken a first hand glimpse at their plight, the most unhappy creatures in the world.

They are the wives, daughters, sweethearts and sisters of Belgian soldiers interned in Holland. Women without a country these are, but more—women without a home, with little food and less clothing. Their husbands, fathers or brothers are alive and unharmed, idling most of their time away in Dutch prison camps. There will be no union until the war is over.

Under cover of night, in disguise, or on the strength of heart stirring pleas hundreds of these homeless women have managed to get across the border line to be near their interned men folk. Once on Dutch territory they become an increased burden to Holland. The problem of the interned Belgians and their needy women folk has become tragic. Among the charity organizations occupied in relief is the Society of Friends, through its War Victims' Relief Committee.

The principal task is to find useful employment. There are four principal camps in Holland under military control, each caring for 5,000 refugees.

At one of the smaller camps in Gouda the refugees are housed in the green-houses on an abandoned market garden. "It is sad to see strong young men sleeping in the day time or lounging about with no occupation," said one of the visitors who recently returned from Holland. Big wooden sheds form the "homes" of families at the other camps, and everywhere may be seen attempts to establish a sort of home atmosphere.

Conditions are found to be worst at Amersfoort, where about 13,000 Belgian soldiers are interned. The several hundred women who succeeded in evading the German authorities are in dire distress. Only a very small daily dole is theirs, and no provision is made for their lodgings. Some three hundred of these women live in an empty granary lent by a charitable Dutch merchant.

Belgian carpenters are now making neat, portable wooden houses, a great improvement on the barracks. After the war they propose to take these houses to Belgium. There are already workshops for tailors, shoemakers, basketmakers and other trades. In one the old tins used in the camps are converted into coffee and milk cans. Classes have been started in mat and slipper making.

TOYING WITH DESTINY.

German Newspaper Does Plain Speaking for the People.

Here is an extract from the Frankfurter Zeitung on the domestic problems of Germany in war time.

The Imperial Secretary of State himself admits that the Government is very late, too late, in fact, in the adoption of practical measures for dealing with the economic situation. The consequence of this policy of delay is that it is now well-nigh impossible to do anything to bring down the prices of commodities from their terrific height.

The influence of this state of affairs, further aggravated as it is by the intense rivalry of interests which the war has caused in trade circles, cannot fail to produce an adverse effect on the health of the people, who are being gradually driven to a makeshift existence.

These rival interests, it is saddening to see, are receiving most unjustifiable support in the Prussian Parliament, and also, as in the recent discussions, have shown, in the Prussian Ministry of Agriculture.

How can this toying with the destinies of the nation be permitted?

Convenient Apology.

If a boy is real naughty his mother apologizes by saying: "He's just like his father."

SOLDIERS OF WAR IN MANY LANDS

SOME CURIOUS ARMY CORPS IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

Servian Cavalry Regiment With Two Men on Each Animal.

It is abroad that we find the most romantic and picturesque of military bodies; but there are quasi-military organizations in Great Britain which are not included in the Army List, and which, although the man in the street is to-day far more learned in regard to military matters than he was a few weeks ago, are probably quite unknown to many people, says London Answers.

Our Bodyguard of Gentlemen-at-Arms, the "Yeoman Warders of the Tower," and the King's Indian Bodyguard are fairly familiar to Londoners; but how many have heard of the corps of local Highlanders which springs into existence to guard the ruling Sovereign whenever he visits Balmoral? It is a corps entirely apart from all military conventions, yet the members are strictly disciplined, dressed, and equipped.

Many British firms have formed special Territorial companies or semi-military bodies; but one London manufacturing firm has a complete corps, with band, drums, and fifes, ambulances, etc., and every member of it is an Army officer or ex-soldier, and wears a distinctive uniform.

The Grappling Corps.

This recalls an even more curious corps. It is called the Runcorn and District Grappling Corps, and it possesses a special appliance for recovering the bodies of drowned persons. The captain is ready to turn his corps out by day or night for duty, and claims a certain allowance for successful work.

It is not usual for cavalry regiments to sit two men on one horse. The idea hardly strikes one as military. Yet, some twenty-five years ago, the Servians, when battling with the Bulgarians, were astonished at the arrival of a regiment of the latter with two men on each animal.

But they might have been even more astonished if they had met a band of cavalry to be found on the island of Madagascar. These soldiers go about their military operations on oxen.

The animals are very lean creatures, but it is said that they move with surprising rapidity—which reminds one of the Camel Corps which we formed during the operations in Egypt some years ago.

Among romantic foreign regiments, none is more famous than the French Foreign Legion, the most cosmopolitan corps in existence, containing many ruined aristocrats, alien criminals, degenerate doctors and professors, and adventurous ruffians of every nation under the sun. The regiments are firmly disciplined, and are employed on every desperate and hazardous expedition. Adventures are to be found galore by this Legion. But perhaps one would not advise one's best friend to join!

On the far Indian frontiers we employ truculent tribesmen—"Chowkidars" they are called—to protect the British troops at night against the daring and merciless Pathan rifle-thieves who infest those parts.

Giants Under Arms.

Turning to Germany, we find distinctive regiments there also. Take the 1st Prussian Regiment of Guards, for instance. Every member is a picked giant; but even these are put in the shade by the famous giant Grenadiers of Potsdam.

All countries were scoured for the tallest men; recruits came from Turkey, Sweden, Poland, and even Ireland, and one Tyrolean giant is said to have cost as much as \$5,000. The minimum height was six feet; but some of the front rank men measure eight, and even nine, feet.

The present Emperor seems to be bitten by the same craze, for when at Tangier some years ago he was so impressed by the stature of a Moor of colossal proportions that he engaged him on the spot for his 1st Regiment of Foot Guards. German discipline, however, assuaged ill with this giant son of Nature, and he half killed the bandmaster by smashing him on the head with the cymbals which he played; and the Kaiser, realizing that physical height can have its drawbacks, after all, had him shipped back to his native country.

The King of Siam has a very imposing bodyguard of 400 high-born ladies, the pick of his kingdom. Essentially a peace organization, one would imagine.

A curious corps of Amazons is retained by the Kroumirs, their duty being to follow their lords to battle, and chant their weird war-song to stimulate the fighters.

Improved Dairy Methods.

"How shall we protect ourselves from bad milk supplies?" "Pasteurize the cow." "What do you mean by that?" "Why, turn her out to pasture, of course!"

Cats are said to wash right over their ears when rain is approaching.

ACROSS THE BORDER

WHAT IS GOING ON OVER IN THE STATES.

Latest Happenings in Big Republic Condensed for Busy Readers.

Buffalo has 85,198 registered voters. Cleveland is building a new detention home to cost \$90,000.

The ill-fated steamer Eastland will be a Government naval training ship. Harry K. Thaw, so his mother says, is back at Pittsburgh permanently.

Ryans City, Pa., is in the throes of a real oil boom; it almost rests on a bed of oil.

Detroit may put time clocks in its high schools to check engineers, firemen and janitors.

Illinois Supreme Court ruled that a village cannot prohibit billboards advertising liquors.

Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburgh railway is rebuilding 7,000 freight cars in Buffalo shops.

The rules of the public library at Montclair, N.J., forbid sneezing or coughing into books.

G. G. Torbert has just cashed a cheque at Milton, Del., that he has carried for 14 years.

Prof. Kuno Francke lectured on German art in New York without once mentioning the war.

J. F. Hyman, county judge at \$12,500 a year in Brooklyn, N.Y., was once a laborer at \$1.10 a day.

Middleton, N.Y., has shipped to Florida apples weighing 20½ ounces each, and 15½ inches round.

John Schmidt, chicken thief, killed a \$50 rooster and \$10 hen at Akron, O., and got a year in prison.

A company at Youngstown, O., has a contract for the machinery of an armor plant for Nagasaki, Japan.

A rotten telegraph pole fell on an auto at Camden, N.J., and killed Mrs. W. Baumgartel and injured others.

The American Tract Society has issued a label stamp poster inviting all to "Go to church next Sunday."

While picking up shingles a roll of tin fell from a house at Gettysburg, Pa., and killed Miss Sara Flickinger.

Rev. Francis Rolt-Wheeler has gone to jail in New York for three months for failure to pay his wife alimony.

Out-of-door devotees of Chicago will get fresh air in caves, windowless and unheated, on the elevated railway.

Thirty children in a movie show at Correctionville, Iowa, collapsed from some sudden illness and needed doctors.

James Schmidt, who fell into New York coal holes and then sued for damages, got a year in prison for his acts.

Public subscriptions at Elmhurst, L.I., saved the starving wife and family of Chas. Stillwagon, now in Sing Sing.

A wagon, an auto and a man on a bicycle met at a railroad crossing at Chicago and Hans Marguerdt, cyclist, was killed.

Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo says there has been no real prosperity in the United States for the past 10 years.

A well-dressed man clung eight hours to a Chicago pier before he was rescued by John Bain and later disappeared.

The escape of a 15-year-old boy from Morrisown, Pa., jail, revealed that he and another were illegally detained there.

Scottish Salmon Migration.

A salmon which has been recently caught, marked and returned to the water at Kinradwel, north of Brora, Sutherlandshire, was caught again fifteen days afterward on the Aberdeenshire coast. The minimum distance covered by the fish was 140 miles, and it had lost one pound and a half in weight.

Charles Dickens was offered a baronetcy by Queen Victoria, but refused owing to lack of means.

The air in a room fifteen feet long, ten feet wide, and ten feet high would weigh more than a hundredweight.

THE EQUITY.

SHAWVILLE, NOV. 18, 1915.

Prussia alone, of the several German states, has lost since the war began, well over two millions of her soldiers.

Hon. Dr. Montague, minister of Public Works in the late Roblin Government, died suddenly of apoplexy in his apartments at Winnipeg on Saturday.

The Russians, it is reported, are laying plans in the way of army reorganization and other important changes, with a view to making adequate provision for a five-years' war.

Winston Spencer Churchill, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, has resigned from the British cabinet, and intends joining his regiment, the Queen's Own Oxford Hussars, of which he is major, and which is now in France.

Sir Sam Hughes has such strong faith in the ultimate triumph of the Allies that he looks forward to being along with the Canadian troops when the latter set out for Berlin. It is hoped the General's expectations will be fully realized.

The New York Herald on Friday published a report to the effect that General Joffre, the French commander-in-chief, has been placed in supreme control of the fighting forces of the allied powers. This, the Herald states, is indicated by confidential advices said to have been received at the imperial Russian consulate in New York.

Hon. Mr. Mercer, of the Quebec cabinet, warns his Liberal friends to prepare for elections in the near future. Mr. Mercer predicts both federal and provincial contests, and the latter is to come off first. Mr. Mercer must be in the secret of knowing what course his friends at Ottawa have decided to adopt.

Greece is to have another election on December 19, and upon its result will depend in great measure whether or not that nation enters the war, and the situation in the Balkans when that date arrives, is likely to have an appreciable influence upon that result. The impending contest has been brought about by the King, who hopes to secure a majority in the Chamber of Deputies favorable to his own views which, dominated by his Prussian wife, are opposed to taking part in the conflict on the side of the entente allies, who are now making a strong effort to succor the Serbian army by checking the advance of the invaders.

Clarendon Council Minutes

Regular session, held on the 2nd day of November, at 10, a.m., in Hynes' hall, Shawville. Present: Mayor W. H. Barr; Councillors W. T. Barber, R. McCord, Alex. Bean.

Minutes of last meeting read and adopted.

Samuel Sinclair appeared before the board asking for a division of boundary fence between north half of lots 17 and 18, range 4.

Motion—Couns. Barber and Bean—That chief rural inspector Ed. Dagg be notified to make division of said boundary fence, after giving interested parties legal notice.—Carried.

Meeting adjourned for one hour. Afternoon session, same members present, also councillors Geo. T. Dagg and Bert Hodgins.

A. S. Elliott, Joseph Sly and John R. McDowell spoke briefly on the proposed prohibitory by-law.

Motion—Couns. Hodgins and Barber—That inasmuch as the petitions presented to the County Council at its last session for the passing of a by-law prohibiting the sale and licensing of intoxicating liquors was largely signed by the ratepayers of Clarendon, we hereby instruct our mayor to support the vote for the submission of said by-law when it is brought up at the December session of the county council.—Carried.

Motion—Couns. Dagg and Bean—That the Voters' List, now examined, be and is hereby accepted as it stands.—Carried.

Motion—Couns. McCord and Dagg—That the following bills be paid: S. Barber, work on roads, \$4.00; D. T. Hodgins, " " 1.87; Wm. Parks, " " 9.00; R. J. Little, " " 8.75; Wilfred Bean, " " 1.25.—Carried.

Motion—Couns. CcCord and Dagg—That this Council do now adjourn.—Carried.

E. T. HODGINS,
Sec.-Treas.

GinPills

FOR THE KIDNEYS

Why Demanded

"Gin Pills did for my husband and me what no other remedy could. I have advised two other parties to use them, one of them being my mother who has been a great sufferer for upwards of 20 years, and one box cured her, so as to enable her to sleep on her left side, something she could not do for many a year. The doctors told her they could not cure her, but could relieve her by an operation for a floating kidney, but on account of her age they did not think it advisable for her to go. Upon my advice she tried Gin Pills which cured her and for which she is ever ready to speak in terms of praise."

MRS. THOMAS H. PLESTID
Richmond, P. O. Box 115
P. E. Island

Your druggist sells GIN PILLS, 50c. the box.

National Drug & Chemical Co.
of Canada Limited, Toronto.

Minutes Clarendon Schools.

Board of School Commissioners met October 30th, 1915.

Present: Chairman Palmer; Commissioners Carton, Harris, Draper and Wallace.

Minutes read and approved on motion of coms. Draper and Wallace. Before, however, the minutes were approved, Rev. Mr. Reid wished to know who was responsible for the deviation of the arbitrators from the resolution, which said they were to "locate sites for two schools." One report from arbitrators said: "One school for No. 12 District was sufficient; a second report was handed in, signed by two of the three, which located two sites."

The arbitrators having disagreed, it was moved by com. Draper, seconded by com. Harris that this board do not accept the report of the arbitrators, as it was not according to motion of October 16th, and that this board settle the sites, and leave the matter for thirty days, according to law.—Carried.

The board examined the map of that portion of the township—No. 12 District—locating sites.

Moved by com. Wallace, seconded by com. Harris, that the proposed new school site be at "the Rock" on the N. E. corner of Lot 3, on 11th range.

The chairman not wishing to put the motion before the board, tendered his resignation.

On motion of coms. Harris and Carson the board adjourned till after supper.

Business resumed, same members present, also Chairman Palmer.

The motion re. the sites was brought before the board and carried.

Moved by com. Carson, seconded by com. Draper, that we define the boundary between No. 12 and 13 School Districts between Lots 12 and 13 down to the 10th range, where the 13th lot be included in No. 12 District; also that the site of the present No. 12 School be changed to Lot 9 on the 11th range.—Carried.

Moved by com. Harris, seconded by com. Carson, that Mrs. Thos. Abbott be accepted as caretaker of No. 1 School; also that the bill of John Lang for caretaking No. 13 School, till a permanent caretaker was appointed (\$1.10) be paid. Also, that tenders be called for firewood required for the 14 schools of the township.—Carried.

On motion of coms. Wallace and Draper the resignation of Chairman Palmer was accepted.

Moved by com. Carson, seconded by com. Harris, that com. Draper be appointed chairman pro. tem.—Carried.

Moved by com. Carson, seconded by com. Harris that Mr. Robert Tracy be appointed in the room and stead of Mr. Thomas Palmer, resigned.—Carried.

It was decided that the Commissioners visit the schools of the township as follows: Chairman Draper and Com. Carson—Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5; Com's Harris and Wallace—Nos. 7, 8, 10, 11 and 14; the Chairman and Com. Tracy—9, 12 and 13.

Moved by com. Carson, seconded by com. Wallace that Thos. W. Eades be appointed to examine the No. 10 School fence and see that all corner posts are properly anchored with stone and braced.—Carried.

Next meeting Dec. 4th at 2 o'clock, p. m.

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

Satan's Work.

(J. S. Brierley, in Montreal Herald.)

Fighting side by side, in the most Titanic struggle the world has ever beheld, fighting with their backs to the wall, in the darkest hour of that struggle; fighting for justice to ravaged Belgium, home of the Roman Catholic faith—France and Britain have forgotten the animosities of the past. Not so Monsieur Henri Bourassa. For some reason unfathomable by the ordinary man, he chooses this time, of all times, to re-open old wounds, to picture French and English as hereditary foes, and to speak of the English people in terms which, in such a crisis, can proceed only from the lips of a man who considers them still his enemies, and rejoices in their plight. It is Satan's work, the work this man of influence and high ability is doing in deliberately fomenting discord between his fellow citizens of French-Canadian stock. A man who can scoff at the sacrifices of the English, when half a million of them have already suffered on the field of war; a man who can gloat over what he considers their degeneracy, when they have in one short year thrown three millions of men into the line of battle, and when their ships rode supreme on every tide; a man who can do these things at the moment when we, his fellow citizens of English descent, feel that we are fighting for our very existence as a people, has lost not only his sense of justice, but of common decency.

Torpedo Sinks Dacia

Algiers, Algeria, November 9, via Paris.—The French steamship Yser, formerly known as the Dacia, which was seized by a French cruiser last February while carrying a cargo of cotton from the United States to Germany, has been torpedoed and sunk by a German submarine.

The news of the sinking of the Yser was contained in an official announcement made public here today. The vessel was sent to the bottom while conveying to Bizerta a number of passengers rescued from the Italian steamer Eliza-Francesca. All the passengers and members of the crew have been landed.

The official announcement telling of the sinking of the Yser read: "The French ship Yser, formerly the Dacia, renamed after her sale by the prize court, was torpedoed while conveying to Bizerta the passengers saved from the Italian steamer Eliza-Francesca. The entire crew and passengers were landed."

S. S. Ancona, Italian Liner Torpedoed.

LARGE NUMBER OF LIVES LOST.

Rome, Nov. 9.—The Italian liner Ancona has been sunk by a large submarine flying the Austrian colors. The Ancona had on board 422 passengers and sixty in the crew. Two hundred and seventy survivors, some of them wounded, have been landed at Bizurta.

New York, Nov. 9.—The Ancona sailed from New York for Naples on October 17. She had on board 1,245 Italian reservists, and a general cargo. She arrived at Naples on October 29 and was due to sail from Naples for New York today (November 9). The Ancona was built at Belfast in 1908. She had a gross tonnage of 8,210, was 482 feet in length, and 58 feet beam.

London, Nov. 10.—The steamship Trene, employed by the Trinity House Corporation, in connection with light-house and pilotage work, has been sunk. Thirty-five of the crew are missing.

Majority Disappearing

The death of Senator McKay makes the twelfth vacancy in the Senate.

There are six vacancies in Ontario to be filled owing to the death of Sir George Ross, G. A. Cox, Donald McMillan, Jaffray, Gibson and Coffey.

There is one vacancy in Quebec, caused by the death of Sir Charles Boucher de Boucherville. This is the only vacancy in Quebec since the present government assumed power.

In Prince Edward Island Senator Robertson was disqualified through failure to attend for two sessions. He died subsequently.

One vacancy in British Columbia has been created by the disqualification of Senator W. J. Macdonald.

In Manitoba the death of Senator Kirchoffer caused a vacancy.

Two vacancies in Nova Scotia were caused by the death of Senator McKay and the appointment of Senator McKeen as lieutenant governor.

Of the twelve vacancies six have been caused by the removal of Conservatives and six by Liberals.

The Liberal majority in the Senate is now reduced to 12 or rather will be when the government appoints successors. The Liberal majority will be wiped out after dissolution when the new senators from the Western provinces are appointed.

However, action may be taken before this, as if there is to be an extension of the present parliamentary term it is very probable the government will find itself in the majority in the Upper Chamber. When the Conservatives came into power the Liberal majority in the Senate was about 50. This has dwindled at the rate of about 12 each year and another year might see it wiped out entirely.

In such a case the government would be able to take action to appoint the Western Senators.—Journal.

School Reports

No. 1 CAMPBELLS BAY.

SENIOR ROOM.

Grade IX—Vera Smith, Ethel McLean, Lillie Stevenson.

Grade VII—Lula Letts, Mildred Murray, Agnes Gibson.

Grade V—Willard Brown, Lurena Wilson, Lola Anderson, Murphy Farrell.

Grade IV—Hillis Smith, Gwendoline Morrison, Silas Gibson, Lorne Flood, Greta Wilson, Hilda Thompson, Asa Smith, Francis Flood, Lila Young, Gerald Bennett, Ira Sturgeon, Austin Harrison.

Number enrolled 23. Average attendance 20.

LIZZIE A. STEPHENS, Teacher.

JUNIOR ROOM.

Grade III—Harry Farrell, Velma Smith, Grace Letts, Gladys Letts, Emily Stiles, Mary Murray, Edith Young, Charles Bennett, Maggie Brown.

Grade II—Victor Brown, Charles Moorhead.

Grade I, Sr.—Hazel Brown and Rose Murray, equal; Lloyd Anderson, Gerald Morrison, Clarence Moorhead, William Glaupe.

Grade I, Jr.—Asa and Eric Sturgeon, equal; Velma Letts, Linda Brown, Carol Wilson, Ethel Moorhead, Pearl Moorhead, Maggie Burrows, Mary Burrows.

Number enrolled 26. Average attendance 21.

MINERVA D. HAYES, Teacher.

VALCARTIER.

Again the white tents glisten against the glorious dawn,
Again the bugles echo across the woodland lawn;
The startled foals cease romping, the wild life hides in ear—
But my heart is sad and lonesome for the Men of Yesteryear.

They gathered in their thousands a roodly, valiant host,
From the shoreland of Cape Breton from the far-Bung Western Coast,
From the highways and the byways, busy mart and lonely mere,
Came that band of brave crusaders, came the Men of Yesteryear.

They awoke this sleepy hollow where the searching feet of Change
Had found their way but seldom. As they gathered at the range
They sang of Tipperary, and with hearts that knew no fear
They yearned for coming battles, did the Men of Yesteryear.

They disturbed the solemn mountains with the thunder of their guns;
We heard the tramp of marching feet on every road that runs
Along this beautiful valley. By the river winding clear
They laughed and learned and labored, did the Men of Yesteryear.

The tents were struck ere dawning. Beneath a starry sky
They marched away to Old Quebec to hear their last good-bye.
The streets were filled with khaki, and on the crowded pier
Were tear-wet eyes and breaking heart, O Men of Yesteryear.

O gallant little army, the months have passed away,
And bravely have ye borne yourselves in many a cruel fray;
But many a gay, young comrade, who laughed and learned and labored,
Sleeps beneath the soil of Flanders, O Men of Yesteryear.

O sacred soil of Flanders, red altar of our pride,
Historic field of Langemarck whereon they fought and died,
There were none that fought more bravely, or their honor held more dear
Than the men who lit their campfires in this valley yesteryear.

They have writ another chapter on our envied scroll of fame,
They have set the Empire ringing with our proud Dominion's name;
But they paid a costly quitance. And we, too, must pay our reckoning, O Men of Yesteryear.

Once more the heavy lorries plough up Valcartier hill,
Once more within the dusty lines the troop-horse whinnies shrill,
And khaki figures come and go. Their sharp commands I hear,
But I see a phantom army. 'Tis the Men of Yesteryear.

And in the night when stars are out above the pine-ringed plain
I seem to hear the tramp of those who will not come again,
The sound of marching heroes with shining eyes sincere
Who go to meet their Captain, the Men of Yesteryear.

O men who left Valcartier, God rest your valiant shades
That walk amid the ghostly tents and haunt the lonely glades.
When the last loud tramp is sounding and the Warrior Hosts appear,
He shall number you among them, O Men of Yesteryear.
—By W.P.O. in The Quebec Chronicle.

WHAT RIBBONS MEAN.

Interpretation of the Colors on a Soldier's Tunic.

When a man is in khaki it is impossible for him to wear the medals he has won, so a small piece of the ribbon on which the medal is suspended, and which differs in color, according to the decoration, is worn on the left breast above the pocket of the tunic. By the colors of these scraps of ribbon, which are frequently seen in Canada these days a civilian who knows anything about decorations can tell what medals a soldier is entitled to wear, and incidentally what campaigns he has been through, for every survivor of a campaign is awarded a special medal at its conclusion.

The Crimean veteran would wear a ribbon with a broad, light blue stripe between two narrow yellow stripes. It might be mentioned here that on every medal-ribbon the stripes are vertical. The man who fought in the Indian Mutiny would wear three white and two red stripes placed alternately, in the Egyptian campaign three blue and two white stripes placed alternately, in the Matabele campaign four orange and three blue stripes, in the Sudan a broad yellow and broad black stripe divided by a narrow red stripe, and in the South African campaign, for which there are two medals, two red, two blue, and an orange stripe, or a green, white, and orange stripe, or both.

The former—the Queen's medal—was awarded by King Edward soon after his mother's death in 1901, and the latter, known as the King's in 1902, to be worn in addition to the Queen's by men completing eighteen months' service in South Africa during the war. The Sudan medal was awarded by Queen Victoria in 1898 to the men who carried out the operations under Lord Kitchener which led to the re-conquest of the Sudan.

Apart from the foregoing medals, there are a number of special decorations. The ribbon accompanying the Victoria Cross, the most coveted of these special decorations, is plain crimson for the army and blue for the navy; the Khedive's Star ribbon is plain blue; that of the Long Service and Good Conduct medal, which was instituted by William IV, and is awarded after eighteen years' service in the British army, and carries with it a gratuity of £5 on discharge, is plain red; that of the medal for Distinguished Conduct on the Field, which carries with it a gratuity of £20 on discharge, or an increase of 6d a day on the pension, is two red and one blue stripes, while of Robert's Star, which bears the words, "Kabul to Kandahar, 1880," has one red, one yellow, and one blue, and two white stripes.

The Difference.
Johnny—Father, what's the difference between cannibals and other folks? Father—Cannibals, my son, eat their enemies; other people generally go no further than to live on their friends and relatives.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Fall Suitings

Call and see our New Fall Goods.

... Overcoats for Men ...

In the Latest Belted Styles, with Shawl Collars.

Also Sweaters, Gloves and Mitts.

MURRAY BROS., SHAWVILLE.

—SEE—

G. A. HOWARD'S Warerooms

FOR A FEW BARGAINS

3 New Munro McIntosh Buggies

1 New Munro McIntosh two seat Express

1 No. 4 Maxwell Churn

2 Bluebell Washers

3 Connor Washers

Maxwell and Connor 3 and 5 year Wringers

Double and Single Harness

2 Second Hand Square Pianos

1 Second Hand Carn Organ, good condition

3 Pair Farm Sloops, slightly used

1 Pair Heavy Horses, will exchange for pair of drivers

2 New Waggon Gears.

All kinds of repairs and accessories for Ford Cars kept in stock; also Gasoline and Oil.

These goods are all bought for cash, hence I can give a close deal on any terms.

Give us a call.

G. A. HOWARD.

We Can Do It

That is, supply you with the kind of STOVE, RANGE, HEATER, FURNACE that will give best satisfaction. Call and be convinced.

G. W. DALE PRACTICAL TINSMITH
Shawville, Que.

Watch and Clock Repairing Dept.



We make a specialty of Watch Cleaning and Repairing of all kinds.

Your work entrusted to us is certain to receive careful and intelligent treatment from expert and skillful hands.

Clocks and Talking Machines repaired, regulated, and set in fine running order.

Jewelry and all small wares mended, cleaned and polished in most workmanlike manner.

All Work Guaranteed.

OUR MOTTO—Neat, Prompt and Reliable. Prices Always Reasonable.

H. SHADEL,

Watchmaker and Jeweler.

Equal to the Occasion.
"Did you ever try to board a train?" asked the facetious man of the boarding house lady at breakfast.
"Oh, yes!" said the lady without a suggestion of a smile. "A man named Train stopped here at one time."—Yonkers Statesman.

Coming Back.
It was the beginning of their wedding trip.

"Dear," she inquired anxiously, "in the excitement of leaving did you say goodbye to papa and mamma?"
"No," he replied, "I said au revoir."—Puck.

Heifer Astray

Strayed from the premises of the undersigned about the first of August, a red heifer, 1 year old. Information leading to her recovery thankfully received.

WESLEY HYNES,
Clarendon Front.

For Service

A pure-bred Berkshire bore for service. Fee \$1.50 for two; \$1.00 single.

JAS McLARNON.

THE EQUITY,

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

Subscription, \$1 a Year in Advance.
All arrears must be paid up before
any paper is discontinued.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Legal advertising, 10 cents per line for
1st insertion and 5 cents per line or each
subsequent insertion.

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

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

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

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

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

JOB PRINTING.

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

JOHN A. COWAN,
Publisher

Professional Cards.

DENTAL.

DR. A. H. BEERS

SURGEON DENTIST
CAMPBELLS BAY - QUE.
Doctor of Medicine and Master of Surgery
McGill University.
Doctor of Dental Surgery, University of
Pennsylvania.
Licentiate of Dental Surgery, Quebec.

LEGAL.

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.

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196 Main St. - Hull.

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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.

UNDERTAKING

HAYES & FINDLAY

MAIN STREET - SHAWVILLE
(opposite J. H. Shaw's.)

All calls will receive prompt per-
sonal attention.

W. J. HAYES. J. V. FINDLAY

CANADIAN PACIFIC

RAILWAY CO.

New Train Service

Between Ottawa Central Station
and Toronto Union Station

also North Toronto Young St.
Station.

Leave Ottawa Central 9.35 a. m.,
1.15 p. m., 11.10 p. m. Arrive To-
ronto Union 6.00 p. m., 9.30 p. m.,
7.20 a. m., 9.35 a. m., and 11.10 p. m.
daily. 1.15 p. m. week days.
Direct connections at Toronto
for Hamilton, London, Detroit,
Chicago, St. Paul, San Francisco
and Los Angeles.

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

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

One Way to Get Rich is to Buy Low.

Baby Blankets at 75 cents each. They are soft
and fluffy in finish, and may be had in pink or blue
and patterned with "Little Bo Peep."

Women's Neckwear at 25 and 50 cents.

The smartest lot of Neckwear we have ever shown
at these prices, consisting of all the newest styles
and shapes in fine sheer organdies, tucked and
hemstitched, high back, pleated collars; also dainty
Collar and Cuff Sets.

Ribbons are always needed. Duchesse Ribbon,
4 inches wide in white, sky pink, cardinal, navy,
and black. Per yard, 20 cents.

Pure Silk Ribbons, 5 1/2 inches wide, in white, sky,
pink, navy, red and black, at 15 cents per yard.

40 cent values in Soaps for 25 cents. 4 large
cakes of Infants Delight Soap for 25 cents.

MEN'S NECKTIES

As for Men's Neckties the marks left from frequent
tying and untying, and the holes left by scarf pins
are there for all to see. Our 50 cent Neckties
include new designs.

We are opened to buy any quantity of Good
Sound Potatoes and Clean Hand-Picked Beans.

G. F. HODGINS CO.

Canada At War

CANADA IN EXCELLENT SHAPE FINANCIALLY

The War Burden Will Be Easily
Borne

RICH IN PROPORTION

Making Two Blades of Grass Grow
Where One Grew Before

The strong financial position of the
Dominion after a year of war follow-
ing upon a period of general trade
depression, is not the result of chance.
It is the result of prudent and sagacious
administration of the affairs of the
Dominion upon a well thought-out
plan rigidly adhered to.

The Borden Government has suc-
ceeded in making two blades of grass
grow where one grew before. It has
stimulated the revenue and cut down
the expenditure. It has carried to
successful fruition a campaign for
increased production of natural pro-
ducts, and this increase, as stated
recently by the Minister of Finance,
far outweighs the cost of the war,
enormous as that cost is likely to be.
Canada is rich in proportion to its
production. In this there has been an
extraordinary expansion which will
be permanent. That means a richer
country, a bigger buying power, the
ability of the Canadian people to car-
ry easily the burden which the war
has imposed upon them.

Official statistics show that the
special revenue measures taken by
the Finance Minister, are producing
all that was expected of them. In
other words enough money is coming
in to close the gap which, upon the
old tariff basis, would have occurred
this year between revenue and expendi-
ture.

Official statistics show also that the
expenditure has been reduced mate-
rially without the sacrifice of neces-
sary national undertakings placed
previously under contract. This re-
duction has been effected in spite of
the heavy payments which the pre-
sent Government has had to make on
the completion of works undertaken
by the former Ministry, the National
Transcontinental Railway, the Quebec
Bridge, the Hudson's Bay Railway,
etc.

How It Was Financed
The method adopted by Hon. W. T.
White, Minister of Finance, in provid-
ing for the war expenditure, has been
far-sighted, to a degree which is only
now becoming apparent to most Cana-
dians. During the first period of the

war Mr. White paid for the organiza-
tion and equipment of the Canadian
army with money borrowed in Eng-
land. That was sound finance under
the conditions then existing. Those
conditions, however, changed. The
trade balance which formerly was ad-
verse to Canada, swung in the oppo-
site direction. Canada began to pro-
duce more and sell more. The ex-
ports of the Dominion began to ex-
ceed the imports. It became possible
to borrow on this side of the ocean
and Mr. White went to New York.
He succeeded in borrowing \$45,000,000
there under exceptionally favorable
terms. That was before the British
and French commissioners entered
the New York money market.

Effect on Exchange
Just how much was really accom-
plished when the Canadian loan was
issued in New York in August was
little understood at the time, but the
wisdom of the step has been amply
shown in recent developments. The
loan, and the sale in New York of
sterling bills, drawn against ship-
ments of Canadian wheat to Great
Britain and Europe, have restored the
rate of exchange on New York prac-
tically to par. This is of very mathe-
matical importance to Canada. Three
months ago exchange between this
country and the United States was
unfavorable to Canada, a premium of
one half to one per cent. having to
be paid on Canadian money to obtain
funds in New York. In other words,
the American dollar was worth more
than the Canadian dollar. The Cana-
dian loan at once ameliorated this
situation. The proceeds of the loan
were not brought to Canada at once
but were withdrawn gradually so as
to stabilize the exchange and gradually
reduce it. Upon the transfer of the
proceeds of this loan to Canada the
Finance Department made over \$36,
000 in exchange.

What Was Accomplished
Financial developments since the
loan was issued show that it accom-
plished the following purposes:
It reduced and stabilized exchange
between Canada and the United
States, then unfavorable to Canada.
It assisted the sterling exchange
situation by giving Canada funds
which otherwise would have been ob-
tained in London.

It conserved the gold reserves of
the Dominion.

It paved the way for the Anglo-
French loan.

The Finance Minister has latterly
been able to take care of the war
outlay of the Canadian Government
and also to make heavy advances in
payment for munitions, etc., purchas-
ed by Great Britain.

The next loan will be "made in
Canada." It is announced that the
domestic issue will not take place till
after the end of the year, when the
amount and terms of the loan will be
announced. It is going to be in allot-
ments to suit all persons and all
purposes, and there is to be no under-
writing—no ground floor.

The whole financial situation is
thus one which inspires confidence
and justifies optimism. Canada is in
good shape financially.

The financial returns of the first
seven months of the present fiscal
year, that is to say until the end of
October, show an increase in receipts
of \$6,700,000 over the corresponding
period of the previous year and a re-
duction of nearly nine million dollars
in ordinary expenditure and of two
and a half million dollars on capital
account.

CANADA WILL RAISE 250,000 SOLDIERS

Government Decides to Call For
That Number

A Hearty Response

The Government has authorized the
raising of one hundred thousand more
Canadian troops for overseas service,
bringing the total Canadian force up
to no less than two hundred and fifty
thousand men. Already there has
been recruited, authorized or offered
enough battalions to bring the Cana-
dian army up to well over two hun-
dred thousand men so that the pa-
triotic appeal of the Government is be-
ing loyally and rapidly responded to
by the people of Canada.

Under arms at the present time
there are 174,000 men of whom over
one hundred and one thousand are
now in France and England, while
the remainder are training in Canada
or on home guard duty.

In It To A Finish

This announcement of the Govern-
ment shows that the Cabinet has a
full realization of the present situation
in Europe and is determined, with the
backing of a patriotic people, to see
the war through to the finish no mat-
ter what the sacrifice. From the first
the Government has shown the utmost
energy in the prosecution of the war
from the standpoint of Canada. The
opening of hostilities found Canada
unprepared for war. Canadians were
a pacific people, with few trained
troops, no standing army, little equip-
ment. The despatch of the first con-
tingent in the space of six weeks' time
is recognized as a remarkable military
achievement. Since then over one
hundred and fifty thousand more men
have been enlisted, uniformed and
trained for active service against the
best armies of militant Europe.

The equipment of the troops is in
the hands of the War Purchasing
Commission, an independent body,
headed by Hon. A. E. Kemp as chair-
man. This commission is uniforming
and equipping the troops, better than
any European troops, are outfitted as
rapidly as they are recruited.

Sir Robert's Words

Speaking in Toronto last December
Sir Robert Borden said that he would
prefer not to name the number of men
Canada would send to the front. That
is still the position of the Premier
and his Cabinet. No matter what the
sacrifice in money or men they are
prepared to stand by the Empire in
the fight for liberty and freedom.

The stirring words of the Premier
in closing a speech last session of
Parliament are well worth repeating
at the present juncture:

"As to our duty, all are agreed; we
stand shoulder to shoulder with Brit-
ain and the other British Dominions
in this quarrel. And that duty we
shall not fail to fulfil as the honor of
Canada demands. Not for love of
battle, not for lust of conquest, not
for greed of possessions, but for the
cause of honor, to maintain solemn
pledges, to uphold principles of lib-
erty, to withstand forces that would
convert the world into an armed
camp; yea, in the very name of the
peace that we sought at any cost save
that of dishonor, we have entered
into this war; and while gravely con-
scious of the tremendous issues in-
volved and of all the sacrifices that
they may entail, we do not shrink
from them, but with firm hearts we
abide the event."

CANADIAN WAR LOAN TO BE LAUNCHED SHORTLY

Minister of Finance Meeting With
Great Encouragement

Hon. W. T. White announced this
week that the Canadian War Loan
which will be offered only in Canada
will be advertised during the last
week of the present month. The loan
will be headed by His Royal Highness,
the Duke of Connaught, who has in-
timated his desire to subscribe. He
is asking all financial institutions and
the public generally to be prepared
to participate. A few days ago he
saw the officers of the Canadian Life
Assurance Companies in Montreal
and later met with the full Executive
Committee of the Canadian Bankers'
Association at Ottawa respecting the
part these important organizations
will play in participating in the loan.
During the next three weeks Mr.
White expects to be continuously en-
gaged in organizing for the campaign
at the end of November in which
Canada will demonstrate her ability
to finance a substantial part of her
large and rapidly increasing war ex-
penditure.

The Minister said that all specula-
tion as to the amount of the loan or
the price or terms of issue would be
mere surmise. This information will
be given in the prospectus when the
loan is advertised and not before.

Mr. White will be at his office only
occasionally during November as
nearly all his time will be taken up
in organizing to make the issue a
conspicuous success. He states that
the generous offers of co-operation
which he is receiving from financial
and investment houses are most
gratifying and augur well for the suc-

cess of CANADA'S FIRST WAR LOAN.

Canada's war expenditures for next
year will be very large. About one
thousand dollars per man per annum
is calculated as the cost of raising,
equipping and maintaining our troops
at the front and under arms in Cana-
da. In this war this estimate will
probably be exceeded on account of
the enormous expenditure of ammu-
nition and the heavy strain upon ar-
tillery and rifles. Canada's war ex-
penditure next year on the basis of
a force of two hundred and fifty thou-
sand men will aggregate from two
hundred to two hundred and fifty mil-
lion dollars. Our interest charges in
connection with this and past war ex-
penditure will amount to over fifteen
million dollars per year.

QUEEN MARY'S PANTRY.

A Dazzling Array of Gold and Silver
Plate at Windsor.

Among the famous pantries of the
world is that of Queen Mary at Wind-
sor. This pantry comprises two rooms
of no great dimensions, but it contains
treasures in the form of plate and
household articles that are valued at
more than a million pounds sterling.
Many of these possess historic inter-
est. For example, there is a conspicu-
ous exhibit in the form of a table of
solid silver. This is nearly a yard in
length, and its top, with an area of
several square feet, bears the royal
arms and exquisitely chased designs
of the symbolic rose, thistle, harp, etc.
Every reign since that of Elizabeth
has contributed to this table a design
of some sort.

The most imposing of all the daz-
zling array of plate is the so called
gold dinner service for occasions of
the highest state.

The walls of the two rooms of this
royal pantry, the larger of which is 30
by 16 feet and the smaller a square
of sixteen feet, are lined with cases of
plate glass and mahogany, and in
these and similar cases occupying the
center of each room are some of the
most extraordinary examples of art in
gold, silver and precious stones that
the world has ever seen.

There are tall, graceful epergnes,
each of which would tax the strength
of two men to lift; there are dishes
in gold and silver any one of which
would be too heavy to run away with;
dainty toilet services in gold and sil-
ver, candelabra, communion services,
flagons, vases, punch bowls, wine cool-
ers, fountains and fonts, in silver,
wrought in designs of great beauty by
the most skillful of artists.—Washing-
ton Post.

BARBED WIRE IN WAR.

It Is Used in Various Ways and Is a
Deadly Defense.

Barbed wire is today as necessary a
part of an army's equipment as pon-
toons or trenching tools. In war bar-
bed wire is used in various ways, but
its main object is man stopping. It is
interlaced with ground pegs in front of
trenches for the purpose of tripping
charging troops, it is strung across
bridges and main roads to prevent the
passage of cavalry, and it is used for
fencing in camps to guard against
rushing tactics on the part of the en-
emy.

Whenever possible barbed wire en-
tanglements are hidden in long grass
or in hedges, so that advancing troops
will be trapped while the enemy takes
their lines with shot and shell. Barbed
wire concealed in undergrowth is par-
ticularly deadly where cavalry is con-
cerned, for the wire grips the horses'
hoofs, causing them to fall on the
spike strewn ground.

At times certain roads that it is de-
sirable to have passable to townspeople
have to be rendered impassable to an
army. To accomplish this zigzag
fences of barbed wire are built from
one side of the road to the other until
they form a maze. A peasant with
time to spare can pass this barrier by
laboriously threading his way through
the narrow zigzag passage left open,
but an army of several hundred men,
especially if they have guns or are
mounted, must halt to destroy the en-
tanglement.

The barbed wire used for military
purposes possesses long, jagged joints,
which inflict most painful wounds on
the body, especially when men and
horses fall on to them headlong, as so
often happens.—Philadelphia Press.

The Daffodil.

Originally the daffodil was known as
the asphodel. From this to daffodil
was the first verbal transition. The
name gradually rounded itself into daf-
fodilly—the form adopted by Milton in
the beautiful line, "The daffodillies fill
their cups with tears." However, be-
fore Milton wrote, the flower had come
to be generally known as the daffodil,
and it figures under this name in John
Parkinson's "Garden of All Sortes of
Pleasant Flowers," published in 1629.
Parkinson found more variety in the
daffodil than in any other flower, nearly
a hundred kinds being described in
his work.—London Chronicle.

The Right Place.

"Really, Kate," said the young man,
in considerable agitation, "I am very
sorry I lost my head and kissed you. I
didn't think what I was doing. It is a
sort of temporary insanity in our fam-
ily."

"Well, Roy," replied the young woman,
"if you ever feel any more such at-
tacks coming on you had better come
right here where your infirmity is
known, and we will take care of you."
—New York Times.

HOMEMAKERS' CLUBS.

TIME OF MEETING:

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

OTTAWA WINTER FAIR HOWICK HALL, OTTAWA January 18, 19, 20, 21, 1915.

\$16,000.00 IN PRIZES.

JOHN BRIGHT, W. D. JACKSON,
President, Secretary,
OTTAWA, ONT. CARP, ONT.

When you want the best value for your
money in ..

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at \$1.65 per M. and up
Also Laths, Dry Lumber, Clapboards
Flooring, End Matched Hardwood Floor-
ing, Mouldings, Doors, etc., try

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Arnprior, Ont.

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. M. McCUAIG

Prov. Game Warden.

Bryson, January, 1913.

AGENTS WANTED

—TO SELL—

McINTOSH RED APPLE TREES

and other specialties in general Fruit
and Ornamental Nursery Stock.
We offer for the season of 1915 and 1916
a splendid list of hardy varieties suitable
for Quebec planting.

Liberal commissions. Exclusive terri-
tory. Handsome free outfit. Write for
full particulars.

STONE AND WELLINGTON,
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(Established 1837).

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In all countries. Ask for our INVEN-
TOR'S ADVISER, which will be sent free.
MARION & MARION,
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SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTHWEST LAND REGULATIONS.

THE sole head of a family, or any male
over 18 years old, may homestead a
quarter section of available Dominion
land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Al-
berta. Applicant must appear in
person at the Dominion Lands Agency
or Sub-agency for the District. Entry
by proxy may be made at any Dominion
Lands Agency (but not sub-agency) on
certain conditions.

Duties.—Six months' residence upon
and cultivation of the land in each of
three years. A homesteader may live
within nine miles of his homestead on a
farm of at least 80 acres, on certain con-
ditions. A habitable house is required
except when residence is performed in
the vicinity.

In certain districts a homesteader in
good standing may pre-empt a quarter
section alongside his homestead. Price
\$3.00 per acre.

Duties.—Six months residence in each
of three years after earning homestead
patent; also 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
30 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.

Spread the Bread



with 'Crown Brand' Corn Syrup and the children's favorite—bread—will be completely satisfied. Bread and 'Crown Brand' form a perfectly balanced food—rich in the elements that go to build up sturdy, healthy children.

Edwardsburg 'Crown Brand' Corn Syrup

is so economical and so good, that it is little wonder that millions of pounds are eaten every year in the homes of Canada.

'Crown Brand'—the children's favorite—is equally good for all cooking purposes and candy making.

"LILY WHITE" is a pure white Corn Syrup, not so pronounced in flavor as 'Crown Brand'. You may prefer it.



ASK YOUR GROCER IN 2, 5, 10 AND 20 LB. TINS

The Canada Starch Co. Limited, Montreal

Manufacturers of the famous Edwardsburg Brands 29

The Vicar's Nephew; or The Orphan's Vindication

CHAPTER IV.—(Cont'd.)

His Latin Reader was lying on the table, and he took it up listlessly; one had better be doing lessons, dull and unprofitable as they were, than brooding in idleness over a secret dread. He looked through the index; bits of Cicero, bits of Horace, bits of Tacitus—all duller one than another. At last he opened the book at random, and came upon the story of Lucretia.

He read it through, not for the first time, in the curious, detached way in which school-boys read the classics, as matters relating to the parts of speech, not to the lives of men and women. What was Lucretia to him, or he to Lucretia? Indeed, had the story been of his own time and race he still would not have understood much about it.

A country boy, brought up among dogs and cats and horses, he had perforce become familiar with a few elementary physiological facts; but to connect those facts with the joys and griefs of human beings had never occurred to him. A splendidly clean and wholesome body; a healthy, regular out-door life, filled with swimming and rowing, cricket and football, bird-nesting and orchard robbing, and the absorbing responsibilities which devolved upon him as captain of a gang of larrikins, had prolonged his childhood beyond the age at which most boys begin to put away childish things. The one human passion that he knew was hatred; about all others he retained, at fourteen, the dense ignorance, the placid indifference, of a child of six years old.

He was in the middle of parsing a sentence when the door opened and Mrs. Raymond came in. She stood looking at him, with parted lips, but quite silent, and he saw that her face was white and scared, as he remembered seeing it four years ago, when the telegram came to say that his father was drowned. He sprang up.

"Aunt Sarah!"

She spoke at last, in a quick, terrified voice.

"Go down. Your uncle wants you; in the study."

There was a rushing noise in his ears as he went downstairs; something seemed to catch and hold him by the throat. He opened the study door. By the window, with their backs to him, stood the curate and Mr. Hewitt, talking earnestly to-



FOR HEADACHES, BILIOUSNESS, CONSTIPATION, INDIGESTION

Nearly all our minor ailments, and many of the serious ones, too, are traceable to some disorder of the stomach, liver, and bowels. If you wish to avoid the miseries of indigestion, acidity, heartburn, flatulence, headaches, constipation, and a host of other distressing ailments, you must see to it that your stomach, liver and bowels are equal to the work they have to do. It is a simple matter to take 30 drops of Mother Seigel's Syrup daily, after meals, yet thousands of former sufferers have banished indigestion, biliousness, constipation, and all their distressing consequences in just this simple way. Profit by their experience. As a digestive tonic and stomachic remedy, Mother Seigel's Syrup is unsurpassed.

MOTHER SEIGEL'S SYRUP.

THE NEW 1.00 SIZE CONTAINS 3 TIMES AS MUCH AS THE TRIAL SIZE SOLD AT 50 CENTS BOTTLE.

gether in undertones. The Vicar sat at his writing desk, his grey head bent, his face buried in both hands. Jack looked from one to another. The fanciful terrors of the last days had slipped entirely out of his mind; evidently some dreadful news had come, and his thoughts flew, as a Cornish lad's, to wrecks and disasters by sea. But the weather had been so fine lately, it could not be that; perhaps some one was dead. He went up to the Vicar, forgetting, for once, the long feud between them.

"Uncle, what is it?"

Mr. Raymond lifted up his face, with a look upon it that Jack had never seen before. He rose, brushing tears away from his eyes with an angry gesture, and turned slowly to the curate and schoolmaster.

"Gentlemen," he said, "I have to ask your pardon for this weakness; I have loved my flock for all these years and if I have failed in my duty, God knows I am heavily punished."

"No one can blame you, sir," said the curate; "how could you or any one suspect?"

"If any one is to blame," Mr. Hewitt put in, "it is I, who am so constantly with the boys."

"We are all to blame," the Vicar answered sternly; "and I most of all. I have not kept guard over Christ's lambs, and they have strayed and fallen into the pit."

He took up the Bible from his desk. "At least, gentlemen, I will do my duty now, and sift the tares from the wheat, as is commanded in God's Word. You may rest assured that I will probe this matter to the bottom, not sparing my own flesh and blood."

As the two men went silently out, he closed the door behind them and turned to his nephew with a terrible face.

"Jack," he said; "I know all."

Jack stared at him blankly; the words conveyed no meaning to his mind.

"Mr. Hewitt kept his suspicions from me," the Vicar went on, in the same hard, monotonous voice, "until he had proof. This morning he held an enquiry at the school, and several of your accomplices have already confessed. As soon as we know all the details, the boys found to be guilty will be expelled. As for the man you dealt with, he has been arrested and is now in Truro jail. How long have you been spreading this poison among your school-fellows?"

Jack put up a hand to his forehead. "I . . . I don't understand," he said at last.

"You don't understand. . . . The Vicar broke off, and opened a drawer in his desk. "If it will save you from adding to your damnation by useless lies, there is the knife you stole and sold, and there is what you bought with it."

He flung the Bishop's knife on the table, and beside it a large envelope. "You see," he added with a kind of dreary scorn; "you may as well confess at once."

Until now Jack's mind had been an utter blank; but here, at least, was something definite and tangible. He picked up the envelope; its contents, whatever they might be, would show him of what he was accused.

He drew out of it first a little book, villainously printed on bad paper, and glanced at the title. It was in English, but might as well have been in Chinese, for all he understood of it. Shaking his head, with a hopeless sense of living in a nightmare, he took out the remaining contents of the envelope. He looked them over, one by one, first in sheer amazement, then, as some conception of their meaning gradually forced itself upon his understanding, with speechless, breathless horror; and suddenly flung them down in a panic of furious disgust.

"What is it? Uncle, I don't understand. Oh, what are they all for?"

The Vicar's smothered rage blazed up uncontrollably. He wheeled round in a flash, and sent the boy staggering backwards with a violent blow in the face.

"Is this a play-house?" he cried. "Am I to have hypocrisy and lying here as well as harlotry?"

He let his hand fall by his side and unclench itself slowly; then turned away and sat down with a bitter little laugh.

"I congratulate you, my boy; you're clever at acting—like your mother."

Jack was standing still, both hands

spread out against the wall, as he had put them instinctively to save himself from falling. His face was as white as paper.

"I can't understand," he repeated helplessly. "I can't understand."

"You'll understand presently," said the Vicar in a quiet voice. "Come here and sit down."

Jack obeyed silently; the room was beginning to heave and sway, and he was glad to sit still for a moment, whatever was going to happen next. He did not think of resenting the blow or the words which had followed it; they all seemed part of the nightmare. The Vicar leaned on the table, shading his eyes with one hand. When he spoke there was a stony helplessness about his voice which made his words sound in the boy's ears like a death sentence.

"I may as well tell you at once how many of your secrets have come out. We know all about the gambling, and the circulation of this sort of filth, and the practices that have been going on in the cave by Trevanna Head, and the seducing of Matthew Roscoe's daughter. She has confessed that the guilty person is one of Mr. Hewitt's boys, but she won't tell the name. I suppose it is not you who have committed this last abomination; an hour ago I should have believed it impossible at your age; but it seems I have much to learn."

He paused. Jack was looking straight before him, his lips a little parted, his great eyes wide and blank. There was no place left in his mind for amazement; he seemed to have fallen into a world of spectres at cross purposes, a hollow, ghostly world, where he, and his uncle, and every one wandered through fantastic evolutions, like dancing shadows in a fire-lit room, void of all form and meaning.

"Probably," the Vicar went on, "it is one of your older schoolfellows who has ruined the girl; but there can be no doubt that the ruin of the little boys lies chiefly on your head. Thompson has confessed, and Greaves, and Polwheal; and their statement implicates you directly, apart from the evidence of the knife."

"The knife . . ." Jack repeated, catching at the first word which brought up a definite image in this ghastly confusion of dreams.

"It was found in the possession of the agent who sold you the books—and other things. He acknowledged to the police that he had received it in part payment of a debt for his wares from a Porthcarrick schoolboy, who had been dealing with him for some time. No boy but you knew where the knife was kept."

After a moment he rose to leave the room; but paused and looked back with his hand on the door.

"Jack," he said, "when your father died I took you and your sister in for his sake; but I did it with a heavy heart, for you have in you the blood of a harlot. I have fed and clothed you and dealt with you as if you had been my own; and now I have my reward. You have brought the abomination of desolation into my house and the pit of hell before my door; you have made me ashamed among my neighbors, and blackened my face in the eyes of my congregation. I thank God that your father is dead."

He turned and went out.

Jack slowly lifted his head and looked round him. A few images had begun to shape themselves, more or less distinctly, out of the chaos of his mind. One thing, at least, was quite plain: he was being made the scapegoat for some one; perhaps for the whole gang, but certainly for Billy Greaves, and for Thompson and Polwheal. "Of course," he told himself wearily, "they knew uncle would believe anything against me."

It was simple enough; he had been leader in mischief to all these boys; again and again he had taken them, accepting, for his part, as a faithful captain should, the smallest share of booty and the largest of punishment; and all the while they had been dabbling in black secrets, and laughing at him for a fool behind his back. Now they had turned and sold him to his enemy to save their own skins.

He took up the photographs again and looked at them, wearily struggling to understand what use or pleasure things so meaningless and ugly could be to any one. Then, suddenly, the story that he had been reading upstairs came back upon his memory, and he understood why Lucretia had killed herself. He laid down the photographs and sat still.

He understood it all now, the mysterious terror of the last few days; the whole thing was so easy, so hideously easy and simple. You jog along in your ordinary way and live your ordinary life, until your uncle, or Tarquin, or somebody else—what matter for the person or the manner of the thing?—some one whose muscles are stronger than yours are, pounces down upon you, and does some horrible shame to your body, and goes his way; and you, that were clean, are never clean any more. Then if you can bear it, you go on living; and if not, you end like Lucretia.

As Mrs. Raymond came in with tears running down her face, and clasped him in her arms, and he looked up, wondering, in a dull, careless way, for whom she was so sorry.

"My dear, my dear," she sobbed, "why will you not confess?"

Jack drew himself away from her and rose. He looked at the photographs on the table; then at the weeping woman.

"Aunt Sarah, do you believe I did that sort of thing?"

"Oh, Jack!" she burst out; "if you had ever been a good boy I would believe you, no matter how much appearances might be against you; but you know, yourself . . ."

She broke off to dry her eyes with her handkerchief.

"Yes, I know," he answered slowly; "I've always been wicked, haven't I? I suppose I was born so. Aunt Sarah, if I were to die now, do you think I should go straight to hell?"

She came up to him and took his hand gently.

"Listen, my dear; I'm not wise and clever, like your uncle, but I mean well by you. I do indeed; and I think—perhaps—it's partly our fault that

you have fallen into the snares of the evil one. I mean—we may have been a little harsh—sometimes—and you were afraid to confess the first sin, and went on from bad to worse—and you see—you must see, this is the path that leads to hell. Oh, my dear, I know it's hard to confess now—and your uncle is so terribly angry—of course, he's right, for it's a deadly sin. But he'll forgive you in time—I know he will. And Jack, I'll do my best to stand between you and him—I will indeed—if you'll only confess."

He listened gravely till the piteous, confused appeal was finished; then he drew his hand away, standing very straight and still. He was tall for his age, and his eyes were nearly on a level with hers.

"Aunt Sarah, I think you had better let me alone. It's a deadly sin, of course. Is it true that my mother was a harlot?"

She drew back with a little cry of horror. "Jack!"

"Uncle says so. It's a word in the Bible. And if she was, I can't help it, can I? And anyhow, what's the use of crying? It won't help me—oh, you'd better go away!"

"Go away," a hard voice echoed behind them. "A Christian woman has nothing to do with these abominations."

The Vicar took up the photographs and put them into his desk.

"Go away," he repeated sternly. "This is no place for you; Jack knows how to tell you of things that are not for my wife to hear."

"Josiah!" she cried out, and caught him by the arm, "Josiah—for God's sake—remember, he's a child."

The Vicar turned on her with another burst of rage.

"A child! A child who can teach me, with my grey hair, things that I—Go out, go out! It is for men to deal with such children."

She went out, weeping bitterly. Then Jack looked up, and understood. He came forward gravely, quite self-possessed now.

(To be continued.)

LIFEBOAT MADE OF PAPER.

Vessel That Is an Improvement Over All Others.

A paper lifeboat that can be packed away in a space of about one cubic foot, but which, when inflated, is seaworthy and durable, is the invention of a retired admiral of the Japanese navy. The boat is constructed from Japanese paper called "hashikirazu," which is treated chemically to make it waterproof. The paper comes from the mulberry tree. It is unusually durable and possesses great strength when the stresses are in the direction of the fibre.

A thin sheet of paper that is strong when stressed in any direction is made by pasting together two sheets with the fibres crossing at right angles. This is the way in which the paper boats are constructed. The first boat manufactured by the admiral consisted merely of a large pillow with a depression in the centre, the whole being inflated with air. Because of the ease with which paper can be punctured it was necessary to change the method of construction, so several pipe-like bags were made and placed side by side in the form of a raft, which finally was modified to the form of a boat.

The result is a life-saving craft practically immune to wreck, for even if one or two of the pipes are punctured or broken the boat still has sufficient buoyancy to be seaworthy.

Owing to the strength and lightness, and its waterproof qualities, this paper is evidently adapted to a wide range of uses, among which are the making of coverings for aeroplane wings and for dirigible balloons.

GERMANS IN BRITISH PAY.

Recruits for Kaiser's Armies Getting Money as Prisoners.

Mr. Edwin Williams of Berkeley Street, London, who, as an exchanged prisoner, was permitted to leave Ruhleben recently for England, gives the following account of his experiences in Germany since his arrest in Nauheim on the outbreak of the war.

When war was declared the English patients at Nauheim were placed under arrest, and in November were removed to Ruhleben. They were very badly treated on the journey and as a result a number of persons suffering from heart complaints collapsed on arrival and had to be taken to the hospital.

Of the 5,000 prisoners at Ruhleben, nearly one-half are really Germans whose grandparents or fathers, having resided for some time in England became naturalized British citizens, and subsequently returned to Germany. About March all the interned were paraded, and all those who claimed to have German sympathies were invited to step out to a man, and were subsequently accommodated in separated barracks. Many of them have joined and continue to join the German army, but up to the time of leaving, as they are nominally of British nationality, they have continued to receive with the rest, the Government grant of a dollar per week. This is strongly resented by the British prisoners.

The Reason.

Hokus—Why do you liken uppe to the busy bee? He isn't particularly industrious, is he?

Pokus—Oh, no; it isn't that. But nearly every one he touches gets stung.

When a girl goes around boasting of the number of men who have made love to her it's a sign they didn't ask her to marry.

**Rich Yet Delicate—
Clean and Full of Aroma.**

"SALADA"

B109

is blended from selected hill-grown teas, famed for their fine flavoury qualities. Imitated yet never equalled.

GENERAL AND MEN SPLENDID.

Sir A. H. M. Sinclair Pays Tribute to Canadian Troops.

Letters from Captain Sir A. H. M. Sinclair, Bart., of Ulster, Scotland, who has been on active service since the outbreak of the war, and is at present on the staff with the Canadian Division, to the Ven. W. Macdonald Sinclair, D.D., formerly Archdeacon of London, now rector of Shermanbury, Sussex, pay a warm tribute to the Canadian troops and to General Alderson. Sir Archibald says:

"We had a turn in the trenches last week, and expect to go in again any day now. The men (Canadians, etc.), were splendid, keen, intelligent, educated, tough and disciplined with that discipline which arises from respect and devotion to their officers and not from mere obedience to the King's regulations or the drill-sergeant, or fear of the consequences of insubordination; and if an officer is lacking in the qualities which inspire such discipline he must be got rid of, from which democratic system came such deeds as stemmed the German tide at Ypres."

"The general is splendid . . . and the men keenly appreciate his frequent visits to the trenches. One thing we all feel about our general is, however tight a corner we may be in he will be here, too, and will be perfectly cool and collected, even if nobody else is."

THOUGHTS FOR THE DAY.

Life, with all its fields of joy and woe, is just our chance of the prize of learning love—how love might be, hath been indeed, and is.—Browning.

We all of us exercise unconscious ministries. When we never dream we are affecting anybody we are touching and turning others all the time.—G. H. Morrison, D.D.

Life is made up, not of great sacrifices or duties, but of little things, in which smiles and kindness, and small obligations given habitually, are what win the heart and secure comfort.—Sir Humphrey Davy.

Always remember that if the opportunity for great deeds never comes to you the opportunity for doing good deeds is renewed for day by day. The thing for us to live for is the goodness, not the glory.—Farrar.

A great work of literature is more lasting than the mountains because it is imbued with mind. The mountains will crumble to dust, but a great work of literature will last while the world endures.—H. McKellon.

If broad daylight should never be yours on this side of the grave He will hold your feet in the twilight that they shall not stumble, and, at last, with all the more love, and all the more speed as well, He will fold you to His bosom, who is Himself the Light Eternal.—F. W. Faber.

Mary—"Mrs. Delaney says her little girl has learned to play the piano in no time." Alice—"Yes, I heard her playing just that way the other day."

"Please, mamma, can I have some more ice cream?" "Why, Johnnie, didn't you just promise me that you would not ask for a second plate?" "I'm not asking for a second plate. You can put it on this one."

LORD KITCHENER.

The War Lord is a Favorite of English School Children.

Lord Kitchener seems to be the only Cabinet minister who has impressed the imagination of the English children, according to an examination of 15-minute impromptu essays written by 3081 school children at the instance of Dr. C. W. Kimmins, of Southwark. The war lord was constantly referred to, but not a single other minister was mentioned.

The essays, classified, showed the girls reached the pitch of warlike feeling at the age of 10 and the boys at 11 years. From the age of 11 onward the pupils began to show anxiety on such questions as the cost of food and the Dardanelles operations, connecting the forcing of the narrows with a plentiful food supply from Russia. Girls at 13 manifest a maturity in their views of the war at least a year ahead of the boys. Curiously enough, the advance on Paris and the retreat from Mons made little impression on the children.

A little girl aged 11 wrote:

"The origin of the war was this: That when the German Emperor was at Windsor he insulted Queen Victoria, and so King Edward smacked him round the face. The German Emperor said, 'I'll be avenged,' and hence the war."

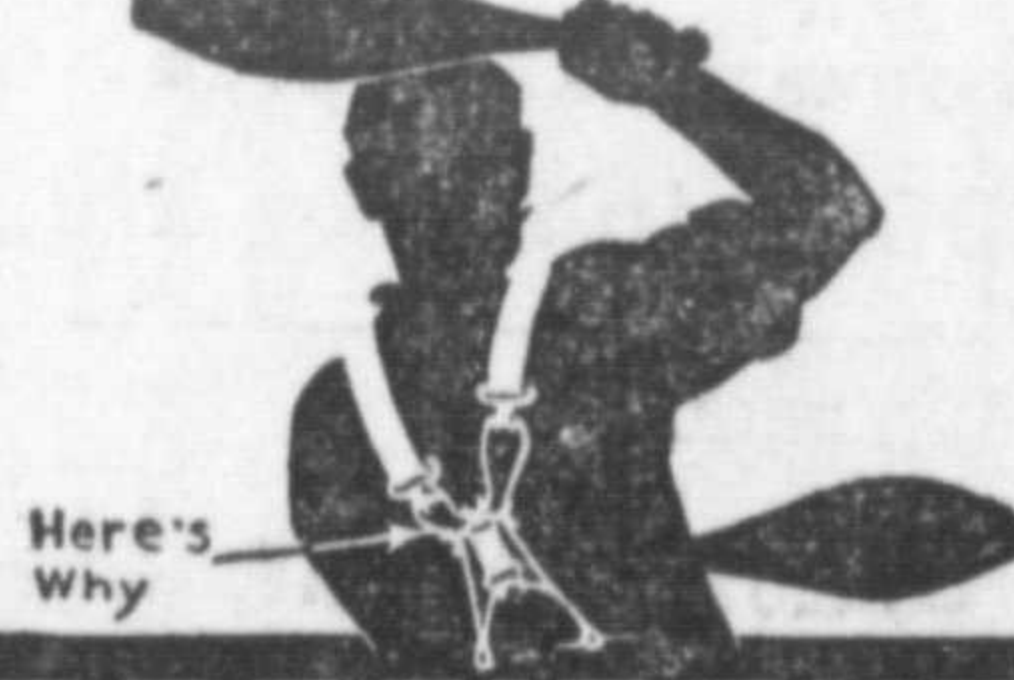
A boy of 12 wrote:

"The advantage of the war is, that the men have learned to knit; and another boy wrote: 'The main disadvantage of the war is that the girls must remain old maids because there will not be any men left.'"

A Warning.

Be thankful, son, for your small lot, And sonny do not kick, For lots of things you haven't got Would only make you sick.

The Sire—"You seem to be proud of your disgraceful conduct at college. You ought to be too ashamed to be proud of it." The Son—"On the contrary, I'm ashamed of my conduct, and I'm proud to be ashamed of it."



PRESIDENT SUSPENDER

NONE-50-EASY

MADE IN CANADA

WE PAY HIGHEST PRICES FOR RAW FURS

FREE

"Hallow's Trappers Guide" English or French, 50 pages tells how and where to trap and other valuable information for the trapper. "Raw Fur Price List." "Fur Style Book" of beautiful fur sets and garments, also "Trappers and Sportsmen's Supply Catalog" Guns, Traps, Animal Bait, Fish Nets, etc., at lowest prices, all illustrated. Send FREE. Address: **JOHN HALLAM** 254 Hallow Building LITTON, TORONTO

War upon Pain!

Pain is a visitor to every home and usually it comes quite unexpectedly. But you are prepared for every emergency if you keep a small bottle of Sloan's Liniment handy. It is the greatest pain killer ever discovered.

Simply laid on the skin—no rubbing required—It drives the pain away instantly. It is really wonderful.

Sloan's Liniment

for RHEUMATISM, SPRAINS, SORE MUSCLES



PAIN IN THE BACK

Usually Comes from Muscular Rheumatism.

Do not worry about a pain in the back. The worry will do you more harm than the pain. The cause of most backaches is muscular rheumatism, which is painful enough, but not fatal. Lumbago is a form of muscular rheumatism, so is a stiff neck. Sufferers from any form of rheumatism should keep their general health up to the highest standard by the use of a blood-building tonic like Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, while taking good, nourishing food, without too much meat. Proper nutrition and pure blood are the best means of fighting rheumatism. Rheumatism comes from an acid in the blood, build it up, strengthen the system, and drive out the poisonous acid that causes rheumatism. In this way sufferers have found complete recovery as is shown by the following case: Mrs. Samuel Childhouse, Orillia, Ont., says:—"About three years ago I was greatly afflicted with a severe pain in the back, which I thought at first was due to kidney trouble. I tried a number of remedies, but they did not help me any, in fact, the pain was growing worse, and got so bad that I was quite unable to do my housework. I could not even sweep a floor. I was advised to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and I am glad I acted upon the advice, for before I had been taking the Pills long the pain began to subside, and under the continued use disappeared entirely, and I have not since been bothered with it in any way. My husband was also cured of a severe attack of indigestion by this same medicine, so that we both have much reason to be grateful for it."

You can get Dr. Williams' Pink Pills from any medicine dealer or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

GIVEN AWAY.

The Irishman's Answer Astonished the Colonel.

There used to be a certain stern old colonel stationed at Aldershot who was a great stickler for all the officers being acquainted with the names and genealogies of the various men of their troops. A well-known jovial captain, who was never yet at a loss for a reply to any question asked him, was once put sublimely through his facings.

"Captain Dash," said his superior officer, surveying a posse of young recruits, "what is this man's name, and where does he come from?"

"His name's Brown, sir, and he is a native of Derbyshire," remarked the calm captain, prepared for any amount of fabrication, but in reality not knowing one single point upon which he was likely to be questioned.

"And this man—what is his name, and where was he born?" was the next inquiry.

"Oh, his name's Smith, and he's a native of Devon," answered the plugging captain, as coolly as though he were telling the truth.

"Of Devon," repeated the colonel. "Dear me!—my own native place. So, my man!"—addressing the grinning recruit—"you are actually from Devon?"

"Faix, yis, yer honor; and troth it's a grand place intirely, so it is!" was the reply.

The colonel fell back, very much astonished, and Captain Dash had to see him later on in private.

TURN OVER TIME

When Nature Hints About the Food.

When there's no relish to food and all that one eats doesn't seem to do any good is the time to make a turn-over in the diet, for that's Nature's way of dropping a hint that the food isn't the kind required.

For a number of years I followed railroad work, much of it being office work of a trying nature. Meal times were our busiest; and eating too much and too quickly of food such as is commonly served in hotels and restaurants, together with the sedentary habits, were not long in giving me dyspepsia and stomach trouble, which reduced my weight from 205 to 160 pounds.

There was little relish in any food and none of it seemed to do me any good. It seemed the more I ate the poorer I got and was always hungry before another meal, no matter how much I had eaten.

"Then I commenced a trial of Grape-Nuts food, and was surprised how a small saucer of it would carry me along, strong and with satisfied appetite, until the next meal, with no sensations of hunger, weakness or distress as before."

"I have been following this diet now for several months and my improvement has been so great all the others in my family have taken up the use of Grape-Nuts with complete satisfaction and much improvement in health."

"Most people eat hurriedly, have lots of worry, thus hindering digestion, and therefore need a food that is predigested and concentrated in nourishment."

"There's a Reason."

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

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

Embroidered Boleros Pretty and Smart.

The fall and winter styles are, without question, a credit to their originators. Every woman wants to dress with refinement and style; and to keep up-to-date inexpensively in these days of rapid changes, it is almost necessary to do all one's own dressmaking. This is not difficult when a good pattern is used. For instance, the illustration here shown, Ladies' Home Journal Pattern No. 9089, is a fine example of up-to-date dress and smartness. This dress will be particularly welcome because of the ease and accuracy with which it can be made and adorned. The blue bird pattern, No. 14444, is delightful



14444
9089

on it. It makes up charmingly in the new plaids in prunelle shades combined with voile or broadcloth. The pattern consists of a foundation waist opening in front, with full-length or shorter sleeves with circular cuffs. The scalloped sleeveless bolero falls over a deep girdle, while the three-piece skirt is completed by a tunic gathered at the waistline, and may be finished with or without the scalloped hem. Pattern cuts in sizes 32 to 42 inches, bust measure, requiring in size 36 5/8 yards 36-inch plaid with 4% yards 36-inch voile.

Patterns, 15 cents each, can be purchased at your local Ladies' Home Journal dealer or from The Home Pattern Company, 183 George Street, Toronto, Ontario.

A GENTLE LAXATIVE FOR LITTLE ONES

Baby's Own Tablets are a gentle laxative. They are absolutely safe and are so pleasant in action that once the mother has used them for her little ones she will never again resort to that harsh, ill-smelling, bad-tasting castor oil, which baby always fought against taking. Baby will take the Tablets with a smile, and thousands of mothers tell us their little ones will coax for them. They are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

VERY SUCCESSFUL FARMER.

Duke of Marlborough Helping to Solve the Food Problem.

The Duke of Marlborough, who married Consuelo Vanderbilt, of New York, is rapidly gaining the fame of Britain's "master farmer."

On March 17, 1913, the Duke sent an open letter to Winston Churchill, then Home Secretary, condemning radical land measures, and announcing that he was about to put 1,000 acres of his estate, Blenheim Park, at Woodstock, under the plow. He outlined an alluring scheme of increasing the national food supply and cutting down the size of the army of the unemployed. Also he promised he would grant land for workmen's cottages.

The Duke kept his promise. The scheme worked out, and is working out far more successfully than the Government, and probably the Duke himself, had dreamed it would.

A little more than half a year after he had written his letter to Winston Churchill, the Duke ordered 1,000 acres of Blenheim Park to be plowed for the planting of cereals.

This ground produced its second harvest this year. The barley and oats are not quite equal in bulk to the crop of last year, but they bear about the same proportion to those that preceded them that the present harvest in general does to that of 1914, so the deficiency has a seasonal explanation.

The Duke of Marlborough's enterprise in restoring to cultivation a land that had been under grass for many years has aroused interest and approval throughout the British Isles, chiefly because he is pointing the way to modifications in farming that have good chances of helping to solve the problem of the home productions of breadstuffs and of increasing the nation's security from its own resources, a matter of vital importance to Britain.

The Duke showed considerable foresight in the working out of his plan. The land he converted into cereal producing farms is light. The turf it

RAW FURS

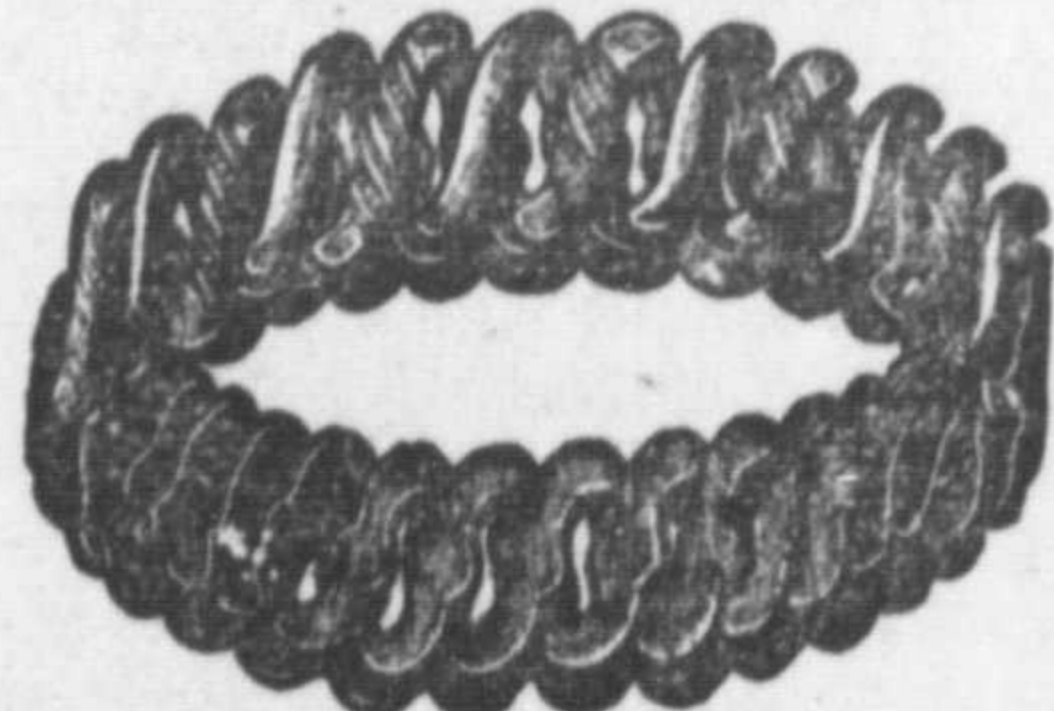
We pay highest net cash prices

It's not what the price list promises, but the money you actually get that makes your profit. We have built up a large list of shippers through treating them fairly. We are unusually liberal in the grading. We charge no commission. We pay all express charges. Write for our price list and special offer.

Ginseng and Golden Seal
We are the largest buyers of Ginseng in the United States and can therefore pay highest prices. Write or price list.

DAVID BLUSTEIN & BRO.
Fur Dealers
163 W. 27th St., New York, N. Y.

FREE TO GIRLS



We will give this beautiful prize free of all charge to any girl or young lady who will sell 40 sets of our handsome Xmas cards and Xmas tags and seals at 10 cents a package.

The Extension Bracelet is of rolled gold plate, and fits any arm. Send us your name and we will send you the cards. When sold send us the money and we will send you the bracelet. Address: HOMER WARREN CO., Dept. 208, Toronto, Ont.

carried was of little value, its owner being strongly against disturbing rich pastures or meadows.

The Duke is keeping detailed records, and the books show that there is every justification for expecting better returns from the reclaimed area under the plow than it yielded in its former state.

The Duke has subjected the administration of the Blenheim farms to a thorough evolution along industrial lines, and the results are equally as interesting and instructive as the progress of the farming itself. Together with W. Gavin the Duke had introduced important reforms, resulting in the raising of heavier crops and pronounced improvement in the quality of the permanent pasture, leading to a great increase in the total head of stock carried.

On the lawns all around the palace sheep have been substituted for the mowers, and when in June the grass was hazy the scanty feed of the sheep was supplemented with cabbages grown in the flower beds.

BRITAIN'S GREAT RESOURCES.

Can Continue Fighting For a Long Time.

The British were not bankrupted by the Napoleonic wars, although the average income per head was only \$75 and the taxes took \$15 of it. The average income last year was \$255 and the average per capita tax was only \$17.50. The population has increased not quite two and a half times in the past hundred years and the national income has increased nine times, says the Philadelphia Ledger.

It is evident that the nation has resources enough to continue fighting a long time. It is evident, also, that the British citizen is willing to pay whatever taxes the Government may levy. He is reading the budget estimates with calmness and preparing to pay the new taxes as the price of success. While the Germans are talking of victory the British are preparing to spend their last shilling before they will surrender. Their ability to pay their share of the new loan floated in America is undoubted.

No More Corns

Cure Guaranteed
Never known to fail; acts without pain in 24 hours. Is soothing, healing; takes the sting right out. No remedy so quick, safe and sure as Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor. Sold everywhere—25c. per bottle.

THE BELL-HORSE.

A White Animal Nearly Always Selected to Lead Mule-Train.

A necessary part of every Army mule-train is the bell-horse. He carries no burden save a great responsibility and a clear-sounding bell, and all mules destined to serve his Majesty are trained to follow him. A white animal is nearly always selected, as for some reason or other mules follow this color most faithfully.

Pack-mules become very much attached to the bell-horse of their train, and refuse to move either forwards or backwards if he is not leading. For this reason the death of the bell-horse is a great calamity.

On one occasion, in one of our Indian frontier wars, says London Answers, the whole mule-train came to a standstill owing to the death of the bell-horse. Nor would anything induce the animals to move till one of the officers substituted another white horse in the dead one's place. On seeing, as they thought, the old favorite in his place once more, all the mules moved forward to greet him, and only by driving the fraudulent bell-horse forward quicker than the mules could follow, was the deception kept up.

Joint and Muscle Pains Banished by Nerviline

IT CURES RHEUMATISM.

Thousands of people, chuck full of the joy of living—happy, glad, bright people, that Nerviline has cured of their pains, all tell the same wonderful story of its power to drive out the aches and tortures of rheumatism and kindred ills.

"My goodness, but Nerviline is a miracle-worker," writes Mrs. Charlotte Chipman, mother of a well-known family residing at Mount Pleasant. "Last month I was so crippled up with sciatica and muscular rheumatism as to be almost unable to do a bit of housework. My joints were so stiff and the muscles so frightfully sore that I even cried at times with the pain. For years we have used Nerviline in our family and I just got busy with this wonderful, good old liniment. Lots of rubbing with Nerviline soon relieved my misery and I was in a real short time about my work as usual."

No matter where the ache is, no matter how distressing the pain you can rub it away with Nerviline. For forty years it has been curing lumbago, sciatica, backache, colds, chest trouble and all sorts of winter ills. Keep a large 50c. family size bottle handy and you'll be saved lots of trouble and have smaller doctor bills. Small trial size 25c. at dealers everywhere.

QUAKER WIT.

What He Advised a Lady to Do Get Warm.

"Somewhere in France" there is at work a group of English Quakers, whose cool courage and tireless devotion in rescuing and tending the wounded on many a battlefield have won them, despite their peace principles, the hearty respect and liking of both "Tommys" and "piou-pious." Among them is one young man whose ancestors have been notable more for wit and spirit than for the virtues oftentimes associated with drab coats and broad hat brims.

It was a member of that family, a century or more ago, that found himself by chance in a carriage with a very fine lady attired in the low-necked, short-sleeved muslin dress then in the height of fashion, adorned by a profusion of jewels and trinkets, and protected only by a lace shawl as light as a cobweb. A chilly wind blew up suddenly, and she exclaimed, shivering, "What shall I do to get warm?"

"I really don't know," said the Quaker sympathetically, "unless thee put on another breastpin."

Don't Stir It.

Please Don't Stir It.
For Goodness' Sake Don't Stir Dr. Jackson's Roman Meal Porridge. If you do it's spoiled. Read and follow directions on package. For early breakfast, make while getting evening meal, in a double boiler or set boiler in basin of boiling water. When you get up, light gas under boiler, allow inner boiler to set in boiling water without stirring while dressing. Your breakfast is ready. It's delicious, very nutritious, prevents indigestion and relieves constipation or "money back." All grocers, 10 and 25 cents.

ELECTRIC FANS DID IT.

How Oriental Pasha Was Relieved of Mosquitoes.

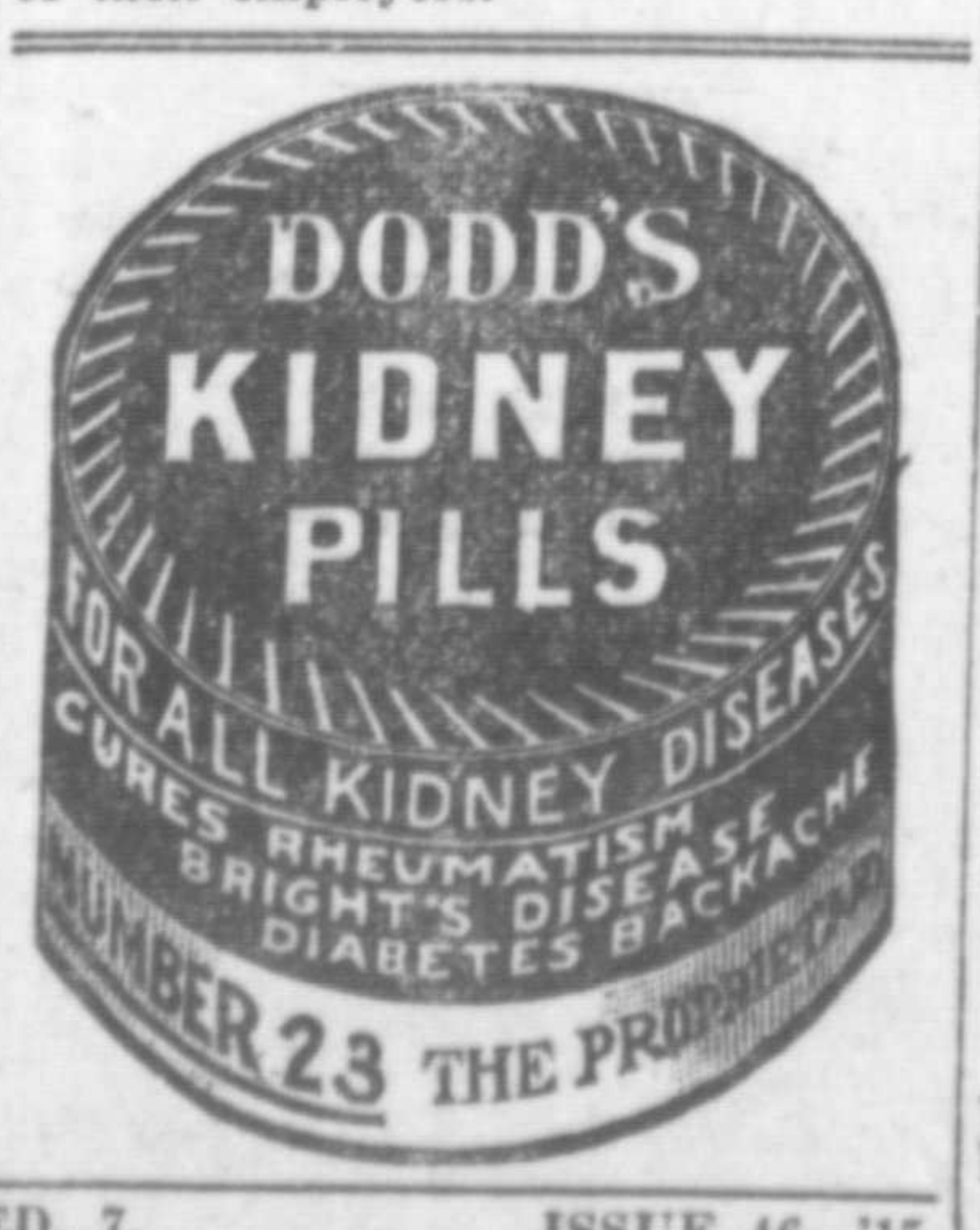
A 'round-the-world electrical engineer tells this story, says G. T. Hadley in World Outlook:

"We ran up to Bagdad to put over a little deal with the Pasha, a former Government official who had been prominent in the days of Abdul Hamid. His palace was infested with mosquitoes, and we had to plan to give him relief."

"He lived in the usual Moorish house with high walls, flat roof with parapets, few windows and open court. The old Pasha looked exactly as if he had just stepped out of a Broadway musical comedy with his shining silk robes, turban and red shoes and upturned toes."

"In the palace garden was a stream with a fall of about 10 feet. It would develop about one-fourth horsepower. We built a water mill, equipped it with a dynamo, wired the palace and started up some gigantic electric fans. These fans cooled the air and also blew through the rooms a narcotic sufficiently powerful to cause the mosquitoes to fall in a coma. All that remained was for the servants to go around and sweep them up in piles to be destroyed."

Waiters at one well-known London restaurant are being instructed in the French language at the expense of their employers.



WOMEN'S NATIONAL ANTHEM.

Dear Editor.—While in London recently I came in touch with a little incident, which I think will interest you.

I attended, one day, at noon, a recruiting meeting in front of the Mansion House. A great crowd of men and women listened to the recruiting sergeants, all of whom had "done their bit" at the front.

A lady, with a magnificent voice, sang patriotic songs, which perhaps were more effective than the speeches of the recruiting sergeants. At the close of the meeting, it was announced that after singing "The King," the lady would sing "The Woman's National Anthem."

Then, in splendid voice, she sang:

"God save our splendid men,
Send them safe home again;
God save our men.
Keep them victorious,
Patient and chivalrous,
They are so dear to us;
God save our men."

As she sang, every man stood, uncovered, and with bowed head, and there were not many dry eyes.

I think it would be a good thing if the women of Canada would learn this as "The British Women's National Anthem," for surely it is the prayer of every loyal British woman.

After the meeting, I went up to the singer, handed her my card, and asked her for the words she had just sung. When she saw that I was from Montreal, she said, "Oh, I sang in Montreal, and I will be glad to send the words to the women of Canada."

She wrote them on the back of the blue envelope which contained my passport.

Very truly yours,
A CANADIAN.

BE CURED TO-DAY OF BACKACHE

Your persistent back-ache can have but one cause—Diseased Kidneys—and they must be strengthened before the back-ache can be cured.

Your best remedy, and the quickest to act, is Dr. Hamilton's Pills; they cure kidney back-ache in a hurry. Simply wonderful is the action of this grand old medicine which for liver, kidney and stomach disorders has no equal. Dr. Hamilton's Pills will surely cure your back weariness, they will bring you appetite, color, strength and good spirits. Being purely vegetable they are mild, not drastic. Get a 25c. bottle of Dr. Hamilton's Pills to-day.

Novel Atomizer Size of Watch.

A recent novelty is a pocket atomizer in the shape of a watch. The head or top has a small orifice, and the spray is produced by pressing on the flexible metal sides. A miniature funnel is provided for the filling, which is done by unscrewing the head. Another atomizer consists of a small cylindrical pump mounted on a cork so as to fit into any bottle and thus avoid handling of the perfume from one bottle to another. A plunger at the top serves to produce the spray from a side orifice. The tube which descends into the liquid has a second or telescoping end so that the tube can be extended down as far as the bottom of the bottle and thus take up all the liquid.

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

267 Potatoes From One.

Having a remarkable number of spears, a potato grown at Northwood, Kent, England, was cut into 23 pieces and planted on April 21. Each piece grew, and when the crop was dug up it was found that the single tuber had produced 267 potatoes, about 30 lbs. in weight.

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.

Gentlemen,—In July 1905 I was thrown from a road machine, injuring my hip and back badly and was obliged to use a crutch for 14 months. In Sept., 1906, Mr. Wm. Outridge of Lachute urged me to try MINARD'S LINIMENT, which I did with the most satisfactory results and to-day I am as well as ever in my life.

Yours sincerely,

MATTHEW x BAINES, mark.

Military Mems.

To the victors belong the spoiled towns and villages.

Are the Russian army costs charged to running expenses?
Speaking of soldiers, a body of burglars should make a crack corps. And a corps of stokers should be able to advance under a hot fire.

Why do soldiers need blankets when they can cover themselves with glory on the field?

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

At Target Practice.

A new recruit was out for target practice, and his target seemed the only point in the landscape quite safe from his bullets. "Great Scott! my man," said an officer, hurrying up to him, "where are your shots going?" "I don't know, sir," replied the new recruit, confidentially; "but they all left here all right!"

Don't be too keenly critical. The worm has a habit of turning when you least expect it.

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, &c.



RECOMMENDED BY
GOOD GROCERS
FOR OVER 40 YEARS

ROYAL YEAST CAKES



MADE IN CANADA
E.W. GILLET & CO. LTD.
TORONTO, ONT.
WINNIPEG MONTREAL

Her Reply.

A benevolent citizen, while walking along the road, spied a little tot weeping. So he walked up to the child and said: "Now be a good boy and stop your crying." The child replied, "I can't." "But why can't you?" "I can't." "Well, here's a penny. Tell me why you can't be a good boy and stop crying." "Cause I'm a girl."

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows

The Memory Cult.

The new system of memory training was being taught in a village school, and the teacher was becoming enthusiastic.

"Well, for instance," said the teacher, "supposing you want to remember the name of a poet, Bobby Burns. Fix in your mind's eye a picture of a policeman in flames. See—Bobby Burns."

"Yes, I see," said the bright pupil. "But how is one to know that it does not represent Robert Browning?"

PILES

You will find relief in Zam-Buk! It eases the burning, stinging pain, stops bleeding and brings ease. Perseverance, with Zam-Buk, means cure. Why not prove this? All Druggists and Stores—40c. box.

Zam-Buk

APPLES WANTED.

I AM OPEN FOR BARRELLED APPLIES in Carlots. Quote prices, naming varieties and grades. Can also use few cars of apples in bulk. H. W. Dawson, Brampton.

NEWSPAPERS FOR SALE.

PROFIT-MAKING NEWS AND JOB OFFICES for sale in good Ontario towns. The most useful and interesting of all businesses. Full information on application to Wilson Publishing Company, 73 West Adelaide St., Toronto.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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



Furs Have Advanced
Ship to Rogers, West of the border, full value in cash and quick returns. We have best market in America for Furs, Hides, etc. No commission. Write today for free price list. Trappers' Supplies at Factory Prices. ROGERS FUR COMPANY, Dept. 5, St. Louis, Mo.

Hiram Johnson

LIMITED
The Old No. 494 St. Paul St.
MONTREAL.

Established over 38 years as

Raw Fur Dealers

No inflated price list from us. Send us your Furs and get the highest market price.

RAW FURS

All Quantities

Why not make trapping profitable by shipping to the consuming market. We can afford to pay you better prices than our out-of-town competitors, as we have direct connections with the leading manufacturers in the world. A trial shipment in all we ask to prove this fact.

WRITE TO-DAY SURE

for Price List, Tags, Market Reports

MAX WULFSOHN

122-124 W. 26th St., New York City

Make "NEW YORK" your fur market.

The Shawville Boot and Shoe Store



RUBBERS

Rubbers Rubbers

We are selling them all at last season's prices, despite the advance in prices, owing to the war.

We buy the best procurable and sell at the lowest prices possible.

You are always sure
of a **SQUARE DEAL**
here.



P. E. SMILEY.

Christmas Presents for the Boy or Girl—A nice Brownie Camera or a Kodak, prices ranging from \$1.25 up. The Autographic Kodaks are the newest on the market. The latest No. 2 Folding Brownie Autographic at \$6.00. A few snaps of your friends tucked away in a neat Album will be a priceless treasure in years to come. H. Imison's Studio.

A Short Course in Dressmaking.

A special course in dressmaking will be given by the School of Household Science, Macdonald College, from January 3rd to March 17th, 1916. This is a new course and one which has not been given before. However, there have been so many requests made for such a course that the School, hoping to fill a long felt want, has decided to offer it this year.

The greater part of the time will be devoted to dressmaking, but along with this will be given classes in laundry, with particular attention to dry cleaning and renovating; textiles also will be taught, emphasizing the need for careful buying of materials and clothing. One period a week will be devoted to home decoration, with some attention to color and design in dress.

In addition to this, each student will have the privilege of electing one of the following subjects: Cooking, dairying, poultry, or home gardening.

The course aims to give the student a thorough training in these subjects, which later may be used as a means of earning an income. It will not only teach how to make a dress, but, by the study of textiles, will train the student to buy intelligently, and so make the most of the money at her disposal. A study of color and design will give an idea how to choose colors and patterns suitable to the individual, and thus teach the art of good dressing.

In offering this course the School hopes to meet and satisfy the demands of those who are desirous of having a better idea of dressmaking, and with a special teacher in charge of the work, promises a very enjoyable as well as beneficial term. A limited number will be taken in the class, so those who decide to take the course should send in their applications as early as possible.

To the daughters of farmers of the Province of Quebec the course is free; to others the regular fees will be in order. For particulars in regard to the course, etc., apply to The Registrar, Macdonald College, P. Q.

CAUTION

All parties are hereby notified that hunting, trapping, or trespassing in any manner, is strictly forbidden on Lot No. 8, in the 6th range of Clarendon, situated within the corporation limits of Shawville. Parties found disregarding this notice will be prosecuted.

JAS. L. SHAW.
Shawville, Nov. 1, 1915.

Annual Meeting

The Clarendon Dairy Co. of Starks Corners, will hold their annual meeting in the Factory Hall on Saturday, Nov. 20th, at one o'clock, p.m. Directors will meet one hour earlier at 12 a.m. All patrons and shareholders are requested to attend.

MRS. L. A. SMART,
Sec.-Treas.

For Sale

We still have one aged Shropshire Ram and one Ram Lamb which we will sell at a bargain. Both are good type fellows.

ELLARD HODGINS,
ELMHURST FARM,
Portage du Fort.

PUBLIC NOTICE

Province of Quebec,
Municipality of Leslie.
Public Notice is hereby given that at a meeting of the school commissioners of this municipality held on the ninth day of the month of October, 1915; was resolved that any person not living in the township of Leslie, who wishes to use the cemetery, near No. 1 school, must apply to the chairman or Secy-Treas. Given at Otter Lake this 1st day of November, 1915.

THOMAS QAILE,
Secy-Treas.

The Women's National Anthem

To the Editor of THE EQUITY:

Dear Sir,—While in London recently I came in touch with a little incident, which I think will interest you.

I attended, one day at noon, a recruiting meeting in front of the Mansion House. A great crowd of men and women listened to the recruiting sergeants all of whom had "done their bit" at the front.

A lady, with a magnificent voice, sang patriotic songs, which perhaps were more effective than the speeches of the recruiting sergeants. At the close of the meeting, it was announced that after singing "The King" she would sing "God Save the King."

Then in splendid voice she sang: "The Woman's National Anthem."

"God save our splendid men
Send them safe home again
God save our men:
Keep them victorious,
Patient and chivalrous,
They are so dear to us,
God save our men."

As she sang, every man stood, uncovered and with bowed head, and there were not many dry eyes.

I think it would be a good thing if the women of Canada would learn this as "The British Women's National Anthem" for surely it is the prayer of every loyal British woman.

After the meeting I went up to the singer, handed her my card, and asked her for the words she had just sung. When she saw that I was from Montreal she said, "Oh, I sang in Montreal, and I will be glad to send the words to the women of Canada."

She wrote them on the back of the blue envelope, which contained my passport.

Very truly yours,
M

Death of Former Shawville Resident.

The death occurred on Saturday, October 30, at the home of her daughter, 139 Browning avenue, Toronto, following a prolonged illness, of Susanah Kidney, in her 86th year.

She was born at Goulbourn, lived at Shawville, where her husband died 24 years ago, and at Ottawa. She removed to Toronto 13 years ago with her daughter and family, with whom she resided until her death. She was a member of Danforth Avenue Methodist church.

Two daughters—Mrs. Agnes Powell, of Toronto; Mrs. E. G. Keeler, Buffalo, and one son, Charles of Ottawa, survive. Another daughter, Ellen Harris, died at Eburne, B. C., April 12, 1915.

The deceased's remains were interred at Norway Cemetery, Toronto.

COM.

The New Music Store

Everything up-to-date in Music

Pianos, Organs and Victrolas.

Come in and try over our **SHEET MUSIC.**

All the latest kept in stock and everything new in
VICTROLA RECORDS.

RALLY E. HORNER.

CAUTION

Persons found taking gravel on road allowance opposite Workman's gravel pit, will be prosecuted by the Municipality of the Township of Clarendon.

E. T. HODGINS,
Sec.-Treas.

Firewood Wanted

Tenders for the supply of Firewood—good, sound, dry pine, hardwood: good body beech, black birch and maple—will be received up to 2 o'clock of Dec. 4th, for the fourteen schools of the township of Clarendon.

M. A. MCKINLEY,
Asst. Sec.-Treas.
November 3rd, 1915.

NOTICE

An application will be made, by the Council of the County of Pontiac, at the next session of the Provincial Legislature, for the passing of a Bill for the purpose of changing forthwith, the chief place of the County of Pontiac, from Bryson to Campbells Bay, in said County; and that, moreover, it shall be asked in said Bill, that as soon as the County Council of Pontiac will have complied with the conditions required by law for the establishment and maintenance of a Registry Office at Campbells Bay, the Lieutenant Governor in Council, shall have the power, by proclamation, to change the Registry Office from Bryson to Campbells Bay.

D. R. BARRY,
Attorney for Petitioner.
Campbells Bay, 19th October, 1915.

THE MARKETS.

SHAWVILLE

Flour per barrel \$6.00
Wheat, per bushel, standard —
Oats, per bushel, 38c.
Butter tubs, prints and rolls 25c.
Potatoes per bag, 65c.
Eggs per dozen 28c.
Pork per 100 lbs. 7.50 to 8.00
Chickens per lb. 14 to 18c.
Fowl " 6 to 11
Ducks " 10 —
Geese — — —
Turkeys " 13 to 16
Hides per 100 lbs. 13.00
Pelts 75 to 1.00 each
Horse Hides each 2.50
Calfskins each 75 to 1.00
Veal Skins, each 90c

OTTAWA.

The following are last Saturdays quotations:

Butter, in prints 30c to 31c
Butter in pails 28 to 30c
Eggs, fresh, per dozen 35 to 40c
Potatoes per bag, \$1.25
Pork per 100 lbs \$10.00 to 12.50
Beef, per 100 lbs, \$6.00 to 8.00
Oats per bushel 45c
Hay per ton 15.00 to 21.00

Could Have Been Worse.

Of course Adam had a hard time; but it might have been worse if he had lost two ribs and got twin results.

Lopsided Flight.

Aid (riding furiously up)—General, the enemy has captured our left wing. What shall we do? General—Fly with the other.—Boston Transcript.

Shear the sheep, but don't flay them.
—Spanish Proverb.

The Clock Was All Right.

A man went into a clock store and handed out the pendulum of a clock, which he wished to leave for repairs. The clockman asked him why he didn't bring the whole clock.
"The clock is all right," was the reply. "It's the pendulum that won't go. As soon as I pulled that out the rest went like the very dickens."—Judge.

Easily Seen.

"I don't believe that Jack's new automobile has been any pleasure to him."
"Why do you think that?"
"Well, he hasn't been arrested once since he's been running it."—Baltimore American.

Cause of the Effect.

The table groaned.
It was no wonder.
For the food upon it was not only heavy, but indigestible as well.—Philadelphia Ledger.

CHINA'S FIRST LOCOMOTIVE.

Wily Old Li Hung Chang's Rebuke That Was Linked With a Wink.

There is a curious story concerning the first locomotive ever seen in China. Li Hung Chang was given permission to construct a railway from the sea to his mines upon the condition that steam power should not be used, and for several months the cars were hauled by mules.

Then Mr. Kinder and some of the foreign machinists secretly constructed a locomotive out of such material as they could find in China. It was a rude affair, and it was never able to make more than five or six miles an hour, but it was a great advantage over the mule teams, for it could haul seven or eight cars of coal at that speed, where it took four mules to haul one.

But when the mandarins at Peking learned that foreign devils were using a fire eating monster on the railway they immediately made a tremendous fuss about it and called Li Hung Chang to account for violating his concession.

The old gentleman took it very coolly and pretended not to know anything about it, but he afterward restored himself in favor by issuing an order rebuking Mr. Kinder and his associates for their presumption and forbidding them to introduce any more new fangled foreign notions into China. Shortly after he secretly patted them on the back and raised their pay.

The excitement quieted down and was soon forgotten. Then Mr. Kinder got up steam in his clumsy old engine again and was allowed to run it without interference. Later a couple of regularly made locomotives were imported from Europe and have since been hauling the coal trains on that road.

ELECTRIC SPARKING.

Light on a Puzzle That Has Worried Many Car Owners.

It is a sad and common experience to men in motorboats, automobiles, etc., to find that something is wrong with the spark. Often it is the case that when the spark plug is taken out and tested in air it shows up all right, and will ignite gasoline poured around it, but when put back into position it will not work. This is a puzzle to a great many people today.

The reason lies in the simple fact that the spark, when it takes place in the cylinder, has to spark in compressed gas, and when in the air it doesn't. It is a well known scientific fact that the pressure of the gas determines how far a spark will jump under a given voltage. If the spark jumped a quarter inch in the open air and was placed in a vessel with most of the air pumped out, it would jump several inches; and, on the other hand, if placed in compressed air it would not jump more than a fraction of the quarter inch. Of course the thing to do in the circumstances is to get new batteries, and if so situated that that is impossible the two little terminals of the spark plug should be pushed closer together. Then the spark will pass in the compressed gas inside the cylinder.

If explosion does not take place then the spark is probably so small that it is wholly immersed either in air or in the gasoline vapor, and to have an explosion it must be immersed in a mixture of the two. The carburetor should then be tinkered with. The probabilities are that a part of the time explosions will take place and will be sufficient to keep up a forward motion at reduced speed.—Chicago Herald.

Literary Inspiration.

It is enough to stun and scare anybody to have a hot thought come crashing into his brain and ploving up those parallel ribs where the wagon trains of common ideas were jogging along in their regular sequence of association. A lyric conception hits me like a bullet in the forehead. I have often had the blood drop from my cheeks when it struck and felt that I turned as white as death. Then comes a creeping as of centipedes running down the spine, then a sudden flush and a beating in the vessels of the head, then a long sigh and the poem is written.—Holmes.

Sad Camels.

It is a well established fact that even young camels never play. They are born sad, and thereafter their life is one protest against being made to work, although work has been their portion since the beginning of the memory of man. How largely they have been domesticated from the earliest times we know from the statement that Job possessed 6,000 camels.—London Opinion.

SHAWVILLE MARBLE AND GRANITE WORKS

T. SHORE - PROPRIETOR.

MONUMENTS

I have on hand the finest stock of Marble and Granite Monuments ever placed before the public of this district. Prices are such that it will be to intending purchasers' interest to consult me before placing their order elsewhere. Nothing too large—nothing too small.

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All Work Guaranteed Satisfactory.

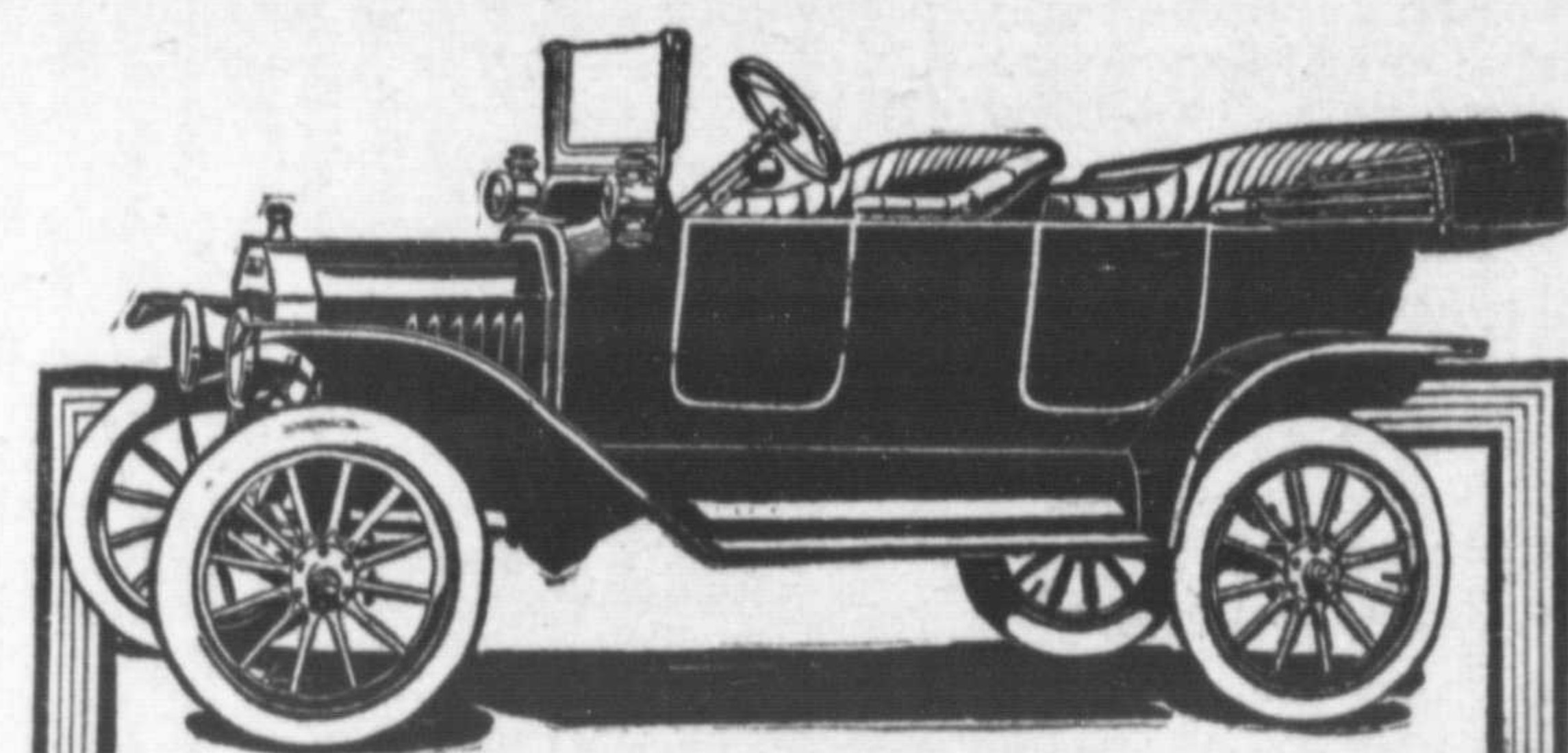
SHAWVILLE SASH AND DOOR FACTORY.

R. G. HODGINS, Prop.

Manufacturer of and Dealer in

Doors, Sash, Dressed Lumber, etc.

Custom Sawing.



"MADE IN CANADA"

**Ford Touring Car
Price \$530**

You'll get farther—with less expense—by "kicking in the clutch" than by "pushing on the lines." The Ford will triple your horse delivery service and increase your profits. Give the economical Ford a chance to cut down your cost of doing business.

The Runabout is now \$480; the Town Car \$780; f. o. b. Ford, Ontario. All cars completely equipped, including electric headlights. Equipment does not include speedometer. Get particulars from

G. A. HOWARD - DEALER
Shawville, Que.



Yes, we are After You!

We want your trade, and we hope to eventually get you.

We are not going to throw you any bait of any sort, but we expect to land you by using you right and giving you a square deal; full value for your money, and only **HIGHEST QUALITY GOODS** at lower prices than our competitors.

Our stock is complete in every line. We have a wonderful range of Men's and Women's Furs, bought right, and which we will sell lower than wholesale prices.

Have you seen our Men's Coon Coats from \$35.00 up? They are dandies, full skins, well made and good full sizes: All new stock (as we do not carry over any furs if prices will at all sell them). Drop in and look them over.

Men's, Boys', Ladies' and Misses Cloth Coats in abundance, at all prices. Sweaters, Underwear, Hosiery, Mitts and Gloves. Heavy Outside Clothing of all sorts, at prices that will astonish you, for they are so low.

Be sure and give us a call soon. We assure you it will be worth your while.

ARCHIE DOVER